
Leaders of Labor In Central America Pass Lie to Kellogg

(By a New Leader Correspondent)

WASHINGTON.—Secretary Kellogg's "Communist plot," offered by him as an excuse for American intervention in Nicaragua and as a pretext for possible action in the future against Mexico, has drawn caustic replies from leaders of Central American labor.

Ricardo Trevino, secretary of the Mexican Labor Federation, directly passed the lie to Secretary Kellogg in a letter to that gentleman. Salamen de La Selva, Secretary of the Nicaraguan Federation of Labor, pointed out that Diaz, puppet of American imperialism, is attempting to destroy the anti-Communist Federation of Labor in Nicaragua. Chester M. Wright, secretary of the Pan-American Federation of Labor, said "there is no such thing as an organized Communist party in any of the five Central American republics."

Trevino, who is also a member of the Mexican Chamber of Deputies, wrote to Kellogg as follows: "Referring to the statement made by you before the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee attempting to prove the existence of a spectre of a bolshevik hegemony in Mexico, harmful to the interests of the American people, and in view of the fact that you made reference to an address delivered by me before the Chamber of Deputies in September, 1925, I beg to state to you, as a rectification of your statements, the following:

1. It is not true, as you well know, and we have irrefutable evidence of which you are aware, that the theories and activities of Russian or American bolshevism have any influence neither with the Government nor with the workers of Mexico in spite of the efforts that the propagandists of such doctrines made here some few years ago and which have almost been given up because of their failure.

2. The Mexican Federation of Labor, of which organization I deem it an honor to be Secretary General, and which represents 1,800,000 members, that is, about 50 percent of the Mexican workers and peasants, has from its beginning and without a desire to lessen the rights of the Russian people to solve their internal problems, struggled against the Communist influence and activities in our midst for many reasons and especially because we do not believe that the tendencies of Russian Bolshevism are adaptable to our country. May I state that the Mexican Revolution embodied its social program in the Constitution promulgated February 5, 1927, while the Bolshevik Revolution was started in November of the same year. Furthermore, Communist propaganda, was brought to Mexico through foreign elements, particularly American, since the first Communist agitators in Mexico were: Lynn A. Gale, A. Fortmayer, M. Paley, Elias Levin Phillips, alias Seaman, Bertram Wolf and others, all of whom were American citizens by birth. These individuals were expelled from the country by the Mexican government, and we could prove afterwards that some of them were agents provocateurs.

3. It is strange that in your statements you refer to resolutions adopted by Communist groups or associations in Chicago, Brussels and Moscow, as well as to Russian and American leaders who naturally are interested in winning Mexico to Bolshevism, and that you have not mentioned the numerous resolutions adopted by the Mexican workers and by the Pan-American Federation of Labor, to which we are affiliated, that prove our opposition to the propaganda carried on by the individuals and groups mentioned by you. The Mexican Federation of Labor adopted resolutions in opposition to the propaganda and activities of the so-called Bolsheviks, since its Congress held in Zacatecas in 1919, and afterwards successively in every one of our conventions and finally in the Sixth Convention at Ciudad Juarez, at which were present several representatives of the labor movement of the United States, and among them our never-forgotten brother, Samuel Gompers, who created such a favorable reputation for the American people through his earnest expressions of fraternity and his defense of the legitimate rights of all countries.

"Your Lack of Truth"

4. The only reference made by you to Mexican persons and activities was to my address of September 9, 1925, and I regret that you have quoted from my speech in a sense that was not its true expression as recorded in the official Journal of the Chamber of Deputies of Mexico. As a matter of fact, the

TIMELY TOPICS

(Continued from page 1)

didate for the Presidency to keep silent on an issue of this magnitude.

I do not want to draw the religious issue unnecessarily into the present conflict. I hope that we may take at face value recent declarations not only by the Catholic bishops but by the Knights of Columbus that they do not want intervention. Nevertheless, there is no concealing the fact that some of the Knights of Columbus stir up passions that drive men straight toward intervention and that the demand of Representative Boylan and others for the withdrawal of recognition would probably be only a curtain raiser to intervention. Without joining forces with that bombastic bigot, Senator Heflin, one must say that certain indiscreet Roman Catholics have themselves to blame if their church is looked upon with suspicion in this matter. Of that fact there is plenty of documentary evidence. There is no reason for any of us to be more respectful of the Roman Catholic Church or the Knights of Columbus in this connection than we would be of the Methodist Church or the Ku Klux Klan if conditions were reversed.

Our preoccupation with Latin America must not blind us to other foreign relations. Representative Porter, Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Relations, has introduced a resolution calling upon our government to take immediate action for the revision of the unequal treaties with China which have aroused Chinese wrath. From every point of view this resolution is as wise as it is just. Write your Congressman about it.

The Lausanne Treaty with Turkey has fallen a little short of the two-thirds vote necessary for ratification. It has been defeated by the moralists in the Senate who still talk about the terrible Turks. Now the Turk could be improved, but he is less terrible than these gentlemen say and the last way to improve him is to refuse to ratify a treaty for which no better substitute can be had. (Almost all the educational, missionary, and even the business interests actually operating in Turkey favored the ratification of the treaty. Its rejection may leave them in an embarrassing position. The Episcopal bishops and the Senatorial moralists who opposed the treaty can hardly expect us to start another crusade against the Turks. What, then, do they propose?)

I have no first hand knowledge whatever of the charges against the Joint Board of the Furriers for bribing the police. Now that these charges have been made my only hope is that they may contribute toward a sorely needed clean-up not merely of one faction in the union quarrel but of conditions that prevail in all our industrial struggles. Whatever may or may not be true in particular cases, most of us are pretty well aware that the industrial struggle in New York is cursed by three great evils: The use of gangsters, the hiring of police, and the maladministration of justice by the use of fixers in the lower courts. The unions of their own volition never voluntarily brought about the present state of affairs. From the beginning of their struggles in New York they found an employing class ready to crush them by gangsters, by corrupt police, and by the shocking abuse of justice. It is perhaps natural that as they found opportunity they retorted in kind. Natural, I say, but tremendously dangerous. It is becoming more and more evident that whatever temporary and apparent gains unions make by certain methods now in use they make at the cost of their own soul. I have confidence to believe that the spirit of labor unionism is strong enough to achieve the great task of cleansing itself of those practices which it has inherited or acquired from the capitalist system. What H. H. Broach is doing to clean house in the Electricians' Union needs to be done under varying situations in a great many other unions entirely independently of left and right wing controversy.

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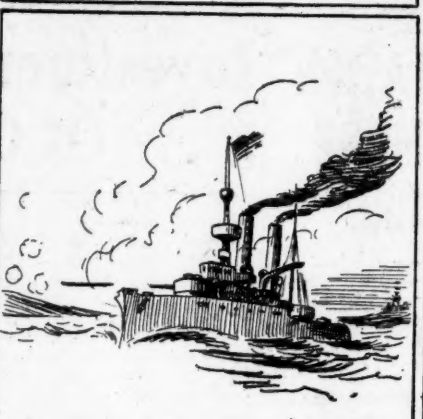
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AND 1927 FINDS US BULLYING MEXICO
AND TRYING TO DECIDE A NICARAGUAN
REVOLUTION—? — W. P. D. —

N. Y. PROTEST IS CALLED

Meeting in Lyric Theatre Will Discuss the Latin-American Situation

PROTESTS against attempts of the Coolidge administration to embroil the United States in trouble with Mexico continue to come from citizens in all walks of life. In New York City a mass meeting has been called for Sunday afternoon, January 30th, in the Lyric Theatre, 42nd street, west of Broadway, to demand peace with Mexico and to protest against the occupation of Nicaragua by the marines.

The speakers at the Lyric Theatre will include either Senator Wheeler or Senator Dill, Norman Thomas, Rabbi Stephen Wise, Hubert Herring, now in Mexico at the head of the group of American investigators, and the Rev. John Howard Mellich, who will preside. Admission will be free.

President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, has written the following statement on the Mexican situation: "The American Federation of Labor has always been, and is now, interested in the economic development of the workers of Mexico. Because of this fact we have insistently endeavored to maintain peaceful relations between Mexico and the United States. We realize that war between Mexico and the United States would greatly retard the development of the Mexican people, while our own country would suffer loss of prestige, influence and trade in Latin America. "If the American Federation of Labor knew that the Mexican workers were Communists, or committed to Communist philosophies, we would have nothing to do with them. It is because the American Federation of Labor has understood and believed the Mexican workmen are opposed to Communist and Communistic philosophies that it is desirous of being helpful to the great mass of the people of that country. "We have no knowledge that Mexican workers or the leaders of the labor movement are Communists. Our information is to the contrary. "The American workers do not believe war with Mexico to be justifiable. We insist that whatever differences exist shall be settled by arbitration. "A public meeting held in the International House, New York City, adopted a resolution opposing intervention by the United States in Central American countries. Among the speakers at this meeting were Santiago Iglesias, Spanish language secretary of the Pan-American Federation of Labor. Arthur Garfield Hays, for the Progressive Party of New York, Frank A. Patterson for the Progressive Party of New Jersey, and J. A. H. Hopkins, for the Committee of 48, have sent a letter to President Coolidge demanding the withdrawal of American marines from Nicaragua and "the withdrawal of the implication that the friendly government of Mexico is acting improperly." The Fellowship of Reconciliation has written to its 4,000 members urging that they write to Coolidge asking the withdrawal of marines from Nicaragua; write to Kellogg demanding arbitration of differences with Mexico, and write their respective senators asking approval of Senator Wheeler's resolution for an investigation of American foreign investments.

Young Socialists of N. Y. In Two-Day Convention

A CENTRALIZED organization for the entire Young People's Socialist League was launched at the seventh annual city convention at which 38 delegates from ten circles were present. The convention was held on Saturday and Sunday, Jan. 15 and 16, at the Rand School, 7 East 15th street.

A program for a closer co-operation between the various circles in the league and a closer contact between junior and senior sections of the organization, also an extension of the activities, was outlined at the meeting.

The convention was opened on Saturday at 3:45 by Ben Goodman, executive secretary of the League. After a few words of welcome, upon his request the entire delegation rose for a moment in silent tribute to the memory of Eugene V. Debs, Meyer London, Lucien Saniel and Joseph Whitehorn, and those other comrades that have passed away since the last convention.

Upon the official seating of the delegates, Comrade Morris Novik, former executive secretary, was elected chairman of the session. After a short review of the league's work for the past few years he closed with a plea for a stronger and better league.

James Oneal and Algonon Lee were then introduced by the chairman. They both stressed the need of the League and complimented it on its work and urged them, as the future Socialist party, to carry on. Comrade Oneal urged in particular a more concerted effort on the part of the League's membership to push in every way possible the New Leader.

Reports for the League were given both by the executive and financial secretaries. The reports, although not as encouraging as they might have been, showed a strong tendency for the better. Financially and in membership the League was growing. The educational and social status of the organization was upon a higher scale than before.

At the second session of the convention the real business of the league

BERGER MAKES ANTI-WAR PLEA

Socialist Congressman Demands Mexico Be Left to Work Out Own Destiny

WASHINGTON.—Tracing the origin of imperialism and war to economic struggle based on capitalism, Representative Berger of Wisconsin, Socialist, declared in the House that the Coolidge administration was logically following out the course set by the competitive private profit system.

He ridiculed Secretary Kellogg's bolshevik bogey in Mexico and Nicaragua, and asserted that President Calles is anti-Communist. He also indicted the United States action in recognizing Adolfo Diaz as president of Nicaragua, in defiance of the treaty made at the instance of the State Department to prevent recognition of just such beneficiaries of military overthrow of constitutional governments.

"Opponents of the administrations' policies in Nicaragua and Mexico," said Berger, "have denounced what they claim is American imperialism in Latin America. But under our present economic system, in which each nation must seek an outlet for the surplus products its producers have created but which they are unable to purchase, the United States, like all other civilized nations producing a similar surplus, and requiring similar foreign markets, imperialism is inevitable. Those who approve of the present profit system have no reason to complain of its inevitable results, the most important of which are imperialism and wars."

"Present imperialist tendencies are determined by the struggle in which the various nations are engaged for the purpose of disposing of their surplus products. Last year the surplus produced by the United States, as shown by our export figures, was almost \$5,000,000,000. So does England, France and even Japan create surpluses. In each country the surplus grows greater each year, as machinery of production improves and the efficiency of the workers increases."

"The rate at which the foreign investments of Americans are growing means that opportunities for using the army and navy to protect them is growing by leaps and bounds. As the surplus grows, as foreign investments multiply, so will the appropriations for American military and naval forces increase. It is unfortunate that Mr. Kellogg should have resorted to such outworn pretexts as Soviet and Communist propaganda to fortify his position. He would have been more candid had he said that American capitalists have extensive interests in Mexico and Nicaragua, and that the government intends to protect those interests, even if it has to sacrifice the lives of American young men to do it. Fully 95 percent of the American people are opposed to war with Mexico, whose people are trying to work out their own salvation. We ought to leave them alone."

WORKMEN'S CIRCLE ENGLISH BRANCH IN N. J.

After much effort by active members of a number of branches the basis of an English branch of the Workmen's Circle has been formed in Hudson County, N. J. There have been thirty members enrolled who represent eight nationalities but who also speak English. The members expect to expand into a large English branch. For the present the branch will meet each first and third Tuesday at Socialist Party headquarters, 236 Central avenue, Jersey City. A series of lectures will be arranged, especially for the benefit of such members who are not well informed about the radical movement. The lectures will also be free to others. The next meeting will be held Tuesday, Feb. 1, at 8 p. m.

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A. F. of L. Report on Conduct and Finances of Fur Strike

Factional Fight Leading Up to Strike Is Traced—Election Trick Alleged

POLICE ARE BRIBED BY UNION LAWYER

Inquisition Room Maintained Where Anti-Communists Were Beaten Up

THE report of the American Federation of Labor Investigating Committee on the N. Y. Fur Workers strike of 1926 is divided into seven sections, one of which, that on "police activities" has not been made public. It is to be presented to the N. Y. District Attorney, Police Commissioner and other public officials who may be interested.

Those sections already made public are: 1—Events before the strike; 2—the strike and its methods; 3—Communist control; 4—finances; 5—comparison between 8-point agreement suggested by the A. F. of L. as a basis for settling the strike and the final settlement; and, 7—recommendations. The investigating committee was appointed by the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. at a meeting in Cincinnati, on June 25, 1926. In the course of its attempts to settle the strike, President William Green had told the officers of the N. Y. Joint Board and of the International Fur Workers Union that he intended "to get to the bottom" of the questions which had provoked sharp disagreement in the union. In asking Mathew Woll, a vice-president of the A. F. of L., to become chairman of the investigating committee, President Green said the "Executive Council desire to know whether the International Union and the Local Strike Committee is conforming to the policies and principles of the American Federation of Labor."

President Green named Hugh Frayne and Edward F. McGrady, of the A. F. of L.'s organizing staff; John Sullivan, president of the N. Y. State Federation of Labor; and Joseph Ryan, president of the N. Y. Central Trade and Labor Council, to serve on the committee with Mr. Woll.

In a preamble to the report, the method of making the investigation is outlined. The committee "did not close its hearings or terminate its investigation until all parties at interest presented whatever they were inclined to present. Not a single complaint has come to the attention of your committee since the close of the investigation as to the extent or conduct of this investigation. All have expressed the opinion and judgment that the committee's investigation was fair, just and unprejudiced in any way to any group."

"Corruption and Terrorism" Concluding the preamble, the committee says: "Your committee was astounded with the facts presented. It was amazed with the situation as it unfolded itself. It hardly deemed it possible that such a state of corruption, terrorism and waste of time, effort and money would be found in our American trade union movement as was disclosed in this investigation."

Part I begins with a resume of the factional fight in the union prior to

the strike. In 1919, International President Morris Kaufman represented the right wing, while the opposition was led by Ben Gold and Gross, acknowledged Communists, and Leibowitz and Fanny Warshawsky, "recognized everywhere" as Communist sympathizers. In 1920 a strike, which lasted 32 weeks, was lost. Gold opposed the strike and "his sincerity about the winning of the strike was questioned." Much bitterness was engendered, during which the Communist left wing gained control of the N. Y. Joint Board. At the next election, the left wing was displaced where upon it organized under the banner of the Trade Union Educational League. A state of warfare continued, the Freiheit, a Communist Daily paper, supporting the left wing, while the Forward, "perhaps the most influential Jewish newspaper in the U. S. and long a defender of Socialism, took the side of the right wing." "The Freiheit," it is said, "appealed in every way to the workers, hoping to not only strengthen the Workers' Party but to take away from the Forward its circulation and influence with the Jewish workers. The constant propaganda of both these papers had much to do with keeping the leaders on a fighting edge."

THE "NEUTRALS" APPEAR

As a result of attacks of the left wing on the International union "demoralization existed everywhere within the organization." In 1924 the disorder was made worse by depression in the trade. Gold and others were suspended from the union "because of illegal acts." They refused to stand trial. At this time a third group calling itself "neutral," appeared on the scene. With its aid the Communists were reinstated in the organization. The "neutrals" and the lefts then formed a "United Front," which continued until the local elections late in 1925. A slate, on which were to be ten representatives of each group, was decided upon. The night before the election it was discovered that the names of the "neutrals" had been left off the ballot and names of Communists substituted. Gross was blamed for the procedure. Similar "sharp practices" on the part of the lefts were noted in the election of delegates to the national convention in Boston.

The convention divided into three groups: right, left and "neutral." The outstanding actions of this convention were the jockeying and planning of the radicals to get control of the International and they hoped to do this with the assistance of the neutral group. This did not work out, as the neutral group divided on several questions, voting most of the time with the administration.

While caucuses were being held to choose candidates for office a telegram was received from C. E. Ruthenberg, head of the Communist Party, embodying the instructions of the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party to the Communist wing in the convention. Four alternative proposals were outlined by Ruthenberg, in the order of their desirability to the Communist Party. Ruthenberg, later, did not deny having sent the telegram.

STRIKE CONFERENCE HELD

"It seemed to be apparent to many that all moves of the left wing were being directed from the outside. Schachtman (leader of the "neutrals"), however, continued to go along with the left wing, hoping to eventually be able to bring about harmony." Schachtman, with the left's support, was elected International president. Gold was defeated for vice-president.

He asked Schachtman to resign but the latter refused.

After this the International and the Joint Board went their separate ways until a conference was held in January, 1926, to plan for the strike. Pledges of co-operation were made, but immediately after the conference Schachtman charged Gold with "double-dealing" and taking orders from the Communist Party. To this Gold is said to have replied: "The Communist Party will shape the policies and conduct of this strike." Despite agreement, representatives of the International were excluded from taking part in the strike vote. A majority voted to strike.

Part 2, dealing with "The Strike and Methods of Conducting Same," tells how a Control Committee, consisting of Gold, Gross and Schachtman, "was to be responsible for the entire strike." Much criticism was passed upon Gold because he kept able men, who were not Communists, off committees. "Thus at this early stage it was being said openly that those placed in charge of the strike were either Communists or sympathizers." In trying to reach a settlement without a strike, Gold proposed to Dr. Abelson, impartial chairman of the industry, that the union would retreat on its demand for equalization of work (the principal demand) if all other demands were granted. This attempt failed and was followed by a lockout and a strike.

POLICE WERE BRIBED

"Committees started to work. Halls were engaged where workers went to register, and when they did so their union cards were taken up and they were given strikers' cards instead. It was claimed that by using this system many people outside of the fur industry were given strikers' cards. These men were charged with being gangsters in the employ of the Joint Board. These men used strikers' cards to get into the meeting halls where, it is charged, they intimidated the strikers if any striker in any way offered any criticism of the manner in which the strike was being conducted."

Schachtman, at this time, was out of town, on union business, he said. He appointed Vice-President Winnick to serve in his stead on the strike committee, but the lefts refused to accept Winnick. On February 15, the Joint Board turned over its funds to the strike committee. The evidence shows that the Joint Board had no authority to turn over all of these funds, and, further, it might be pointed out that the Strike Committee failed to carry out orders of the Joint Board as far as keeping "a true and correct record of all moneys received and distributed is concerned."

"Almost at the inception of the strike a lawyer by the name of Abe Goodman was hired. He was supposed to handle the court cases of the strikers who might get into trouble with the police department, but the evidence shows that in addition to this it was his duty to buy members of the police department, the district attorney's office, the industrial squad and even all the officers in at least two station houses, so that the authorities would be on the side of the strikers. Goodman received a total of \$51,156.50.

"The testimony of those men in charge of the strike was indeed shocking, to say the least. The testimony shows that the authorities above referred to from time to time kept increasing their prices.

IN "ROOM C"

"At this time there was a very audacious demand for strike benefits, but strikers were put off. In the meantime, many acts of violence were taking place, not only upon the streets, but particularly in the halls where the strikers were gathered. It was charged that members not in sympathy with the left wing were summoned into these halls. In one hall they had an inquisition room known as 'Room C.' Your committee has sworn affidavits of personal testimony of 58 strikers who came before your committee and accused the Picketing Committee of having beaten them up. The testimony shows that these slugs were largely Greeks and were equipped with metal knuckles covered with a black glove. In 'Room C' many strikers received severe beatings, some until they became unconscious. Testimony also has been presented showing that the representatives of the Picketing Committee entered the homes of many men, destroying furniture, and at least in one case insulted and perhaps assaulted the wife of one of the strikers.

"Gold and others on the Strike Committee denied these charges and they contended that those who were beaten up were strike-breakers or were disturbers of meetings and gangsters who were trying to disrupt the morale of the strikers. Mencher, in charge of the pickets, admitted that some men were beaten up, but said they were trying to break the strike. Fannie Warshawsky admitted that people were beaten up in her hall, but that she herself never struck anybody inside the hall. Resnick, one of the three men in charge of the Picketing Committee, admitted under cross examination that men were beaten up and that some of these men carried union cards and that a policeman was present in the hall where these men were beaten. When asked why men carrying union cards were beaten, Resnick and Mencher replied, 'They were not members of the union. When a man scab he is not a member.' In other words, the Picketing Committee took the power into their own hands to automatically suspend or expel members of the union without respect to the rules of the organization.

MANY ACTS OF VIOLENCE

"Your committee cannot help but believe that there were many acts of violence committed against fur workers because of the great number of

Amalgamated Expels Gitlow For Slandering the Union

Communist Leader Worked Two Months Out of Five Years of His Membership

BENJAMIN GITLOW, a national leader of the Communist Party and its candidate for Vice-President in 1924, has been expelled from his union, Local 4 of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, "for conduct unbecoming a union man."

Mr. Gitlow made his last appeal to remain a member of the labor movement at a membership meeting of his local union Friday night in Beethoven Hall, 210 East Fifth street. He was expelled, only 10 of the 500 present voting in his favor.

Procedure against the Communist leader was instituted by the general executive board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers meeting here last month. The board sent a letter to Local 4, which is composed of men's clothing cutters, charging that Mr. Gitlow has repeatedly slandered the members and officers of the Amalgamated. The local union was urged to take action to prevent a recurrence of such events.

At a meeting of the executive board of Local 4 it was recommended to the membership that Mr. Gitlow be expelled. This action was taken after the accused was heard in his own defense.

The Communist leader again spoke in his defense for about 40 minutes at the membership meeting. He in-

terviewed witnesses who testified to it. The facts show that prominent members of the union, who not only were on strike but actually did duty on the picket line for weeks, and at least one International officer was severely beaten. The evidence shows that these men were loyal to the union and to the strike, and they said the only reason they were beaten was because they criticized the Communist control of the strike. Some of the men beaten were members of the union in good standing for a great many years.

Though the strike was started with \$150,000 in the treasury, the third week found the leaders attempting to negotiate large loans. Over the protest of Zeitlin, chairman of the Joint Board, the Strike Committee appropriated \$51,000 without his signature. "Another questionable money transaction" was the taking by the Strike Committee of money which the Joint Board was holding in trust. "About this time the Strike Committee got rid of Zeitlin, who was a thorn in their side."

The report attaches great significance to conferences Gold had at this time and later with Mossy Eltington, a fur importer who holds an \$8,000,000 fur concession from the Russian Soviet Government. Gold admitted he had four secret conferences with Eltington, who arranged a conference with Mr. Samuel, the president of the Manufacturers' Association. In conference with Eltington, Gold agreed to compromise on the equalization of work if he could get an agreement providing for the 40-hour work week.

The strike being prolonged, new demands were made for strike benefits. "Fights were taking place in the halls, police on the industrial squad were holding up strikers and demanding that they show their strike cards. In one instance they arrested a man because he did not show his strike card. This man was discharged in court. The strikers who were in opposition to the method used by the strike committee charged that even the police were beating up and intimidating fur workers who were good union men, but out of sympathy with the alleged Communist control of the strike." Scores of strikers protested to the International, who took the matter up with the strike committee, but with no results.

GREEN ATTEMPTS SETTLEMENT

The report then proceeds to describe President Green's attempt to bring about a settlement of the strike and how these efforts were defeated by Gold's incitement of the strikers against the American Federation of Labor. Further efforts were made, during which once more Gold agreed to surrender the equalization of work demand. The report refers to the Freiheit's praise of Gold for having "showed his good sportsmanship by offering to withdraw equalization of work for the forty hours." "The responsibility for the loss of equalization rests upon the shoulders of Manager Gold, Gross and Leibowitz."

At a meeting with A. R. of L. officials on May 5, Gold bitterly charged that A. F. of L. interference was blocking his securing of the forty-hour week. President Green then adjourned the meeting, telling Gold he would have until that evening to prove that he could obtain the 40-hour week. Gold that evening introduced Green to N. R. Lindheim, vice-president of Eltington's

"Booky" Gold Said It

How We Will Run the Fur Strike, as Told by Communist Leader

Ben Gold, the Communist manager of the New York Joint Board of the Fur Workers' Union, writing in the "Fur Worker" for February, 1926, said:

"The Furriers Union will be the first union that will conduct the general strike with its own forces, not the hired ones."

alisted he could be loyal to the Communist Party and the labor movement at the same time. He said, no matter what action was taken against him, he would remain a part of the labor movement until he dies.

Abraham Beckerman, manager of the New York joint board, replied to Gitlow in a speech, during which he frequently quoted from articles Gitlow has written about the Amalgamated and its officials. Many of the charges were made against Beckerman personally, among them one that he had shared in \$100,000 paid by fur manufacturers to break the furriers' strike.

"If I were not an officer of this union, I would settle with you personally for this, you coward," Beckerman declared. "Why did you not come before your union meeting and make these charges instead of writing them to obscure Communist rage?"

"In conclusion, let us make our sad parting. Please don't die. You are much too amusing alive. Don't die. I hope you will continue your efforts in the labor movement, as you say you will. Go down to Pittsburgh and organize some of the steel workers, or to West Virginia and organize the miners. Whatever you do, wherever you go, I hope you will be more appreciated than you have been in this organization."

In the course of the discussion it was brought out that Mr. Gitlow has worked in the trade for less than two months during the five years of his membership when he was outside of jail, where he served a term for violation of the criminal syndicalist act.

concern. Lindheim said he could assure the granting of the 40-hour week, though Samuel on the previous day had stated that the manufacturers would not grant it.

Lindheim "assured President Green that he was in a position to force the fur manufacturers to enter into this agreement." Returning to the joint labor committee, Green and Gold said they were satisfied with Lindheim's assurances, though his name, at that time, could not be made public. On agreement with the committee, Green wrote Samuel that if 40 hours were granted equalization of work would be waived.

Despite these efforts of the A. F. of L., Gold failed to live up to his promise to co-operate with the A. F. of L. representatives. Instead, he entered into secret conferences with Samuel. The "representatives of the A. F. of L. were entirely ignored."

ELTINGTON FORCES AGREEMENT

"Then Eltington came back from Europe. He and Gold at once had a secret conference. Eltington said that as long as the A. F. of L. had stepped out of the situation he could now interfere. Eltington further stated that knowing that Mr. Green was in, he stayed away purposely. At this conference Gold claims Eltington assured him he would get for them the 40 hours. Gold then had his confidential committee, Gross and Leibowitz, called into conference and at 2 a. m. Eltington called Samuel and told him to come to the conference. The conference lasted until almost 6 o'clock in the morning, but before it was over an agreement was arrived at which provided for the 40-hour week for 8 months in the year, and the other four months the workers are to work four extra hours on Saturday with single time. The confidential committee of Gold, Gross and Leibowitz further agreed to give up three legal holidays."

On the basis of this settlement, the strike was ended.

In Part 3 the report gives its reasons for believing the Joint Board and the strike was under Communist control. "These reasons are: 1. That, through Gross' manipulation of the ballot in 1925, the Communists won the Joint Board; 2. That the left's policy at the national convention in Boston was dictated by Ruthenberg; 3. That the lefts presented resolutions supporting the Communist press; 4. That Gold had stated that 'the left wing will take charge and run the strike'; 5. That Gold recommended 'that a conference of all unions and political party sympathetic to the Joint Board be called to aid the strike'; 6. That Communist leaders addressed the Joint Board on the strike; 7. That 'Manager Gold (Communist) admitted that he secretly met many times with Eltington, the wealthy Russian fur importer, who has a Soviet fur concession of approximately \$8,000,000 a year'; 8. That critics of the Communists were driven from the strike halls; 9. That 'during the secret negotiations Eltington would have nothing to do with the A. F. of L.' and would deal only with Gold; 10. That Eltington forced the final agreement; 11. That the Joint Board contributed to the support of a Communist publication; 12. That Gold and Gross tried to win the convention's support for the Communist school.

Because of its importance, the report on finances, part five, is presented here in full.

PART IV. FINANCES

In examining the expenses incurred in the strike it was deemed best for the protection of all parties concerned to employ two auditing concerns. We attempted to engage several, including Mr. Stewart Chase, but these concerns were unavailable and we eventually chose Mr. Walter M. Cook and Mr. Herman Volk, public accountants,

and auditors and both members of B. S. & A. U. No. 12646.

The secretary of your committee, accompanied by Auditors Cook and Volk, called at the offices of the Joint Board of Furriers, 22 East 22nd Street, New York City, on Wednesday, September 8, 1926, to make arrangements for proceeding with the investigation of their financial transactions. We were told that as the next day the Jewish holidays would commence we could not start until September 13. We made specific requests for all records pertaining to the 1926 general strike and we were promised by Brother Cohen, the financial secretary-treasurer, that he would have them all assembled so that we could start to work at 9 a. m. on the above date.

Secretary-Treasurer Cohen immediately sent the cash book to the New York office of the American Federation of Labor. When we arrived at the offices with this cash book to commence the examination we asked if it were the original cash book and he insisted that it was the original cash book. Mr. Verbert, a bookkeeper for the Joint Board, when questioned as to this being the original cash book became very confused. Later when he was asked if he had the original cash book he said he had and he would go and get it for us, but when he returned he said he could not find it. An appeal was then made to Financial Secretary-Treasurer Cohen and Cohen insisted that the book he gave us was the original and not a copy. When questioned by Chairman Woll of the Investigating Committee, Cohen said, "This is the original cash book. There was no other book kept."

BOOK NOT THE ORIGINAL

In the latter part of the investigation Mr. Verbert, the bookkeeper, under cross-examination by the Investigating Committee, testified that the cash book given to us was not the original. He testified that he kept the original book for the first ten weeks of the strike and then a Mr. Turchin was brought in and he continued with the work. He further testified that Mr. Turchin made out a new book of his own. The testimony of Mr. Verbert as to the deception about the cash book is borne out by the testimony of Mr. Morris Zeitlin, chairman of the Joint Board during the strike, who testified after looking at the cash book given to us as the original that that was not the book; the original book was of a different form, it was longer and heavier and the makeup on the inside was different. Several weeks later Financial Secretary-Treasurer Cohen in testifying before the committee said that the cash book was not made up until the strike was about over.

Turchin, who is charged with arranging the duplicate of the original cash book, is not a member of the Fur Workers' Union nor a member of the Bookkeepers' and Stenographers' Union. He is the man who said in front of witnesses on Wednesday, September 15, 1926: "If they had taken my advice they would not have kept any books and would have burned up all of this stuff." And again on Thursday, September 15, 1926, Mr. Turchin said in front of witnesses: "Had they (referring to the Furriers' Joint Board Strike Committee) followed my advice you would not have any records here to audit, they would have made a bon-fire out of them." And this is the same Mr. Turchin who constantly interfered with the auditors in their attempts to audit the books and who finally made it impossible for them to continue their examination of the financial records.

At this time we would like to point out a further deception practiced by the officers of the Joint Board.

Manager Gold of the Joint Board and Mr. Cohen, the financial secretary-treasurer, promised the Investigating Committee that they would give to your committee the minutes book of the strike committee, but, again, instead of giving us the original book they gave us a book that they prepared since the strike. This book was absolutely useless and it contains nothing of value in this investigation.

MINUTES ARE MISSING

Before giving us the substitute for the original minutes book of the strike committee, the secretary of your committee made five visits to the office of the Joint Board and on every occasion he was put off and told that because of the illness of the man who kept the book it was not available. When the attention of Gross was called to the fact that this book was not the original he admitted it and said that the minutes in this book were made from notes that the secretary took at the different meetings. In checking up the number of meetings that notes were made of, they

No Books Kept of Finances of Strike, Leaders Admit to Investigators

FALSE RECORDS GIVEN COMMITTEE

Expenditures of \$130,000 Unsupported by Vouchers of Any Kind

totalled twenty-two, whereas in the minutes book of the Strike Committee given to your committee they contained notes of thirty-six meetings. This discrepancy rendered the book entirely useless. We do not know whether the missing notes were deliberately kept from us or not.

Our auditors patiently but persistently kept insisting upon getting all of the material promised, including all receipts for moneys expended, but they were being continually obstructed, with the result that on September 16, 1926, the following written demand was made:

"Mr. Benjamin Gold, Chairman, Joint Board Furriers' Union, 22 East 22nd Street, New York City.

"Dear Sir and Brother: "Please furnish me with the following records, which are necessary for a correct accounting for the present audit of the General Strike Committee records:

"(1) All original orders to, acceptances by, and bills from, printing concerns, by the Joint Board for use of and by the General Strike Committee.

"(2) All original orders to, acceptances by, and bills from, printing concerns, by the General Strike Committee for the use of and by the General Strike Committee.

"(3) The non-used General Strike Committee receipt blanks of all series and all numbers.

"Respectfully,
(Signed) WALTER M. COOK,
Public Accountant and Auditor,
Member of the B. S. &
A. U. 12646."

Material Taken Back

This information was wanted, as we desired to check up on the receipts as originally printed and those actually used and not used, and we wished to establish from the above data a check-up on the meal tickets, but were not given the full records covering a single subject. And on the subject of expenditures of control committee we were given certain material purporting to account for the expenditures under this subject. They were given to us on September 16, but on Friday, the 17th, they refused to give them back to us, stating that they did not know where they were. Because of these facts the auditors were unable to give us a final report covering the moneys handled by the control committee, nor could we get facts accounting for the receipts by number. On Saturday, September 18, the auditors, after a conference with the secretary of the investigating committee, finally came to the following conclusion:

First—That all books and records be turned over to the auditors at once, and that at the end of each day these records were to be sealed.

Second—That the auditors had no objection to the Furriers' Union Joint Board having as many members of the union present as they desired while the audit was in progress, but that Mr. Turchin would have to be removed.

This decision was given to Mr. Cohen, the financial secretary-treasurer, on September 20. Cohen finally said he would have to take the matter up with the manager of the Joint Board, Mr. Gold. After some discussion the secretary of the investigating committee agreed that he would temporarily disregard Mr. Turchin's presence if it were possible to get all of the records for the auditors. It was finally decided by Manager Gold that we should have all of the receipts and records, but when the auditors started to work Mr. Turchin insisted that he would have to examine each separate receipt and make a notation of the number, and that he was going to make the auditors sign a receipt for every batch of receipts the auditors received, and when the auditors were through at the end of the day they would have to count them all up and he would then give us a receipt. It can readily be understood that the counting of this great volume

(Continued on page 6)

BEWARE OF CLOGGED BOWELS

You shorten your life many years when you carry in your system waste matter that nature intended to be evacuated.

EX-LAX

The Sweet Chocolate Laxative

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The Prospects of Socialism in the United States

The following is the second and concluding installment of Mr. Shaplen's contribution to our symposium on "The Prospects of American Socialism."

Vida D. Scudder of Wellesley University will write next week on "The Prospects of American Socialism—From a College Window."

Subsequent articles in this series will be written by Abraham Cahan, Morris Hillquit, V. F. Calverton, Norman Thomas, Louis B. Boudin, Lewis S. Cunniff, Louis F. Budenz, Julius Gerber and W. M. Feigenbaum. After the last of the special articles are published, The New Leader will throw open its columns to its readers who are cordially invited to take part in the discussion.

By Joseph Shaplen

THE decline of the Socialist Party is due not so much to the fact of American prosperity as to the failure of the party to adjust itself to the economic developments of the times. A restatement of Socialist economic has been in order for many years, and while the parties of European Socialism have been and are now assiduously engaged in this task the American Socialist Party has lagged behind. Already before the war Socialist thinkers perceived the need of revision of Socialist economic thought in the light of post-Marxist economic progress. Writing in the "Der Kampf," in 1910, Otto Bauer said:

"Since the death of Karl Marx, Marxian economic has made but scant progress. The Marxists rightly regarded as their chief tasks the popularization of Marxist doctrine and the defense of that doctrine against the attacks of its opponents. Our propaganda literature deals for the most part with the capitalism of the sixties and the seventies rather than with the capitalism of our own day. Meanwhile, in the economic life of all advanced nations a new world has come into being; the older analysis of the developmental tendencies of capitalism no longer suffices us."

Bauer's words were written by way of comment on the appearance at that time of Hilferding's great work, "Financial Capital: A Study of Recent Developments of Capitalism," which, as Bauer pointed out, filled at least in part, the hiatus in Socialist literature. Since then capitalism has passed through another profound transformation. To the accelerated processes of capitalist concentration and financial centralization so ably analyzed by Hilferding there have been added a complexity of social, economic and psychological factors which present the problems of both capitalism and Socialism in quite different light. Added to the many new factors there is a mass of imponderables which cannot be ignored in any efforts to achieve a better and more stable social order. The Bolsheviks, who saw in the war and post war events the impending demise of capitalism, have now been compelled to recognize its "temporary stabilization," but, like Bernstein, they still profess to believe in the inevitability of another perturbation in the near future, a belief necessary for the justification of their pricked bubble of world revolution. David P. Bernstein does not go so far as to predict a world revolution, but he foresees some kind of an American disturbance which will affect favorably the sinking fortunes of the Socialist Party. Here, again, we see how the mentality of Bolshevism is still being reflected in the mental operations of American Socialists.

"Social Collaboration"

Bernstein's thesis is nothing more than a revival of the defunct catastrophic theory of progress. He wants Socialism to move from crisis to crisis, its wonders to perform. Modern constructive Socialism does not move that way. In all countries where Socialism and the labor movement have become a vital force, part and parcel of the social and historical process, it is becoming increasingly recognized:

First, that the Socialist transformation, unlike the bourgeois revolution, must differ radically in method, as it does in content, from all preceding revolutions. This presupposes the strengthening of old and the development of new democratic forms.

Second, that the working class will never accomplish the Socialist transformation without the support and cooperation of as many constructive elements

of society as it can enlist in the performance of the task. This implies modification of the old, rigid conception of class war and the realization that, while all history is the history of class struggles, society has entered now upon a new historic phase wherein the class struggle is operating simultaneously with the conscious efforts of society as a whole for the collectivization, industrial democratization and rationalization of the social order. In other words, while rejecting class collaboration in the vulgar, Communist sense of the term, the Socialist and labor movement abroad has entered definitely upon a policy of social collaboration.

Third, and as an inevitable corollary of the first two points, the Socialist and labor movement abroad has realized clearly what before the war it perceived but dimly, that the advance of society toward Socialism involves the play not only of tremendous economic and political factors but also a network of social and psychological forces which must be taken into consideration.

In other words, the revisions of Eduard Bernstein and Jaures, which met with such violent opposition in the pre-war Socialist movement, has come to be accepted as the basis of the vital, dynamic program of constructive Socialism today.

As Bernstein would put it: "The movement and the method are everything."

Jaures put it another way: "I tell you," he said, "that all great revolutions have been made in the world because the new society before opening out fully had penetrated through all the cracks by means of its tiniest rootlets into the old society."

"Besides," he added, "it is essential

"The Broader Outlines of Policy and Thought" Which Will Promote Socialist Growth Here

for the Social Revolution to have the support of the nation. Great changes are not today brought about by minorities, the will of the nation must be converted . . . we must carry the immense mass of the people with us."

"American Socialism's Impasse"

The Russian Bolsheviks tried the opposite, violent method. The result is the present decomposition of Bolshevism, which is mistakenly termed the "evolution" of Bolshevism. What Engels foresaw so clearly has happened to the Bolsheviks, namely: that whenever a party seizes or acquires power, with the aid or in the name of a class unprepared to assume the direction of society, and under conditions unripe for the realization of its program, that party is inevitably compelled to do the bidding of the class it came to destroy, and build the very structure it set out to supersede.

Hence, the moral and economic decomposition of Bolshevism and the return of Russia to capitalist form. What we see in Russia today is not Socialism but the restoration of a primitive form of capitalism, not the process of Socialist construction but the process of capitalist accumulation of an inefficient state despotism and the pressure of a bourgeois peasantry. When the process of capitalist accumulation in Russia will reach a point at which the political forms of Bolshevism, which have undergone no change whatsoever, will inevitably appear as the obstacle to the further economic development of the country, the Russian Communist Party will be compelled either to make possible the return of Russia to the democratic movement, or it will be swept aside by the inexorable forces of economic and social progress. In either case the

political tyranny of Bolshevism is doomed.

The irony of history has placed the American Socialist Party in an impasse similar to that of the Russian Bolshevik Party. By imbibing so generously of the political and economic theories of Bolshevism the party has lost the guidance of Socialist principle and has been unable to absorb the healthy tendencies of modern constructive Socialism, to say nothing of the application of these tendencies to American conditions. The Russian Bolshevik Party stands now between the devil of capitalism and the deep, blue sea of political annihilation. The American Socialist Party stands between a hostile political environment and a most serious inner disintegration.

The decline of the American Socialist Party is due not so much to the alleged political lassitude of the American people as to the political lassitude of the party itself. The alleged political lassitude of the country can no more be cited as an excuse for the decline of the American Socialist Party than is the failure of the Bolshevik world revolution for the retreat of Bolshevism. Both the American Socialist Party and the Russian Bolshevik Party have failed because of subjective weakness arising out of their failure to perceive realities.

A Threefold Program

The American Socialist Party, to quote W. T. Ghent, is in need of Americanization, socialization and laborization. By Americanization I understand the application of Socialist principles to American problems and interests. By socialization I imply the abandonment of the class war theory in its dogmatic, Bolshevik form. By laborization is meant the art of gain-

ing the confidence of the labor movement as a step toward its acceptance of Socialist ideas.

The Socialist Party cannot learn to apply Socialist principles to American problems until Socialists learn what these problems, in their peculiar political, economic and social aspects, are. This necessitates the abandonment of the old dogmatic picture of America as a huge plutocracy and nothing else. It is this narrow, one-sided conception of America, which is part of what Ghent calls the hostility of the Socialist Party to America. America is much more of a democracy than a plutocracy. The democracy of America is not without its many serious shortcomings and imperfections, but it offers plenty of opportunities for the development of higher political and social forms, just as the industrial economic structure of the United States contains to a far greater degree than does any other country the economic pre-requisites to Socialism. From an historical point of view, as well as from the immediate perspective, the United States is much closer to Socialism than is Soviet Russia. The forces working for Socialism in America are colossal. The least important and significant of these is the Socialist Party. The Socialist Party has itself alone to blame for its isolation from American life and the American labor movement.

Never before have the forces of history conspired for the triumph of Socialism as clearly and inexorably as they are conspiring today. Against the hierarchy of the new capitalism being erected in this and other countries by the unprecedented concentration, centralization and internationalization of capitalist enterprise there is developing a great and potentially more powerful counter force of social and

working class effort directed definitely and unmistakably toward the realization of industrial democracy and the establishment, for the first time in history, of the hegemony of society over itself. This process is bound to gather increasing momentum in proportion as the new capitalism seeks to extend its sway over civilization. Against what may be termed the present rationalization of capitalism there is being counterposed the movement for the industrial emancipation of society from the hierarchical sway of capitalism. The most efficient and the better organized capitalism becomes, the more it seeks to solidify and buttress its foundations by eliminating its vicious contradictions, the more pressing will grow the movement for the complete reorganization of society on the principles of collectivism and democracy.

Capitalism may succeed, as it has to a large degree succeeded in this country and is seeking to accomplish in other lands, in reducing waste, eliminating the evils of competition, curbing unemployment and giving the workers a higher return for their labor, but this will only serve to stimulate the aspirations of the workers for greater and more substantial material, cultural and spiritual values.

The two principal tendencies in Europe today are those of the Americanization of industry and the socialization of economic life. Hand in hand with the readjustment of capitalism along American lines of production and management, the Socialist and labor movement is gaining increasing momentum, backed by those forces of society as a whole which are logically and historically destined to help in the triumph of Socialism. More and more the battle between capitalism and Socialism is becoming a fight for

the soul of the working class and of humanity.

The American Material

What is true of Europe is, in its way, also true of the United States. It is a grotesque exaggeration to say that America is steeped in materialism and that the American people have lost the capacity to think and feel politically. The Babbittism and lassitude of which Socialists and liberals complain are not the only manifestations of American political and cultural life today. There are no dramatic manifestations of political and social unrest, but there is more solid thinking on the part of large groups of people than ever before. There is a quiet but serious renaissance of thought in the colleges and educational institutions, a growing rebellion against the deadening forces of material prosperity. It is to these forces that the Socialist Party or any organization working for Socialism must address itself. There is, above all the American labor movement, flesh and bone of America, anti-Socialist in principle but working-class and social in character. There is a very marked inclination on the part of the labor movement to abandon the old, simple trade unionism and embrace the larger problems of social and labor interest, combined with a clear aspiration for the acquisition of wider cultural horizons. The political and philosophic crystallization of these forces is only a matter of time and if the Socialist Party is to play a part in this task it must quit its Babbitt-like attitude of waiting for the breakdown of American prosperity, for something to turn up, and rise intellectually and spiritually to the occasion. History, marching as it does nowadays with seven-league boots, leaves those behind who fail to associate themselves pragmatically with the historic process.

I have indicated some of the lines the Socialist Party must take if it is to experience a revival of strength and prestige. I may add that if the party is to gain the confidence, as a preliminary to the support of the labor movement, it will have to drop its superiority complex. American labor and American labor leaders may not be Socialists and may not appear to be engrossed in social theories, but they have a very high degree of intelligence and a plentiful supply of common sense. They have also, what the Socialist Party never had in any appreciable measure—a keen and practical conception of American reality as it affects the every day interests of the working class. If the Socialist Party is to gain the support of American labor it must drop its attitude of carping criticism and demonstrate its loyalty to the American labor movement. Time was when the Socialist Party appeared to grasp this truth, but it has forgotten it in recent years. Loyalty and cooperation must be the foundation stones of labor movement. The rest is a matter of psychology, of approach, of experience and education.

I conclude by reaffirming my faith in Socialism and in the eventual victory of the Socialist idea. I believe that in its own American way, the United States will advance toward the Socialist ideal. I do not undertake to map out the details of this advance. I have merely sought to indicate the broader outlines of policy and thought which any organization seeking to promote the progress of Socialism must follow. I feel confident that the day is not far distant when the American working class will consciously fall into step with the onward sweep of historic forces toward the Socialist society. If the Socialist Party is no longer fit or able to lead in this advance, other forces will come to take its place. But those who will take up this task will remember what the Socialist Party has neglected and forgotten. I mean the wise admonition of George Planchon:

"Not these of the Crusaders managed to reach the Holy Land who shouted 'Jerusalem, Jerusalem,' but those who knew geography."

A Letter from Mexico --- The Guadalupe Cathedral

Mexico City, Sunday, January 2.

WE arose at 4:30 in the morning to see with our own eyes whether the peasants, deprived of their priests, would still visit the most sacred shrine in all Mexico, the church at Guadalupe-Hidalgo, three miles out of the city, where an Indian ten years after Cortes' coming had seen a vision of the Virgin who had commanded that a church be built upon the spot.

The streets of Mexico City were dark and cold and lonely when seven of us piled into one five-passenger Dodge. We jolted about the need of overcoats in a southern country as we glistening as the car sped on and the penetrating coldness entered our feet, numbed our fingers and sent us huddling together with fur collars pulled over our mouths and a perpetual wonder in our heads as to the endurance of the ever-increasing number of barefooted vegetable-burdened peasants jog-trotting into town.

Came the dawn. Streaks of pink and faint yellow against the black mountains on our right. The yellow growing in power, darting gold against the pink softly squashing the dye out of the black mountains until they were indigo blue.

A mumbled sentence hidden in a scarf from Mrs. J. sitting on my feet. "Look the other way."

I turned to the left. The deep black mist had cleared into delicate yellow opalescent and those black mountains had been completely converted into brilliant lavender. Amazement registered in all our minds in spite of the numbing cold. On one side of the plain mountains as blue as our wood-work at the Crags, on the other mountains as lavender as amethysts and both at one and the same time.

At the Gate of the Shrine

Just as we reached Guadalupe, the sun had fully jerked itself behind the blue jagged rocks and lazily begun its daily duty of warming the world. But we six frozen stiff, determining with difficulty which foot to use first in getting out of the machine, could not wait for its heat to descend all the way to the earth. We sought a small wood fire about which Indians in dun-colored serapes were clustered. They made room for us at our approach. Believe me we had no feeling of tourists watching interesting native cus-

Religion, But Not As Usual, At the Famous Shrine

toms. We were cold and they were cold and (thank God) hospitable. They threw more straw over the dying flames which shot up again with renewed heat. We stamped our feet and blew upon our hands. They stood silently and smilingly watched our jerky movements. Warm blood flowed down into the icebergs attached to our legs. They became at last manageable feet and we sauntered away from the fire to the cathedral.

The huge empty square in front of the church was beginning to assume life. Young and pretty mestizo and Indian girls were busy setting up unpainted wooden tables, unfolding stiff white lace squares as covering and setting upon them green, white and pink striped paper bundles containing little holiday cakes. Orange vendors spread their wares upon the ground in little piles separated by flatly spaced fruit to make a pleasing design. Nut vendors employed the differing shades of brown in hazel nuts and pecans to weave a more intricate pattern. Only the Sun-maid Raisin and Chiclet man placed his wares without regard to color or design.

The Early Worshippers

We stepped into the church to see the few early worshippers. We almost whistled in amazement as our widening eyes caught the rows upon rows of kneeling figures in the dark candlelit interior. A cracked harsh voice arose in the silence. We moved towards the altar to locate the priest, wondering if indeed a Catholic functionary would dare to disobey his Pope. The voice continued its steady praying but no one stood at the altar. A tableful of lit candles caught our glance. A woman was tending it, quietly removing the half-burnt ones, leaving spaces for the shy lean peasant men, the round-faced stout peasant women who came slowly and softly up the aisle to place their long white tapers. And still the voice went on in its queer falsetto with rhythm but without the sonorous tones of a trained priest. We stepped away from the curtain of candles into the dark aisle. There in the third row of kneeling worshippers a bespectacled middle-aged peasant held a book to which two candles were attached. We nudged each other to look. That was the voice that held these hundreds and hundreds of worshippers. No priest at all. A peasant. The people had taken over the worship of their God.

We stood rooted to the spot gazing at the simple deeply religious peasants, held by the worn uncultured reader whose voice rose steadily and evenly as with his eyes closed to the page he followed the print. No one but we was seemingly aware of the absence of priests. The figure of Jesus high above the altar, literally the statue itself, was their God. As long as it remained with them, as long as no evil befell their crops, the business of heaven and earth was proceeding undisturbed.

A Story of Yucatan

Roberto Haberman told us a story of Yucatan which astounded us at the time but seemed quite possible now. After the revolution, the peasants pulled down the figures of saints from the altars and banged them to bits, burnt them up. These were the dreadful gods in whose name the priest had ordered them to labor frightful hours, endure terrific conditions. At last,

satisfied with the completeness of their freedom, they bought wax candles, took them home and lit them before the images of the same saints whose church statutes they had just destroyed. Of course to their minds they were not the same at all but merely gods with the same names. And home gods had never caused them harm but had brought what little good had descended upon them in this world.

We stood in the church and waves of feeling seemed to pass from the

worshippers to us. At the dim end of the aisle two strangely small figures were slowly moving toward us. They came nearer. They were women, one very stout with a basket of flowers in her hand, the other clasping a baby to her breast.

"Did you ever see such short people?" I whispered to Walter. And then a ray of sunshine hit their heads. They were sliding on their knees along the entire length of the church. We watched them until they reached the altar lit with candles

Youth of Workmen's Circle Dance This Sunday

The Educational Department of The Workmen's Circle, the largest radical fraternal organization of Jewish workers, has arranged a "Youth's Concert and Dance" for this coming Sunday afternoon, January 23, 1927. The event will take place at the Hotel McAlpin.

An excellent program has been arranged which will be followed by dancing. The committee will also give souvenirs to all those attending. This event is one of a series of the educational department of the organization is arranging to interest the sons and daughters of the Workmen's Circle members in its work. Tickets can be procured at the office of the organization in the Forward Building at 175 East Broadway.

GARAGE EMPLOYEES TO HOLD CELEBRATION

At Harlem Socialist Educational Center, 62 East 16th street, Sunday, January 23, starting with an excellent supper, musicians, singers, buck and wing dancers and others, the Garage Employees Association will hold a celebration.

To those who cannot attend the suppers, a special feature is arranged for after 10 P. M. arrivals at \$1.00 each entrance fee for remainder of night. So make your reservations for seats early.

RAND SCHOOL NOTES

Samuel C. Schmucker, professor of anthropology, will lecture Wednesday, January 26, at 8:30 p. m., on "Cromagnon Man; First Steps in the Arts." On Friday, January 21, at 8:30 p. m., V. F. Calverton, editor of "The Modern Quarterly," will give his third lecture in his course on "Sex Expression in Literature." "The Viceless Victorians" will be his subject for discussion.

August Chesebrough will lecture Thursday, January 27, at 8:30 p. m., on "Environmental Influences," the third lecture in his course on "Prejudices." Leo E. Saldia, formerly of the New York University, will continue his course on "Main Tendencies in Modern Literature" Fridays at 8:30 p. m.

A course in "Psychology of Personality" is given by Joseph Osman at 8:30 p. m. on Tuesdays. In this course the class will consider the nature of human personality in the light of the new psychology; hereditary and acquired types of behavior; motivated habits; complexes of worry, of inferiority, of sex and of race; training of personality in children; psychological adjustments.

A course in "Social Psychology" is also given by Professor Osman on Tuesdays at 7 p. m. On Friday evening, January 21, at 7:30 p. m., the Rand School Fellowship will give a reception to all new students of the school. There will be dancing and plenty of refreshments in the studio. All students should be present.

NEW LEADER PUBLISHING ASS'N NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of The New Leader Publishing Association will take place on Monday, January 31, at 8 P. M. at the People's House, Room 508, 7 East 15th street. In addition to the election of officers and members of the Board of Management for the ensuing year, a full report will be presented of the condition of The New Leader and plans for the future.

Members of the Association are urged to make a special effort to attend this meeting. Applications for new members will be accepted. Membership in the Association is limited to members of the Socialist Party, and it is the duty of every party member to join The New Leader Association. Initiation fee is \$1.00 and the yearly dues are but \$1.00 a year.

MORRIS BERMAN, President.
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A PAGE OF EXCLUSIVE FEATURES

What of 1927?

THIS is from my private horoscope for 1927. Prophecies contained herein are absolutely guaranteed. Any of them not satisfactory to the reader will be taken back and no questions asked or answered.

The most talked about subject in the coming year will be the weather. Baseball comes next. The phrase most frequently heard will be "What's the score?"

Employment in some industries will be worse than in others. In others it will be better. There also will be a marked increase in bank deposits, bank robberies, jail deliveries, conventions, conversions, convictions and installment payments due and past due and yet to come.

Business on the whole will be not quite as bad as advertised by the party out of power, nor as good as claimed by the party in power. There also may be a notable boost in the salt industry if the present tendency to take statements of statesmen with a pinch of salt keeps up.

The first four months of the year will be considerably colder than the following four months, but not quite as cold as the same four months remembered by the oldest citizen.

Of the four revolutions scheduled for Kronstadt, Russia, all but four will be successful. There also will be a general rising of communists in all of the industrial centers of the United States between the hours of 5 and 6 a. m. during week days and 9 to 11 a. m. on Sundays. Communists employed as night watchmen in bourgeois enterprises will rise twelve hours later. The leaders in both risings will be Alarmclocky and Punctiliousky.

Disputes over American oil rights in Mexico and the right of the Mexican people in Mexico will be amicably compromised by the Americans taking the oil, leaving Mexico the rights.

In the event that Mussolini is not assassinated in 1927 he may die a natural death or keep on living.

The coal strike of 1927 will be longer or shorter than usual or may not come off at all, in which event its duration will be of minor importance.

In the event of a prolonged coal strike the government will appoint a commission to study the cause and cure of the coal industry. Sessions of the Commission will be held during the remainder of 1927-28-29 and 30 unless sooner or later. Data collected during the winter months in Miami, Biloxi, the Bermudas and other soft coal fields will be sifted and correlated during the summer at Lake Placid, Hole in the Woods and Hudson Bay reports, or wherever in the opinion of the commission the temperature is most conducive to cool thinking.

Five years, eleven months, one week and seven days, more or less from the date of the appointment of the commission to study the cause and cure of the coal industry it will issue volumes 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 of coal report number 83, with an appendix of three volumes, four hundred charts, a brief summary of 370,000 words and the recommendation for somebody to do something about the darn thing.

Adam Coal digger.

Say Not the Struggle Availeth Naught

Say not the struggle availeth,
The labor and the wounds are vain,
The enemy faints not nor faltereth,
And as things have been they remain.

If hopes were dunes, fears may be liars;
It may be, in yon smoke concealed,
Your comrades chase e'en now the fliers,
And, but for you, possess the field.

For while the tired waves, vainly breaking,
Far back, through creeks and inlets making,
Comes silent, flooding in, the main,
And not by eastern windows only,

When daylight glows, comes in the light,
In front the sun climbs slow, how slowly,
But westward, look, the land is bright.

—Arthur Hugh Clough.

The Jubilee of Labor

I heard men saying: Leave hope and praying,
— All days shall be as all have been;
Today and tomorrow bring fear and sorrow,
The never-ending toll between.
When earth was younger, 'midst toil and hunger
In hope we strove, and our hands were strong;
Then great men led us, with words they fed us,
And bade us right the earthly wrong.

Go read in story their deeds and glory,
Their names amidst the nameless dead;
Turn then from lying to us slow dying
In that good world to which they led;
Where fast and faster our iron master,
The thing we made, forever drives;
Bids us grind treasure and fashion pleasure
For other hopes and other lives.

Let dead hearts tarry and trade and marry,
And trembling nurse their dreams of mirth,
While we the living our lives are giving
To bring the right new world to birth.
Come, shoulder to shoulder are earth grows older!
The Cause spreads over land and sea;
Now the world shaketh and fear awaketh,
And joy at last for thee and me.

—William Morris.

Dedication

My soul is swelled with life, with dreams of love,
Oh Lord, with thoughts of finite time and space,
My soul is swelled with life: I am above
All mortal penury, all sinful race.

I am set free; I need no transient rest
To sooth my burning flesh—this flesh of clay;
I am so swelled with life, I tremble lest
My body in its earthly lust decay.

—SOLOMON PORTNOW.

The First International Succumbs To Intrigues of the Bakouninists

(Continued From Last Week)

FROM the period of Bakounin's entrance into the International, war continued between his views and those of Marx. It is not necessary to give the history of this struggle but in that formative period of the modern labor movement it is not surprising that Bakounin's fiery propaganda obtained increasing support. The number of wage workers who then understood the historical development of society were few in number and the prospect of a long period of education, discipline and organization before the workers could fit themselves for the control of society hardly appealed to the impatient ones. Why wait? Was it not cowardice to oppose those who were calling for the complete destruction of capitalist society? Daring leaders were at hand to take the initiative in strikes, revolts and armed insurrections and here were the Marxian Socialists not only holding back but urging all others not to go forward.

But Marx offered still another reason against the Bakounin proposals and this seemed to be the most discouraging of all. Fundamental change in a social order, he contended, is not a matter of merely attacking it regardless of its stage in social evolution. Time, place, circumstances and, above all, historical development determine whether the social order can be changed. The will to change is not sufficient. If capitalism has not developed to that phase of its history when profound changes are required to break the fetters it places upon further social progress the will to change will not accomplish a revolution. Capitalism must reach a fairly high stage of development; its technical organization must be fairly complete; the passage from an individualist to a social form of production must be evident; concentrated production with machinery must have conquered at least the basic industries before capitalism has reached that stage in its evolution when social ownership would be a possibility. It would be absurd to talk of socializing thousands of ox carts and small sailing ships but not a great system of national railways. Just as absurd would be the proposal to socialize the hundreds of thousands of small shops, factories and other enterprises with many more thousands of small owners in possession. The small business and enterprise must expand into the greater industry concentrated into fewer hands. Industry must lose its in-

'Whence This Communism?' By James Oneal

dividualist character and become stamped with a social character before it is ripe for socialization. When these conditions are fulfilled the working class will also have become powerfully organized, for capitalism cannot develop without creating the proletariat, the class whose mission it is to carry the industrial and social transformation beyond that point where the ruling class would arrest it.

The Science of Marx

For the first time a scientific perspective was given the labor movement. This view of historical and social evolution cut the ground from beneath those who indulged in romanticism, who still thought in terms of barricades, surprises, secret conspiracies, daring adventures and revolts; who substituted rhetoric for logic, hysteria for history and emotion for science. "Even when a society has got upon the right track for the discovery of the natural laws of its movement," wrote Marx, "it can neither clear by bold leaps, nor remove by legal enactments, the obstacles offered by the successive phases of its normal development." He added that all that it can do is to "shorten and lessen the birth-pangs."

On the other hand, the productive and distributive powers may be ripe for socialization in one nation and not in another. They certainly will not be ripe for this change in all nations at the same time, which is sufficient answer for Utopians who talk in terms of a "world revolution." Some nations have not yet shaken off all survivals of feudalism. Some are in the early stage of capitalism, others have only reached the middle period and in modern times only the more advanced nations may be considered as ready for socialization. Some nations, of which Italy serves as an example, are half developed industrially and half have so little of modern industry that they would constitute a hazardous risk in complete socialization. In the large section where economic development has not kept pace with the more advanced section some compromise would have to be worked out should a Socialist working class obtain control. The compromise would not be a matter of choice. It would be a condition imposed by historical necessity. Social

evolution would dictate the program and to attempt to go beyond that program would be to invite disappointment and disaster.

Bakounin Impatient

The realism of this approach to the social question, however, could not and did not appeal to Bakounin and his following. It appeared to be a postponement of what was possible at any time by a movement determined to achieve its aims. The war between the two views and the men who held them postponed the work of organization, developed personal animosities, wasted the energies of the leading spirits and destroyed the International itself. By 1871 documents regarding Bakounin's Alliance had come into the hands of the Marxists, while information regarding Nechayeff's infamous career and his relations with Bakounin had become known. Preparations were made for the expulsion of Bakounin and the adoption of a resolution clearly distinguishing the aims and methods of the International from those of the Russian. The resolution quoted the inaugural address of 1864 which affirmed the importance of political action and other resolutions of succeeding congresses reaffirming it and then emphasized that "in the militant state of the working class, its economic movement and its political action are indissolubly united."

At the Hague Congress of 1872 Bakounin was expelled by a vote of 27 for, 6 against, and 7 abstentions. The resolution on political action was adopted by a vote of 36 for and 5 against. It was then decided to transfer the seat of the general council from London to New York. This action meant the formal dissolution of the International and it is likely that Marx and his associates desired it. The organization had become so identified with the absurd and dangerous activities of Bakounin and his friends that it could not live down the reputation it had acquired as a conspiratorial society. Moreover, there was a possibility that the anarchists might yet capture the International despite the temporary humiliation of Bakounin. In any event it is certain that the International could not survive long by moving its headquarters across the

Atlantic.

Possibly the best summary of the significance of the First International in history is that made by Hunter. "Largely because of Bakounin," he wrote, "the International as an organization of labor never played an important role; but as a melting pot in which the crude ideas of many philosophies were thrown—some to be fused, others to be cast aside, and all eventually to be clarified and purified—the International performed a memorable service. During its entire life it was a battlefield. In the beginning there were many separate groups, but at the end there were only two forces in combat—Socialists and Anarchists. When the quarrel began there was among the masses no sharply dividing line; their ideas were incoherent, and their allegiance was to individuals rather than to principles. Without much discrimination, they called themselves "Communists," "Internationalists," "Collectivists," "Anarchists," "Socialists." Even these terms they had not defined, and it was only toward the end of the International that the two combatants classified their principles into two antagonistic schools, Socialism and Anarchism. Anarchism was no longer a vague, undefined philosophy of human happiness; it now stood forth clear and distinct from all other social theories. After this no one need be in doubt as to its meaning and methods. On the other hand, no thoughtful person need longer remain in doubt as to the exact meaning and methods of Socialism. This work of definition and clarification was the immense service performed by the International in its eight brief years of life. Throughout Europe and America, after 1872, these two forces openly declared that they had nothing in common, either in method or in philosophy. To them at least the International had been a university."

Of course, what has been said does not apply to what is called philosophical anarchism which relies on education and advancement to a high state of culture whereby men will agree to live in association without coercive institutions. This phase of anarchism is not to be confused with the Communist Anarchism of Bakounin. However, it also rejects political action while its ideal is one of remote speculation with which Socialists do not trouble themselves.

(NEXT WEEK: Some American Origins)

Clearing Up the Mexican Mess

WHEN one of our elder statesmen who has much to do in guiding the alleged policy of this glorious Republic of ours towards Mexico, was informed the other day that there are about 16,000,000 inhabitants of Mexico and that of these approximately 13,000,000 are Indians, he took on a pontifical air. Finally he emerged from his dark brown study of the situation with the following solution:

"It looks like they could stop all the trouble down there if they would only herd up their Indians and put them all on reservations like we do here in a civilized country."

And that, boys and girls, is about the most clarifying solution of the problem that you may expect from the present Administration.

One of the most amazing things about this whole Nicaraguan mess has been the wabbling course pursued by Senator Borah. To wabble has been always one of the Senator's favorite verbs, but just why he should employ it on this occasion is not clear. So far as we know, he has nothing to lose by picking on Nervous Nelly Kellogg. In fact, he has caused the old gentleman to have several sinking spells in the past. At first the gentleman from Idaho said he didn't think it was quite right for us to be landing marines all over a country which not more than two people in Congress could possibly locate on the map. Then a few days later Borah broke out with a statement to the effect that he was "satisfied" with our Nicaraguan policy. Later on he went over to the White House to see Cal, who was just licking his chops after one of those famous wheat-cake breakfasts. He found that Cal knew as little about what was going on in Nicaragua as Cal claimed he knew about what had been going on at Tea-Pot Dome. When he heard this, Borah got quite sore and rushed over to the Senate and started an investigation. Borah's much advertised liberalism seems to be working on a four-day week basis, and he is evidently reversing the notable Revolutionary command, "Don't shoot until you see the whites of their eyes" to "shoot at the whites of their eyes and then run."

Again, at this time of writing, there is a thunderous silence from another noted liberal in regard to the Mexican mix-up. There hasn't been a peep from Albany from that stalwart leader of the Opposition Party, Al Smith. We haven't the heart to believe that Smith is silent on Mexico because the Archbishop Orozco is marching about Mexico with a gat in one hand and a banner reading "Hurrah for Christ" in the other. There may be some other explanation than that the hardboiled Archbishop and Al belong to the same church. And if there is, we for one would be glad to hear it.

We learn from one who has just returned from China that the Nationalist Chinese are indulging in what to our minds is a most delightful habit. When they discover one of their number having anything to do with an American or a Britisher, they proceed to "tin-hat" him. This consists of clapping on a very heavy and uncomfortable tin headgear to the skull of the offending party and marching him down the middle of the street. All patriotic Chinese are then allowed to shy bricks, rickshaws or whatever may be handy at the poor thing who had the bad taste to be polite to a foreigner. Of course, high-hatting has long been a favorite past-time of the upper classes in this country, but the proletariat of the Orient seems to do the job more thoroughly.

In their decision on the Scopes case, the Supreme Court of Tennessee, as Arthur Garfield Hays points out, gives you three guesses with a sort of "tiger" at the end. It seems that in Tennessee you can mention the dreaded word "evolution" provided you agree that evolution means the same as the first chapter of Genesis. Or you can casually speak of it in school-room as being a theory as to how a Tennessee legislator got out of the mire. Or you can leave it out altogether and talk brightly to the little ones about the fact that it was the stork who put Adam down the Eden chimney. The "tiger" consisted of finding that young Mr. Scopes was guilty all right, but that he shouldn't have been fined anything because the judge at the first trial got slightly mixed up and fined Scopes one hundred dollars, which is the standard Tennessee fine for transporting liquor, not biological information. This makes everything beautifully clear and should go down into history as one of America's famous judicial decisions. What we would like to see is the face of a Tennessee school-marm around Dayton way, when she gets a copy of the decision and finds out just what is her legal status in regard to evolution.

Professor Carlton Hayes has been a naughty boy and a Lieutenant-Colonel of the National Guard or some other outfit of heroic defenders of our hearths and homes, wants Nicholas Murray Butler to kick Hayes bodily out of his institution. Why, you may ask, this outburst of military tolerance? It seems the professor said that he wasn't so hot for taking off his hat every time an American flag appeared in the offing and that, furthermore, it gave him a bit of a pain to think of rigidly regimented school children going through the formula of saluting said flag at the crack of the superintendent's whip. In fact, the professor seemed to believe that you should take your patriotism as you found it rather than have it forced between your clenched teeth. We knew Professor Hayes in college, and so far as our observations went there were practically no bombs at all underneath his dormitory bed. He always struck us as being a very pleasant, rather liberal-minded young man, and we are shocked and grieved to think that he has fallen straight into the hands of Moscow. By all means should Nicholas Murray Butler not only kick him out bodily, but before that great liberal professor of Columbia performs this praiseworthy deed, Hayes should be strung up around the neck of the statue of Alexander Hamilton on the Columbia campus and on the professor's offending brow there should be branded with a red hot iron the dread mark of the hammer and sickle. We have always thought the trouble with patriotic organizations and such was that they did not go in for the job wholeheartedly enough. There is a bill now before Congress making it an offense punishable with a fine of one hundred dollars for not taking off one's hat to the flag. Fine, indeed! If we had our way we would deport anyone who did not instantly sink to his or her knees at the approach of the flag, thus making patriotism about as popular in this country as a Federal Revenue agent in the mountains of pre-Darwinite Tennessee.

McAllister Coleman.

THE MACHINISTS' UNION STORY

By LOUIS S. STANLEY

AT THE center of our machine civilization stands the machinist, preparing, repairing machinery. The industrial revolution that upset Merrie Olde England a century and a half ago by introducing devilish mechanical improvements differentiated the machinist from other artificers in wood and iron. He was no longer smith or millwright or carpenter. He was a specialist, a maker of machines, and an expert in their repair.

The British Government did not permit machinery or the plans therefor to leave the country legally until as late as 1841. Nevertheless, there was one form of exportation that the law could not stop, and that was plans in the heads of the emigrant. Thus the first textile mill was established in this country in 1790 at Pawtucket, Rhode Island. Other enterprises followed. Then American inventors proved their ingenuity by producing new devices and machinery of their own.

The Machinist Himself Is Industrialized

The machinist was at first a hand worker and, indeed, remained so essentially until after the Civil War. The industrial revolution applied machinery to the production of all important commodities but paradoxically it was tardy in employing machinery in making other machinery. The machinist came into existence with the displacement of wood by metal and the inadequacy of the forge in producing accurate and finished products. Facility in shaping cold iron was needed. The machinist met this necessity. With his hammer, chisels, files and scrapers that he carried about with him from job to job, much as the carpenter does today, he applied his technical skill. The simple lathe required his constant attention, for the metal was simply revolved like a spindle by a foot operation, while the tool was adjusted by hand. Later the slide-lathe was introduced, which made the action of the tool also automatic. Then the planing machine came along, around 1840, to minimize the machinist's skill in producing a flat, straight surface. Still other inventions followed: the boring mill or vertical lathe, the slotting machine, the shaping machine, the milling machine, and finally the gear-cutter, just after the Civil War, which automatically cut the teeth on wheels. All these improvements transformed the machinist into true industrial workers, more and more dependent upon their employers, the owners of the machinery with which they worked, for their livelihood. The application of power, especially during the last half century, accentuated this tendency. The early development in this

country of interchangeability of standard parts also encouraged automatic production and, therefore, the development of specialized machinery. The large government orders for firearms, the opportunities in locomotive and engine building, the foreign markets for cheap clocks and watches, the popularity of the sewing-machine and still later the typewriter and bicycle, all induced standardization and hence machinery that could produce uniform interchangeable products. All these technical changes had their effect on the history of the machinists' organizations, for within the last century he has been transformed from a hand to a machine worker, from one of much skill to one of less, from an independent artisan to a dependent wage-earner. There are exceptions in some lines of work, in difficult tool-making and some kinds of repairing, for example; but in general the machinist bears all the earmarks of the industrial worker. It is with an eye upon his industrial background that we must review the history of the machinists' unions.

Machinists and Blacksmiths Forced to Unite

When machinists first found it advisable to combine into trade unions we are not certain. In the 1830s, however, we find such organizations prominent in organizing and maintaining central bodies for the unions in their respective cities. Thus we have the instances of the Blacksmiths, Engineers and Machinists of Baltimore in 1838, the Founders, Machinists and Millwrights of Albany in 1835, and the Millwrights and Machinists Society and the Black and White Smiths' Society of Philadelphia in 1836. Probably the panic of 1837 played havoc with the few existing machinists' unions, as it did with others, but they soon cropped up again. The severe business depression of 1857 put them to the test again. Skilled journeymen were discharged and apprentices retained. The personal relations between employer and employee, which had characterized the hand-work stage was rapidly vanishing. Complaints had now to be registered with foremen and superintendents. As one old timer put it: "It was to resist this combination of capital, which had so changed the character of the employer, that led to the formation of the union. . . . Competent journeymen counseled together. . . . In private parlors of the different members of the proposed union. Some favored embracing all forms of iron workers; others desired it to restrict it to only machinists; finally it was decided that the machinists and machine blacksmiths were the only trades whose interests were inseparable, hence the

union of the M. and B.'s (Machinists and Blacksmiths)."

Following the panic of 1857, a union of these two crafts was formed in Philadelphia in April, 1858, with a membership of fourteen. A year later there were five such organizations in as many cities. They sent a score of delegates to Philadelphia in March, 1859, to found the Grand Union of Machinists and Blacksmiths of North America. By the end of 1860 the membership had jumped to almost three thousand distributed among fifty-seven local unions.

The Strike Against the Baldwin Works

The first important struggle that the union had to undertake was against the gigantic Baldwin Locomotive Works in the heart of Philadelphia. Early in 1860 the company announced a reduction of wages as well as the exchanging of all back pay for stock at an unfair rate. For four months the strike continued, and although it ended with a technical victory for the company the men eventually won out. The power of the M. and B. was recognized throughout the land.

The progress of the union was now hampered from an unexpected direction. The outbreak of the Civil War took many members into the army and severed the ties with all the Southern locals. At the Pittsburgh convention in November, 1861, the president did not even appear, so certain was he that no meeting would be held. As a matter of fact, delegates from only four states were present—Massachusetts, Missouri, Wisconsin and Kentucky, while one third of the membership dropped away, leaving less than two thousand in good standing. The only officer present was the secretary, the famous Jonathan C. Fincher. He persisted in his work. In January, 1862, he began issuing an official periodical. This experience showed him the possibility of publishing a national labor journal. In June, 1863, he launched "Fincher's Trade Review," supported entirely by the trade unions of the country. It turned out to be one of the best labor papers the United States has ever seen.

War Contracts Bring Jobs

The first shocks of the war were gradually absorbed. Military requirements supplied employment to workers. The machinists began to thrive on war contracts for firearms, locomotives and machinery. From the middle of 1862 they began to recoup their strength. By 1863 they led all other organizations in the number of local unions, having twenty-nine to their credit. In 1864 this number had increased to forty-six, but the machinists had to give way to the molders,

who now took first place with sixty-five. Still the peak of eighty-seven reached before the war was not attained.

The increased activity of the machinists caused anxiety among their employers. The New York organization known as the Finishers' Protective Union demanded an increase in wages. This led the "bosses" organized in the "Association of Engineers of New York" to resolve in November, 1865, to oppose "every combination which has for its object the regulation of wages," postpone the wage increase for one month and require for the next ninety days a statement of honorable discharge from new employees. Iron manufacturers of Boston and vicinity adopted similar resolutions. When this became known Fincher issued a proclamation to the organized machinists to hold themselves "in readiness to act with their brother workmen in New England." Thus, the B. and M. rallied to the protection of its members.

The Hoodoo of "Bad Times"

With the close of the war depression set in once more. Men returned from the army and work slackened. The union threw itself into the agitation of the day to compensate for its weakness in collective bargaining. To meet the problem of high prices the national convention of October, 1865, appointed a committee to report on a plan to establish a co-operative shop. The machinists' national union went no further in this matter but the Knights of Labor later adopted this plan. Nevertheless, a considerable number of local co-operative machinists' shops sprang up in various places.

The other program upon which the machinists embarked was the propagation of the eight hour day. Ira Steward, one of its prominent members, became one of the foremost leaders of this movement and its chief philosopher. The first convention of 1859 had already committed the organization to a shortening of the hours of the work day and this had been affirmed at the next convention. In 1863, however, Steward's revolutionary doctrine that less hours were necessary not in order to "make work" but in order to increase the standard of living and, therefore, the need for higher wages, captured the convention. A committee was appointed with himself as chairman to meet a similar group of the Boston Trades Assembly and together they drafted the historic resolution expounding his theories. The following year Steward organized the Workmen's Convention, later known as the Labor Reform Association, for the purpose of furthering the eight hour day propaganda. The society was largely made up of machinists and blacksmiths. As a consequence of all this agitation, the machinists took an active part in the Baltimore convention of 1866 which founded the National Labor Union. When this disintegrated because of the overemphasis on political as contrasted with trade union action, they lent their efforts to the founding of the Industrial Congress in 1873. It is

(Continued on page 6)

N. Y. Electrical Workers Oust Accused Officers

The Field of Labor

THE scene of action in the dispute between the International Office of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and the seven-teen officials of New York Local No. 3, accused of graft and corruption, has shifted from the courts of law, where the latter forced it, to the union itself, where it rightfully belongs. In this the I. O. has out-manoeuvred the seventeen who are under charges. These are the latest developments in the case:

(1) The complete repudiation and the deposition of the accused officials by a membership meeting of Local No. 3.

(2) The discovery of a check of the union for ten thousand dollars cashed by Charles J. Reed, treasurer.

(3) The attempt of the accused to insert in the new agreement conditions that would destroy present advantages.

(4) The burning of union records by the accused in the local's headquarters.

The action taken by the membership against their former officials came about in this wise: On Thursday, January 6, 1927, International President James P. Noonan and International Vice-President H. H. Broach, who is in charge of the local situation, appeared unannounced at the regular weekly meeting of Local No. 3 at Yorkville Casino. The usual crowd of about eight hundred were present. When the presence of the International officers became known, the accused local officials left the hall, while a small group of their followers started a disturbance and prevented Broach from speaking. Finally, the owner put out the lights and the meeting ended in confusion.

The following Tuesday the International called a meeting at the Central Opera House. It was the largest ever held by the local, four thousand being present, and although nobody was barred from entering the hall, it also turned out to be the quietest meeting in many months. Edward Blietz, a Baltimore member, presided. None of the accused, though invited to attend, showed up. Broach had his first real opportunity to speak without interruption to the members and he won over all the wavering ones. There was a frank discussion from the floor and finally a resolution was approved endorsing the International's action and condemning the local officials.

The following Thursday, January 13, 1927, members appeared at the Yorkville Casino for their regular meeting. They found police there to keep them out and signs placed over the place announcing that the meeting had been postponed. This was an unconstitutional procedure. Two of the three trustees, who contracted for the hall, were told by the manager that he was taking orders from the local officials.

The members in indignation now went over to the near-by Turn Hall and held the regular meeting. In the absence of the president, who was anyway restrained by an injunction from presiding at meetings, Vice-President Frank Wilson acted as chairman. Some of the accused officials remained outside but would not enter. A resolution in the name of the local union was adopted by this regularly constituted meeting (a) endorsing the International's efforts to wipe out corruption; (b) repudiating the seventeen accused local officers for going out of the organization for remedies and for encouraging rowdiness at meetings; (c) rescinding ap-

propriations made to pay court expenses of the accused; (d) requiring a bill to be presented to members before a check could be issued; (e) declaring the offices of the accused officials vacant and vacated because the International Executive Council has found them guilty but cannot remove them on account of an injunction to that effect; and (f) calling for a special election. In the meantime, temporary officers were elected. The next regular meeting on January 20, 1927, occurred after the New Leader goes to press.

The \$10,000 check has stirred up the members, too. It was issued to the lawyers on December 10, 1926, and cashed by Reed the same day, ostensibly for the lawyers. On December 22 the lawyers told Judge Crain that they had not yet received any money. The question now asked is who did receive the \$10,000? Only one trustee—Edward Power, an Administration man—signed the check. Incidentally, it is interesting to note that George L. Donnellan, counsel for the accused, and Tammany leader of the upper half of the Tenth Assembly District, who obtained the injunction against the International, has just been appointed by Governor Smith Judge in General Sessions.

Charles Eidlitz, chairman of the Electrical Board of Trade, in his bulletin of January 12, 1927, informs the electrical contractors that an agreement is being negotiated with Local Union No. 3, which will modify the old contract, as follows: (a) provide for a two-year period, beginning January 1, 1927; (b) substitute an individual umpire to settle disputes instead of the Council on Industrial Relations, as at present; and (c) require no restrictions on non-union material, which is aimed at fixtures. The members are all wrought up by the proposed agreement. There is a feeling that former President O'Hara has been too close to Eidlitz. The men realize that their present \$12 rate was obtained by the International office through the Council on Industrial Relations, and they are inclined to think that the International officers should take a hand in the present negotiations, also.

While the meeting on the 13th was taking place the accused officers were getting busy in the union's building destroying incriminating evidence. They stayed up all night. When the custodian, who is also a union member, arrived early in the morning to start his furnace he was refused admission, and when he was finally able to enter he discovered the burned remains of papers in and around the furnace. He is testifying to this effect.

Therefore the tide in Local Union No. 3 has turned for the better. The members are now thoroughly aroused, and it is expected that improvements will follow shortly.

HOSIERY WORKERS ARGUE BY RADIO

That the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers, affiliated with the United Textile Workers, is making the most of its opportunities during its Thursday night radio programs at WRAW (Reading) is shown by the report of the address made between musical selections by Gustav Geiges, vice-president. He went into a detailed account to explain to his invisible audience the unsocial and uneconomic aspects of the continuance of the two-machine system. He pointed out that the operation of two machines by one man with the assistance of helpers or apprentices was unprofitable. It led to less care of the mechanism and increased spoilage of yarn. In Philadelphia and other places where the union has maintained the one-machine system, the profits are greater than in Reading. The production is greater, the overhead less, and this despite a forty-eight-hour week as compared with fifty-nine in Reading. The other great objection to the two-machine system is its effect on employment. It throws men out of work and leads to an oversupply of apprentices. Where the union has control, the ratio of helpers to journeymen is regulated so that work is had by all employees, and learners are guaranteed careful training. By what other means except radio could the Hosiery Workers have gotten across this sort of publicity?

L. S.

Debate on Proletarian Art
V. F. Calverton will debate Leon Samson on the topic, "Is Proletarian Art Both Possible and Desirable?" Calverton will take the affirmative. The debate will be held at the Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East 4th street, Sunday, January 23, at 2 p. m. Tickets may be purchased at the Rand School.

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(Continued from page 3)
of receipts and accounting for them each day would take so much time that the auditors would be counting receipts all day and there would be no time left for proper auditing. The situation thus created by Mr. Turchin, supported by Manager Gold, made it impossible to continue the audit of these expenses.

Difficulties Are Encountered
The difficulties experienced by our auditors may be summarized as follows:

First—The doubtfulness of the truth of the claim that the cash book was the original book of entry. See letter of September 23, 1926.

Second—The refusal of Secretary Maurice H. Cohen to furnish data and information necessary to determine the ultimate disposition of moneys turned over to the committees. See letter of September 20, 1926.

Third—The irresponsibility of Mr. Turchin, insofar as handling these records is concerned, and his continued interference with the conduct of the audit as outlined in letter of September 23, 1926.

Fourth—The failure on the part of not only Mr. Turchin and Brother Cohen to furnish records requested, both completely and promptly, but also Brother Gold, manager of the Joint Board, as represented in letter of September 24, 1926.

Fifth—The imposition of impossible physical conditions in the handling of numerous and detailed records as set forth in the first and second paragraphs above.

The actual withdrawal of the auditors from the offices of the Joint Board was Monday, September 20.

The following is a summary of the accounts of receipts and disbursements as they appeared in the book submitted by the General Strike Committee:

Receipts
Transferred from Furriers' Union Joint Board to the General Strike Committee cash fund..... \$22,700.00
*Transferred from Furriers' Union Joint Board to the General Strike Committee check account..... 479,230.13
Assessments..... 153,789.10
Funds in trust..... 98,000.00
Loans..... 61,350.00
Donations and collections..... 25,272.24

Total receipts of the 1926 General Strike Committee..... \$840,341.47

Disbursements
Benefits..... \$556,174.17
Picketing Committee..... 31,691.90
Control Committee..... 6,707.67
General Hall Committee..... 25,630.00
Law prisoners' relief..... 19,708.80
Lawyers' fees and expenses..... 78,906.50
Ball bonds and fines..... 18,234.00
Auto hire..... 8,272.37
General expenses..... 6,363.14
Hall rent..... 40,486.14
Medical relief..... 1,844.38
Meal tickets..... 45,117.31
Stationery and printing..... 2,466.17
Loans..... 1,000.00

Total disbursements of the 1926 General Strike Committee..... \$838,203.55

*According to the analysis appearing in the general strike book, these combined items, totaling \$91,980.18, transferred from the Joint Board to the General Strike Committee, include loans made by the Joint Board amounting to \$23,550 and proceeds of bonds issued to the amount of \$21,285.00.

This is a summary of the auditors' statements submitted governing the complete audits of expenditures from such data as was submitted by the Joint Board:

Picket Committee..... \$31,691.90
Law Committee..... 18,186.80
Law Committee..... 2,906.00
Law Committee..... 3,301.00
Ball Bonding..... 18,234.00
Lawyers' Fees and Expenses..... 78,906.50
Auto Hire..... 8,272.37
Hall Rent..... 40,486.14
Medical Relief..... 1,844.38

Totals..... \$194,745.09 \$130,267.18 \$64,477.91

You will note from the above summary that the total sum of the accounts completely audited was \$194,745.09, but we only had data purporting to support expenditures to the extent of \$64,477.91. For the balance, \$130,267.18, we received no original supporting data.

You will note further that the total disbursements were \$838,203.55. Of this the auditors had the opportunity of auditing only \$194,745.09, leaving a balance of \$643,458.46, which the auditors had no opportunity to audit for reasons given above.

The following expense accounts were gone into but could not be completed for reasons given in the early part of this financial statement: Control Committee, stationery and printing, general expense, meal tickets, general tickets, general Hall Committee. It has been shown that questionable practices occurred. For instance, they transferred to the General Strike Committee \$98,000.00 that belonged to the funds in trust. This is a fund that was obtained by agreement with the employers that they put up a sum of money guaranteeing that during the life of the contract the employer would not violate the same. Included in this fund was money collected as damages from the employers for the workers. When the contract expired these sums of money were to be returned to the employers, providing the agreement was not violated.

As a matter of fact, the original action of the Joint Board in voting by resolution to transfer all funds of

whatever nature and kind to the General Strike Committee was contrary to and in violation of the constitution of the Joint Board, and therefore an element of illegality entered into all of these financial transactions and involved a violation of trust in office. While the constitution of the Joint Board authorizes it to expend the funds of the Joint Board for strike purposes along definite, indicated lines, noted in the constitution, the constitution does not authorize or give it the right to transfer all funds to a committee and to disregard all constitutional provisions relating to the method of expenditures and accounting for the same.

MEAL TICKETS—\$45,117.31
The records for this item are incomplete and we could get no receipts to show that this amount of money was actually spent in meals at the restaurants.

PRINTING AND STATIONERY—\$2,466.17

The items set forth in this report are check payments to the concerns named, but do not represent the original bills. We asked for the bills from the Joint Board in order to not only check the expenses involved but also to ascertain whether or not serial numbers were indicated in the printing of receipt blanks, but we had not received this material up to the time we found it necessary to withdraw from the audit.

GENERAL EXPENSE—\$6,363.14
The above expenditures were subdivided in the analysis of the General Strike Committee book as follows:

Schedule 11, special relief, \$734.00; loss of time, \$480.50; 16, sheriff, \$1,355.00; 23, postage and telephone, \$338.90; 24, salary and exp. publicity department, \$89.70; 25, sundries, \$704.55; carefare, \$168.90; intl. special out of town, \$500.00; music for celebration victory, \$540.00; funeral expense, \$84.00; buttons for bond issue, \$262.50, \$6,363.14.

Under the heading of "Special Relief" we found items having no relationship to relief such as "Type-Writer Rental," "Damage to Chairs," "Court Appearances," etc.

This criticism likewise applies to the scheduling of "Carfars," in which you will find expenditures for "Maps" and for "Photos," which are certainly not "carfars." We did not have the opportunity to complete the audit of items entitled "Loss of Time" and "Sundries."

CONTROL COMMITTEE—\$6,707.67
This committee was subdivided into the following: Out of Town Committee, Information and Investigation Committee, Greek Workers' Committee, Settlement Committee.

These receipts were made payable to the Control Committee and signed as "Received by A. Gross," except that Receipt 47, for \$20, was signed by Zeley, and Receipt 221 was signed as being "Received by M. Kurtzman and H. Seeb." The total amount paid to A. Gross totals \$6,663.67. We received five receipt books purporting to account for the expenditures of the four sub-committees of the Control Committee, but we were given duplicate copies of moneys received for, whereas we wanted and demanded the original receipts from the books given us. The result indicated that the sub-committee spent as follows:

Settlement Committee, \$180.85.
Information and Investigation Committee, \$1,511.11.

Greek Committee, \$1,290.05.
Out of Town Committee, \$2,157.44.
Total, \$5,139.48.

You will see from the above that there is yet to be accounted for \$1,524.19. In other words, a little less

Unsubstantiated Expenditures
Supported Expenditures
Total
\$31,691.90
\$18,186.80
2,906.00
3,301.00
18,234.00
78,906.50
8,272.37
40,486.14
1,844.38
\$194,745.09
\$130,267.18
\$64,477.91

than 23 per cent of the total amount turned over to the committee has not been accounted for. At the close of this day's examination we informed Turchin that we needed the original material in connection with this subject, but on the following morning they even refused to give us the material we had the day before.

AUTO HIRE—\$8,272.37
This money was paid in cash and we have not received the original bills from the parties to whom the money was supposed to have been paid, except in a few instances.

HALL RENT—\$40,486.14
In this item there was an expense for the rental of the armory of \$1,670.00 received by I. Shapiro. We only had vouchers for the sum of \$1,270.00, leaving a balance of \$400.00 unsupported by any data. Otherwise this account appears to be correct.

GENERAL PICKETING COMMITTEE—\$31,691.90
Sam Resnick, \$22,663.00.
S. Mencher, \$9,028.90.
Total, \$31,691.90.

It will be seen that the moneys paid to and received by Sam Resnick amounted to \$22,663.00, instead of \$25,563.00, as shown in the preliminary scheduling drawn from the checks and cash book originally submitted, and the sums received by S. Mencher total \$9,028.90, instead of \$6,128.00, mentioned in the aforesaid scheduling. This record accounts for cash paid out by the secretary to this particular committee, but does not account for the expenditures by the committee itself, and we were not presented with material necessary to compile a proper accounting. Appeals were made to Financial Secretary-Treasurer Cohen, and he said: "You have all the records I have received from the Picketing Committee. We trusted each other when turning over these funds, and I am not interested in what happened to the money they expended. We are not going to give you any other rec-

ords, as it is impossible for us to tell exactly what happened to all of this money."

HALL EXPENSE—\$25,615.00
This money was received by Mr. S. Leibowitz from Maurice H. Cohen, secretary-treasurer of the Strike Committee, but there is nothing to explain for what purposes the \$25,615.00 was expended; just a notation on the secretary-treasurer's slip reading: "General Expense," "General Hall Expense" and "General Hall Chairman's Expense."

LAWYERS' FEES AND EXPENSE—\$78,906.50

The audit of these expenditures found no other data whatsoever except the checks that were drawn for these items and the following written on the stationery of Abraham Goodman, counselor-at-law, now deceased, and who died prior to our investigation: Received from Isadore Shapiro on behalf of Strike Committee, Furriers' Union, the following sum of money: Check for \$1,000 as retainer; two checks, \$1,800 and \$1,500, in payment on account, dated February 17, 1926.

From the auditors' examination of the book presented to the committee it appears that Mr. Abraham Goodman received a total of \$81,155.50. Of this amount checks totaling \$14,100 were drawn to his order and deposited in the Bank of the United States. He also received checks totaling \$8,000, drawn to his order and cashed at International Union Bank. In addition to the above, a check for \$1,500, made payable to him was cashed at the Amalgamated Bank. There were three checks made payable to the bearer for \$4,640, endorsed by Goodman, two of which, totaling \$5,600, were cashed at the International Union Bank, and the other of \$1,040 was deposited by Goodman in the Bank of the United States. In addition to the above, there were six checks, totaling \$18,220, made payable to bearer and endorsed by Maurice H. Cohen and Abraham Goodman.

Besides the transactions enumerated, there were three checks drawn to the order of Mr. Goodman, one for \$1,500, one for \$2,546.50 and one for \$450. There is nothing to show what sums were for his legal services and how much for disbursement.

Several checks made payable to the bearer, totaling \$19,800.00, were endorsed by Maurice H. Cohen, who is secretary-treasurer of the Joint Board. There was one check for \$1,750.00, which is included in the \$19,800.00 referred to above, which bears the endorsement of I. Shapiro of the General Strike Committee. A check for \$3,000.00, made payable to bearer and also endorsed by Maurice H. Cohen, was cashed at the Amalgamated Bank. There was also another check for \$1,000.00, drawn to the order of Abraham Goodman, endorsed by Mr. Goodman, and re-endorsed by Maurice H. Cohen, thereby making a total of \$23,800.00 received directly by Mr. Cohen.

In questioning Secretary-Treasurer Cohen respecting these expenditures he said (see page 4): "He (Goodman) got this other \$25,000 which I endorsed. He did not want it made payable to his own name. He would have to account for it. He received about \$45,000.00 in the form 'payable to bearer.' If we checked to him, he would have to be charged for taxation."

One Edgar Francis Hazelton received two checks of \$1,000.00 each. The records do not reveal for what purpose these checks were issued, and the audit also disclosed a check made payable to bearer for \$1,250.00, endorsed by one Chiniz. For what purpose this check was issued we have not been able to ascertain. There was in addition a check for \$200.00, payable to Harry Klauber and then re-endorsed by Henry Klauber. The records do not disclose for what purpose this payment was made. There was also a check drawn to the order of Fred A. Saportis for \$500. A notation on the side of the check reads: "Avartin & Feinman cash—full payment." We were unable to obtain data about the Avartin & Feinman case, or ascertain what the Avartin & Feinman case is. Whether this payment was in order we are in no position to state.

The above data does not embrace an examination of the general books and the records of the Joint Board. They are items appearing in the book that was not the original cash book of the general strike committee.

(1) **Law Prisoners' Relief**

(2) **Ball Bonds and Fines**

These accounts were kept in two separate divisions in the books of the general strike committee. According to the strike committee's books \$19,708.80 was expended for law prisoners' relief and \$18,234.00 for ball bonds and fines, making a total of \$37,942.80, of which \$24,542.80 was paid out in cash and \$13,400.00 paid by checks. The analysis of the auditors shows that of \$37,942.80 expended \$18,186.80 (see schedule No. 1) was disbursed in cash by Mr. Isadore Shapiro without a single explanation as to its disposition, to whom money was given, or for what purpose it was spent—merely notations on Financial Secretary-Treasurer Cohen's slips, "Legal Expenses" or "General Expenses." Disbursements were also made through him in cash amounting to \$1,505.80 for "Prisoners' Relief," "Court" and various sundry expenses for which there is no supporting data other than a notation on his slips.

This is also the case in the matter of moneys received by Mr. Shapiro for fines amounting to \$450.00. The total of these items is \$20,242.60. Other disbursements for fines amount to \$2,851.00, all paid by cash. The majority of the fine receipts issued by the court were found to be mutilated by having the amounts of the receipts appear to have been raised. The auditors asked Financial Secretary-Treasurer Cohen whether Mr. Isadore Sha-

prio had given him any more original receipts supporting his expenditures. Mr. Cohen said that he did not and he further added that he did not question the expenditures made by Mr. Shapiro.

In this statement we have discussed only these items about which there have been serious questions raised. We have not discussed the loans made and other details because they were not controversial and the whole financial report in detail will be found in Part 3.

We do want to emphasize, however, that Financial Secretary-Treasurer Cohen in his testimony, which is under separate cover, testified that he as treasurer of the strike committee did not keep any cash book until the strike was about over. No books of any kind were kept until the middle of the strike. During the life of the strike go daily records were made of expenses or income. At the end of the strike the receipts or vouchers they might have had were entered. It does seem to us that it was a most inefficient and questionable way of handling and accounting for the funds of the workers amounting to more than \$840,000.00.

REPORT ISSUED ON FUR UNION

(Continued from page 1)
given to the press for publication.

After instructing President Green to take up the evidence with the New York authorities, the Executive Council decided to reorganize the Furriers Union to the exclusion of Communist disrupters. It passed a motion pledging its aid to International President Oizer Schachtman in reorganizing the union. If such a step will facilitate the re-organization of the Furriers' Union from the wreck the Communists have made of it, President Schachtman will resign and turn over the entire job to the A. F. of L. It is understood. Some differences between members of the investigating committee arose following the publication of the report in St. Petersburg, Fla., where the Executive Council was in session. In Central Trades and Labor Council, took issue with that portion of the report which referred to the bribing of the police. He said that he did not believe the police were bribed but that the Communists personally pocketed the funds they claim to have given police officers.

Mr. Ryan's statement did not surprise those conversant with the trade union situation, who interpreted it as the wish of that portion of labor who are Democrats to shield the police department from accusations which might reflect on the present municipal administration, which is Democratic.

The Machinists' Union Story

(Continued from page 5)
interesting to note in passing that the machinists had already suggested the advisability of a national federation as early as 1860.

The First Union Passes Away
The original name of Grand Union of Machinists and Blacksmiths of North America was changed to International Union of Machinists and Blacksmiths of North America and still later to Machinists' and Blacksmiths' Union of North America. In 1871 the organization was chartered in Ohio. At this time the union was making splendid progress. Under the presidency of John Fehrenbach the membership had increased from fifteen hundred in 1870 to fifteen thousand in 1872 and to almost twenty-eight thousand in 1874. A mutual life insurance department was established and a co-operative store opened in Cleveland, Ohio, where the national headquarters were.

Once more hard times broke down the organization. Following the crisis of 1873 were seven years of depression. Members and locals fell away. The survivors went into the Knights of Labor and contributed much to the growing strength of the new organization. T. V. Powderly, a machinist, became the great leader of the K. of L. In July, 1877, the Cleveland lodge dissolved and later merged in the local district assembly of the Knights of Labor. The Machinists' and Blacksmiths' Union soon passed out of existence.

How the present organization arose

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An analysis appearing in the book of the 1926 General Strike Committee shows that the Strike Committee has incurred liabilities amounting to \$433,185.00, of which, up to the time our audit was made, only \$1,000.00 appeared to have been paid. These liabilities consist of the following items: Loans (net).....\$312,900.00
Funds in trust..... 98,000.00
Bond issues..... 21,285.00

Total.....\$432,185.00

Your committee is not advised how the Joint Board intends to liquidate this indebtedness or by what method the necessary money is to be raised to pay this debt incurred as a result of the strike.

The total strike expenses for the period from February 13, 1926, to April 17, 1926, when the eight points were proposed were approximately \$300,000.00, and from the period of April 18, 1926, to July 17, 1926, when a final settlement was made an additional \$500,000.00 was spent. Because of the fact that expenses were not brought into the records as they were incurred, but when they were paid we were unable to determine the exact amount of expenses on April 17, 1926. We, therefore, estimated the amounts as specified above.

The New Leader is in a position to state that much pressure was brought to bear upon the A. F. of L. Executive Council to secure the elimination from the report of all references to police bribery.

(The report of the A. F. of L. Committee on the conduct and finances of the fur strike will be found on page 3 of this issue.)

WAR ON MEXICO HALTED

(Continued from page 1)

a bit, it still remains ready to break forth into war at any moment. Those who remember the Tampico flag protest on which the United States invaded Mexico, know how easy it will be for the U. S. to find a pretext for a new invasion. Once war comes, it is feared, all the verbal opposition to Mexican intervention will vanish amid a clamorous demand that the people "stand behind the President."

Meanwhile, another sector of American imperialism threatens to involve the nation in armed conflict. Secretary Kellogg has had orders issued to the marines in Guam and at San Pedro, California, to be in readiness to leave for China. In that country, as readers of the foreign dispatches know, the Canton army is making a winning fight to restore some portion of China's independence wrenched from her by the U. S. and other imperialist nations.

and what were its early problems will be the subject of our next installment.
(To be continued)

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Helping the Good Work Along

LAST week we reported that the Verband Branch of Passaic, New Jersey, and Central Branch, Los Angeles, Cal., were new additions to the group of branches which have taken advantage of our special offer of \$10 for ten yearly subscription cards for new readers. This week we also have a new addition, this time it comes from the Bronx—the Central Branch of Local Bronx—the most active party branch in the Bronx. They started with ten, but Comrades Samuel Orr and Fred Paul, it is but a beginning and that every effort will be made to push the sale of these cards so that the branch could keep pace with the 23rd District of Brooklyn. Whether they can do it, remains to be seen. In the meantime, Comrade Herman Rivkin, through whose efforts we are indebted for the energetic way in which the Brownville branch has taken up the work to obtain new readers, is not resting on the laurels so far achieved. He ordered twenty additional cards this week, bringing the total for the branch to 75. At the rate they are progressing it can easily be seen that our prediction that the branch will give us one hundred new readers this month—the most significant birthday gift for The New Leader—will be more than realized. Incidentally, this also means a revenue of \$100 for the treasury of the branch. If one realizes the amount of work and effort required for a branch to realize \$100 through a festival, etc., and how much easier it can be obtained through our special subscription offer, it should be a great inducement for every active party organization to take advantage of our offer. The mere fact that you are helping the cause by giving The New Leader new readers should be an inducement enough. Clip out our offer from today's issue of The New Leader and bring it to the attention of your branch so that we may have at least 20 branches at work in this noble cause.

Alfred Baker Lewis, the District Secretary of the New England District of the Socialist Party, gave us the biggest surprise this week by placing again 170 names on our list for three months each. For the last few weeks we reported each week some such greetings from Comrade Lewis. This week he gave us the biggest list of names so far. This brings the total of three months' subscriptions received from Comrade Lewis this month to 310. We need not repeat again how much this splendid help is appreciated by The New Leader. It is the kind of help that spurs our Editorial Department to renewed efforts to give you a better paper, since they feel that they are reaching new and more readers every week. Why should Comrade Alfred Baker Lewis and the New England District stand out alone in this splendid work? He has shown you the way, and it is up to other organizations to emulate his good example. In doing so you not only help The New Leader, but you are actually reaching workers with good propaganda every week for a period of three months. Remember that we have a very attractive low rate for three months' trial subscriptions in groups. Write today to the Manager of The New Leader and you will be surprised to learn how little it costs to put 25 or 50 three months' trial subscribers on our list.

A. M. Holden, of Union City, Pa., has the distinction of being the "youngest" reader of The New Leader, judging from his letter. He must be around ninety but he is young enough and full of enthusiasm to be among the first this week who answered the call for new readers and in addition to renewing his own subscription for another year he sent in two yearly subs. Here is what he has to say: "I am an old soldier, one of Abraham Lincoln's Boys or Lincoln Wideawakes and carried a torch all over Crawford and Erie counties before he was elected President in 1860. I know he stood for the Brotherhood of Man because I had a two hours' talk with him when my regiment laid for three days on the sidewalks of the Capital. I was standing around the Capitol steps in 1864, as a boy would naturally do, when Lincoln came around and shook hands with me and asked my

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EDWARD DUNN, Fin. Secretary

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Office open daily except Mondays from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
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JOHN TIMMONS, Treasurer ANDREW STREIT, Bus. Agent
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MEETS EVERY MONDAY EVENING at 495 East 160th Street
OFFICE: 501 EAST 161ST STREET. Telephone Melrose 2674
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HARRY P. EILERT, Fin. Sec'y THOMAS ANDERSON, Rec. Sec'y

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Day room and office, 160 East 85th Street, New York.
Regular meetings every Friday at 8 P. M.
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THOMAS SHERMAN, Fin. Sec'y CHAS. BARR, Treasurer
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Carpenters and Joiners of America

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Office: Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, Telephone Stage 5414. Office hours every day except Thursday. Regular meetings every Monday evening.
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FRANK HOFFMAN, Vice-President JOHN THALER, Fin. Secretary
SIDNEY PEARL, Treasurer Business Agent

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Office, 4 West 125th St. Phone Harlem 4432.
Regular Meetings Every Monday Evening. The Executive Board Meets Every Friday Evening at the Labor Temple, 245 East 47th Street, New York City.
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JOHN SHERIDAN, Fin. Sec'y MICHAEL GALLAGHER, Rec. Sec'y
JOHN LEAVY, JOSEPH LAMONTE

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

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

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Office: 62 East 106th Street Telephone: Lehigh 3141
Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday at the Office.
Regular Meetings Every Friday at 210 East 164th Street.
ISADORE SILVERMAN, Financial Secretary J. HENNEFIELD, Recording Treasurer

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N. FEINSTEIN, Recording Sec'y L. RABINOWITZ, Treas.
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Phone Watkins 9188
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OF QUEENS COUNTY, NEW YORK. Telephone, Stillwell 6304.
Office and Headquarters, 250 Jackson Avenue, Long Island City
Regular meetings every Wednesday at 8 P. M.
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JOHN W. CAHILL, Financial Secretary
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Office 2035 Fifth Avenue. Phone: Harlem 4623.
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FRED DEIGAN, General Secretary TIMOTHY HARRIS, Secretary
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Office and Headquarters: 217 Court Street, Brooklyn. Phone: 6453 Main.
Regular meetings every first and third Wednesday at 8 P. M.
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Labor organizations can obtain full information regarding cost of membership, etc., from the office, 198 Broadway, Room 1100, New York.
Board of Delegates meets on last Saturday of every month at 8 P. M. at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn.
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Carpenters' Union 488. Carpenters Technicians & Draftsmen
ALBERT HELB, Secretary.
Fur Dressers' Union No. 2

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Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union.
OFFICE: 110 EAST 8TH STREET
Phone: Orchard 9560-1-3
The Council meets every 1st and 3rd Wednesday.
JACOB ROBERTS, Sec'y-Organizer
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OPERATORS, LOCAL 1

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

CUTTERS, LOCAL 2

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

All Meetings are held in the Headgear Workers' Lyceum (Beethoven Hall)
210 East 8th Street.

United Hebrew Trades

175 EAST BROADWAY
Meet 1st and 3rd Monday, 8 P. M. Executive Board meets every Friday at 8 P. M.
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Local 234, A. M. O. & B. W. of N. A.
175 E. Broadway.
Meet every 1st and 3rd Tuesday
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I. KORN, Vice-President
J. DELSKY, Secretary.

BONNAZ EMBROIDERERS'

UNION, LOCAL 68, I. L. O. W. U.
7 East 18th Street. Tel. Stuyvesant 3657
Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday Night in the Office of the Union
Z. L. FREEDMAN, President
GEO. TRIEBMAN, NATHAN FUEBEL, Managers
Secretary-Treasurer

NECKWEAR CUTTERS'

Union, Local 6939, A. F. of L.
7 East 18th Street. Stuyvesant 7078
Regular Meetings Second Wednesday of Every Month at 145 East 23rd Street
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Murray Chisling, Vice-President
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Gus Levine, Business Agent.

HEBREW ACTORS' UNION

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

Joint Executive Committee OF THE VEST MAKERS' UNION,

Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.
Office: 175 East Broadway.
Phone: Orchard 6659
Meetings every 1st and 3rd Wednesday evening.
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Local 384, I. M. of T.
Office: 485 Hudson Ave., City.
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Executive Board meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday at the FORWARD BUILDING, 175 East Broadway.
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MAX LIEBER, Sec'y-Treas.

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Local 1087, B. P. D. & P. A.
Office and Headquarters at Astoria Hall, 62 East 4th St. Phone Dry Dock 10778. Regular meetings every Tuesday at 8 P. M.
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Local No. 10, I. L. G. W. U.
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EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETS EVERY THURSDAY AT THE OFFICE OF THE UNION
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Italian Cloak, Suit and Skirt Makers

Union Local 48, I. L. G. W. U. Lexington 4549
Office, 231 E. 14th Street.
Executive Board meets every Thursday at 7:30 P. M.
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Downtown—231 E. 14th St. 1st & 3rd Friday at 8 P. M.
Brooklyn—231 E. 14th St. & Boulevard 1st & 3rd Thursday 8 P. M.
Harlem—1714 Lexington Ave. 1st & 3rd Saturday 12 A. M.
Willy—105 Montrose Ave. Jersey City—78 Montgomery St.
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UNION, Local 4, I. L. G. W. U.
7 East 18th St. Phone: Stuyvesant 7088
Joint Executive Board meets every Tuesday night at 7:30 P. M. in the office.
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LOCAL 11018, A. F. of L.
7 East 18th St. Phone: Stuyvesant 7088
Joint Executive Board meets every Tuesday night at 7:30 P. M. in the office.
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Union, Local 88, I. L. G. W. U.
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Regular meetings every Friday night at 210 East Fifth Street.
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Office: 5 Delancey St. Drydock 3409
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Pressers' Union

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Affiliated with The American Federation of Labor
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Office and headquarters, 701 Broadway
Executive Board Meets Every Wednesday at 8 P. M.
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Uptown Office: 30 West 47th Street. Phone Wisconsin 1270
Executive Board Meets every Tuesday evening
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Organizers: L. H. GOLDBERG, MAX GOODMAN, A. MENDELWITZ

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Board of Directors meet every First and Third Monday.
Local 212—Executive Board meets every Tuesday.
Local 246—Executive Board meets every Thursday.
Local 248—Executive Board meets every Wednesday.
These Meetings are Held in the Office of the Union

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

Office and Headquarters, 180 East 25th St. Madison Square 1934
Executive Board meets every Monday at 7 P. M.
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Sec'y-Treas.

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Local 2, International Fur Workers' Union.
Office and Headquarters, 949 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn. Phone: Ashland 6798
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F. REISS, Vice-President
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E. WENDEL, Fin. Sec'y
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INTERNATIONAL FUR WORKERS' UNION

OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA
Affiliated with The American Federation of Labor
9 Jackson Ave., Long Island City, N. Y. Tel. Hunters Point 66
O. SCHACHTMAN, General President.
I. WOHL, General Secretary-Treasurer.

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UNION LOCAL 137
Office and Headquarters 13 St. Marks Place, N. Y.
Regular Meetings Every First and Third Friday at 8 P. M.
Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday at 8 P. M. Phone Orchard 2748
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A m u s e m e n t s

D R A M A

Usually They Know

Frolicky Farce with Several Bedrooms—Offstage

"WHERE'S Your Husband?" is a question that, in Ben S. Gross's play now running at the Greenwich Village Theatre, is, strangely enough, not asked by the wife. In fact, Mrs. Benson is faced with all the concerns that must have flitted through the mind of that most venturesome of experimentalists, Gertrude Stein, when she wrote her cat-alysmic novel "If You Had Three Husbands." For Mrs. Benson has one husband who has just run away from her, a substitute husband she introduces to her aunt, and another substitute introduced to the wealthy uncle. As the aunt and uncle belong together, the problem is to keep the husbands apart—so that the wealthy relatives may unsuspectingly allow the niece her fifty thousand dollars. Of course, everything is exposed at the end—and, equally of course, the money moves to the desired spot. And all is merry, after a slow start that rises to genuine hilarity, maintained at a high speed until just before the close.

The purpose of a farce is to entertain. The laughter may be sought on various levels, from the slap-stick to high comedy (the slap-stick of the intellect); always its purpose is to stir to merriment. Therefore, the only test that can be put to a farce is, does it entertain? This test makes "Where's Your Husband?" quite successful; not only is the action lively, but the acting of the special characters—particularly Alice Fischer as the aunt and Harry Lewellyn as the uncle—is effective. Without achieving those heights that make us want to rise in our seats and yell for joy, the play is pleasant entertainment for an idle evening.

JOSEPH T. SHIPLEY.

"Honor Be Damned" Coming To the Morosco Wednesday

Willard Mack will appear in his own play, "Honor Be Damned," opening at the Morosco Theatre on Wednesday, January 26. The actor-playwright is loaned by David Belasco, who produced Mack's last one, "Lily Sue," which closed Christmas.

Wallace Munro, who is producing the play, has engaged William Courtleigh, Thomas F. Tracey, Huron L. Blyden, Harry English, George Cleveland, Carl Gerard, Ruth King, Ethel Grey Terry, Beatrice Banyard and Lizzie McCall to support Mr. Mack.

The play is said to have been built around "an eventful episode in the career of a prominent criminal attorney."

"Lady Alone," with Alice Brady, Opens at the Forrest

Last Thursday evening at the Forrest Theatre, Lawrence Weber, in association with David Wallace, presented Alice Brady in "Lady Alone," a new play by Laetitia McDonald.

The supporting cast include: Joseph Kilgour, Austen Fairman, Edward H. Wever, Louise Galloway, Aurio Lee, Lee Smith, Kirk Brown, William M. Crimmins, William Leith and Spencer Bentley. Lionel Atwill did the staging.

"The Red Lily" Opens At Comedy Next Thursday

Sanford E. Stanton announces that "The Red Lily," the new play by David Arnold Balch, which he is producing, will have its premiere next Thursday, at the Comedy Theatre.

Margot Kelly plays the leading feminine role. The other members of the cast include Malcolm Fasset, Jennie A. Eustace, Edwin Redding, Isabelle Dawn and Duncan Penwarden. "The Red Lily" will play an engagement in Wilmington before coming to New York. "His Own Way," now playing at the Comedy Theatre, concludes its engagement this Saturday night.

MARY BLAIR



With Georges Renavant in his new undertaking, the American Grand Guignol, which is giving a series of one-act plays at the Grove Street Theatre

ALICE BRADY



Is featured in "Lady Alone," a new play by Laetitia McDonald, which opened at the Forrest Theatre Thursday night

Martin Brown's Newest Drama Due at the Eltinge Monday

Another play by that talented author Martin Brown, (who will be remembered for his "Cobra" and "The Lady") will be ushered in next Monday at the Eltinge Theatre. It's titled "Praying Curve" and is listed as a drama.

The principal players include: Florence Rittenhouse, Frank M. Thomas, William B. Mack, Grace Huff, Walter Connolly, John W. Ransome, Mona Bruns, Jay Hana, and W. W. Shuttleworth. The play was staged by Frank Keenan.

And still another play by the same author "The Strawberry Blonde" will play a week's engagement at the Bronx Opera House beginning Monday.

Actors' Theatre to Stage Maxwell Anderson's New Play

"Saturday's Children," a comedy by Maxwell Anderson, which was tried out Monday and Tuesday at the Stamford Theatre, will be presented here by the Actors' Theatre. The play comes to the Booth Theatre next Wednesday evening.

In his new play Mr. Anderson has ventured into a new field. He is known as the co-author of "What Price Glory," and is the author of "Outside Looking In," seen here last season. "Saturday's Children" concerns marriage, its trials and its problems. The cast of players includes Ruth Gordon, Roger Pryor, Ruth Hammond, Richard Barbee and Frederic Perry. Guthrie McClintic staged the play.

"The Strawberry Blonde" at The Bronx Opera Monday

James Norval will present at the Bronx Opera House on Monday night, "The Strawberry Blonde," a new comedy by Martin Brown. The story deals with a cross-section of life in Astoria, a suburb of Greater New York.

The cast includes: Julie Ring, George Anderson, Helen Joy, Maida Reade, Frances Victory, Edward J. Power, Mary Frey, Burt Chapman, Frank Hawson and Enid Gray.

"The Student Prince" with Ilse Mavenga, De Wolf Hoppers and Alfred Young in the cast, will come to the Bronx, Monday, January 31.

Vaudeville Theatres

MOSS' BROADWAY

Next week's vaudeville bill at B. S. Moss' Broadway Theatre will include Bert Gordon in a sketch, "Desperate Sam," supported by Wallace Eames, Florence Kern, Ralph Boyd, Celeste Crosby and Herman Williams; Miss Bobby Adams with Johnny Wright; Lew Reed and Paul Le Vere, and Diaz and Powers.

Louise Fazenda, in "Fingerprints," will have a premiere showing on the Broadway stage. This is Arthur Somers Roche's mystery story adapted to pictures. The featured players are Henele Costello and John Murray.

JEFFERSON Monday to Wednesday—Yorke and King; Smith and Strong; other acts: Marie Prevost in "Man Bait," and "The Gorilla Hunt."

Thursday to Sunday—Willie, West and McGinty; Adler, Weil and Herman; Ryan Sisters; others: Adolphe Menjou in "Blonde or Brunette."

FRANKLIN Monday to Wednesday—Cortez and Peggy Band; Adler, Weil and Herman; others: "Man Bait," with Marie Prevost, and "The Gorilla Hunt."

Thursday to Sunday—Eddie Leonard and his minstrel bunch; other acts: "Blonde or Brunette," with Adolphe Menjou and Greta Nissen.

The Chicago Play Producing Company, in association with Messrs. Brady and Wiman, will put into rehearsal George Abbott's adaptation of "The Ragged Edge," under the direction of Mr. Gering. The production goes to Chicago.

Sierra's "Cradle Song" Next Civic Repertory Production

THE seventh production of the Civic Repertory Theatre will be the "Cradle Song," a comedy by Gregorio and Maria Martinez Sierra, translated by John Garrett Underhill, opening Monday evening at the Fourteenth Street Theatre. In the cast will be Josephine Hutchinson, Beatrice Terry, Leona Roberts, Egon Brecher, Sayre Crawley, Barlowe Borland and Hardie Allbright. The play consists of two acts and an interlude, with the scenes laid in Spain, at the present day.

The playwright, Sierra, is one of the most important figures in the literary life of Spain today. He is poet, playwright, novelist, musician and actor, as well as manager of a repertory theatre in Madrid. When but seventeen years of age his first work won the interest of Benavente, who at that time had founded an art theatre in Madrid. He offered Sierra a co-operative interest in the venture, with a part in the play by Benavente, "A Long Farewell." From this experience he learned the fundamental workings of the theatre, so that his first two plays met with success. His real triumph came with "The Cradle Song" in 1911. Granville Barker says of this play, "It is a story perfectly told for the sake of its innate humor and feeling, a picture filled and rounded," adding, "Sierra's plays have the supreme dramatic virtue of explaining themselves; they are not able for their excellence as plays and the directness with which they achieve what they set out to do."

The "Cradle Song" will be repeated at Wednesday matinee and on Thursday and Saturday evenings, January 27 and 29. The repertoire for next week will also include "Twelfth Night," on Tuesday and Friday evenings; "The Master Builder," Saturday matinee, January 29, and "La Locandiera" (The Mistress of the Inn), Wednesday evening, January 26.

WALTER WOOLF



Plays the hero in "Countess Maritza," the Emmerich Kalman opera, which will be transferred from the Shubert to the 44th Street Theatre on Monday night

Broadway Briefs

According to present plans "The Dybbuk" will continue through January 26, and the Neighborhood Playhouse will then be dark for a week to permit dress rehearsals for the following production, "Pinwheel," which is to open February 3. "The Dybbuk" will alternate thereafter with "Pinwheel."

Monday night at the Shubert-Belasco Theatre in Washington Jane Cook opened in a new comedy by Robert Emmet Sherwood, "The Road to Rome." The play is due here Monday evening, January 31.

Ann Andrews and Louis Calhern will play leading roles in "The Dark," Martin Brown's new play, which will open in New York Tuesday, February 1. Julia Hoyt, Juliette Day, Stanley Logan, Saxon Kling are late additions to the cast.

Walter Hampden gave the 100th performance of "Caponeggi" at Hampden's Theatre Wednesday evening.

Leo Carrillo, star of "His Own Way" at the Comedy Theatre, is planning a string of stock companies throughout the United States. The first of these companies to function in Florida the first week of February.

Sholem Aleichem's "Tevya" will be revived by Maurice Schwartz at his Yiddish Art Theatre this Friday night.

Lillian Foster will succeed Spring Byington in "The Great Adventure" when that piece reopens at the Edyth Totten Theatre Monday night.

"Tales of 1,001 Nights," another Russian picture, will open at the Fifty-second Street Theatre this Saturday.

Sacha Guitry will give a lecture on matters theatrical at the Chanan Theatre Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The proceeds will be for the benefit of the Federation de l'Alliance Francaise and the Societe de Bienfaisance Francaise.

"Slums of Berlin," a social screen drama of the German underworld, will

JULIE RING



In "The Strawberry Blonde," the new Martin Brown comedy, playing a week's engagement at the Bronx Opera House beginning Monday

be shown at the Cameo commencing this Sunday.

Percy Baverstock replaced Barry Jones in the role of Robert Mainwaring in "The Constant Nymph" at the Selwyn Theatre, on Monday night.

"Singing Jailbirds," by Upton Sinclair, is in rehearsal by the Workers' Drama League for production in Webster Hall.

"Crime," a new play by Samuel Shipman and John B. Hymer, was put in rehearsal yesterday by A. H. Woods. James Rennie will play the leading role.

The Guitrys will return to "Mozart" as their starring vehicle at Chanan's Forty-sixth Street Theatre next Monday night. "Lullulioniste" will be played this Friday and Saturday nights and on Saturday matinee.

"Broadway," the Philip Dunning and George Abbott drama, at the Broadhurst Theatre, played its 150th performance Wednesday night.

The 100th performance of the Winter Garden revue, "Gay Parade of 1927," takes place next Tuesday afternoon.

"Countess Maritza," the Emmerich Kalman opera, after 19 weeks at the Shubert Theatre, will move to the Forty-fourth Street Monday night. Desire Tabor, formerly of "The Great Temptations" and "Princess Flavia," will take up the title role.

MUSIC

NEW YORK SYMPHONY

Alfredo Casella's new work, "Scarlattiana," will be performed again this Sunday afternoon in Mecca Auditorium. The composer will be at the piano with Otto Klemperer conducting. Klemperer's program will also include Bach's Suite in D and Schubert's Symphony No. 7 in C.

Following the concert the orchestra will start a ten days' tour through the Middle West. Walter Damrosch will go with the orchestra as conductor for the first seven concerts in Akron, Cleveland, Dayton, Columbus, Pittsburgh and Williamsport. Klemperer will conduct the final three in Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia.

The next New York concert will be Sunday afternoon, February 6, in Mecca Auditorium. Tchaikowsky's Symphony No. 6 in B-minor, Wagner's "Siegfried Idyl" and the overture to "Die Meistersinger" will make up the program. Assisting artists for the February concerts will include Elizabeth Rethberg, Pablo Casals, Alexander Brailowsky and Joseph Szigeti.

PHILHARMONIC

As Arturo Toscanini has not yet sufficiently recovered to have the necessary number of rehearsals for this Friday's program, the week's concert will be conducted by Georges Georgesco, the director of the Roumanian National Opera and the Philharmonic Orchestra of Bucharest, who recently made his American debut as guest conductor of the Philharmonic. Mr. Georgesco's program for this Friday

EVA LE GALLIENNE



Will have a prominent role in "The Cradle Song," a comedy by Sierra, which opens at the 14th Street Theatre Monday night

T H E A T R E S

49th ST. Th. W. of B'way. Eve. 8:45 Matinee Wed. and Sat.

IT'S NOT ALWAYS THE WOMAN WHO PAYS!

SEE N-Y-X CHANGE

"A Male 'Captive'"

—with— Allison Skipworth and Sydney Shields "Begins where 'The Cradle Snatchers' left off."—Eve. World.

WINTER GARDEN Sunday Night Concert

"STILL THE HUB OF SUNDAY ENTERTAINMENT" 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.

PLYMOUTH THEATRE

45th Street, West of Broadway Evenings, 8:30. Matinee, 2:30. GILBERT & SULLIVAN OPERA COMPANY Mon., Tues., Wed., Fri. & Sat. Evs. & Thurs. & Sat. Mals.

The PIRATES of PENZANCE

Thursday Evenings Only IOLANTHE

JED HARRIS Presents

BROADHURST THEATRE, W. 44th ST. Mals. Wed., Sat. 2:30

B.P.

A play you won't forget

THE LADDER

By J. FRANK DAVIS

WALDORF Theat., 30th St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:30. Mals. Wed. & Sat.

BRONX OPERA HOUSE

140th St., E. of Third Ave. POP. PRICES | MALS. WED. & SAT.

Beginning Monday Night

"EVERY RED-HEADED MAN" "EVERY RED-HEADED WOMAN" "EVERY RED-HEADED CHILD"

MUST SEE

MARTIN BROWN'S COMEDY ODDITY "The Strawberry Blonde"

WIN A DISTINGUISHED BROADWAY CAST

Week of January 31st

"THE STUDENT PRINCE" WITH ILSE MAVENGGA, DE WOLF HOPPER, ALFRED YOUNG and the Original B'way Cast

day afternoon at Carnegie Hall follows: Overture to "The Bartered Bride" (Smetana), Nocturnal Procession (Rabaud), "Till Eulenspiegel" (Strauss), Symphony No. 2 in D (Brahms).

Georges Georgesco will conduct the orchestra again this Sunday afternoon at Carnegie Hall. The program: Overture, "The Bartered Bride" (Smetana), "Unfinished" Symphony (Schubert), "Don Juan" (Strauss), "Scherzade" (Rimsky-Korsakoff).

Plans for the Philharmonic concerts at the Metropolitan Opera House on Tuesday evening and at Carnegie Hall on Thursday evening and Friday afternoon will be announced later.

Music Notes

Dusolina Giannini, soprano, will make her only recital appearance in Carnegie Hall Tuesday evening.

Doris Niles, at her third dance program in Carnegie Hall, February 1, will include a group of Russian compositions by Rachmaninoff, Glazounoff, Tchaikowsky, Horlick and Ippolitow-Ivanoff.

Johanna Klemperer, wife of Otto Klemperer, will give a recital of lieder with Klemperer at the piano in Steinway Hall, Wednesday evening, January 26.

Lea Luboshutz and Josef Hofmann will give a violin and pianoforte con-

The Very Last Word in Revues

THE NEW GAY PAREE of 1927

Absolutely New in Every Detail Staged by J.C. HUFFMAN

WINTER GARDEN

MOVES MONDAY NIGHT TO THE 44th ST. THEATRE WEST OF BROADWAY - EVGS. 8:25 - MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:30

COUNTRESS MARITZA

THE OUTSTANDING MUSICAL HIT OF ALL TIME! Music by EMERICH KALMAN - Staged by J.C. HUFFMAN A NOTEWORTHY CAST and a GRAND OPERA ENSEMBLE of 80 VOICES

THE DYBBUK

in English plays thro' Jan. 26 Every Evening (Except Mon.) Matinee Saturday "Pinwheel" opens Feb. 3 466 Grand St. Drydock 7516

CIVIC REPERTORY

COR. 6th AVENUE & 14th STREET TELEPHONE WATKINS 7767

EVA LE GALLIENNE

Opening Mon. "THE CRADLE SONG" By SIERRA SEATS NOW

WEEK OF JANUARY 24th

Mon. Eve., Jan. 24.....CRADLE SONG Tues. Eve., Jan. 25.....CRADLE SONG Wed. Mat., Jan. 26.....CRADLE SONG Wed. Eve., Jan. 26.....CRADLE SONG Thurs. Eve., Jan. 27.....CRADLE SONG Fri. Eve., Jan. 28.....TWELFTH NIGHT Sat. Mat., Jan. 29.....MASTER BUILDER Sat. Eve., Jan. 29.....CRADLE SONG EVES. and SAT. MAT., 8:30 to 11:30

WEEK OF JANUARY 31st

Mon. Jan. 31.....TWELFTH NIGHT Tues. Feb. 1.....CRADLE SONG Wed. Mat. Feb. 2.....THREE SISTERS Wed. Eve. Feb. 2.....CRADLE SONG Thurs. Feb. 3.....THREE SISTERS Fri. Feb. 4.....TWELFTH NIGHT Sat. Mat. Feb. 5.....CRADLE SONG Sat. Eve. Feb. 5.....MASTER BUILDER WED. MATS., 8:30 to 11:30

NATIONAL THEATRE, 41st Street, West of Broadway. Evenings at 8:30. Matinee WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2:30.

SAM ABRAMOVITCH

A POWERFUL PLAY OF LIFE by Francois Porche Adapted by Charlton Andrews

PEDRO de CORDOBA, MARY FOWLER, ARTHUR BOHL, LEE KOHLMAR and Cast of 100 People

NOTE: Avoid Traffic—come to the National via all subway lines. Exits opposite theatre, 41st St. and 7th Ave.

The Theatre Guild Acting Company in

BERNARD SHAW'S PYGMALION

GUILD THEATRE 52nd Street, West of Broadway. Evs. at 8:30. Matinee THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 2:30.

Week of January 31st—THE BROTHERS KARAMAZOV

Week of February 7th—PYGMALION

Week of February 14th—THE BROTHERS KARAMAZOV

SIDNEY HOWARD'S NED McCOBB'S DAUGHTER

JOHN GOLDEN THEATRE, 58th St., East of B'way. Matinee THURSDAY & SATURDAY. CIRCLE 5678

Week of January 31st—THE SILVER CORD

Week of February 7th—NED McCOBB'S DAUGHTER

Week of February 14th—THE SILVER CORD

A. H. WOODS presents SACHA GUITRY

AND YVONNE PRINTEMPS

with their entire French Company in MOZART

CHANIN'S 46th ST. THEATRE

Evening Prices: Orch. \$8; Mezz. \$5; Balcony, \$4; Box \$2, plus tax.

Mals: Thurs. and Sat. 2:30. Orch. \$3; Mezz. \$4; Balcony, \$2 and \$2, plus tax.

"You never can forget this climax of sensational and terrific power"

AN AMERICAN TRAGEDY 5th MONTH

LONGACRE THEATRE 48th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinee WED. and SAT. at 2:30.

cert at Carnegie Hall next Sunday afternoon.

Albert Spalding, violinist, will join with Harold Bauer on January 30 in the Beethoven Centennial Series being given on three Sunday afternoons at Aeolian Hall.

The Lets Quartet will play for the People's Symphony concert series at Washington Irving High School, this Friday night. The program: Quartet in E flat, Op. 74, Beethoven; Quartet in A major, Op. 65 (The Hako) Arthur Farwell; Quartet in C minor, Brahms.

The fourth season of the Philharmonic Children's Concerts, conducted by Ernest Schelling, will begin this Saturday morning in Aeolian Hall with a repetition of the program following in the afternoon. The morning series is for the general public; the afternoon series is for public school children.

Make your reservations today for the New Leader anniversary dinner

The Perfect Musical Production

ELEANOR PAINTER in THE NIGHTINGALE

STANLEY LUPSON with TOM WISE

JOLSON'S THEATRE 59th St. & Ave. C. Evs. 8:30. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. GOOD MEZZ. SEATS \$10-12-15-20-25-30-35

MOVES MONDAY NIGHT TO THE 44th ST. THEATRE WEST OF BROADWAY - EVGS. 8:25 - MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:30

COUNTRESS MARITZA

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WEEK OF JANUARY 31st

Mon. Jan. 3

THE SOCIALIST PARTY AT WORK

National

We are again calling attention to the proposed tour of Miss Jessie Stephen, of England. A number of locals have asked for a meeting for this excellent speaker early in March, but there is room for more. Bring the matter before your local or branch at once and let us know if you want one of these meetings. The fee will be \$25 net. If you miss this excellent speaker you will be sorry. Let us hear from the local. Address the National Office, Socialist Party, 2653 Washington Boulevard, Chicago.

B. H. Miller is making a contribution of one dollar per month to the organization fund of the Northwest District and in addition makes an occasional contribution to the sustaining fund of the Appeal. If one hundred members in the states of Washington and Oregon will do as well, it will be possible to keep an organizer in the field, or, if three hundred Socialists will join the party and pay dues of fifty cents per month, each, we can do the same work.

Potland
The re-organized Local Portland held their first meeting of the year in the public library of that city. Twenty-five interested Socialists attended the meeting. Andrew A. Allen, the live young secretary, sent a hurry up order for red cards. This is a fine start for the New Year. The local meets every Monday, 7:30 p. m., in hall C of the City Library. Socialists in other parts of the country should make note of the fact that Local Portland, Oregon, secures this hall rent free. Perhaps you can do the same. It will solve your rent problem.

Illinois

Socialists of Chicago have started their drive to secure 15,000 signatures to place the city ticket on the ballot in the April election. The Socialist candidates for the municipal election are: George Koop, veteran Socialist and trade unionist, for Mayor; Daniel A. Uretz, labor attorney, for City Clerk; John T. Whitlock, former Senatorial candidate, for City Treasurer. Members of the Socialist Party and readers of the Socialist press may secure nominating petitions at County Headquarters, Room 315, 803 W. Madison street, between one and five o'clock, or writing to the acting county secretary.

The most encouraging sign in party growth has been the large increase in sales of dues stamps. The first two weeks' sale has been larger than that of the whole month of December.

Mr. Oscar Nelson, vice-president Chicago Federation of Labor, will speak at the Forum in Labor Lyceum Sunday, Jan. 22, at 11 a. m. Mr. Nelson will speak on the school question in Chicago. Our readers should fill the hall and hear what the reactionary politicians are trying to do to cripple the public schools in Chicago.

Pennsylvania

Local Allegheny County will celebrate the first anniversary of the American Appeal, on Sunday, Jan. 23, when members and sympathizers will dine at 6 o'clock in the Labor Lyceum, corner Miller and Reed streets, Pittsburgh.

The feature will be an address by Harry W. Laidler of New York, feature editor of the American Appeal, whose topic will be "The Press and Its Influence on Public Opinion." Arrangements have also been made for Comrade Laidler to speak before classes of University of Pittsburgh and Carnegie School of Technology on "Industrial Democracy."

Pittsburgh Socialists extend a cordial invitation to the readers of the American Appeal and The New Leader in the Pittsburgh District to join in this celebration.

Pittsburgh Socialists are also arranging to have Jessie Stephen, of London, deliver a series of three lectures in March, and Esther Friedman, of New York, deliver a series in April. They hope to induce August Claessens, or some other teacher from the Rand School, for a series in May.

The new Social Science Class of Local Pittsburgh will hold its first meeting in Dr. Van Esen's reception room, 235 Fifth avenue, Sunday afternoon, Jan. 22. The speaker will be Harry Goff, Subject, "Industrialism the Modern Crusader." Another meeting will be held, the same place, Sunday, Feb. 30, speaker to be Dr. Nathan Miller, of the Department of Economics of Carnegie Tech. His subject: "Economic Evolution, the Emancipator of Women."

California

The Socialists of Los Angeles will hold a banquet Saturday evening, Jan. 22, at Leighton's Cafeteria, 540 South Broadway, to launch the campaign for the city primary election, which will be held the first Tuesday in May. Mr. Andree Nordskog will speak on the telephone question.

New England

Esther Friedman's dates are as follows: Feb. 13, Springfield; Feb. 14, open; Feb. 15, Maynard; Feb. 16, open; Feb. 17, Boston; Feb. 18, Worcester; Feb. 19, Greenfield; Feb. 20, Springfield; Feb. 21, open; Feb. 22, Maynard; Feb. 23, Worcester; Feb. 24, Boston; Feb. 25, Worcester; Feb. 26, Greenfield.

Any local that can arrange a meet-

ing for Feb. 14, 16 or 21 is urged to do so.

The State Executive Committee has called on all locals to arrange meetings of protest against the government's policy of intervention in Nicaragua and bullying of Mexico. The District Office will furnish speakers. Jose Kelly, who has spent several years in Mexico and was often a fraternal delegate from the A. F. of L. to the Mexican Federation of Labor, will speak for Boston branch at 21 Essex street on Thursday, Feb. 3, at 8 p. m. Morris Hillquit speaks at the Y. M. H. A. on "The Changing Social Order" on Jan. 20 at 8:30 p. m.

Connecticut

William Green to Speak
William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, will speak at the Bijou Theatre, New Haven, Sunday afternoon, Feb. 6, at 3 o'clock. The meeting is being arranged by the New Haven Trades Council and a large delegation from all parts of the state is expected to be present. Mr. Green has chosen as his subject "The American Labor Movement."

The meeting is open to the public and no admission will be charged.

Bridgeport Lecture
Miss Jessie Stephen will lecture on "Ramsay MacDonald, His Life and Work," at Carpenters Hall, 170 Elm street, Bridgeport, Sunday evening, Jan. 20. Admission 15 cents.

Norman Thomas in New Haven
The presence of Norman Thomas, secretary of "The League for Industrial Democracy," as the speaker at the Jan. 20 meeting of the New Haven Trades Council Forum, should attract a large number of Union men and others from New Haven and vicinity Thomas' subject will be "Trade Unions, Company Unions, and Unorganized Workers."

Before the address a vaudeville program will be put on. The meeting is free and will be called at 8:30 sharp.

The Machinists' Union of New Haven and the District Lodge of Machinists of Conn., voted at their last regular meeting to elect delegates to a meeting of Labor Union delegates which will be called at an early date for the purpose of opposing the Aswell Bill H. R. 5583, which provides for the registration of aliens.

New Jersey

Newark
Because of the large attendance at the last two meetings, a special program is arranged for Monday night, Jan. 24. William Flavelle and S. H. Stille will debate the following subject: "Resolved, That There Are No Degrees of Life." Flavelle is one of the most scholarly of men in the state and Stille has made his mark. Come prepared for an unusual affair.

Remember the date. The place is the studio adjoining the office of Dr. Reiss, 158 Springfield avenue, second floor. Debate begins promptly at 8:30 and closes at 10. No admission fee and no collection. Bring some friends with you.

Remember, 28 new members admitted at the last meeting! Suppose everybody helped a little?

New York State

The next meeting of the State Executive Committee is expected to take place in New York on Jan. 20. One session will be devoted to a conference of the committee with prominent party members on the problems of organization raised by criticisms of the Party by Ghent, Russell, Berenberg, Fine and others.

State Secretary Merrill has planned to visit locals as follows: Poughkeepsie, Jan. 28; New Rochelle, Jan. 31; Yonkers, Feb. 2; Portchester, Feb. 3.

Party Membership
The average paid-up membership for the State during the year 1926, as compiled by the State Secretary, was practically the same as that during 1925. The upstate membership increased while the membership of Greater New York fell off slightly. The best showing for the year was made by Buffalo. Organizer Emil Herman put in considerable work in Buffalo last year, and its effect is manifest. Computation of paid-up membership is made on the basis of dues stamps purchased from the State Office and Language Federations. Book membership is four-times paid-up membership in many instances.

Buffalo
Local Buffalo will have a combination meeting Thursday, Jan. 27, at 8 p. m. at the East Side Labor Lyceum Hall, 1444 Genesee street.

Business includes revision of the local form of organization with one Central Branch, the question of local headquarters, and changes we Socialists favor in connection with the revision of the City Charter. The women members of Local Buffalo are preparing a little supper to follow the meeting. All comrades are urged to attend and have a good bite to eat after the fight.

Miss Jessie Stephen of England is to lecture sometime in March, according to schedule made by the National Secretary.

The following officers were elected at the last party meeting: James Battistoni, organizer; Charles H. Roth, financial secretary-treasurer; Martin E. Heiser, recording and corresponding secretary.

All matters pertaining to Local Buffalo should be mailed to the secretary at 616 Genesee street.

Our 1927 slogan is 100 per cent good

New York City

Central Committee
The new City Central Committee met Wednesday, Jan. 12, with Fred Paulth, temporary chairman; Julius Gerber, vice-chairman, and Joseph Tuvim, recording secretary. Credentials were received from the following branches: New York County—Br. 3-5-10 A. D.; 6-8-12 A. D.; 14-15-16 A. D.; 17-18-20 A. D.; 19-21 A. D.; German Branch, Harlem Jewish Branch, Furriers and Hungarian Branches. Bronx County—Central, Branch 7, and Lower Bronx Jewish Branch. Kings County—1-3-4 A. D.; 2nd A. D.; 4-14 A. D.; 6th A. D.; 13-19 A. D.; Coney Island, Queens County Branch Jamaica, a total of 39 delegates. Present, 23; absent, 16. The following branches had not sent in credentials in time for notification of delegates: New York County—1st-2nd A. D.; 4th A. D.; Upper West Side Branch, 22nd-23rd A. D.; Finnish Branch, Italian Branch, Italian Harlem Branch, Jewish Downtown Branch, Cloakmakers Branch, Bohemian Branch, and Russian Branch. Bronx County—5th A. D., 9th-16th A. D.; Boro Park Branch, Bensonhurst Branch 17th-18th A. D.; 22nd A. D. Branches 2 and 3, Finnish Branch, 33rd A. D. Jewish Branch. Queens County—Branch Ridgewood, Richmond County—Branch Staten Island, and Finnish Branch.

The following officers were nominated: For permanent chairman, Julius Gerber and Fred Paulth; recording secretary, Joseph Tuvim; auditor, Harman Volk; members of the executive committee, Julius Gerber, Norman Thomas, Morris Hillquit, G. A. Gerber, Samuel Beardsley, U. Solomon, William Karlin, Jessie Wallace Hughan, Bela Bow, Joseph Beckerman, Raphael Goldstein, David Rubinow, Samuel Orr, Fred Paulth, P. J. Murphy, Jacob Bernstein, Louis P. Goldberg, I. M. Chateauf, Jacob Axelrad, Herman Rifkin, B. J. Reilly, Emil Bromberg, Albert Halpern, Simon Sarason, Walter Dearing, Ernst Welsh.

Minutes of City Executive Committee of meeting of Dec. 14 and 28 were adopted. Statement written by Norman Thomas on the foreign policy of the Coolidge Administration was approved. Delegates reported on branch activities. These reports show an increase in membership, sales of dues stamps and activity. General Party meeting to be held on Wednesday evening, Jan. 19, relative to the Nicaraguan and Mexican situation was approved. Secretary Claessens reported on present and future activities. Special mention was made of Judge Jacob Panken's splendid services at enrolled voters meetings. Meeting adjourned 11:05.

The City Executive Committee will meet in room 505 on Tuesday evening, Jan. 25.

Branches and members having tickets for the Bronx Ball are urged to settle for same within the next week. Unless the stubs of sold tickets retained in the book are returned to the city office these tickets will be regarded as unsold and those purchasing same will be deprived of their opportunity to get the prize.

Manhattan

The Forum conducted by 6-8-12 A. D. Branch at Hennington Hall every Sunday morning is increasing its attendance and promises to be the most successful undertaking on the East Side in many years. Judge Jacob Panken speaks every Sunday morning on the events of the week, "The Weekly Wash," he calls it. A musical program follows the address and an interesting discussion thereafter. An added attraction at this Sunday's meeting will be a reading of Samuel A. DeWitt's poems by August Claessens.

The Upper West Side Branch reorganization meeting was postponed to a later date. Pierre Di No will assist in the reorganization work. A Forum will be arranged shortly in the territory of the 17-18-20 A. D. Branches. Watch for further announcements.

The Yorkville Branch of the 14-15-16 A. D. will hold its next regular meeting on Thursday, January 27th. William Karlin will be the guest of the branch and will speak on some current topic.

Bronx

An enrolled voters' meeting will be called on the territory of the 6-7-8 A. D. on Tuesday evening, Jan. 25. Speakers are Jessie Stephen and Judge Jacob Panken. On Wednesday, Jan. 26, another enrolled voters' meeting will be held in the territory of the 4-5 A. D. and will be addressed by Norman Thomas and August Claessens. Every possible volunteer is urged to assist in mailing letters for these meetings.

The big event is now a week away—the annual ball and entertainment at Hunts Point Palace on the afternoon and evening of Jan. 30. A very fine concert has been arranged for the afternoon program at which the following artists will appear:

Mrs. Edna Furst, Hoffman pianist; Mr. J. E. Phillips, formerly leading basso the Chicago Student Prince Co. chief entertainer of Camp Tamiment summer of 1926, Bass Soloist for the Goodrich Zipper Quartet on WEAF, every Tuesday night; Miss Minna Donn, Miss Pearl Donn, Miss Lenore

Yipseldom

WITH THE CIRCLES

Maynard, Mass.

Maynard circle is making up for last summer's inactivity by enjoying the most interesting and busy winter known to its five years in existence. The celebrated basket ball team has nearly monopolized the stage, having carried the membership in a whirl of excitement over notable victories.

Maynard Yipsels believe in Santa Claus. A regular white whiskered and boarded, red faced, jolly and generous

For RHEUMATISM URACIDOL
(Made from Ash Leaves)
The best Herbal Treatment for URIC ACID, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, SCIATICA.
It gives marked relief—To be had from
J. GOODMAN, Inc., Dept. C
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RADIOS and VICTROLAS
\$1.00 PER WEEK
Come and Hear the New
Orthophonic
Victrola
The greatest invention in musical instruments of the century.
\$49.00 AND UP
Complete stock of German Records
PAUL HELFER
1539-1541 Third Ave.
Between 85th and 87th Streets

"Santy" visited over a hundred Yipsels gathered for a Christmas celebration. Among other things served were hot dogs and lollypops.

The Organization Fund Drive has received a new impetus with renewed interest following many local activities. The goal is not far away. Meetings are well attended, and the membership is growing.

Fitchburg, Mass.

The American appeal committee of the Fitchburg circle is pledged to make a thorough canvass of every sympathizer. This plan is bound to increase the local circulation very perceptibly.

An entertainment, consistent with the "one-night-a-month" plan, was recently held. Comrades of Gardner circle presented the program. Reel production is planned with a program to be given in Gardner.

Defying modern progress, with its efficient snowplows and numerous motor vehicles, Fitchburg Yipsels have arranged an old-fashioned sleigh ride, with real horses, straw, blankets and an open sleigh. The custom was adopted nearly six years ago of having an annual sleigh ride.

Portchester, N. Y.

Charter was granted to the recently organized circle. The new group is composed of a score of Yipsels. The secretary is Helen Salo. Sally Partanen is credited with the success of getting the circle started.

NEW YORK CITY

Circle 7
Circle 7, after a long lapse of inactivity, is again on its feet. They meet at the East Side Socialist Center, 204 East Broadway. Last week the entire membership attended. The following were elected as officers: Hyman Hochberg, organizer; Ida Watkins, educational director; Jeanette Watkins, recording secretary; William Werfel, financial secretary; William Wolkofsky, press secretary.

The next meeting will be held Saturday, Jan. 22, at 8:30 p. m. All comrades are welcome.

Circle 13

Next week will mark the opening of the Building Fund Drive of Circle 13. The quota is \$3,500. The first attempt to raise the fund will be an affair. The committee has been elected to make the arrangements. Part of the money collected will be turned over to the League National Drive Fund.

Circle 13 will attempt to organize two circles in outlying territory and the city office will co-operate in the work. William Fliegenbaum will shortly see the new groups in action.

Circle 13, Juniors, is getting along fine. At the last meeting five new members were admitted.

Dinner to Novik

The Chez Lucien restaurant was crowded to capacity last Sunday evening, when the Y. P. S. L. tendered a banquet to Morris Novik in honor of his ten years of service in the league. About 130 comrades were present and over 50 people were turned away because of lack of accommodations.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Algernon Lee, Norman Thomas, Dr. Harry W. Laidler, William Fliegenbaum, Julius Gerber and a host of

other party and Yipsel comrades. The toastmaster was Samuel A. DeWitt.

Telegrams were received from Comrades Berman, Blaufarb, Block, Schlossberg, Circle 7 (Morris' own circle) and a letter from Lena Morrow Lewis, California State Secretary. It was one of the most touching features of the evening. In part it read: "Have just opened The New Leader and I note the announcement of a banquet to be given to our good comrade, Morris Novik. On such an occasion as this I would like to be in New York City."

Please convey to Morris my heartfelt congratulations on his ten years' activity and my appreciation for the good service he has rendered, and may he be spared many, many years, and grow in power and efficiency. I wish there were more like him, but we are thankful for even one Morris Novik."

The spirit of the affair was fine. Comrades out of the league for years were present. When former Executive Secretary Switkes presented the guest of honor with a gift he mentioned the needs of the league, and \$31 was donated. The Circle presented Morris with a pair of gold cuff links.

The Dramatic Society of Circles 2 and 9, Juniors, is working on a play which it hopes to present on Feb. 12 at the Brooklyn Junior Yipsel mass meetings.

Circle 9 meets at 1336 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, this Friday at 7:45 p. m.

Circle 11, Midgets, Yipsels, have changed their name to Circle 9, Midget Junior Yipsels. They have closed their membership and will gather funds for their activities in the spring and summer seasons.

Circle 4, Juniors, of Boro Park has become Circle 3, Seniors, thus leaving seven Junior Circles in Brooklyn and four Senior Circles. The new Senior Circle meets every Sunday afternoon at 3 p. m. at 1337 42d street, Boro Park Lyceum, Brooklyn. Their organizer is Meyer Solomon.

LECTURE CALENDAR

MANHATTAN

Sunday, Jan. 23, 11 a. m.—Judge Panken. Subject: "The Events of the Week." Hennington Hall, 214 East Second street. Auspices Socialist Party 6-8-12 A. D.

Sunday, Jan. 23, 8:30 p. m.—Samuel J. Schneider. Subject: "Modern Science and Philosophy." East Side Socialist Center, 204 East Broadway. Auspices Socialist Party 1-2 A. D.

Sunday, Jan. 23, 8:30 p. m.—August Claessens. Subject: "Can Society Socialize the Struggle for Existence?" 137 Avenue B. Auspices Young People's Socialist League, Circle Eight.

BRONX

Friday, Jan. 21, 8:30 p. m.—August Claessens. Subject: "The Measure of Progress." 4215 Third avenue (corner Tremont avenue). Auspices Tremont Forum.

Friday, Jan. 28—Arthur Garfield Hays will lecture on "Russia of Today."

BROOKLYN

Friday, Jan. 21, 8:30 p. m.—Esther Friedman. Subject: "The Wasting of

Wealth." 167 Tompkins avenue. Auspices Socialist Party, 6th A. G.

Friday, Jan. 28—Esther Friedman will lecture on "The Trend Towards Equitable Distribution."

Friday, Jan. 21, 8:30 p. m.—Jessie Stephen of Great Britain, "Labor's Bid for Power in Great Britain." Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 219 Hackman street.

Friday, Jan. 28—Frank Crosswaith will lecture on "The New Negro and the New Day."

Friday, Jan. 21, 8:30 p. m.—McAllister Coleman. Subject: "The Coming of Giant Power." 218 Van Siclen avenue. Workmen's Circle Center. Auspices Socialist Party 224 A. D.

Friday, Jan. 28—Norman Thomas will lecture on "Who Wants War in Mexico?"

Tuesday, Jan. 25, 8:30 p. m.—Esther Friedman. Subject: "Unemployment, Its Cause and Cure." 345 South Third street. Auspices Socialist Party 4-14 A. D.

Free Lecture to Be Given By Prof. Salvemini

Professor Gaetano Salvemini will speak on "Italy Under Fascism" at the open forum meeting of the Society for Ethical Culture, 2 West 64th street, N. Y. C., Monday, January, 24th, at 8:15.

Prof. Salvemini, former member of the Italian Parliament, noted publicist and historian, has been forced from his post at the University of Florence, and exiled because of his views on the Fascist regime in Italy. He is considered the foremost intellectual opponent of Fascism. This will be the first free open meeting at which Prof. Salvemini will speak in New York.

WORKERS' SPORTS

Tourist Club Mike

Sunday, January 23, we hike to the Palisades. There is nothing finer in the vicinity of New York than this playground of nature with its towering cliffs and wonderful scenery. A good attendance, however, is looked for, as the weather man promises fair weather. Bring your skis and ice skates along. Meeting place, Fort Lee ferry, 125th street and Hudson River; time, 9 a. m.; fare, 20c.; walking time, three hours; leader, Will Beck. Non-members are welcome at all times, provided they are nature-loving prelatians.

GEN. FRIES DENOUNCED

Washington—Protests against the attempt of Gen. Fries to have Henry Flury, a local school teacher, ousted from his position because of his liberal views, have been made by the Lincoln Park Citizens' Association, the Teachers' Union, the Central Labor Union of Washington, the U. S. Bureau of Standards (Scientists) Union, the Unitarian Laymen's League, the Central Labor Union of Durham, N. C., and the Washington Secular League.

MASK BALL FORWARD



פארווערטס מאסקען באל

MADISON SQ. GARDEN

50TH STREET AND 8TH AVENUE

SAT. EVE. 19
FEB. 19

HARRY HERSHFIELD
Will Act as Judge for the Prizes
RUSSIAN 'HABIMA' PLAYERS
THE ENTIRE TROUPE WILL APPEAR IN MASKS
(Courtesy of S. HUKO)

OF "ABE
KABILE"
Fame

THE NEW LEADER

A Weekly Newspaper Devoted to the Interests of the Socialist and Labor Movement
Published Every Saturday by the New Leader Association
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The New Leader, an official publication of the Socialist Party, supports the struggle of the organized working class. Signed contributions do not necessarily represent the policy of the New Leader. Do the other hand it welcomes a variety of opinion consistent with its declared purpose. Contributions are required not 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, JANUARY 22, 1927

EUROPE SNICKERS

ALL Europe is snickering at Uncle Sam, the benevolent old gentleman who has always assumed to be shocked by the ways of old world imperialist powers. He began his career in foreign relations by refusing to be entangled in the naughty practices of the "effete monarchies" of Europe. When the Holy Alliance considered restoring the Latin-American republics to the Bourbons the old gentleman told the Holy Alliance that it should keep out of the Western Hemisphere as the little nations south of us were near relatives and the old man would not permit the bad Europeans to hurt our kin. Later on the old man let it be known that Maximilian would have to get out of Mexico but before he could pack his baggage the Mexicans disposed of him.

Rejoicing in the godly life he had led, the old gentleman continued to watch carefully over his southern relatives. Meantime a number of the European powers engaged in some shocking raids in various parts of the world, grabbing real estate, taking rich prizes from the natives, and holding the loot through administrators supported by arms. Uncle Sam grieved that he lived in such a perverse world but was thankful that he led a clean life and that his intentions were above suspicion. Occasionally he lectured the bad boys of Europe.

Eventually the old gentleman was tempted and he fell into economic sin. He began to treat his southern relatives so unkindly that they began to complain. Then he began to strip his relatives of their valuables and turn them over to bankers and capitalists. Questioned about this, the old gentleman said that his relatives did not know how to take care of their riches. The bankers and capitalists would take care of them. More complaints and the old gentleman flew into a rage, brandished a club, waved it over all Latin-America and proclaimed himself the boss of the whole works.

Now the bad boys of Europe snicker. After all the old gentleman belongs to the gang. He is now qualified for membership in the International Brotherhood of Yeggs. No more pretense of holiness. No more lectures to Europe and her bad boys. No more saving of the soul of the world. The old gentleman has won the affection of every imperialist abroad and he is welcome into the charmed circle of the experts.

SHAPING OPINION

AN instance of the way in which American public opinion is being prepared, either through carelessness, ignorance or malice on the part of the correspondents and copy editors of the metropolitan press, for intervention in Mexico on behalf of American oil magnates and Mexican clericals was found in the New York Times of Jan. 18. In beginning an account of the revolt captioned by Archbishop Orozco in the State of Jalisco, the Mexico City correspondent says: "A second Padre Hidalgo has arisen in Mexico, according to reports given out by the War Office that Archbishop," etc. Further along in his story he again refers to the clerical rebel against the Calles government as "the modern Padre Hidalgo."

It is a good thing that the noble Padre Hidalgo, who headed the revolution against Spain in 1810 and was excommunicated by the Catholic Church for his patriotism, cannot hear his name thus profaned. What would northern newspaper readers have said during the Civil War if a correspondent had referred to Jefferson Davis as a second George Washington?

PEG AWAY!

FROM all sides The New Leader is receiving congratulations on the discussion of party problems in its columns. Only two or three of our readers have expressed dissent and even in this case the objection is not to the discussion but to one or more of the contributors. The discussion itself reveals the variety of opinions that intelligent men and women may have when discussing a given problem.

Without attempting to express an opinion on any of the questions raised by the discussion we may call attention to at least one important consideration. We do not believe that there are any less Socialists in the United States than before the war. In fact, we believe there are more and that there will be still more.

In the past few weeks we have been passing through one of the most extraordinary crises in our history. Those who are capable of thinking at all must realize that American capitalism has reached a stage where its official representatives are reckless in their ef-

fort to serve our ruling classes. We have probably missed war by a very narrow margin but with American investments increasing in Latin-America this crisis may return at any time. Human life and peace are henceforth unstable in the United States. Fortunately, the amazing blundering at Washington was such that even a large portion of the press, which would support more intelligent bureaucrats, revolted against the stupidity, ignorance and aggression of those in charge of foreign relations.

How are we to ward off this grisly spectre of War? No matter what changes might be made in Socialist organization or our approach to problems that face us, Socialist education must go on. This is fundamental. Make Socialists. Increase the circulation of The New Leader. The final sentence in a lecture by George Bernard Shaw a few weeks ago sums up our fundamental requirement. He said that we must "learn the old game, the old Socialist game, and peg away at it." To the extent that we "peg away at it" we will grow. Peg away!

OUR STATE WORSHIP

BEFORE the World War American publications enjoyed much merriment in the spectacle of European militarists and philosophers cultivating state worship and servility before drillmasters. The universal sentiment in this country was, thank God, the cult of obedience, state worship and unreasoning ceremonialism has no place in the United States.

The World War has brought a profound alteration of this view in this country. Several years ago the London Nation observed the cult of state worship abroad and in the United States. Many writers, including Ferrero the Italian historian, have mentioned it as displacing the old forms of religious piety. They declare that the State is displacing the Deity, the flag is substituted for the cross and ikon, and patriotic ceremonials take precedence over religious ritual.

Professor Carlton J. H. Hayes has written a work devoted to the theme and in a recent address observed that "the religion of nationalism has its own shrines, images, ikons and relics." The fruits of the religion of nationalism are ignorance, intolerance and docility of the masses." In saying this Hayes merely repeats what eminent scholars have been saying in books and periodicals for years.

What is the answer of the professionals who are cultivating the cult of state worship? Do they attempt to present evidence to show that it does not exist or that, if it does exist, that it is permissible to criticize it? Not they. Captain Darte of the National Flag Association simply answers, "Kick Hayes out of the university bodily."

As Roxy would say, There you are! Darte unwittingly confirms the criticism of Hayes. Any man who questions the religion of state piety should be "kicked out bodily." What is this but a conversion to the philosophy of the old military upstarts of Europe? Darte's remark shows that criticism of the new cult is regarded as an unpardonable sin. Ere long the cult will be importing some of the broken down Junkers of Europe for the purpose of teaching us the new "Americanism."

BROTHER MAL

FEW blessings come from the Supreme Court of the United States so when a crumb is tossed our way we are duly grateful. That body has handed down a decision which preserves the right of the Senate through its committees to compel a person it summons before it to answer questions. Mal Daugherty, a brother of former Attorney General Daugherty, had refused to comply with Senate subpoenas in regard to an investigation of his brother's actions. The decision affirms the power of the Senate in this matter.

Whether the Senate will be able to wring from one of the "Ohio Gang" the information it wants is doubtful. It is known that certain important documents which have an important bearing on certain financial deals of the former attorney general have disappeared. Added to the fact that brother Mal has no desire to face a Senate committee our readers may draw their own conclusions.

MORE PROSPERITY

IT HAS become an essential industry with The New Leader to present important items from week to week showing that the "prosperity" vigorously advertised by Coolidge and Company is largely shoddy. The damaged goods bear a good label, but, like many other labels, it conceals a fraud.

This week we summon the National Catholic Welfare Conference to the stand to testify on this matter. Its investigation of wages paid to unskilled workers shows that laborers, except in the organized building trades, in the north and east receive from 35 to 50 cents an hour. The rate varies from those figures to 15 and 20 cents in the south and southwest received by Mexicans and Negroes. The average for the nation is 43½ cents.

But even these figures do not tell the complete story. As the statement points out, 35 cents today only equals 20 cents in purchasing power of the pre-war period. "A man making 35 cents an hour for an eight-hour day now is no better off in money at the end of the day than if he made 20 cents an hour for an eight-hour day, or 16 cents an hour for a ten-hour day before the war." Moreover, the unskilled laborer does not obtain steady work for the entire year. Uncertain employment, bad weather and sickness still further reduces the income of these workers.

In raising the curtain on this phase of American economic life we get another sidelight on Coolidge "prosperity." An artist once painted a picture of well-fed aristocrats enjoying a luxurious meal in a beautiful dining room when the brawny arm of a laborer with clenched fist was thrust through the floor. We hope that Coolidge and Company will not be disturbed by any such unkind consideration for their feelings.

The News of the Week

Science Barred In Tennessee

The Supreme Court of Tennessee has upheld the anti-evolution statute which prohibits the teaching of evolution in the educational institutions of that State, but it has reversed the verdict of guilty against John T. Scopes, whose case was on appeal, and has recommended that the case be nolle prossed. This bars any attempt to fix the case to higher courts. The conviction of Scopes was reversed on the ground that Judge Ralston had exceeded his power in assessing a fine of \$100. While agreeing with the majority opinion, Justice Chambliss declared his belief that the act "only prohibits the teaching of the materialistic theory of evolution which denies the hand of God in the creation of man." We are only interested in the civil rights aspect of this notorious case and the action of a State in attempting to fix by statute law what is true and what is false. Once having ventured into this field and having prohibited the teaching of evolution as false, there is no reason why a statute should not declare whether the Einstein theory is valid and settle the question of the part that the electron plays in the composition of matter. These problems are very simple. Enact laws deciding these issues and enforce them with the police power. Such legislation also has the advantage of giving the brain a rest. The noble freemen of Tennessee will not have to think, and even the lawmakers will be able to dispense with brains. Tennessee statesmen have made only a beginning in establishing a moron's paradise. The field of legislation is a vast one and they should not rest satisfied with one conquest.

Poland Leads Europe's Dance

Poland comes to the front this week with the arrest of three Communist members of the Sejm and of several hundred other alleged plotters against the so-called republic dominated by Marshal Pilsudski. While the police talk about "Communist" plans directed from Moscow, the fact that most of the arrested persons are White Russians, Ukrainians and Jews indicates that racial and nationalist discontent with Polish rule has more to do with the alleged plotting than "Soviet gold." Only a few days before Archibishop Corozco is leading an armed rebellion in Mexico, and a Times correspondent anticipates "a sea of blood."

for nine, four-year terms for 111, and acquitted for the rest. In the midst of these alarms, Paul Loebe, Socialist president of the German Reichstag, addressed a big mass meeting held at Lodz last Sunday in connection with the fifth anniversary of the founding of the organization of the German Socialist Party in Poland. Deputy Diamand, a Polish Socialist leader, also spoke. Germans and Poles laid emphasis upon the fraternal feeling obtaining between the German and Polish Socialists in Poland, regardless of the tension prevailing between Berlin and Warsaw over troubles in Upper Silesia and lack of a commercial treaty between the two countries. When President Loebe opened the Reichstag on Jan. 18, after its holiday recess, Germany was still without a regular cabinet, and Acting Chancellor Marx was striving to work out some plan whereby he could form a government able to run along until the dissolution of the Reichstag and new general elections which seem to impend and which may so strengthen the Socialists that they, the Centrists and the Democrats, may be able to establish a majority government without the help of the People's Party (big business group). In France, Premier Poincaré's statement, in answer to a Socialist interpellation, that there were not 20,000 unemployed persons in the country, was nailed three days later when his own Ministry of Labor put the number receiving assistance at 27,952. And unemployment is growing fast as the result of the so-called stabilization of the franc at about 4 cents.

Diaz Offers A "Peace Plan"

Among the conspicuous incidents of the week in relation to the bulging of Mexico was the declaration of the Association of Producers of Petroleum in Mexico that Mexico contemplates confiscation of American oil holdings. This is not true, but assume that it is. This position means that no nation where American money is invested may nationalize alien property without inviting the threat of war. In turn this means that the American Government must risk thousands of lives in defense of the property of a handful of American millionaires. Those who like this doctrine should say so and not indulge in camouflage. It appears certain that Archibishop Corozco is leading an armed rebellion in Mexico, and a Times correspondent anticipates "a sea of blood."

As long as we keep out of Mexico it is practically certain that the Mexican labor movement will easily deal with this revolt as it has with others. Meantime Secretary of State Kellogg declares that his policy has not changed, which has caused considerable humor among the Washington press correspondents. Diaz, our dummy in Nicaragua, offers a "peace plan" which deserves to be preserved as a curio in its line. He proposes to hold on to his usurped job until 1928 and then hold a general election under American supervision. In the meantime he will buy the arms of the Liberals, and when peace is established he will seek to obtain a loan in the United States for construction of a railroad and highways. To round out this program he wants the national guard to be reorganized by American officers. In short, he wants the Liberals to surrender. He will then co-operate with his American partners in reviving the old regime of American domination. This is certainly some "peace" plan!

No Conference With Russians

Another attempt to induce the General Council of the International Federation of Trade Unions to invite representatives of the Russian trade unions to an unconditional "unity" conference failed, when the council voted, twelve to six, at a meeting in Amsterdam last week, against a motion for such a conference submitted by George Hicks of Great Britain. As was pointed out by R. Stenhus of Holland, this matter had been thrashed out many times already and the General Council stood pat upon the resolution of the last congress of the I. F. T. U., providing that the Russian unions would be welcomed to membership as soon as they were willing to accept the rules of the international, but that no special concessions should be made to get them in. This probably means the end of the Anglo-Russian Unity Committee, which has wasted a good deal of the time of the I. F. T. U. during the last year or so without getting anywhere. With the Red Trade Union International only a bad joke outside of Russia, the majority of the continental labor leaders see no use in bothering with further negotiations. At the same meeting the General Council adopted a resolution assuring the Mexican people of the support of the I. F. T. U. in resisting acts of foreign aggression and interference, as exemplified by the recent high-handed action of the Coolidge administration in Washington.

THE CHATTER BOX

Poet in an East Side Hebrew School

STUDY PERIOD

Night is a Talmud
Opened for study
In the temple of the hills.

Forests are silent Talmudim
Poring over the Kaballah.
Ghosts of mouldered mysteries
Slide through the moonlit spaces.

A synic pine
Snickers heresy
On the bated air.

An oak shrugs under his heavy shawl.
Strokes a scraggly beard
And mutters remonstrance.

A birch flirts a ribbon of laughter.
He finds a merry tale
Under the mystic solemnity.

Debate begins.
Benches full of Rabbonim.
Maples and willows and elms
Gumble old orthodoxies
With patriarchal oaks.

Groups of lean sceptics,
Alders and spruces,
Shrill and sniffling
With the irreligious pines.

Sundry saplings,
Timid Yeshiva Boaschorim.
Huddle together, gesticulate,
Whisper and giggle.

Against the air,
A rumble of argument.
A wall, and then all voices
Swelling to multitudinous sound.

Against the moon
A shaking of arms.
A swaying of bodies.
A Babel of inextricable motion.

Dawn is a new page turned
In a Talmud.

Again, there is study and silence
In the synagogue of the hills.

Astronomy

The moon is an old gray mother
Weeping a pale sorrow
Over the earth.
Stars are Kadish candles.
Devout remembrances
For all those who have fallen
Out of her faith.

Somewhere a star shines for me,
Am I not one of those who died,
Long, long ago?

In the beginning
The seven-pronged Candelabra
Shone in the House of Jehova
Before the Holy of Holies.

The pagan came and seized it
With unhallowed hands.

Jehovah struck him down
And wrenched it from his grip.

The branches of the sacred symbol
Were twisted into an alien shape.

Some day in His time
He will restore it

To the old symmetry.

Just now it shines in His window.
And even wise men call it
The Dipper.

There will be those arrantly atheistic friends who will find stern words against the spirit in the foregoing poems we have etched out of our old life in the Ghetto. There will also be some spirits still leashed in latent piety who will find a dull comfort in these offerings. To both of these groups allow us to declare that the intent is neither to assert, defend or mock anything in particular that borders on the religious. Twenty-five years ago we became conscious of many moot and tangible influences in our Ghetto environment. We studied Hebrew under miserable ceilings, in a miserable room on East Broadway, under the tutelage of a miserably underpaid teacher. On the plastic mind of a ten-year-old boy some of the things that were driven into his unwilling brain with cruel insistence have left indelible tracks. Some of the sounds have left stubbornly persistent echoes. The faith, the essences of belief in unbelievable tenets have long been relegated to the ash-heaps of discarded dogmas. But the indefinable nostalgia of that time and place urges strange emotion within us. It must find voice somehow, and so we endeavor to give it articulation by setting the clock back more than a score of years. To pen the now buried dreams with any great accuracy would be too tense a strain on imagination. Surely too far-fetched a picture for the credulity of others. We have tried to recapture the spirit of those sodden days of youth and reflect it in the light of a mature understanding. Frankly this new group of poems has given us a great deal of pleasure in the making. So, after all, the joy of creation is alone valid enough excuse for our offerings them without any fear to a modern world. . . . We hope that you will like them, as they appear here from time to time.

Sing Me a Melody

Sing me a melody.
Wistful and low,
Fashioned from fantasy
Of sunset glow:

Fashioned from wind-song,
Throbbing with rain,
Sing me a melody,
Tender with pain.

—KATE HERMAN.

Gifts

You gave me your lips.
I found them sweet, but then I turned away.
What matter lips that soon are mouldy clay?
(And white stones often shout such merry quips.)

You gave me your heart.
That tempted me, but then I let it lie.
What matter hearts that only beat to die?
(And marble carvers idly chat of art.)

You gave me your soul.
And this I took, and will forever cherish.
Memories of souls can never perish.
(Then, too, how peaceful on a grassy knoll!)

—WILLIAM CLOSSON EMORY.

Last Sunday night at Chez Lucien, the Ypsels of New York gave Morris Novick a dinner for his ten years as their leader, and some humdrum of an affair it surely was. Thanks to the Brownsville Circle and various liquid courses during the meal, harmony and general Bedlam were not at all lacking. The only silences we remember were when Jim Phillips cowed the gang into muteness with his rollicking ballads, and right after we told some of our choicest tales. Perhaps the reason why we persist in printing Hebrew School poems at the head of this column is an unconscious urge to give Brownsvillian youth a little religion. The proverbial good time was had by all, including one Scandinavian.

S. A. de Witt.

Critical Cruisings

By V. F. Calverton
War Folly

IN "An Old Man's Folly," Floyd Dell has turned at last to the radical movement for substance, if not inspiration. This novel is laid in that chaotic period that encircled and included the World War. Its gesture is familiar, its struggle intimate. Even some of its protagonists can be recognized by detail and action. Sanford Peyton, for example, is Upton Sinclair. The book is actually based on incidents which occurred in Los Angeles, although the sub-stratum of fact is imaginatively reconstructed in order to give the novel continuity of form and cogency of narration.

In reference to the character of Sanford Peyton, who described a pretty ball as "a disgusting imitation of the vices of the idle rich," and who went "over to the war party," explaining that "this war (was) different from other wars—it was a war for democracy," adding by way of emphasis that "all radicals should be willing to accept loyally the leadership and guidance of that great idealist, President Wilson," the comment of Upton Sinclair is at once interesting and arresting:

"If I had known then what I know now, I would have gone to jail with Floyd's pacifists."

Few periods in our history have been as pregnant with excitement and terror as the one dramatized in this novel. The entrance of America into the war marked the beginning of a period of terrific tension. It was again, in the words of Paine, "a time that tried men's souls." Had the morale of the American radicals, who were split by weakness, sentimentality, evasion and flight, turned into a socialized instead of an individualistic reaction, the catastrophe of disintegration might have been avoided. At least part of the great, sweeping force that was behind the movement at the time of the famous St. Louis revolution might have been preserved. Instead, we have an emul and despair that have resulted in the disillusionment of the tired radical and dubious liberal.

Dell has pictured this period with a fidelity that is only marred by its lack of intensity and power. Its psychological types are strikingly portrayed. The spirit of enthusiasm, the dismay, the confusion are all interwoven into the body of the novel. In the figure of Mr. Windle, who, by a complex of sentimentality and superannation, was driven willy-nilly into a movement that he never came to fully understand but never failed to fully love, is to be discovered one of the most curious creations of character in modern fiction. Although not always convincing, the sheer singularity of his conception, the very whimsicality of the poetic that underlies his creation, are sufficient to make him always an interesting and captivating protagonist. This situation in the Plaza is typical:

Mr. Windle's emotions changed from bewilderment to sadness. He didn't know what it was all about; nor did he care. He heard somebody at his side say with malignant satisfaction, "That's the way to treat the dirty sons-of-bitches." Mr. Windle had recognized them by this time, for each of the kind of people that spoke at the Plaza had its own stamp and character; yes, he could easily enough tell the "Wobblies" from the "Reds." But to him it was not this one sect, it was the Plaza itself that was being attacked. He did not know why, he had ceased to care, he had seen himself with the reasons why the people who ran the world did what they did; doubtless it was for some reason sufficient to those who ran the world; he did not inquire what it might be. He knew only that these people had now decided to destroy the Plaza, that last refuge which life had yielded him from a world which he did not like and into which he didn't fit. The Plaza, and all that it means as a place where one might hear a new and strange ideas, was being smashed. And he knew there was no hope. The crowd was gay now, as the former little band divided into three or four. The policeman on guard at the soap-box relaxed his sternness and cracked jokes for the benefit of the crowd as he led the would-be speakers away. The last man, still carrying his banner, mounted the soap-box. "This is only the beginning," he said. "You're wrong—it's the end!" said the policeman, jerking him off.

And then there occurred the second irrational and impulsive act of Mr. Windle's life. He walked over to the soap-box and mounted it. The comparison between Upton Sinclair and Floyd Dell is inevitable. With "An Old Man's Folly" Dell has now written a novel that is devoted to things radical instead of erotic. Upton Sinclair, since "The Journal of Arthur Stirling" has been the leading author of labor-novels in this country. While "An Old Man's Folly" is certainly not a labor-novel, nor even a contribution to an embryonic "prolet-cult," it, nevertheless, presents a picture of a phase of American radicalism that is more intimate and sympathetic than that which would be produced by a bourgeois novelist. In simple, its sentiment is radical. Its attitude toward the war is radical. Its attitude toward the labor movement is radical. Its attitude toward Russia is radical. The same may be said of the novels and plays of Upton Sinclair. What Upton Sinclair possesses Floyd Dell lacks, and vice versa. While Sinclair is vigorous and obvious, Dell is clever and subtle. "An Old Man's Folly" suffers from its lack of that very power which, for instance, makes "The Jungle" such an important novel in American literature. Sinclair's style is a simple, straightforward, rough journalistic; Dell's is a delicate, shaded, softened thing that caresses but never shakes, that pleases but does not inspire.

Had "An Old Man's Folly" combined with its delicacy the moving power embodied in such a novel as "The Octopus," it would have been an unforgettable production.