TO SOLDIERS OF THE LABOR ARMY

FVERY advance of the human race toward higher levels of civilization and enlarged freedom has been the expression of the claims of a lower class. This is a fundamental truth that applies to every important change in human society unless that change is a reversion to autocracy as in the case of Italy. Any new installment of autocracy represents the classes who live on our labor and ignorance. Every advance toward democracy represents the aspirations of a subject class.

To the above observation we must add another. To be free the working-class must KNOW what it wants. It must be IN-

FORMED. It must understand the complex forces of modern society. It must avoid illusions. It must organize its forces as rapidly as education penetrates the masses. Ignorant masses may be used to see the designs of their exploiters but it requires but it requires

1-19-27 ose who have the knowledge but who are le the army of liberation. They pretend to They are looking on but they do not share ruggle. They do not like this and they joy of the fight is not theirs. So they the b do no lectures to those who are inside. They own estimation. We can afford to pass

ho are alive, who understood the strughat will shake the working class to its 1 great armies of labor that will make mat the United States is today a Fool's Paradise. The crazy economic forces of capitalism may at any time bring economic prostration with its desolate hordes af-

flicted with hunger and seeking the jobs that are not available. They know that preparation for any future catastrophe must be made NOW. Later will be late, too late. Of this type we may count William S. Rea of Northport, N. Y. We quote him because his sentiment is typical of what

many others write. Here is his letter: "Please find enclosed check for three dollars for The New Leader fund. I do not regard this amount as a contribution. Because of debts and some unexpected recent expenses. I am not in a position to make a contribution. The amount of the check and the money paid at the time I subscribed for The New Leader are merely what I consider a fair price for the publica-tion. I do not use the word 'newspaper,' for it is much more than a newspaper. As journalism, as well as an organ of the Socialist and Labor movement, it ranks, in my estimation, very

We have thousands of such readers who are not above the battle, readers who have made the Socialist movement in all nations. Others like him have responded with contributions to our sustaining and expansion fund the past few weeks. There are others to be heard from. Are YOU one yet to be heard from? If so, let us hear from you. We are making progress.

Help us to make more. We list below the contributions received this week. The total is but \$65. Disappointing as the amount is, it is gratifying indeed to note that the bulk of it is made up from contributions of subscribers outside of New York city. We feel certain that our New York city readers have the same appreciation of the service which The New Leader is rendering as those who are living outside. Burdened as they always are with numerous pleas for help, they may hold back their contributions temporarily, unmindful of the difficulties which confront us. While they are delaying the assistance which they will give us later, they make our task so much harder. Our needs are very pressing indeed and only a prompt and generous response to our appeal will give us the means to overcome them and leave us free to undertake constructive work that will in the near future make

to res	pond this week?
1.00	Mass 3.00
5.00	Francis H. Bigelow, Cam-
	bridge, Mass 10.00
3.00	Albert Boardman, Norwich,
10.00	Conn 10.00
	A. C. Bruce, DuBois, Penn 2.00
5.00	
	Total for the week \$65.00
3.00	Previously acknowledged\$705.00
10.00	Total to date\$770.00
	5.00 3.00 10.00

Girl Strikers Tie Up Factory in Paterson; **Unions Promise Aid**

WO weeks ago three hundred and | The girl strikers have shown won-Garfinkel and Ritter, underwear the picket line. manufacturers of Paterson, N. J., never heard of a strike before, but now walked out on a spontaneous strike as they are out they say they are detera protest against continued and un- mixed to stay out until they have some warranted wage cuts. January 17, the walkout began with many grievances. one department of operators, who refused to accept another reduction in
places prices which would bring their
carnings down to \$10 and \$11 and 1 are
work of less them \$5. Directors when the banks transacted

On Wednesday and worker as the tester. a committee. On Wednesday and Thursday the balance of the departments walked out and joined the girl strikers. There is hardly a girl in the shop whose wage has not been cut in the past few weeks. The shop has been the past few weeks. The shop has been at a complete standstill for two weeks. at a complete standstill for two weeks.

The strike is really a "children's strike," for the majority of the strikers are between 15 and 17 years old. The older girls include those few who came into the shop when it first moved into Paterson some six or seven years ago, order to evade union conditions in

New York Girls Turn to Union

New York to ask the International average Ladies' Garment Workers' Union to \$7 to \$13. help them win their strike. The International Union immediately sent organizers to help direct the strike, which ment of the L. L. G. W. U.

On Monday, permanent method of settling their

earnings down to \$10 and \$11 and less. work of less than \$5. Piece workers any business, the clerks sitting idle and Another department of operators, sometimes worked for weeks without when given the work of the girls who when given the work of the girls who walked out on strike, showed true to find at the end of the week-that solidarity and sportsmanship, by refusing the work and walking out in ers had no voice in the setting of prices, protest. The firm refused to meet with the employer selecting the speediest

remained in the shop, oil cans were charged against the earnings of the girls at the rate of ten cents; if more than two needles a week were broken the girls were charged for them; there were fines for lateness, fines for cuts. fines for every conceivable situation.

Slow workers were immediately put on piece rates and fast workers kept on low week rates. Girls were not realized that they would lose unless only required to keep their machines but as drills, in order to test their orthey had union protection. They immediately elected a committee to go to average earnings after the cut were

Girls in Brave Fight

The wonderful spirit of the strikers, now out two weeks, is revealed every ganizers to help direct the strike, which is being conducted under the auspices of a strike committee of the girls themoly addy. One active striker, on picket service in Vienna was stopped today by a strike of postal chauffeurs, the selves Organizer A. Bruck of the Newsleys of the News ark Ladies' Garment Union, Elsie out of work due to injuries to his bers with the postmaster at a branch office, general organizer, and others eyes, suffered in the dye works. With Gluck, general organizer, and others eyes, surfered in the dye words. With omce. The chaufteur was suspended a husband slowly going blind and a pending an investigation of a trivial gelman, general organizer of the International, is now in charge of the strike. On the out-of-town departs with the strike was any slowly and the chauffeurs was suspended any mail coming in to or going verything she can be out-of-town departs. locally, for the out-of-town depart- win the strike. Her last pay envelope out of Vienna until the postmaster was

(Continued on page 3)

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GENERAL STRIKE TIES UP ALL **AUSTRIA**

Socialists Show Power in 15-Minute Demonstration Throughout Nation

IENNA.-Socialists paralyzed all activity in Vienna and nearly all other Austrian cities for fifteen minutes Wednesday with a general strike called for that period as "a warning to reaction" and to honor the memory of two Socialists killed by Nationalist "frontkamfers" on Sunday in Burgenland and burled there this

Twelve special trains carried 16,000 nembers of the Republican Schutzbund—the Socialist Red Guard—most ly from Vienna, to the twin villages of Schattendorf and Loipersbach, where the victims were shot, for the funeral.

Though the cemetery is only ten feet from the frontier of Hungary-the Socialists accuse Hungary of being ultimately responsible for the killingsand the large number of "Red" manifestants, coupled with the irridentist hopes the Magyars nourish for Burgenland, made it easy for the demon stration to develop into an international incident, the funeral was held good order and without any

Schutzbund Preserves Order

The Hungarians had frontier guards posted every twenty feet along the boundary. The Austrian Government left the maintenance of order on their side to Schutzbund leaders, who promised to prevent any trouble.

Instead of the usual hearse, the two coffins from the village to the ceme-tery by the Red Guards to the accompaniment of music by the Socialist bands. The Schutzbund, which is organized on military lines, marched in uniform past the Hungarian guards, apparently intent on impressing them with the discipline and strength of their organization.

More than 1,000 unemployed men, lacking train fare, marched on foot last night fifty miles from Vienna to the frontier villages in order to attend

When the blowing of sirens pro claimed the protest strike at 11 o'clock, all work ceased in Vienna, except in the hospitals and for the safety men in various industries, who were ex-empted from the order, and some taxi-

cab drivers who disobeyed it.
Trains throughout the country stopped for the quarter of an hour; no telephoning or telegraphing was pos-sible, and even the radio, which ordi-narily escapes strikes, did not function. The postal service was interrupted, and none but safety men remained on duty at the municipal electric and gas works. Street cars and auto buses were halted everywhere, giving the streets the appearance of a general Clerks in the government and munic-

and offices laid down their nens and the workmen in the factories held quarter-hour memorial services. The teachers in lower Austria also joined

Stock Exchange is Hampered

some of them smoking cigarettes, heedless of the broken German sputtered by norant of the strike and trying to ge checks cashed.

Even Parliament was unable to sit, the Socialists preventing a quorum by absenting themselves.

The strike kept waiters in the first and second class sections of the railway station restaurants with folded serving the third-class section, frequented by the proletariat.

The rehearsal of Jules Romain's play, "The Dictator," which was with drawn in Paris on the protest of Italy, was interrupted in the State subven-tioned Burg Theatre, which will soon

Strike Showed Socialist Power

The Socialists use these brief gen doubt that they are well organized, particularly in Vienna and the larger services and the key industries especially under their thumb.

At the same time the foreign mail " likewise suspended.

Fair Words and Gunboats Is Powers' Chinese Policy

London, Feb. 1 .- Major-Gen. John Duncan, sec. i.—Major-Gen. John Duncan, who will command British land forces in the Far East, sailed from Malta after embarking two battalions with auxiliaria. battalions with auxilliaries. Other transports are steaming for China.

The aircraft carrier Argus 'left Portsmouth, England, taking a full complement of 20 machines and a large number of spare parts and a great quantity of supplies.

San Diego, Feb. 1.—The 4th regi-ment of marines is ordered to the Orient. Hundreds of tons of field equipment and supplies will be stowed aboard the transport Chau-

Washington, Feb. 1.—Army re-cruiting officers have called upon corps area commanders to recruit men for the 15th Infantry, stationed in China. The recruits will sail for China on March 31. Two battalions and headquarters company of the 15th Infantry are stationed at

Washington, Jan. 31.—The Navy Department gimounced today that the Gold Star left Guam Jan. 29 for Manila with 25s marines to have them, nearer to Shanghal. The cruisers, Richmond, Cincinnati and Marbiehead are concentrating at Panama, en route to Hawaii to be within striking distance of China Rear Admiral Blakely left Washington tonight to assume their command. The destroyers Noah and Stewart arrived at Shanghal to re-inforce Admiral Williams.

Banville, Va., Jan. 31.-The army recruiting station has issued a call for infantrymen to see service in

London, Jan. 30 .-- The Coldstream guards have embarked at South-ampton for Chins.

London, Jan. 28 .- The first battalfons of the Gern Howards and Devonds A Torrest Torrest China today. Keep your rifle bolts well oiled." General Buinn, Colonel

cialist Group.

of the Green Howards, told the

Madrid, Jan. 28.—The Cruiser Blas de Kezo sailed for China early this morning for Shanghal.

Hongkong, Jan. 28.-Headed by military and naval bands, naval detachments from British warships and the volunteer corps in full strength paraded through the Chinese quarters of the city today.

London, Jan. 24.-An entire divimen, with armored cars and pack artillery, is under orders to proceed to China. This force is, in addition to the marine battalion of 4,000 men which already has been ordered to Two flights of the Royal Air Force will accompany the marines. The barracks at Ports-mouth echoed with songs, which bid fair to be the marching songs of the Chinese war if there is one. It is estimated that 16,000 men will be available for British service in

Slianghai, Jan. 24.—A contingent of Annamites arrived here today to reinforce the French police.

Tokio, Jan. 24 .- Four destroyers left Sasebo today for Shanghai to reinforce the Japanese squadron.

Hong Kong, Jan. 23.—Three comdered to embark for Shanghai.

London, Jan. 23 .- The twelfth infantry brigade is under orders to proceed to China. They will have a strength of 140 officers and 3,424 men of other rank. The Fifth Armored Car Company has also received an order to stand by.

Washington, Jan. 21.-Protective measures are being left to Admiral Williams, who has command of 55 vessels and more than 8,000 bluejackets and marines in China, Guan and Manila. The destroyer Stewart Jen coute (con Manile to Tientsin with ammunition for the 18th In-

SOCIALISTS ORGANIZE PASSAIC FRAME-UP VICTIM GOES INSANE IN FRENCH SENATE

One of the eleven textile strikers fourteen as the result of the elecheld in New Jersey jails on allegedly tion of one-third of the French Senate on Jan. 9, the Socialist members of "trumped-up" charges of bombing has gone temporarily insane, reports Holthat body met on Jan. 12 and organized themselves into an official Senatorial group called the French Socialist lace Ransdell, secretary of the defense committee formed by the American Group of the Labor International. It is expected that the two Socialist-Communists elected to the Senate from the Seine Department, Morizet and Bachelet, will eventually join the So-



"NO WAGE CUTS," **POLICY OF MINE** UNION

Convention Instructs Negotiation of Agreement on Jacksonville Bases

NDIANAPOLIS .- Delegates to the United Mine Workers' convention authorized their representatives to obtain the best agreement possible from the bituminous operators of the central competitive field at the joint negotiations scheduled for Miami on Feb. 14 to draw up a new contract for 200,000 soft coal miners whose agree-

nent expires on April 7.

The report of the Wage Scale Com mittee, aopted with thirty dissenting votes out of 1,500, instructed the offiers to make no agreement for a wage reduction, but provided that the new contract, for two years, shall begin with the scale of \$7.50 a day provided in the three-year Jacksonville agree-ment, which is about to end.

The Wage Scale Committee's report provided that the proposed contract shall be ratified by a referendum of the coal workers. It brought into being a policy committee, whose duty it will be to advise the membership on nexpected developments.

The delegates refused to accede to a emand that a specific wage increase and the six-hour day and five-day week be part of the demands to be submitted to the operators.

There was another clash between the insurgent leader, John Brophy, and President Lewis. Mr. Brophy's agreement with the report of the United States Bureau of Mines that nearly 65 percent of the nation's bituminous tonnage in 1925 was non-union was vig-prously attacked by President Lewis: Scale Committee's Report

The Wage Scale Committee's report was in part as follows: "We recommend that the properly authorized and accreated representa-tives of the organization be bearinged to secure the heat all senior possible from the operators in the central com-petitive field on the basis of no reduction in wages and that any agreements so secured be submitted to a referendum vote of our membership for rati-

"That the agreement be made for perio! of two years, beginning April 1, 1927, and expiring March 31, 1929.

"For the purpose of meeting any unforeseen emergency that might arise, a policy committee shall be created which shall be composed of the Scale Committee of the central competitive field, three representatives from each committee formed by the American civil Libertles Union and the International Labor Defense. The man is Paul Kovac, who had there ribs Paul Kovac, who had there ribs International Executive Board, and that this policy committee be empowered to take such action for the product of the interests of our organization of the interests of our organization. tection of the interests of our organization as circumstances may require and to advise the membership of all unexpected developments which cannot now be foreseen or provided for.

"Your committee recommends that the outlying districts be authorized to find a formula whereby church and enter into wage scale negotiations with enter into wage scale negotiations with their respective operators when the op-portunity presents itself, it being unportunity presents itself, it being understood, however, that no outlying disafter the agreement for the central competitive field has been secured or permission to do so has been granted the policy committee mentioned

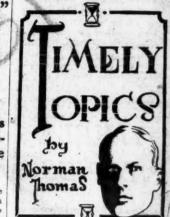
ARGENTINE SOCIALISTS WIN LOCAL ELECTIONS

Communal elections held in the Province of Buenos Aires in November resulted in good gains for the Socialist Party practically everywhere, except in the city of Buenos Aires, where the party experienced a setback, its total vote falling from 57,159 in 1924 to 42,883. The principal bourgeofs party, the so-called Irigoyenistas. polled 70,532 votes, against 55,769 in 1924, while the Communists got 6.325, compared with 4.628. The seceeding faction of the Communists, called the Communist Labor Party, polled 866 votes in Buenos Aires. In the com-munes outside Buenos Aires the Communist vote was triffing.

The new city council of Buenos

The new city council of Buenos Aires, half of which was elected last November, and which took office on January I, is made up of eight So-January I, is made up of eight co-cialists, twelve Irigoyenistas, six Alvearistas, two Nationalists, one fense can be made of the tactics of January 1, is made up of eight So-

Socialists was the way they cinched their control of Mar del Plata, the beach resort frequently called the Atlanta City of Argentina. Mar del Plata was captured by the Socialists several years ago and the population, beautiful desired the convention with several years ago and the population. Plata was captured by the Socialists and of packing the convention was several years ago and the population, hand-picked delegates from paper unions. For keeping himself out of all dangerous aituations in West Virgist administration that all the efforts of the old parties to dislodge it have heroism in fighting Powers Hapgood been in vain. This time the Socialist and other fine spirits, he has had his vote was 1,700 against 1,508 in the salary raised from \$3,000 to \$12,000. municipal election of 1925 and 1,449 in And this at a time when most of the



formal professions by politicians of their love for peace will be of their love for peace will be satisfied by the present situation in Latin-America and China. Our ma-rines are still in Nicaragua and Coolidge shows not the slightest sign of removing them or of withdrawing his support from the constitutional president, Diaz. No progress is being made toward arbitration with Mexico

and there are ugly rumors that army maneuvers will be held in April on the Mexican border. Toward Chins the administration's attitude is bet ter, but its fair words must and will be judged by the Chinese in the light of what is happening in Nicaragua and Mexico and, still more, in the light of the concentration of warships and troops for Chinese service. Logic is on the side of Mr. Chen in refusing to negotiate further with the British while they are massing troops. It is particularly outrageous that the British should use Indian troops in Shanghai. Whatever the legal dif-ference, this act is morally on the level with the employment of Hessians in the American Revolution. America must keep clear of participation in

this sort of thing. The sensational stories of danger to American missionaries and others are greatly exaggerated. Anyway, it is the logic of the lunatic asylum to argue that danger to Americans in China is the reason why a lot of American boys should be sent to kill and be killed in the midst of a Chinese civil war. In the long run, nothing will project American citizens in China and elsewhere so well as reason and fair play.

It is interesting to note that the principal orator for the Knights of Columbus disclaims desire for inter-vention. So far, so good. If so, why does the Knights of Columbus circulate widely an inflammatory and entirely misleading tract entitled "Red Mexico" and announce that it is raising funds to combat "Bolshevism" in a country which in no true sense is Bolshevist? Moreover, we should like to know whether the Knights of Columbus' orators will go farther than disclaiming a desire for those acts which would naturally lead to intervention, such as the withdrawal of recognition and the fomenting of rebellion. That is the real problem today.

If the Roman Catholic hierarchy in Mexico is in dead earnest in opposing intervention and rebellion it ought to possible for some Mexican patriot Mexican laws and decrees must judged unjustifiably severe. A man who shows so many statesmanlike qualities as President Calles might be persuaded into some modification of se decrees by the good behavior of the church and by the moral sentiment of other nations. He is not likely to be forced into it by threats of rebellion and intervention.

President Coolidge is "for preparedness but not for militarism. the late Czar of Russia and the royal woodchopper of Doorn. government in recent times which has avowed a belief in militarism rather peace, and we shall award that government the prize for sincerity if not for wisdom. The whole question is: What constitutes proper preparedness? Here the President is rendering a service to the country by standing out against an immediate appropriation for extra cruisers. Such as by us would merely speed up once more an international race in armament. The Democrats who, with certain big navy Republicans, wrote more

Communist and one representative of the theatre people. the theatre people.

Workers. He has been a good fighter for the union. Lately he has done all for the union.

(Continued on page 2)

Socialist Party Warns of War to Plunder Mexico

THE National Executive Com-mittee of the Socialist Party, in common with enlightened men and women of the United States, has observed with amazement the perilous march of the American Government toward war in the past few weeks. Within a few short years after the end of a war for the "rights of small nations" and for "aelf-determination," the Washington Administration intervenes in a Latin-American nation, lands armed forces to protect a reactionary claimant to the executive power and sanctions the issuance of a statement against Mexico that is insulting in tone, false in its allegations and tending

to provoke war.
For a generation American arms have sustained dictators in the Republic of Nicaragua who have served Americans with investments in that country. Within a year after the withdrawal of American marines an election resulted in the ousting of a reactionary President and the election of a liberal one, A revolt fellowed; both sides appeal to arms, and the Washington Administration supports Diaz, the accomplice of Chamorro in the reactionary revelt. Explanation after explanation is offered by the Coo-

lidge Administration, each contra-dicting the other, and culminating in the insulting attack by Secretary of State Kellogg on Mexico.

It is no accident that the Kellogg attack appears at a time when the Mexican Government is attempting to recover its rich economic resources by enforcement of its oil and land laws. It is a notorious fact that since the time of the ad-ministration of the late President Carranza the American Adminis-tration has coerced and threatened Mexico because of these laws. Our government has apparently acted on the theory that the Mexican people have no right to an investigation of American titles to various

properties in Managemental laws without the cott int approval of the American investors and this approval of the American Government.

The history of our relations with Mexico and Latin-American nations in general since the seizure of the canal strip in Panama has been one long record of shameless bully-ing of weaker nations. We have driven governments out of office in Haiti and San Domingo and ad-ministered these little nations in the interest of American bankers. We have made Panama a crown colony and maintain a protectorate over Cuba. We have given a free hand to naval officers in ruling the

Virgin Islands. We have backed American financial penetration of Central America with police power. We dictate who shall be President in Nicaragua and attempt to tell Mexico what kind of constitution and laws the Mexican people may have.

We submit that the past few weeks show that sinister interests in this country seek the complete domination of Mexico and Latin-America; that they are reckless and unscrupulous, and that peace in the Western hemisphere is un-certain so long as these interests have any influence in Washington. They know that the unstable social,

intrigue, power and war. Our mer-cenary investors seek for any ex-cuse to obtain economic control and political mastery. If war is neces-sary, they will favor war. We appeal to citizens in general

and the organized workers in par-ticular to do their utmost to create a public opinion against American aggressions in Mexico and Latin-America. Some of these nations, Mexico in particular, are undergoing rapid political, social and re-ligious changes that France and the American colonies experienced more than a hundred years ago. They are entitled to our sympathy

fered obstruction, threats, interven-

fered obstruction, threats, interven-tion and possibly war.

We also urge our Socialist friends and sympathizers to re-double their efforts to ward off the fatal adventure of war by every advanture of war by our educational means possible, by cir-culation of the party press, by pub-lic meetings, by publicity, by reso-lutions and dissemination of literature making known the dangers that confront us.

Away with war and threats of war! Let us have peace and fraternity, good-will and ce-operation with all the peoples of the world. WM. H. HENRY,

Executive Secretary.

TIMELY **TOPICS**

(Continued from page 1) soft coal workers have irregular work. when a serious strike is imminent, and when his union in the bituminous territory is steadily losing in membership and influence. The ban against Com-iunists in the union will only be use-ful in that it will give Lewis another veapon against his enemy. He will daub every critic Communist. It may be necessary to deal with Communists for overt acts against the union. But there is neither good sense nor justice in excluding bona fide workers from

union simply for being Communists. Probably not a Debs himself in the days of his labor activities could, as president of the United Mine Workers conquer all the difficulties which that union faces. I am not accusing Mr Lewis of sele responsibility for the present sorry plight of his union, still less of his industry. I am saying that the spirit which he and his machine have lately shown, their lack of courage and energy in facing the problems of organization, is a terrible handicap to a union sufficiently handicapped by external conditions. So far, moreover, Lewis has come forward with no con structive program, unless it is constructive to try to prove to the world that you are as conservative as a Rotary Club. There are times when loyalty to the labor movement de-mands criticism of bad leadership. This is one of those times. The United Workers of America, which rightfully expects our support in time of strife must also expect plain speaking about a program and leadership which prefoundly affect the well being of the whole country

The compromise radio measur which has passed the House but not yet the Senate is a compromise under which the public loses. At the end of a year radio regulation goes out of the hands of a temporary commission and back into the hands of the Secre-tary of Commerce. No matter how fair that official may be the radio mpanies will always be afraid to risk their standing with him by permitting strong political criticism of himself or his chief. There are no effective guarantees against monopoly, against cen-sorship, and against profiteering. Since the present state of the development of broadcasting some two or three hundred existing stations must probably be elminated, it was impor-tant that the principles on which this elimination would take place and the price to be paid should be fixed. The compromise bill takes out the provision in the Dill bill against paying more than the actual amount invested in a radio station. In other words, it leaves it open to speculate on the signature of a licensing authority of a territorial Socialist organizations in the party of a licensing authority of a sequence of the sequence of the serious consequences provides that if one candidate for political office such a protest was raised, not only by the Socialist and Labor International with the Socialist and Labor International with the Socialist and Labor International of the United Textile Workers; Miss Rose Schneiderman, national president of the Workers and the Socialist and Labor International organizations with the Socialist and Labor Intern They are too numerous and some are thorness at the present time of points too radical. But it will make it per- cal uncertainty would be construed committee made up of Herman Meuller their strike cards and pledged them- feetly possible for President Coolidge's abroad as further evidence of Ruman- and Rudolf Hilferding for Germany; selves by a rising vote. "No one goes Cabinet officers to speak for him in ian terrorism and fear of political op-the event of his candidacy in 1928 position, that the next day it was anthe event of his calculated in the ban had been lifted without anybody's answering them. If nounced that the ban had been lifted and W. Gillies for Great Britain. They thus far met with complete failure. The begin by pointing out that what progress has been made toward internation and side of Bucharest was concerned. The begin by pointing out that what progress has been made toward internation. Socialists then said they would hold

Political Symposium In Washington Heights

A symposium on the three principal political parties of the state will be held at the Washington Heights Synagogue, 555 West 182nd street, on Monday evening, Feb. 7, at 8:30 p. m. A prominent Republican and a Democrat will speak in behalf of their respective parties and August Claessens will speak for the Socialist Party.

LABOR TEMPLE

THIS SUNDAY M.-Contemporary Authors PROF. H. W. L. DANA

ADMISSION 25 CENTS EDMOND B. CHAFFEE

"Mexico. Oil and Peace" ADMISSION FREE

MORRIS HILLQUIT American Socialism Today' ADMISSION FREE

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Wheeler Fears War On Mexico After Congress Adjourns

HOUGHT the threat of difficulties dress in which he attacked the right with Mexico and China appeared of the government to protect investfor the moment to have been ments abroad with the lives of Ameri-dissipated, citizens of New York can citizens. The resolutions called showed that they are nevertheless on for arbitration of disputes with Mexi-their guard when 1,400 men and co, for the maintainance of recogni-women attended a "Non-Intervention" tion of the Calles government, for the neeting in the Lyric Theatre Sunday.

Senator Burton K. Wheeler, of Monasking an investigation of American tana, was the principal speaker. Like foreign investments, and, finally,

the Citizens' Non-Partisan Committee, which arranged the meeting, the speakers were representative of every walk of life. The Rev. W. Russell Bowie of the fashionable Grace Church presided. Norman Thomas, Socialist leader, Hubert C. Herring. presided. sion" to Mexico; Dr. James Henry, arbitration. president of Linguan University, Canthe speakers.

warning on the Mexican situation.
"When Congress adjourns and the sary 'incident.' Recognition will country.
withdrawn, the embarge on arms will country.
The spirit of the sudience was one

protesting against the sending of marines to China.

"There is nothing magnanimous about the willingnes of so many Americans to arbitrate the question of Mexico's sovereignty," Mr. Thomas declared, adding that before intervenhead of the recent "Good Will Mis- tion or war, he, of course, would prefer

Dr. Henry spoke of the Nationalist ton, China, and Changwar Chiu, of movement in China, referring to it as the Chinese Students' League, were a force which was regenerating the Chinese nation and fusing it with the Wheeler traced the history of Amer- spirit of democracy and progress. He cian banking interests' activities in regretted the concentration of armed Nicaragua and closed his address with forces in China and urged immediate abrogation of the unequal treaties.

Mr. Herring told of the efforts of

Administration has a free hand," the President Calles to lift Mexico out of Montana progressive declared, "that the rut of poverty and illiteracy and will be the time for the American peo- called upon the United States for a ple to be on their guard. A marine generous policy of assistance rather will be shot. That will be the necesthan of interference for the benefit sary 'incident.' Recognition will be of American property holders in that

be lifted, thus encouraging the enemies of law and order in Mexico to take up arms against the Calles government. From shen on it will be an easy matter for the Administration to saving the natish into war."

Mr. Thomas toposed several resolutions, after delivering a short ad-

RUMANIAN RULERS DREAD SOCIALIST CONFERENCE A SOCIALIST REVIVAL

Apparently the good showing made | That the agreement reached in Ge-

tation. In other words, it attracedinary congress for the purpose of tusing the different more or less licensing authority or a territorial Socialist organizations into that if one candidate for political office gets a certain amount of time on the socialists and trade unionists, but the Socialists and trade unionists, but the rivals must get an equal by many bourgeois publicists, who amount. This will tend to eliminate political broadcasting by candidates.

The socialists and trade unionists, but be gigium may be depended upon to do their utmost to make them effective, further progress along the road to real political broadcasting by candidates.

The socialists and trade unionists, but be gigium may be depended upon to do dressed the strikers and promised the further progress along the road to real peace in Europe may be expected.

Last week, at a crowded mass meetthorities at the present time of politi-cal uncertainty would be construed the congress on Jan. 6 in some big provincial town.

The fact that a delegation of the Ru-nanian Federation of Labor hastened to the Minister of the Interior with its protest as soon as the report of the first at Socialist conferences, ban was published is conceded to have Then they declare that now had considerable effect upon the government. The presence of a num of foreign newspapermen in Rumania because of the illness of King Ferdinand and the rumors of all sorts of possible dynastic troubles in case of

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How to Avoid Another War? ARTHUR PONSONBY, M.P. ARTHUR GARFIELD HAYS

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SPEEDED PEACE MOVE

by the Rumanian Socialists at the gen- neva on Dec. 12 by representatives of eral elections of last May, when they Great Britain, Germany, France, Italy, stantial sum and has lent them their polled more than 45,000 votes in the Belgium and Japan, under which the hall. The Central Trades and Labor face of an unexampled campaign of Interallied Military Control Commisterrorism by the Averescu Govern- sion is to leave Germany not later than ment, and the tendency toward real Jan. 1, was hastened by the resolutions working class unity revealed at the adopted at a conference of Socialist Stationery Firemen are five other recent trade union convention and by leaders of Germany, France, Great unions that have contributed finanthe Socialist Party organizations all over the country, have inspired the rulers of that unhappy kingdom with wholesome fear.

Britsin and Belgium held in Luxemburg Nov. 21 and 22, is considered quite rulers of that unhappy kingdom with wholesome fear. On Dec. 2, shortly after the announcement that the Federation of Rumanian Socialist Parties would hold its

Minister of Belgium.

Leon Blum and Jean Paul Boncour for tional reconciliation at the various sentatives and the League of Nations during the last couple of years is due to the adoption of principles laid down

Then they declare that now the Socialists and labor unionists of the countries directly concerned in the Euro-pean rapprochement will put pressure upon their respective governments in order to force them to do something definite and far-reaching, especially in his death also had its effect upon the the matter of Franco-German relations ee of the league, pending the creation of a general plan for disarmament. The neland must be cleared of occupyng troops as soon as possible and the habitants of the Saar Valley must be

otected in their rights. The resolutions reaffirm the Socialits' intention to continue the war upon hat world capitalism does not have ip of international trusts and other conomic ties. The need of canceling ne war debts is reaffirmed, as well as he urgency of fixing Germany's reparation payments at the amount actually required to restore the devastated ter-

The fight for ratification by the ma nations of the Washington eightur day convention is to be conti-

Passaic Comes to New York



Mounted New York Police charged a group of Paper Box Strike Pickets Again the other day.

Despite these police tactics, the strikers are holding fast and can win if they are given the small expense. encouragement of material support from outside. Contributions should be sent to the Emergency Committee for Strikers' Relief, 799 Broadway, N. Y. C.

GIRL STRIKERS IN Nicaragua Labor Chief **PATERSON**

(Continued Som parts 1) was short; it contained \$5.60 for veek's work, and when she complained of the shortage she was told the old prices didn't hold. Another little 13 to support on earnings of \$5 and \$6. So apparent is the appeal of the strikers that Paterson labor is rushing to their aid. The Associated Silk Workers' Union has contributed a sub-Union promised every aid possible. Plumbers' Union, the Silk Hosiery Union, the Moulders, the Warpers, the

Last week, at a crowded mass meet The resolutions were drawn up by a ing of the strikers, the girls waved selves by a rising vote, "No one goes back till every one goes back." The France; Louis de Brouckere and M. efforts of the firm to win the girls night, when the strikers had a danconferences held by government repre- at the Associated Silk Workers' Hall, 201 Market street. The Musicians Union contributed musicians, local merchants contributed refreshments. a committee from the New York union elped at the door.
"We can't lose," said one of the

strikers enthusiastically. "We want a union shop and union conditions."

and the Socialist and Labor Interna It is emphasized that bringing Germany tional is asked to get in touch with the and France closer together necessitates International Federation of Trade tional is asked to get in touch with the the dropping of military control and Unions for the purpose of holding a joint conference to decide how best to represent the interests of the workers the League of Nations.

Free Lectures Every Wednesday Evening 149 Ear 23rd Street NEW YORK

February 9—Kropolkin Memorial Meeting Speakers: Harry Kelly, Hippolyte Have And David Alikol February 10—Gilbert Seldes will speak on "Contemporary Drama and Literature" February 23-William Pickins speak on "History and Influence Negre Labor in America"

International Anarchist Group

Calls Kellogg Enemy Of Latin-American People

(By a New Leader Correspondent) WASHINGTON.—Secretary Kellogg denounced as an enemy of Nicarastriker, orphan of 16, has a brother of guan democracy in a statement issued here by Salomon de la Selva, secretary of the Mexican Federation of Labor, in reply to the Secretary of State's charge of Communist activities in De la Selva, who was recently

sent to Washington by his organi zation to protest against "the unwarranted use of American forces in the internal troubles of Nicaragua," issued a caustic reply to Kellogg. "If Mr. Kellogg has proven any-

thing," he said, "it is certainly that the labor movements of Latin America affiliated with the American Federation of Labor are bulwark against communism and bolshevism on this continent. This is very true. So true that if Moscow has any designs against demo-cratic institutions in America, in order to carry out such designs, it has first to destroy democratic labor organizations.

U. S. Enemy of Democracy "But I do not see how Mr. Kellogg can support the Diaz government on that score when he learns that the Diaz government has employed every means at its command to destroy the Nicaraguan Federation of Labor. Logically. one would conclude that Diaz is helping Moscow, and that the marines and bluejackets sent to support Diaz are serving admirably the sinister purposes of the

"I don't know of any 'red' activities in Nicaragua. Mr. Kellogg would perform a signal favor to the Nicaraguan Federation of Labor if he would definitely point out any. I don't know of any activities in Nicaragua tending to destroy democratic institutions there except American State Department

"Early in 1925 American Charge d'Affaires Thurston in Managua drew up a draft of a law for the Nicaraguan Congress to enact which did much toward destroying democratic government in Nicaragua. He wanted a National Guard established which should be composed of all military and poice bodies in Nicaragua, and was to be under the guidance of Amer-

MORRIS WOLFMAN

Attorney and

Counsellor-at-Law

(formerly of 60 Graham Avenue)

No. 26 Court Street, Brecklyn, N. Y.

where he will continue the General Practice of the Law.

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ounces that he has removed his office to the new building at Court and Remsen Streets.

ican officers appointed by the State Department. This was a highhanded attempt to destroy the democratic division of powers between the executive, legislative and judicial branches of the govern-It was in substance adopted."

When Chamorro seized the govern ent in the fall of 1925, de la Selva leclared, a section of this constabulary, under Major Lodriguez, American officer, went to the city of Leon, stronghold of the labor unions. and destroyed the unions' offices, sacked the homes of the leaders, flogged some, forced others to do unpaid work, and drove others to flee for their lives.

Kropotkin Memorial Meeting

Kropotkin memorial meeting will be eld Feb. 9 at the open forum maintained by the International Anarchist Group, 149 East Twenty-third street, Manhattan. A sculptured figure of Kropotkin will be exhibited, the work of Alexander Zeitlin, who will also give ome interesting personal recollections of Kropetkin

other speakers will be Harr Kelly, Hippolyte Havel and David



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AUSTRIA HOLDS LEAD IN HIKING GROUPS

Of the some 170,000 Socialist and labor hikers in fourteen countries be-longing to the groups of wanderers as Naturfreunde, more than 60,000 live in Austria, according to data. tion of the Austrian organization. This seems only right, as the organized movement for hiking was begun in labor circles in 1895 with the founding of a Naturfreunde group in Vienna by Dr. Karl Renner and some other Socialists. Now there are 38,500 Naturfreunde in Vienna and there is an academic section, with 520 members, which pays special attention to the spiritual side of the movement. Last year a number of new shelters were established in the Austrian Alps for the

In Germany there are over 50,000 Naturfreunde, and in 1926 they opened twenty new shelters, some in the moun-tains and others at the beaches. Switzerland has 16,000 organized Naturfreunde. Despite a slight drop in mem-bership in most of the European countries during the last couple of years. due to economic hardships, the morale of the Naturfreunde groups is excellent and the work of organizing young working folk for travel, for pleasure and instruction is going ahead rapidly. Through international wandering is made easy for the workers, and long trips may be made at

Punish Actors for Overtime Violation of overtime rules caused the suspension of 20 actors from the Actors' Equity Association, affiliated with the American Federation of

Inity Reunion DANCE

Saturday evening, February Lincoln's Birthday Grand Ballroom of Manhattan Opera House PAUL WHITEMAN PICCADILLY PLAYERS

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AT MANHATTAN TRADE SCHOOL AT & O'CLOCK MONDAY, FEBRUARY 14th DR. MORRIS R. COHEN American Philosophy General Background and Character of American Thought"

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9th DR. HARRISON E. HOWE How the Scientist Works "Chemistry, Old and New"

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10th DR E. G. SPAULDING One's Philosophy Express One's emperament?"—Wm. James.

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KAMENEV AND **BENITO SWAP BOUQUETS**

Soviet Head "Admires" Dictator's Will Pow-

meney had a conversation with Italian and Russian newpapersmen in which, after having handed out the usual lations, economically and politically, between Italy and Russia, he remarked, as quoted in Rome dispatches to New exercise sharp criticism on 32 points.

York pro-Fascist papers:
"There really are no clashes of interests between Russia and Italy. Not were right," says he. even the question of Bessarabia, which, according to certain reports, is inis able to produce any sort of dis-turbance of Italo-Russian relations. In

revolutions or to do any kind of up his mind, he confesses. "But," he propaganda work for Bolshevist ideas. continues, "I am afraid that if the all conflicts.

do not know intimately Fascism or its real work, which I propose to study very carefully. Thus I wish to learn about the person of the Honor-able Mussolini, who certainly is a vigorous personality, one of the most interesting in the political world today. I admire his will power and his political skill. I intend to know him better I have with me the German translation of 'Dux,' the biography of him written by Signora Margherita Sarfatti, and I

shall read it during my trip."

The Sarfatti biography is a highly laudatory so-called history of the Black Shirt Chief's life and activities. Kamenev's bouquet for the

black shirt ruler of Italy recalls the latter's kind compliments to the Soviet Government paid him in the Italian Chamber of Deputies on June 6, 1924.
The quotation is reprinted in a book,
"The Fascist Dictatorship," recently
issued in this country by the International Committee for Political Prisoners, of which Roger Baldwin is chair-

"In Russia are great masters," declared Mussolini in the Chamber of Deputies on June 6, 1914. "We have only to imitate what is being done in Russia. (Noises, applause.) They are Fascist Alliance, is scheduled to take magnificent masters, and we are wrong

not to imitate them in full."

The book adds: "Four days later Matteotti was assassinated."

LAIDLER FIRST LECTURER AT L. I. D. WINTER SERIES

The winter lectures of the New York Chapter, League for Industrial De-mocracy, begin this Friday evening, February 4, at the Civic Club, 18 East 10th street, at 8:15 p. m. Dr. Harry W. Laidler, well known to readers of the New Leader as author and speaker on social and economic topics, will ject "Toward Revision in Socialist Practice." Mr. H. S. Rausharburt address the first meeting on the subwill preside.

The course includes these speakers and topics: February 11, Benjamin Stolberg, "Labor in Our Present In-dustrial Culture"; February 18, George Soule, "Industry and the State"; February 25, H. S. Raushenbush, "Ways and Means of Control"; March 4. Dr. Joseph Krimsky and James chs, "The Radical Function of the Professions"; March 11, Professor William P. Montague, "The Sceptic's View of Democracy."

The L. I. D. aims to have these discussion meetings of an informal char-acter to help clarify our thoughts on the increased total vote cast. subjects of a debative nature. Dough-nuts and cider will be served. The charge for the series is \$3.50, and for Rose, for secretary-treasurer, against single tickets \$0.75.

Plumbers' Helpers Organizing Plumbers' helpers, the only group

building tradesmen in New the United Association of Plumbers 1,879. beginning to organize and have formed with Ed Lavin of the late subway strike, is organizer. Bi-weekly union meetings and weekly mass meetings are getting a good response. The new the British Federation of Youth, will association seeks admission to the speak in the Community Church, 34th association seeks admission to the plumbers and steamfitters' international, to which the steamfitters' evening, March 1. He brings a mes helpers belong.

Editors Spanked

Third International Despairs Daily Worker Will Ever Have Any Readers

If the editors of our dearly beloved fellow publication, The Daily Worker are finding life gloomy these days, it would be hard to blame them. For years they have done their best. And what do they get for it?

er - Mussolini Likes less, held a meeting in the Vatican at Moscow on Nov. 20. Comrade Kuusinen, the organization prop director reported on the Communist press.

UST before leaving Moscow for Rome to occupy the post of Soviet Russian Ambassador, Leon Ka-Kuusinen said, recalling the better days of the Daily Worker's revolutionary idealism. Then they turned after having handed out the usual platitudes about developing good relations, economically and politically, between Italy and Russia, he remarked, of the C. C. the editors themselves

Here Comrade Pepper interjected his pontifical blessing: "And the editors

"They even exaggerated a little," Comrade Kuusinen continues. "Now volved in the Italo-Roumanian Treaty, there has actually been a certain improvement, but still not enough. The party executive has now proposed to fact, I am convinced that we shall be move the paper from Chicago to New ble to agree very well on this matter. York." On this proposal Comrade "I am not going to Italy to incite Kuusinen has not been able to make Russia needs peace and wants to avoid Daily Worker is not better edited, it will not get sufficient circulation New York either."

ANTI-FASCIST GROUP CALLS NEW CONFERENCE: COMMUNISTS EXCLUDED

HAT the Socialists predicted last summer when they withdrew from the Anti-Fascist Alliance which was being wrecked by Commun ist intrigues and dictation has com All the trade unionist and liberal elements have decided to follow

in the footsteps of the Socialists. Nuovo Mondo, the N. Y. Italian labor paper, which when put to the test of choosing between the Socialist and the Communist in the first split of the Anti-Fascist forces, preferred company of the Communists, is now strongly denouncing its former allies and defending the Socialist position. A meeting of all trade unionist, radi-cal and liberal groups, who stand against dictatorship for the launching of the new non-Communist Antiplace next Monday evening, February 7, at the Labor Center, 221 East 14th

neeting, says that the split has definitely occurred, the lines have been drawn—on one side will be the Communist Anti-Fascist Alliance, on the other the Anti-Fascist Alliance of organized labor and all radical groups who adhere to its principles and tac-

Of the old Anti-Fascist Alliance, which had been captured by the Com-munists, only the captured remain. All of it and the Communists will have a splendid opportunity to dictate to

COMMUNISTS DEFEATED IN MILLINERY UNION

In the largest vote ever cast in the history of the Millinery Workers' Union, Local 24, the Communist slate went down in utter defeat. A year ago the total number of votes cast were about 2,300. This year's vote was increased to 2,700. Last year the Communist highest vote received was 832. This year it was only 655 in spite of

Nathan Spector, for manager, was re-elected, receiving 2,439 votes. Alex whom the Communists put up the strongest fight, was re-elected, receiving 2.007 votes against that of his nent, who received only 508. The organizers were all re-elected, with the York outside of the union fold, are following votes: I. H. Goldberg, 2,200; A. Mendelowitz, 2,039; A. Goodman,

British Youth Leader

To Give Lecture Here Harold Bing, organizing secretary of street and Park avenue, on Tuesday sage from the British young people.

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AS PROFITS MOUNT HIGHER



"Where the Money Goes"; \$70,000 a Year For Pleasure

By Esther Lowell

Four thousand families living on three miles of a single street in New York spend \$280,000,000 a year for their personal pleasures. Residents on Park Avenue have annual average incomes of more than \$75,000 and some get more than a million yearly.

HYMAN NEMSER RETIRES

FROM CUTTERS' A. C. W.

fourteen years, during which time he

served as a member of the executive

and that in the future he will always

him for anything that he could do. Many members declared Nemser's

rendered a report on the trade situa-

tion, in which he pointed out that,

dition than it has been for some time He explained to the membership that he would have to be away again for

several weeks to recuperate from his

illness. Upon a motion passed the entertainment committee was author-

ized to arrange a get-together as a

send-off to Nemser and at the same time a reception to Orlofsky on his

return to activity in the union, after is prolonged illness.

After the business part of the meet-

ing, a very interesting lecture was delivered by August Claessens, who spoke on "Progress." The lecture was

well received, and the chairman an-nounced that James Oneal, editor of

The New Leader, will lecture at the

A ban is placed upon the Commun

ist trade union organization in France by a resolution recently passed by the

Contral Committee of the Socialist (Maximalist) Party of Italy urging the Federation of the sections of that

party functioning in France to see to it that all members of the party liv-

ing in France join the French trade

unions that maintain international re-lations with the bonafide trade unions

of Italy.

meeting of February 18.

ITALIAN MAXIMALISTS STAND BY REGULAR UNION

board for five years.

Park Avenue is a staring street of rick and concrete and stone. In rowded Manhattan it is perhaps the widest and cleanest thoroughfare. Its sides are lined with the most modern apartment hotels towering bulkfly into Anarchist groups, Syndicalist and I. W. the skies. Underneath its paved cen-W. group, the Socialist, the Trade Union, the Liberal Societies are out and New York, New Haven and Hartford trains almost unheard.

People parade on Park Avenue People who have time to promenade. People whose names are listed in the Social Register. People of America's money aristocracy, Fashionably dressed women with Pekinese and Pomerian women with rekinese and Pomerian pups, or police dogs or wire-haired terriers, according to the prevailing highly regarded by the membership. pet fad. People stepping into hand-some limousines with smartly uni-fourteen years, during which time he formed chauffeurs and doormen at-

William Ewing, one of J. P. Morgan & Co. partners, resides on Park Avenue. Another dweller is Robert at Beethoven Hall, he tendered his A. Lovett, of Brown Bros., banking resignation after a brief address in firm with foreign interests, H. R. Mal-linson, one of the biggest silk manu-Tacturers, has a Park Avenue-address, ship his regret on having to leave.

William F. Cutler, vice-president He said he was always proud to have American Brake Shoe & Foundry Co., been associated with the organization B. Nash, treasurer New York Stock be glad to have the union call upon Exchange, has a residence there.

But read the bills! The Park Avenue Association tells the story, boast- leaving a loss to the organization. ing that this successor to New York's

Manager Philip Orlofsky, who was old Fifth Avenue grand display of present at this meeting, having been wealth, "leads the world in concen-trated private buying power." Here's how they spend (and the association says that 25 to 50 per cent can safely while things are far from perfect, that the organization is in better confrom its survey):

Average Expenditures per Year Art galleries, antiques... 15,000,000 Automobiles 10,000,000

Auto renting 1,000,000

Candies	. 2,000,000
Charity	5,000,000
Drugs and perfumes	4,000,000
Electric appliances	2,000,000
Flowers (no gardens or	1
Park Avenue)	3,000,000
Foodstuffs	20,000,000
Furniture, decoration	15,000,000
Fura	16,000,000
Garaging	5,000,000
Gift things	5,000,000
Glass and china	2,000,000
Hairdressing, beautifying	4,000,000
Hardware	2,000,000
Jewelry	20,000,000
Laundries and cleaners.	3,500,000
Leather goods	2,000,000
Linens, laces, etc	5,000,000
Men's shoes	2,000,000
Men's wear	15,000,000
Millinery	7,000,000
Moving and storage	1,000,000
Music, pianos, etc	2,500,000
Rentals of real estate	18,000,000
Restaurants and catering	10,000,000
Stationery	2,000,000
Traveling	15,000,000
Women's shoes	4,000,000
Women's wear	50,000,000
Yachts	7,000,000

CHEER INDIAN UNIONS Reports received in London from the

FOREIGN LABOR VISITORS

international delegation of textile workers visiting India under the direction of Tom Shaw, Secretary of the Textile Workers' International, in-dicate that the trip is having benefical

meeting. Shiwa Roo, head of the tex- the world.

tile workers' union, pointed out in his opening speech that the visit of the moral support of the European work- they have in the shops will not follow within a few years develop into a strike-breakers, and will leave if povaluable aid to the International Fed-

MAYOR HITS AT PAPER BOX FIRMS

Refusal to Meet Strikers in Conference Stirs Wrath of McKee

Acting Mayor McKee of New York will call employers to meet representatives of the Paper Box Makers' Union this Friday in an effort to end the

In accordance with the wishes of the citizens' committee present at the conference called by Mayor Walker in City Hall Tuesday, Acting Mayor Mc-Kee will call the employers to another conference, and in the event that they again refuse, use all legitimate means

to compel a conference.

The employers did not send representatives, but sent a communication saying "there is no occasion for send-ing any representatives, since there is no situation warranting interven-

The Acting Mayor sent a telegram to the manufacturers. "Public opinion does not support the refusal of the Greater New York Paper Box Manufacturers' Association to discuss the differences which have arisen between your association and its employes, the Acting Mayor wrote. "If your position is justifiable it cannot be harmed by submitting your cause to a com-mittee of distinguished and disinter-

Norman Thomas, Jacob Billikopf, chairman of the citizens' committee; Arthur Garfield Hays, Rabbi Nathan Krass and others spoke for the strikers.

A brief was presented by William Karlin, attorney for the union, stating that 2,000 workers were still on strike, fewer than 200 having returned to work. He attributed the long strike to the arbitrary refusal of the employers to deal collectively. Letters from the association, which had an agreement with the union, were read, showing that three months before the expiration of the agreement the association broke the agreement and asked

The president of the Central Trades European textile workers was the first big step toward lining the Indian labor movement kp with that of the would be to remove the special police West in the commen struggle against capitalism. He said that, with the saying that the strike is over. "People lice protection is removed," he said. effect upon the Indian labor movement. Big meetings are being held in every city visited by the delegation. In Nadras 5,000 persons attended the laboration of Trade Unions. To stresses the need of joint trade union horseback recently, saying that there was evidence that the police had not been impartial throughout the strike



Our Readers' Views on the Problems of Socialism

Ghent's Criticism of the Party Supported and Attacked;

By Wm. M. Feigenbaum

LTHOUGH I differ with my old friend, W. J. Ghent, in nearly every detail of his indictment Socialist Party, I was more arena of Socialist journalism with like him, real Socialists, loyal to his took a long time for it to soak in, strictures against us no more severe convictions, should never have left the than many of the articles he wrote against certain elements and tendencies in our ranks in the brave days

While heartily disagreeing with Ghent's reasons for leaving our party in 1917, I have always felt that he never belonged outside of our ranks. In the was a Socialist when he wrote "Our Benevolent Feudalism," even though he was not then a party member, and he is a Socialist today. He was a good and loyal member of the party at the time of the devastating factional fight in 1908 over the im and plenty of others like them had refactional fight in 1908 over the important question of "Intellectuals versus Proletarians," even though his remarks about some of his Comrades intense nationalism of certain elements in the movement that they now com-His remarks in the scrap in 1912 plain of. over the sabotage clause and the cele-brated recall fight were hardly more affectionate and fraternal than his re-ica is heartly ashamed of her de-Victor Berger in his 1926 bauch of "patriotism" and is eager to forget it. New Leader articles.

All of which proves that Ghent is few people outside the security league Ghent, and I imagine he is damned uncomfortable outside the party, and that when he speaks in a rather pepvein-well, that's the sort of fellow he is, and I for one am glad he is back in our columns. And I ferhope that it will not be long before he is back in our ranks, where platform and defended it on the street corners. In that position we were no more pro-German than was Keir he belongs. For I believe that there is infinitely more in common between For I believe that there us than there is to divide us. Hardie or Ramsay MacDonald. (Incidentally, we were neither better nor worse as Socialists than Hjalmar

In Ghent's criticisms of the party there is some food for thought. In the good old days of 1910-1912, the days of whom supported the war.) I know that that position was taken delibmade rich by the contributions to our movement of such folks as Robert Hunter, A. M. Simons, Charles Edward Russell, Florence Kelley, Allan L. Benson and a host of trade union ofnot exactly pro-German, but very ficials in every part of the country, constructive policy that Ghent advocates was possible, it was carrried Hearst backing of Hylan was strongly out, and it bore splendid fruit. anti-Ally, Not anti-war on principle.

Our Policy the Same

But that policy was not peculiar to the Frank Hayes-Charles H. Moyer-Socialism. That policy is the policy of the Socialist party today, and our party has never had any other official That such a policy of hearty co-operation with the trade unions without sacrificing our Socialist objective is not so successful today as it was in the days when 400 delegates 1917? Let us discuss the best way of getting what we both want. out of 1.000 to a United Mine Workers' convention boasted of red cards is not our fault, but the result of circumstances that we tried to controland couldn't. To go into the question of how the strong Socialist influence American labor movement was largely vitiated-"liquidated" to use a stances. For years we had dreamed of word out of the Communist lexiconwould lead us to considerations that the Russian revolution. For years we hardly creditable to certain sechal halled every Russian revolutionhad hailed every Russian revolutionary who came to America and loaded his pockets with gold for his great cause. When the blessed word cause. When the blessed word cause had at last divige out here that Russia had at last divige out here. hearty co-operation in the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone days, the days of drunk with low. The coursed system we went drunk with joy. The cause of Russian cesseless campaigns for compensa-Socialist party representatives and Socialist party representatives and who are not Russian had no idea that out of the revolution would come such out of the revolution would come such worked cordially together, and the a monstrous abortion as Bolshevism angry A. F. of L. convention of 1919 when a demand for an amnesty resoluit to ourselves. For a long time we was met with unchallenged tried to get the Bolsheviks to modify speeches that Debs should be shot at between that time when of any International with the Russians scores of official trade union publicaleft out. They were too dear to us. were edited as Socialist propa-When we heard of Bolshevik excesses, ganda papers and 1926, when large of suppression of free speech and free sections of the labor movement consider a Socialist suspect ipso facto. splits in the Socialist parties of vari-

A Change Elsewhere

the labor movement have not relaxed. In the war period. Further, we went only God and Ghent know. There has been a change somewhere, far to maintain unity. and I hope that some day the full story of what happened within the labor movement will be told. Of to hint at its outlines he would be friends, had become dishonest when damned from here to hell by the they became Communist. When Left Jesuits of the official labor movement Wingers began their work of disrupas an "enemy" of "labor"-which in tion in 1919 it took us a long time New York has by some grim jest come realize the full nature of their brand be synonymous with Tammany new factionalism. Call an old-time

Hall.

Socialist from his grave, if you can;
I mention that one point of trade tell him what is being done in the policy that Ghent brings up. I unions, what has been done in our own might go over all his items, and I party by our own former comrades, imagine that in nearly every case the and he will call you a liar. Socialists, answer will be that the party agrees revolutionaries, don't do that sort of with him, and has never held to any

Letters from Leemans, Weil, Feigenbaum, and others than delighted to see him re-enter the sther policy. And that is why men we have learned it to our cost, but it mitted blunder after blunder. We were by a series of plagues. The De Leon morning and duplicating the Russian

If we had realized the full meaning of Left Wingism, Boishevism-misactly as Ghent did, but who never left called Communism-as early as 1918. heartly disagreeing with the party because he felt that his when the new style "revoluti and plenty of others like them had re- 1919 to make our own members realize that we were engaged in a fight for the very existence of our party. The compromise with Bolshevism we must But, after all, why bring up the

fend the position of the party for tional—and Socialism; seventeen columns, and after I had platform and program. proved to Ghent and those who might still believe in the official fables of in leaving the party in 1917, what

I am certain that very

1917. But I am sure that that ques-

tion is, in a discussion of the present

portance. .I, for one, am proud of the

strongly anti-British for political pur

but pro-Irish and pro-German for

The war is over and we will face

the future not by discussing how right

we were in 1917 but by applying our

was wrong. Both of us, Ghent and

the party, want exactly the same thing

in the future, so why quarrel over

The Russian Revolution

Now, in one riticism of the party

am inclined to agree with Ghent. We compromised with Bolshevism too

long. But in rebuttal I am afraid we will have to plead extenuating circum-

it. For a long time we could not dream

Furthermore, it was hard for us to

ealize that men who were our own

comrades, men we had fought with so

compromised

And did Tammany suffer a

known as rabid pro-German.

poses.

position of our party, of minor

I believe in the "laborization" of the party. I believe in the "Americaniza tion" of the party. I believe that a anti-war position we took. I take pride in the fact that I stood on that labor movement is an anomaly. I know that in every country the Socialist psychology of that country. The German Social Democracy of H. M. Hynd-man never took root in Great Britain Branting or Emile Vandervelde, both The British Socialism of Hardie did (And, Ghent, did you notice that the dogmatic Socialists like Hyndman and erately as a matter of principle. But in New York Tammany Hall was also digenous Socialists like Hardie, Snow den, MacDonald, Smillie, Trevelyan Ponsonby, Bertrand Russell, Brockway Judge Hylan in 1917 was and countless others took a stand like The our St. Louis manifesto-and many of many of these jailbirds entered the MacDonald cabinet?) MacDonald's Socialism was British and laboristic blight thereafter from which it can ists willingly follow MacDonald's lead. ership. Isn't there a !- sson in that

principles to problems of 1927. Ghent for us Now, I believe that it all comes down to one thing. There is just one thing the matter with Socialism in America. There isn't enough of it. On paper our official position is sound, but there aren't enough Socialists. When our party was large and growing, when things were stirring and the hearts of our people beat fast Socialism was a

engaged in fight after fight. But we grew, and our influence grew, because all our blunders and factional rows put together could not wipe out the one great fact of the soundness of our ary for Kinem). fundamental position and the justness

Give us more Socialists; rebuild our locals; give us back our press, and no matter how many mistakes we unfortunately might make, our movement will of necessity be American, and it

of our cause.

will of necessity be "laboristic." Labor own comrades what the nature of this will be compelled to notice us, as even the most reactionary labor leaders were compelled to recognize us as an the good old days. I wish Ghent had analyzed our pres

ent party platform and program to see set down as a casualty of war, due to if it is sound. I believe it is. There failure to realize its meaning soon is only one thing to do, and that is to get more people to stand on it. Ameri-But, after all, I suppose I could de- can, laboristic, democratic, interna tional-and Socialism; that is our

Now, is there anyone who can sug agree with him that they were wrong gets in what way we might improve our propagands so that our influence night grow and our votes and membership and press, and so our logical place in the political life of the country and our integral place in the labor Socialist party out of contact with the movement? If so, let him speak up, and get assigned to his job at once. Meanwhile, convinced as I am that the movement failed to take root until it one big issue is ceaseless and unre-was organized on lines suitable to the lenting propaganda for the basic ideals of Socialism, I am delighted to see this discussion. Maybe out of it a lot of people who thought that side issues were the important things will now realize that a side issue is important only in its bearing on the general question of how to advance Socialism. Party tactics and methods are important. But they're another story.

The Ghent of "Socialism and Suc-

cess," the Ghent of the old days of the Rand School, the Ghent of party convery valuable member of our army in the days when some of us were party which is divided into foreign younger than we are now, and we language federations. When an alien enough, and it was as anti-war as looked up with pride and admiration ours. And the pro-war B tish Socials to a certain tall, red-headed man with looked up with pride and admiration joins our party he promises to apply to a certain tall, red-headed man with to be known as his friend. Welcome kept. home! Today it really doesn't matter ago, any more than the so-called "proletarians" of twenty years ago care that time, but have never become citivery much whether they were right or zens. Thus politically emasculating we "intellectuals" are right. We all themselves, by so much they reduce want progress for Socialism and Social Democracy.

Ghent never went to the press of the enemy to fight us. He always was a issue in America. We may have real Socialist, even when he differed made mistake after mistake. We com- with some of us in or out of the party.

"A Party Immune to Freaks" By Joseph A. Weil

that Russia had at last driven out her or is it a symptom of trouble? A Dudley Field Malone made its appearsician would make a thorough examination to find a suitable remedy. tion and other labor legislation when revolution was second only to the I am not a physician nor even a great 1924, when the Socialist party did all cause of Socialism to us, hose of us intellectual diagnostician, but I have that was humanly possible to organize for 32 consecutive years, and I believe with La Follette for President. I have learned enough to know that ing that campaign I was more than For a long time we made excuses for the findings of "Dr." Ghent are almost completely wrong.

Dickon Clissold, in H. G. Wells' such mysteries to us?" and from my campaign was done by the So years of study of political and indus- party. trial America, not book study, but terious Americanization consists of

What I have observed in political America is that the average American or an hour of his time unless there is long, many of our dearest personal profit or amusement in it for him.

intelligent radical, well read

I once had a native American neigh

and well versed in conditions in He was even a Socialist voter and used to give me a yearly contribution to the campaign fund. as the family somehow managed to For a long time I tried to get him to survive, he is remorseful, but unjoin the Socialist party, but he always willing to take any of the blame himhad some excuse. When Hearst or-ganized his Municipal Ownership wrong with the family. League my neighbor became a very get me to join. I asked him the reason for his sudden activity, and his reply was that he was getting paid for it. Was he an exception? Let us see. During my 32 years in the Socialist party I have witnessed the organization of about half a dozen American "reform parties." They lived noisily nediately after, while the Socialist party, weak and crippled as it is, has

outlived them all and is still doing business at the same old stand. What became of the followers of all hese American parties? In 1897 Henry George was running for Mayor for the second time. He died while addressng a meeting in Cooper Union. After he died, all his Americanized followers were buried. They were with him Heinz's Pickles" we might advertise will be one with their fellow-counwhen there was hope of victory and a "Sure Cure for Injunctions." I am trymen in repelling the invader, just

They next woke up in 1905, when opened up his money barrel. When Hearst put the lid back on his to offer. Our stand on the war was money barrel, his Americanized friends the only logical stand we could take. crept back to their hiding places again | The chief trouble has been that we

They heard the call again in 1912.

the patient sick because he has | bring them to the pork barrel. This fever, or has he fever because he party went the way of the others. is sick? Is the fever a sickness, Then the Farmer-Labor party with ance. But these Americanized progressives also took a vacation until ever convinced that the average American, unless he is a confirmed Socialist, will not take a step unless World of William Clissold," asks, there is something in it for him. Practically all the work in that memorable

The lesson I learn from all this is assemblage, of deliberately engineered through actual contact, I feel we have that the average American is a tight-splits in the Socialist parties of vari-not solved this mystery. Yet, Mr. fisted, conceited, unorganizable indiplits in the Socialist parties of vari- not solved this mystery. Let, Mr. instead, contented, unlongationable that harsh criticism of one's sacred cows.

us countries, our answer was prompt- Ghent wants us to "Americanize" the vidual, who will not do a thing unless

When a foreigner in my presence We have not changed. Our policy is ly forthcoming: lies! We had become Socialist party. Just what this myssonal gain

This is the material we have to work Whether we should Americanize our party so that it will make a successful appeal to them, and whether we could do it if we wanted to, are

Whenever I hear a non-party Socialist finding fault with the party I feel that I have before me the type of man who would desert his family in time of dire distress because he could not bear to see their suffering. Then,

As to industrial America, I find the vorkers much better paid and living nitely understood that Socialists are much better than in any other country, but at the same time they are more severely exploited. We know that in order to earn the high wages the worker must exert every ounce of his energy, so that when his day's work is done he is too fatigued to do any thinking. It is therefore unor one campaign and died quietly im- reasonable to expect that this tired essays on Socialism and such literature as has been our custom to distribute. The average American worker reads the funnies, the sports, the pic-

ture papers, the ads.
AN INJUNCTION SLOGAN

We might make better headway by adapting ourselves to these advertising methods. Instead of "Eat United States the Socialist of America

There is nothing the matter with our policy and we have no apologies have never really had a chance to public is concerned, but silly in itself. build up our party. We never had a Surely living and working conditions in party in America. We barely had our the United States, imperfect though then they hoped that Teddy would foundations laid when we were visited they may be, are yet immeasurably su-

plague, the I. W. W., the One Big Union, and the last and most severe, the "Kinemists" (see Hebrew diction

have started to build up the party our ence. If we can succeed in that, our energy and time was consumed in party, which has proved indestructible quarrels as to whether we should or- and has outlived all third party movethe O. B. U., and latterly nothing to build—we shall grow in strength short of going out some nice May and power

revolution would satisfy some of our evolutionary enthusiasts.

What we need is a serum to make the "Kinemists" (see Hebrew diction-ry for Kinem).

When we should have and could guarding the party from their influ-

To "Americanize" the Party

By Robert Leemans

A done, and as still others will do foreign yoke (ask the Belgians, or the it more capably than I could, I Germans in the Ruhr). It cannot be exshall not attempt to answer the Ghent articles, but rather consider one item of his criticism which appears to me to have some validity. I refer to his charge that the Socialist Party requires to be Americanized, with which I am inclined to agree.

Although the Socialist Party during he war ALMOST ALONE UPHELD THE TRUE AMERICAN TRADI-TIONS, and was practically the only body which struggled, and suffered, for the retention of those great popular rights to secure which the founders of this nation fought and bled-freedom of speech and of the press, and the right of public assemblage; there is no brighter page in the history of the Socialist movement than that which records the attitude and actions of the Socialist Party of America during that awful period when humanity went mad, nevertheless, the Socialist Party of this country does require to be Americanized.

All, all too many of our members are ot citizens. Human nature being what it is, we can hardly expect the American public to vote for a political party whose policies may be shaped ventions and editorial sancta, was a by aliens, nor can we expect large accessions of native Americans to a a dry, cackling sense of humor, happy months. Hardly ever is this promise eign-born comrades who have lived in so much that we differed ten years this country for many years and have been members of the party during all ficial to the American working class. Thus politically emasculating their value to the party. A man's devotion to Socialism can be measured by the service he renders the Socialist votion to Socialism can be measured by the service he renders the Socialismow, this would be the open-shoppers movement, and so long as the Social-paradise, unemployment would be rife ist movement functions politically through the Socialist Party, the foreign-born party-member, who will not become a citizen, is no more a true

Socialist than the "sympathizer" who will not join the party. We should establish, and strictly observe, a rule not to accept as a member any foreignorn applicant who has not declared his intention of becoming an American citizen, nor to retain as a member any non-citizen who has been in this country long enough to become natralized. And we must abolish the lan-

guage federations. Quit Knocking

denunciatory. Strange though it may seem, nobody loves a "knocker," even when he is right. We need not abandon any of our principles or abate our efforts, but we must use a somewhat different manner of approach. We must identify ourselves more fully with America and speak as Americans to Americans. You cannot convert a person whom you have first antagonized. and what antagonizes so quickly as but the discussion now going on in harsh criticism of one's "sacred cows?"

When a foreigner in my presence to success the discussion now going on in our press leads me to express my opinions on some statements made by our vaunts the superiority of his country over America in any particular. I feel inwardly resentful even though I know he is right and outwardly agree with Party by taking certain action at the him. I can therefore appreciate the St. Louis convention, and later durreaction to some of our criticisms in ing the war, was Pro-German. As one the average American with no So- who has always been active in the cialist training, with a backgruond of cialist training, with a background of party since 1914 and one who is "history" as it is taught in the schools and movies, and with all his knowledge born, let me ask Mr. Ghent and his of current events obtained from strictly capitalist sources. It is merely a question of whether we are in the Socialper se, or for the sake of getting results. If we want results, let us not forget that more flies are to be caught with molasses than with vinegar.

We will also have to clarify tion in regard to war. It must be definot pacifists. The American Socialists were absolutely right in their opposition to the late war because of its im-CONSCIOUS rather than conscientious

portunity to point out how war develops inevitably out of the economic rivalries of capitalist states, or to oppose the sending of American troops out of this country on imperialistic ventures, or to oppose any acts of aggression by this country (or any other powerful capitalist nation) against weaker capitalist nation) against weaker neighbors. But, at the same time, we must make it unmistakably clear that in case of an actual invasion of the chance of consequent appointments for office. But that hope gone, the Americanized Americans went with it.

not joking, but just suggesting that as the Socialists of Belgium and France fought the German invader, the Socialists of Americans went with it. Red Army of Russia the forces of the

counter-revolutionists and the allies. Any other position will be not only retaining the influence of the American

S IT has already been so well perior to what they would be under a pected, and it is foolish to urge, that the United States ALONE disarm

Two Things We Can Do There are two things we can do. We emn covenant among the Socialists and this enfolding of alien loyalties with organized workers of all nations that BOTH SIDES will refuse to fight or work—in other words, a general strike both military and economic. Had such a compact existed between the workwar would have died "a-bornin'." The I ask, cannot a good American be a successful carrying out of such a program will require the utmost faith of the workers of the various nations in Terror," I'm not so sure whether or each other, but I believe this mutual confidence and trust can be established, far as his "American" comrades are and the Socialists of the world should proceed without delay to promote such an understanding. The other thing the Socialists (of this and other countries) can do is to continue our political activities until we are voted into power (as we seem likely soon to be in a number of European countries), and then have a REAL disarmament con- perity, its high wages, etc., and in this ference of the Socialist states, to be supplemented by economic pressure on he ever took the trouble to work along-

The fourth item in the Americanization of the Socialist Party must be the reversal of our position on the restrictive immigration act. Leaving aside the occasional stupid and meticuious application of the law in certain individual cases, the general result of restricting immigration has been bene-With unrestricted immigration during the past few years, the labor market here would have been deluged by the hordes fleeing war-devastated Europe To a very much greater degree than and we would now be "enjoying" a considerably lower standard of living. ganized labor realizes this, and is solidly behind the present law. The Socialist opposition to restriction of immigration seems purely sentimental. and I see no logical or practical reason for the party's taking, on this extremely important matter, a stand diametrically opposed to that of the

I trust it will not be inferred that I am a jingo, or that I agree, in general with Mr. Ghent's criticisms, but I hope that consideration of these items may be of some slight benefit to the party and that is my justification for presenting them

Editor, The Leader:

The articles appearing in the Leader should be read by all Socialists, ex-Socialists and liberals, especially the who have left the party since the last war.

I've, never taken the opportunity to write on the party and its problems,

First, in my opinion, Mr. Ghent attempts to prove that the Socialist St. Louis convention, and later durparty since 1914 and one who is other American patriots what action

would they have had the party take.
Would they have had the S. P knuckle to the saviors of Ireland Africa, China, or to the Kaiser and his Junkerdom? The Socialist Party have favored neither. As I know, the S. P. has always been opposed to be it a war for "Democracy" or other

always been fought by the workers, whether they be English, German, American'or African, and always, with

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HAS THE GUODS

The party and its leaders were not the only ones who opposed this war. Some opposed it because of religion but we opposed it because of our true conomic background.

The remark made by Mr. Ghent

Christianity, Civilization, Freedom of And who has reaped the

ered, crippled, gassed, shell shocked, because they have been schooled in "Dollar Patriotism," a patriotism of

the money class, of the ruling and

obber class. They fought and won

the war for the ammunition manufac-turers and bankers. The American

Ghent tries to apologize for their

The party has always fought ignor-

nce and naturally when it proclaimed the world that it was opposed to

the war it did only what it could have done. In my opinion it took the only road—the other would mean disaster:

orker has always been taught the doctrine of might is right and Mr.

benefits of these struggles? Our Americans have been slaught-

namely

the party-that is persons who judged the issue from an American as well as a Socialist standpoint—watched stark amazement, and then recognizing its full import, withdrew"-is very amusing, for as far as Debs, Maurer Kirkpatrick, Sinclar, Oneal and the scores of well known party members they are not Americans, they are merely Socialists-and since when, good Socialist?

Mr. Ghent talks of the "Bolshevik concerned, for if you will remember, Mr. Editor, quite a few aligned themselves with the 100 percenters when the "American Terror" took place in this free and glorious ountry of ours a few years ago.

In his first lesson of Americanism Mr. Ghent speaks of labor, its prosconnection I wonder whether or not such capitalist states as do not fall side of it. He no doubt sees them readily in line. through a magnifying glass while sitting in a hotel or on the sunny shore of California, for his argument on prosperity is about as bad as his argument on American Socialism

Evidently he must see this Amercan prosperity while traveling (see the world-through a port hole). I would suggest that he go do the Mason-Dixon line, among the plantations, the canneries and the mills, yes he may also stop off at a textile center or a mining town and

Mr. Ghent suggests the Laborization of the Socialist Party which, of course, is very essential, but before this occurs the party must take further steps. It must find the real causes for the backwardness of the American worker. To date it has not. It has played with the so-called "liberal," the educated gentlemen. It has taken them into the party and given them positions of trust, and when the test came they, with few exceptions, were found "wanting." They thought they could carry the organization with them but they were a bit disappointed. In conclusion may I state that the time is "now" when all Socialist Party members and those who are in sympathy with our movement to become

active again. The party is rid of the jingo, communist and money patriots who fested our organization and now after this housecleaning there is plenty of room for those in the labor movement to laborize our party.

We have failed to reach the worker, because of many causes, one of them being that we appeared too educated for them. We talked phrases that they did not understand, we failed to speak he working class language. They are now ready for us, thanks

to many labor unions, periodicals and journals, which are being edited by people who speak in plain language JOSEPH TUVIM.

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PAGE OF EXCLUSIVE FEATURES

Beany Benito

WELL if that ain't the worst yet!
What? Oh, this Mussolini man went and abolished all holidays in Italy, except three.

Yes, thasso, and in doing so, he struck the greatest blow that ever was struck against the greatness and happiness of his country.

It's this way, brother: This dunce of a Duce has a bug in his bean that the world needs more goods, when all the world is crying for is somebody to buy the goods that are already on the shelf. He thinks that by turning Sunny Italy into a dirty factory he can enhance its greatness. He wants to plant signboards on the Appian Way, make Venetian gondoliers operate gás boats, turn Calabrian shepherds into packing house mployes, equip Italy's modern Michael Angelos and Raphaels with patent paint sprayers and put the new Verdis and Bellinis in boiler factories.

Don't tell me that guy is a great man. I got his number. He's just an Italian Babbitt, a kind of glorified Chamber of Commerce secretary, town booster, Citizens' Alliance slugger, and union-eater. All he can think of is work, work, work. Damn these work fiends, anyhow. Look at the world and see what work has done to it. Wherever you cast your optics, there is too much of everything. From the sun-baked delta of the Southland comes the wall of too much cotton. From the sun-kissed hills of California is heard the piercing shriek of too many prunes. From the dry shores of the Rio Grande there comes a moan of too much cabbage. From the windswept prairies of Texas eminates the groan of too many cattle. From the corn belt, wheat belt, and spud belt are heard the blo curding shricks of superfluity crying for something to eat. From every show-window, billboard, barnside, and newspaper page blare the prayers of the needy who have too much to sell. And now along comes this Mussolini with his musty notion of salvation by production.

Do you know, folks, the more I think about it, the more I am convinced that labor unions are about the only institutions worth fighting for? The good Lord in His wisdom created chinch bugs, corn borers, boll weevils, hog cholera, and hoof and mouth disease to ameliorate the suffering of the agriculturalists caused by over-production of eatables, but he hasn't done a thing toward preventing industry from digging its own

grave with steam shovels.

These unions are the only antidote for the poison of unlimited production, and what thanks do we get for None. They even call us names, club our heads, and yank us to the hoose gow for trying to prevent industrial suicide by way of overwork and under-

Here we are, standing before mountains of goods constantly augmented by every labor and trouble-making device that can be doped out. From the mountain tops sound the voices of the owners entreating busted employes to buy more, save more, and work for less. In the capital of every great nation (heavy on the great), ivory-domed statesmen (God save the mark) are racking their brains (if any) on how to keep the other fellow's goods out and make him swallow theirs.

Warships are loaded with sample cases and shrapnels to shoot commodities into erstwhile happy heathen who crave nothing more than perpetual vacations, interrupted by rest, sleep, and recuperation. We dispatch missionaries to foreign shores to acquaint care-free aborigines with the blessings of pants, shirts, skirts, and laundry bills. And what for? Oh, just to dispose of the surplus of good things mass-produced by parcels of boneheads who haven't got sense enough to know that production and consumption must balance each other and that the only way to escape economic constipation and fatty degeneration the industrial heart is either by raising wages and lowering hours or lowering prices and raising and lowering the number of holldays.

That's why that fellow Mussolini gives me such a pain in the stomach. He thinks he's got a brand new idea when all he's got is a crazy notion borrowed second-hand from such illustrous industrial lunatics as Germany, England, and ourselves. So in the pursuit of a fallacy that is already wobbling on its last legs, he adopted the religion of go-getterdom, busted the co-operatives and labor unions, which alone can prevent Italy from sinking into the industrial anarchism in which the others are weltering. No wonder our Babbitts hail him as the Messiah of Perpetual Prosperity, and the Mullah of Mazuma. He is playing Poor Richard's Almanac," and Adam Smiths "Wealth of Nations' with the accompaniment of drop-hameting machines, and boiler factory obligato In short, Mussolini is the echo of a dead noise

Adam Coaldigger.

To Certain Statesmen

AND now, so soon again, you talk of War, A Mith broken bones still potting there With broken bones still bits of bone Beneath the fields of still white crosses. And still a leaden bruise within The hearts of those they left behind. Ten million dead, and still no lesson learned. Good God! If now there be a God.
You wonder at my words you men of God, Who go to church on Sunday, And talk of War on Monday. Have you the power to comprehend Just what it is you're saying? Have you once heard the anguished scream As snarling steel bites into warm soft flesh? Have you once heard the tired moan Of tortured dying men? Have you once seen the reaching crosses Row on row, of men who met themselves in Death Before they knew of Life? Is murder, sanctified by greedy mouths, No less a murder? Ah, well! Perhaps it is another reason

You may so gaily chat of War. Perhaps, you see I only say perhaps. It is because it is not you, yourselves, Who'll have to go.
WILLIAM CLOSSON EMORY.

War, What For?

But whether it be yours to fall or kill, You must not pause to question why nor where: You see the tiny crosses on that hill? It took all those to make one millionaire

So stagger back, you stupid dupes who've "won," Back to your stricken towns, to toil anew; For there your dismal tasks are still undone And grim Starvation gropes again for you!

Then you will find that "nation" it a name, And boundaries are things that don't exist; And ONE the enemy it must resist

RALPH CHAPLIN.

The Force Anarchists Appear in America; Political Action Rejected for Short Cut

"Whence This Communism?" By James Oneal

Chapter II.

Early American Origins (Continued from Last Week)

N SPITE of local experiences, the year 1874 witnessed the organiza-tion of the Social Democratic Workingmen's party of North America. This merged with the North American Federation of the International and two other organizations into the Workingmen's party of the United States in 1876. The convention the next year changed the name to the Socialist Labor party of North America. The Lassalleans and the Marxians united in this organization and events showed that even the Socialist Labor party was premature at this time.

"It is estimated that not more than 0 per cent of the members of the Socialist Labor party, during the period described, were native Americans," writes Hillquit. "All the rest, including the most active and influential leaders, were men of foreign birth, in-sufficiently acquainted with the insti-tutions, customs and habits of the ountry of their adoption and frequently ignorant of its very language."

Neither the personnel of the membership nor the economic conditions of the period reveal a favorable opper-

Because of its faulty organization it had been declining for a number of years before it ventured into politics. Its leadership reasoned as the Lassallitical organization.

an economic organization had it never organized a political party.

It is probable that the Socialist Labor party would have served as the tunity for independent political action. nucleus around which the organized The trade unions had not yet recovered from the panic of 1873 and even the Knights of Labor, which was to have a phenomenal growth, had a archists for control of the organiza-small membership at this time. The tion. This struggle resulted in internal National Labof Union, which had a prostration for a number of years durpromising career in the previous decade, had also by 1870 evolved into propaganda were almost completely a labor party and had reaped disap- neglected. Lassalleans, still impatient pointment, although its membership for immediate results, were disap-vas overwhelmingly native American. It held its last convention in 1872 and tions. The Anarchist movement is gen-

Anarchist, Socialist and woman suf-frage societies. | as timid and conservative by their opponents. The history of the First

leans did in their local political experiments. The leaders assumed that

and an increasingly influential Anaritself in favor of organizations which as the National Labor Union was not as effective as they had hoped the remedy would be found in political orremedy would be found in political orremedy would not understand. The read reason with the notice and the remedy would not understand. ganization. They could not understand that if the union had not yet found a proper basis for economic organization the unions were not yet ready for no. the unions were not yet ready for po- force, it appeared that large numbers action. of workers were ready for a mass re-In 1894, when there was a decided of workers were ready for a mass revolt against the present order and all drift in favor of political action in the unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, Mr. Gompers in his report to the convention of that report to the convention of that would prepare them for an assault on capitalism. A few years later the German Lassallean or the fallure of the Nar capital to the fallure of the Nar capital year pointed to the failure of the National Labor Union and its political experiment as a warning against the trade unions establishing a labor party.

He frequently referred to this in after

| The German Labsancan of the relation of their alleged participation in the Haymarket affair, were not ready to abandon independent Labor politics. They participated in the Chicago mutorical election in the spring of 1882. He frequently referred to this in after did not differ from "Die Freiheit," es- but, unfortunately, they could not years. Mr. Gompers never at any time tablished by Johann Most, the German agree with a section of Socialists, and

Other influences were at work favoring a force policy. Although inde-pendent politics had proved disap-October, 1883, the break with political pointing, in a few States where the action was complete Socialists had elected a few members The "Pittsburgh N to city councils and State legislatures in favor of "organization for the purthe intimidation of the old parties and pose of rebellion," that "all attempts in some cases glaring frauds committed by their party workers angered system by peaceable means" had the Labor Party men. The latter thought of force to protect their movecesses generally occurred during a period of depression, but upon the re-turn of prosperity the Labor vote by all means, i. e., by energetic, resuffered a marked decline. Another lentless, revolutionary and internapheaval on the railroads in the early tional action," in order to establish finally disappeared after attempting to get the organized masses behind a movement to support a national labor ticket that year. It failed as a union The local political disappointments led to swell as a party. The structure of the Lassalleans to question political its organization was defective. It was action and to turn Anarchist, grad-Chicago an Agitation Committee of the members of local organizations in a loosely built federation of national ually accepting force as a means of the Grand Council of Armed Organizatrade unions, city trades' assembly accepting force as a means of the Grand Council of Armed Organizations in December, 1880, issued a call Cleveland, Omaha, Brooklyn, New blies, local trade unions and a variety of reform organizations, including period of preparation were regarded ingmen's organizations" to offer (To Be Continued Next Week)

"armed resistance to the invasions by International," as it was called, was organized in London. Its real name was the International Working Peoopponents. The manny of the international was in this respect and ple's Association, and an American section other phases being repeated in the international was organized. The following October it held a national congress in While the struggle within the So-cialist Labor Party between Socialists fourteen cities. The congress declared ance to encroachments upon the rights

However, this congress represented suggested that the structure of the National Labor Union was defective and that it would have disappeared as

Other influences were at work fa
Other influences were at work fa
Other influences were at work faappointing. At the next congress of

The "Pittsburgh Manifesto" declared but one recourse-force." The manifesto went on to declare that what its authors sought to achieve was "destruction of the existing class rule.

Anarchists With Tails

HEYWOOD BROUN has made a discovery. He has discovered that cats are possessed of virtues unsuspected by him and by the great majority of unobservant males for that matter. He annesses in his column in the New York World with a surprise that is amusing to us who have long been among the cat cognoscenti, that the cats around his neighborhood are not afraid of dogs. He cites an instance of a cat deliberately attacking a great booby of a dog he owns called "Captain Flagg," and concludes that cats in his neighborhood must be "different." Different indeed! Let him come down our way and observe the high-hearted zeal with which Isabel, our black cat, sallies forth to decimate the dog population of East 9th street. The only difference is one of intensity and enthusiasm and we are certain that in that respect, it is all in favor of Isabel. Long since her claws have become worn by their hearty assaulta upon the battered features of local collies, fox terriers and English sheep dogs-particularly English sheep dogs as Isabel shares the family aversion for anything Albionic.

Heywood's emphasis, however, upon the fighting characteristics of cats, indicates that he is a mere novice in the study of these most fascinating of animals. To be sure, any cat will fight when a pressing need arises, but the militaristic attitude is not the dominant one in the feline makeup. As I have perhaps hinted before in this column, the real charm of cats is to be found in their philosophical attitude toward life. They are essentially individualistic and they preserve throughout their nine existences a magnificent detachment from all the traditions, folkways, mores, and manners that bind dogs to their masters' bidding. Who, for example, has ever heard of a cat succumbing to forced labor? When recently there was an uprising of rats in the western wheat fields, some ignorant fellow suggested that cats be released from the pound and sent forth as drafted beings to do battle with the invaders. What happened? The released cats took one look at the approaching rodent army and very sensibly retired, evidently preferring death to a mercenary servitude. If some such good sense had been displayed by drafted humans during the late unpleasantness we should not now be harassed, by the collection of war debts, the speeches of Major General Harbord and the sight of war memorials with bronze angels hovering over boys with bayonets.

Always the cat philosophy has served as an escape from the more disagreeable aspects of industrial environment. In French Canada today, for example. small dogs are tugging away at wagons in which sit great enormous men while on every pension doorstep gats loll in the sunlight watching through contemptuous eyes the sweated labors of "Man's Best Friend." Again in Andrew Roy's "History of the Coal Miners of the United States" we find the following:

"The pioneer miners of the Monongahela early began the practice of using dogs to assist them in hauling their coal from the room-faces to the dump in the mouth of the bank. As new miners came, they adopted this practice, and for many years the miner and his dog were inseparable companions. The dog was harnessed up to the front of the car, the miner pushed behind. When they went back with the empty wager the driver enjoyed the luxury of a ride. laid down in the gob to rest while his master was loading up, and at the word of command came prompt-ly forth, was harnessed and hitched to the loaded car. The dogs were generally quiet and well behaved, although when the men gathered together at noon for lunch two dogs sometimes engaged in battle over a bone; and sometimes, too, the owners of the dogs would join in fight. The owner of the losing dog would exclim, Take off your dog or I'll knock a pick in him,' and the dual battle began.

"The young miners in those days when looking for boarding, included their dogs in the contract—fifty cents a week being charged for the dog. Frequent quarrels arose between the landlady and the miner over the feeding of the dog. 'My dog,' the miner would insist, 'has to work hard and must be fed en neat, or I will have to hunt another boarding house'.

When we read this to Isabel, her whiskers twitched with scorn. "Very typical of dog behavior, marked, "just like them to work their heads off until have to sink exhausted on hard prickly Now if a cat should ever so far forget herself as to become involved in any useful occupation, she would instantly set to work to line up the dogs to vote for her for president of the union. She would then call a convention of all the dogs and announce to them that they had come together for the purpose of raising her salary from 8,000 dishes of cream a year to 12,000 She would have a dogs' chorus singing on the plat-"We will take no backward step with Tabby Mewer," and if any dog were brash enough to show signs of dissent from the policies she enunciated, she would have him promptly thrown out, on the ground that he was a Bow-wow from Moscow.

A most disturbing book has come into our life. It called "Ask Me Another," and is published by the Viking Press, New York. It contains forty informson tests on all sorts and varieties of subjects asking two thousand questions, the majority of them embarrassing to those who imagine they are well informed. For example under the heading of science you are asked, "Give within 25 degrees centigrade the estimated temperature of the absolute zero," and "Disregarding air resistance, how far will a body fall in the first second after it is dropped?" and under general subjects, "What is John D. Rockefeller's middle name?", and "What Jewish woman slew what Assyrian general as he lay in a drunken stupor after a banquet in his camp?" The thing has all the horrors and fascinations of the cross-word puzzle and we sat up to a late hour the other night trying to think up the answer to "What heavier than air flying machine is intended to rise and descend vertically?" The answers of course, are in the back of the book and it takes more than usual will power not to turn immediately to them when they do not come easily. A great num-ber of prominent persons have been put through these quizzes and their scores are set up for the reader to shoot at. Some day when we have answered correctly the two thousand questions in the book, we intend to sit down and get up a similar book with questions and answers that have to do with the labor world. If we don't forget it in the meantime, we will present the first series of these questions to our palpitating readers next week, "What prominent labor leader wrote The Policy of every thinking business man can subscribe."

"Why is a Communist?" "Why do labor leaders carry brief bags?" "What makes the rank and file that way?"

McAlister Coleman



Manikins in Downing Street By Bert MacDonald

RNOLD

these Anglican diamonds in the rough and the title character of "Lord straint. One gathers from the current straint. Raingo" (Doran. \$2), but he achieves only a clinical study of a hypochondriacal and self-made peer. Pity for this backbone of the Empire and interest in the progress of his various diseases in the progress of his various diseases one feels, but there is not even the lift of a pony of needle beer in all of the four hundred odd pages of this subjects in the United States that they new importation from Briton.

An absorbed reading of this bookit does absorb despite the fact that it is wholly lacking in drama-makes one feel positively nationalistic. For here is a British Gary or Barney Baruch, a man who has made his pile and then during the war flirts with that strange menagerie which Lloyd George, who Mr. Bennett calls Andrew Clyth, compiled in London to war on the Boche. Sam Raingo's flirtation, which is called astute by Bennett but which in another sex and another philosopher as well as the illiterate, situation would promptly be labeled coy, lands him in the position of Minister of Records, which is just another name for that chameleon, the lirium, and, while the masses in genpress agent or public relations direc- eral contribute the largest number r ballyhoo man or what have you. And the full-length portrait with cross sections, front and rear elevations and One popular illusion during the plans one gets from the fecund War was belief in the Angels of Mons. It was believed that angels had saved brothers in America in a charmed light. A similar study of Schwab or ing the retreat at Mons. Spreckels probably would be much The most striking exc more interesting for these American lirium displayed by members of the gentlemen of fortune indulge in much education classes is that of Guglielmo gaudier peccadiloes.

In Bennett's own words one learns and sturdy Sam Raingo from the Mid- Deaf." New York-Putnams). ported by his mother, a charming old lady who carries a camphor bag and believes in shaking a tree by the light of a new moon to cure it of leaf curl. There ensues various machinations, again called astute by Bennett but to the lay reader they again seem rather like piffle, and Raingo is installed. Then come several revealing chapters. One learns that the height of pressto invite all the colonial and American editors to London and various Parisian papers are bribed again. One finds another man form-

BENNETT strives as a publicity man. They had better

get quite as excited when a skirt sound no huzzahs

from Peoria, only the Briton expresses people little and is likely to be rehimself in much worse English. This peated. The class struggle that conlove affair of Raingo's conforms to all tinues in modern society he considers the British traditions. Inwardly there —senseless. Workers are wrong in A mightily to make an appealing have hired Ivy Lee and his canned fellow of Sam Raingo, one of their passion are as formal as an appealing interviews.

And then there is the inevitable guard mount at Buckingham Palace. And then there is the inevitable guard mount at Buckingham Palace. All this may be England, but we doubt it. The characters are much like those of M. Oppenheim, that other

The Blind Speak to the Deaf

experienced delirium in sickness. The rational becomes irrational, wraiths become real, and mysterious fears for disease recognizes no aristocracy. as disease provide a setting for devictims, scientists, phflosophers and historians are by no means immune

The most striking example of de-Ferrero, the noted Italian historian and philosopher, whose little book on the that no one else in the United Kingpost-war period appeared in French
dem and Ireland could possible handle and Italian a few years ago and now the delicate job as well as this bluff appears in English ("Words to the Andrew Clyth, the prime translator does not appear to under minister who encompasses the physical stand that instead of offering a critical qualities of Asquith and the aglie mind review of world problems Ferrero of Lloyd George, has combed the land merely presents an example of deand finally says: "No one but Raingo lirium rooted in the wreckage of war. will do." In this decision he is suppeople will listen, so he addresses "Words to the Deaf." Looking upon the wreckage of Europe he rem us of an exile who has returned to

tered, relatives are dead, desolation is moment, curses the next, remonstrates, get them well oiled. One learns that hope that he may be able to do some-

OST of us have at some time observed an unfortunate in derers, and the ditching of machine industry in a flood of fire and blood. It is all a hideous tragedy and he tries to make others appreciate what has happened, but his mutterings are "words to the deaf." He parades before his readers the war, the use of force, the decaying bones of modern civilization. Communism, Socialism, pious worship of ancestors, the "hydropsy of money" by which he means the flood of paper money, and repressions:

What a world, what a tragedy! Here and there is an epigram showing profound insight. The modern tendency toward ancestor worship, which is espe-cially pronounced in the United States is thus illuminated: "At first glance one may discern in this modern hero worship many resemblances to a cult of lay saints, solicitude for the tomb, meticulous care of relics, pious ob-servance of anniversaries, multiplication of images, admiration mingled with love, rices of worship and obligatory homage"

How apt this is when applied to our worship of the "fathers!" A few pages
further on he adds another observation on the absurdity of this national

vertise their goods for sale at an plety: "Even today generations con- auction social order in which they were born and died endure. A social order does Haim Kantorovitch contributes an innot disappear until its dead are dead teresting study of the New Psychology. the ruins of his native city. Homes for good and all; a civilization is Arthur W. Calhoun presents anoth alive so long as its sepulchres remain inviolable. The end comes when the gestive articles on Social Development. everywhere. He becomes hysterical. despoiling ghoul — antiquarian or while J. M. S. Robertson continues his archaeologist—enters the open tombs atudy of the Genius of Poe. Earl In quest of booty."

appeals, prays, damns, and leaves the scene with a promise to return in the epigrams are like rare stones to be Oneal offers some reminiscences of found among much that is valueless.

It is when he turns to consider some White contributes an article on the Like all those afflicted with delirium. way out of the wreckage that he be- "Labor Mot. in Negro Music," and the

striving for more. He insists that they but ape the ruling classes in doing so. "The empire of capital." he declares turn away in horror from the luxuries. waste, pleasures and vices that the The Modern Quarterly HE leading article in the January April number of The Modern Quarterly is contributed by the

Editor, V. F. Calverton. Bearing the caption, "For a New Critical Manifesto," he cudgels the sentimentalists in literature and art, contending that they only serve to foster illusions. We live in a world where a realistic apvision in art and literature squares with realitles. "The artist not only reflects social change, but he also has a duty to society which has given him economic life and cultural inspiration who finds escape in maundering over the twisted emotions of broken loves Max Eastman contributes an article

on "The State Philosophy of Soviet Russia" in which he attempts to explain dialectic materialism in comparison with Engels' masterly yet simple chapter in his "Socialis Utopian and Scientific." Samuel D. Schmalhausen's article on "The Logic of Leninism" made us go back to a few copies of "The New Review" that was edited by nearly a dozen "Marxian entered the war. Here we have the same sea of words, the same revolutionary jargon, the same collection of phrases, that distinguished the staff of The New Review until nearly all its members volunteered for the Fatherland. Morover, considering the oppor ists, we wonder what "The Logic of the Foster-Ruthenberg firm should advertise their goods for sale at an

Upton Sinclair and Editor Calvertor Browder becomes sentimental in a leting committees of good will in France. he has his rational moments. He is comes lost, beats his breast in agony, book section rries a number of book and of such is the mastery of Raingo even brilliant at times. He considers becomes delirious, and broods over the reviews.

N. Y. Lithos Win Shorter Work Week; National Move Planned

The Field of Labor

HE campaign of New York Local No. 1 of the Amalgamated Lith-ographers of America for the forty-four-hour week is nearing a successful conclusion. An agreement between five representatives of the union and a similar number from the recent-ly organized New York Lithographical Employers' Association was reached at a conference held on Monday, January 24, 1927. This provided: "That the New York lithograph-

ing plants go on a forty-six-hour workweek schedule April 1; that such plants in this locality go on a forty-five-hour basis the first ful week in January, 1928, and that forty-four hours per week con-stitute the work week the first full week of January, 1929, and there-after. That such reductions in working hours have no effect on the prevailing rate of wages."
This gradual introduction of the

forty-four-hour week, although a compromise, is acceptable to the union membership because it gives the em ployers the opportunity to adjust their affairs far enough in advance. It fur-thermore paves the way for similar reductions of hours in other parts of the country, thus removing any fear of unfair competition from out of town that local employing lithographers may entertain. The members of Local No. 1, at a big mass meeting in Stuyvesan High School on Friday, January 28 1927, overwhelmingly ratified the agree

This culmination of the energetic efforts of Local No. 1, although not involving all establishments in the city, nd to have repercussions throughout the country. In the first place, it is part of the plans of the national organization, the Amalgamated Lith-ographers of America, to spread the ment from New York. The meet ing of the Executive Council during the week beginning January 31 at Chicago the farthest city west at which the body has ever met, is therefore of spe-cial significance. In the second place, the organized employers, the National Lithographic Association, Inc., must now reconsider its own position in the matter. Thus far, though it has been hostile to the introduction of the forty-four-hour week, it has not closed all doors to negotiation. A special meeting of the association has been called for February 2 at Atlantic City, N. J., where it is expected that the New York labor situation will be one of the chief topics under discussion. Interesting nents may be expected.

Bricklayers-Plasterers Award

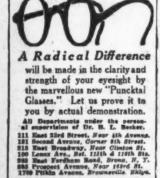
After a month and a half of deliberation the arbitrators in the con troversy between the Bricklayers' and Plasterers' unions have rendered their decision. Elihu Root, the impartial member of the Arbitral Tribunal, speaking also for George T. Thornton, and Hugh Frayne, his associates has laid the blame on both sides. The bricklayers had no right to abrogate the 1916 agreement, nor the pasterers that made in 1911. From the discus sion in this column on Dec. 11, 1926 we recall that the latter compact referred to territorial jurisdiction and the former to trade. In 1911 the two nions agreed: (1) That there be an the two unions; (2) that the Plasterers be permitted to organize separate locals of their crafts where the Bricklayers had not done so, or where only three or less Plasterers were affiliated that a two-thirds vote of the Plas-

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local be required to authorize their affiliation with the Plasterers; (4) that the Plasterers charter no locals in Springfield, Newark and Rochester and (5) that a general offensive and defensive alliance between the parties general conceded artificial stone of a fibrous nature to the Plasterers Union and other kinds to the Bricklayers. When the latter abrogated the 1916 arrangement and submitted the question in dispute to the National Board of Jurisdictional Awards for the building industry, the Plasterers responded by nullifying the 1911 agreement and proceeding to charter Plasterers' locals throughout the impor-tant state of Florida and the forbidden cities of Springfield, Newark and Rochester. The war between the two inions tied up twenty-two million dollars' worth of building operations in New York, Philadelphia and Chicago in the spring of 1925. The award of the arbitrators restores the abrogated agreement and leaves it to the contending unions to hold a conference or the Florida situation.

U. S. VIEWS ON FASCISM SOUGHT BY COMMITTEE

An attempt to discover American opinion on Fascism has been started by the International Committee for Political Prisoners, 2 W. 13th street N. Y. C., with a questionnaire to leading educators, ministers and men and women in public life throughout the country. This action followed the publication by the committee of a booklet on "The Fascist Dictatorship," in which Professor Gaetano Salveminin of bonne and Oxford and Profes sor W. J. Elliott of Harvard predicted the violent overthrow of the Mussolini government. The publication was issued in the interest of Italian political prisoners and exiles for whom the committee is securing aid in the United

States Expressions of opinion from American men and women in public life have already been received based on the study of the Fascist system by Professor Salvemini. Replies have come from among others, Dr. David Starr Jordan, Dr. Felix Adler, Louis Marshall, Prof. F. W. Taussig of Harvard University Norman Hapgood, Charles Nagel, former Secretary of Commerce and Labor Rev. John A. Ryan, Catholic Univer sity, Washington, D. C. The opinions are in opposition to the "violence of the dictatorsh" of the Fascist gov-

COMMUNISTS LOSING **GROUND IN URUGUAY**

Details of the elections in Uruguay of November 23 for President of the Republic and three members of the National Council of administration show that the Communists are losing

round rapidly there,
In the city of Montevideo, where practically their whole strength is concentrated, the Communists cast only 2,593 votes, out of a total of 90,against a vote of 4,000 in 1925. Their vote in the country districts was insignificant. The result proves that the Uruguayan workers are not to be taken in by Communist slogans, as even the abstention of the Socialist Party from the elections did not help the Communists to any extent.

As explained by Dr. Emilio Frugoni, member of the Executive Committee of the Uruguayan Socialist Party and former Deputy, to La Vanguardia, the big Buenos Aires Socialist daily, the Uruguavan Socialists, although recovering fast from the effects of the Communist split immediately after the end of the World War, concluded that it would be a waste of effort to enter into the last campaign and decided to devote their energies for the time being to intensive educational and propaganda work.

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EUGENE V. DEBS

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THE MACHINISTS' UNION STORY

By LOUIS S. STANLEY,

Nine Hour Day Won in 190l; National Agreement Is Lost

installment at the point where the International Association of Machinists obtained an agreement from the National Metal Trades Asso ciation in May 18, 1900, providing that in the shops of the members of the latter the fifty-seven hour week should prevail after six months and the fiftyfour after one year, and that in cas of disagreement arbitration should be resorted to after local efforts at adjustment had failed. In accordance with this settlement the fifty-sever hour week was inaugurated on Novem ber 19, 1900 (the 18th having fallen or Sunday) and the fifty-four hour week was to go into effect on Monday, May 20, 1901. The success of the machin ists induced the other metal trade unions to organize to secure the same advantages. Conferences were held for the purpose of forming an alliance affiliation with the American Federation of Labor.

Having obtained the fifty-four hour week, or what amounted to the same thing, the nine-hour day, from the employers in the N. M. T. A., the International Association of Machinists now proposed to gain the same concession in the establishments of the independents to take effect at the same time as in the National Metals Trades shops. With this in view, the I. A. M. delegates secured the backing of the American Federation of Labor at the Louisville, Ky., convention in December, 1900. This meant financial as well as moral support, for the A. F. of L. was campaigning aggressively for the

Preparations for Fight

The nine-hour program was agited by the International Association of Machinists in its official press and at mass demonstrations called throughout the country. At the meeting of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. in February, 1901, President O'Connell of the Machinists, who was also third vice-president of the Federation, succeeded in having a resolution adopted whereby the I. A. M. was to receive financial assistance should it become necessary. At the same time Presider Gompers dispatched a communication to the unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. requesting them to create favorable public sentiment in their localities in behalf of the machinists' demands. In April Gompers and O'Connell toured New England together, speaking to enthusiastic audiences. The organizers and officers of the I. A. M. met with a ready response everywhere There was no doubt that the ninehour day slogan was popular with the rank and file.

Under the New York agreemen many differences had arisen between the I. A. M. and the N. M. T. A., so that the representatives of each side con-vened in New York city and on November 16, 1900, adopted a resolution unanimously reaffirming their reliance on local adjustment and arbitration as arranged for in the agreement made in May. Three days later the fifty-seven hour week went into effect. In some cases employers failed to comply and dropped their membership the N. M. T. ... In the majority of instances firms refused to pay a proportionate increase in wages to make up for the diminution in the number of hours. The 1900 settlement, it will be remembered, said nothing of wages, but the machinists always insisted that this was understood, otherwise wha was the sense in reducing the hours? The union, therefore, sought a peace-ful adjustment before May 20 should roll around and complicate matters fur-

About April 1, 1901, the local lodges of the I. A. M. in the United States were instructed to present agreements to all private firms not members of siasm and sacrifice that spread from the National Metal Trades Associa-tion calling for a reduction of hours, a metal trades and then to the labor twelve and one-half percent increase in wages and modifications in shop rules to take effect May 20, 1901, and On May 31, 1901, only \$52,752.23 were to all firms affiliated with the N. M. T. A. a request for twelve and one-half percent increase in wages to become effective the same day. These con-tracts were presented either by committees or sent through the mails with a request that a reply be forwarded by May 1. Thus the provision for local adjustment was adhered to. Interpretation of 1900 Pact

There was another side to the quar-rel that developed. There were disagreements as to the interpretation of the 1900 agreement which did not in volve wage increases as such. The question of piece and premium work, judging the competency of a worker, and discrimination against union men some points in dispute. President Q'Connell had requested that the Administrative Council of the N. M. T. A. appoint an arbitration commit tee to go over the disputed sections On January 23, 1901, this request was denied. Early in April O'Connell carned that the employers were meet ing in convention at Detroit that onth and immediately wrote, asking nce more that such a committee be appointed. On the sixteenth he was nformed by Henry F. Devens, tary of the Association, that his re uest had been granted by the con vention. On the twenty-second, O'Con nell wrote, stating that since the conention of the I. A. M. was going take place beginning June 3, that he was "of the opinion at this time that a conference would not be entirely satisfactory until after that date." He further wanted to know "whether your conference committee has been given

up and adjust the wage question with us to that effect with a reduction of the hours on May 20." Devens replied on the twenty-seventh that he was going to bring O'Connell's letter to the attention of President Reynolds of the N. M. T. A. No reply ever came.

To return to the other aspects of ou

story, the disposition of the agreement presented to the local firms. The Detroit convention of the N. M. T. A. also resolved that its members refer officers of the Association for adjudication. In this manner the N. M. T. A onvention agreed to violate the provision in the 1900 contract which recally first. Upon hearing of this latest development, President O'Connell communicated with the headquarters of the N. M. T. A., with the object of ascertaining whether 'the employer's Administrative Council was empowered to handle the wage question. He could obtain no categorical reply, but, desirous of living up to the spirit of the agreement, he, accompanied by International Vice-President Wilson, proceeded to New York and met the Council of the N. M. T. A. on May 11. There the representatives of the employers were finally pinned down to a definite answer. They were asked: "Is the Administrative Council authorized to handle the wage question for its members and decide it with us?"
And the reply, in writing, was: "We have no such authority." The employers stated that their members would the Southern Railroad System and Chibe notified to conform to the New York agreement. O'Connell and Wilson now low, that of the convention or that of Trades Council and struck together. the Council, which was presumably in-ferior to the former. Evidently the March 5, 1902, they held out, winning national officers had come to in the month following the Detroit in order to accommodate the unions sessions that they could not control who received less financial help from their members locally on the wage their national bodies, the machinists of the I. A. M. ordered its members in nanufacturing establishments to sus-

pend work on May 20. The Strike in Full Swing

Seventy-seven thousand men went on strike on the appointed day, alhough only fifty-eight thousand were special instructions to stay at work unless delegates from the local lodges along a railroad system had met and ulated a joint agreement which had been ratified by a three-fourths vote of the membership and presented at a reasonable time in advance of May 20. Even then, the sanction of the Inernational was necessary. In spite of the advice and the restrictions many railway machinists joined the strikers ranks.

The reply of the organized employ ers to the strike call was the abrogation of the New York agreement by the Administrative Council on May 28, on the ground that the strike had already made that compact "null and void," and the adoption of a Declaration of Prinicples the following day, which in effect established the open shop. On June 11 the Council's action was approved by a special meeting of the N. M. T. A. The International Association of Machinists looked upon this is a threat at the union's very existence and took up the challenge that light

Finances of the Strike

The full story strike for the nine-hour day cannot be told within the confines of this article. It was a marvelous display of enthumovement as a whole. The machinists were handicapped by lack of funds. in the treasury, whereas the four and six dollar strike benefits alone could eat up that sum in one week. emergency fund of one dollar per capita to be retained by the local lodge to the credit of the international had been grossly neglected. About two-

VICTIM OF IMPERIALISM IN VIRGIN ISLES ASKS AID TO PAY JUDGE'S FINE

Making a brave fight to maintain some semblance of liberty in the Virgin Isles, over which the United States exercises its hegemony, Rothschild Francis, a native editor, has often come into conflict with the U. S. authorities. The New Leader has received a letter from Francis saying that he has just been released from prison, but faces another term of 200 days un less he can pay a \$200 fine. Inasmuch as his local supporters have already paid out \$100 as a fine in posed on Mr. Francis, he finds it impossible to raise any more funds at home. He asks the aid of American sympathizers.

"I cannot on principle compro mise or ask the governor to com-mute my sentence," the isolated fighter against American imperial-ism writes. "Too great a principle is involved. And what is it? The right to criticize a judge as we do any other public servant."

E halted our story in the last power by your late convention to take thirds of the shops, largely the smalle ning of the strike and those who reweekly to the support of the others But probably the most encouraging financial help cames from the other trade unions. In June the executive assessment of one cent a week per capita for five weeks. This brought in \$28,712.02 by October 31, 1901, and smaller sums followed thereafter. Nuerous donations from national and local unions throughout the country

oured in and cheered the strikers. The struggle in general was marked by a lack of violence. Nevertheless men to smash their lines. In general these court orders were of the blanke variety. Milwaukee, Chicago, Cleveland, Cincinnati and Ansonia, Conn saw such writs. Probably the worst was at the latter place. There each of the four hundred machinists on strike at the Farrell Foundry Company's plant was held in \$20,000 to obey the order. The property of about 106 were

actually attached. The Fight in San Francisco In general the machinists did estab lish the nine-hour day with wage in creases not only for themselves but also for the other metal workers Where they failed in 1901 they accom plished their purpose quietly in the year or two following. Three battle fronts, however, witnessed particularly stubborn encounters: San Francisco cago. At the first place the metal trades unions, following the lead of did not know which decision to fol- the machinists, organized an Iron realize in all but the largest shops. Finally, question and had decided to risk no responsibility in the quarrel. On May of conditional arbitration contingent of conditional arbitration conting Civic Federation was responsible for

The strike on the Southern Railway lines lasted until April 14, 1902. On the Workers' Educational Associati that date by agreement with the company the men returned to work with in the union. Rallway machinists had assurances of no discrimination and of Labor, is mostly an evening school expressed a strong desire to join the the right (presumably through shop to train officials of trade unions and to adjust grievances. The following rank and file. The present number o summer a settlement was reached with the new general manager of the railroad which was to go into effect on September 1, 1902. An increase of 10 per cent, in wages was granted and provisions made for shop committees, regulation of apprentices and time and a half for overtime. The nine-hour day was not pressed, as not feasible for a railroad at that time

this move.

Chicago a Battle Ground

The city of Chicago saw the mo protracted battle. The local machinists' unions were bound by an agree ment to arbitrate but peaceful adjustment failed when the men insisted a 10 per cent. increase (at first 121/2) and the employers on 5 (61/4 befor the N. M. T. A. officials stepped in). The strike broke out on May 30, and soon the other metal trades joined Within six months almost all the shope had agreed to the strikers' terms, prac tically, the only exception being the powerful Allis-Chalmers Company. This concern fought with injunctions, thugs and scabs. The brutal murder of one striker marked the fight. With the firm a settlement was attained in June, 1902, which stated that all me were to be taken back, the scabs discharged, the fifty-five-hour week established and an 11 per cent. increase in wages granted. In August difficulties strike was resumed and the union made preparations to carry it out vigorously. A second agreement was were discharged, all union men reinstated and the nine-hour day inaugu-rated. The other metal trades made similar gains.

The International Association Machinists emerged intact from the 1901-2 campaign for the nine-hour day with wage increases. In general the union attained its objectives and esablished a reputation as a fighting organization. But what was just as sigagreement with the organized manu facturers. From that time on the I A. M. had to reckon with one of the most militant open shop association o employers in the country.

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Eight-Hour Day Promised To Guatemalan Workers; Japanese Labor Schools

Labor Doings Abroad

Possibly in an attempt to placate the several months ago were reported as aroused at high-handed repression of free speech and press by the authorities, the Government of that Central American republic has just announced that the Department of Labor is about to begin to enforce several national Committee of the International Fedlabor laws.

Decrees are to be issued establishing the eight-hour day and the forty-eight hour week, with compulsory rest on Sundays. Another law, enacted in April, 1925, providing that 75 percent Sundays. of the employes of practically all industrial and agricultural businesses of any size must be citizens of Guatemala, is also to be enforced. The official announcement said that it was believed that conditions now permitted the putting into effect of a number of laws

favoring the working people.

In view of the general attitude of Central American governments toward labor legislation and protection of the workers, the promises of the Guatemalan Government are being taken with a large chunk of salt in labo sircles in Washington and it is opined that only the building up of the Gautemalan Confederation of Labor into a powerful organization will make the proposed laws really effective

JAPANESE LABOR BEGINS SCHOOLING OF WORKERS

With the slow but sure growth of the organized labor movement in Japan has come the beginning of labor educational work, a description of which is given in a survey recently made by the World Association for Adult Education of the general edu-

cational system of the Island Empire From modest beginnings in 1921 and 1922 the number of labor union schools has risen to more than a score. Their aim is to produce a "proletarian cul-ture," and they have "a definite propagandist blas," as they desire to "offer equality of educational opportunity to the workers and to raise their cultural standing." Funds are inadequate, but there is great zeal. The courses have "met with an enthusiastic reception, the difficulty being to find sufficier nodation for the applicants.

The Labor School of Tokyo, run by under the direction of Bunji Suzuki president of the Japanese Federation committees) to meet the management to provide "social education" for the students is 53. \ Three hundred and seventeen have already passed through the school. Osaka has also a worker school, opened in 1922, also specially intended for trade unionists. Course may cover three or six months. Three have passed through the school. cial problems, economic history, law studied in these schools.

There are schools in Japan specially ntended to promote understanding be tween employers and employes, but there is no mention of any particular

HOW THE INTERNATIONAL HELPED BRITISH STRIKERS

raised through the medium of the Intenational Federation of Trade Unions to help the British workers in their struggle with the Tory Government and the British bosses since last May is shown by a report just issued nt of a new manager by Amsterdam Bureau of the Inter national

For the general strike fund the I. I T. U. raised 472,839 Dutch guilder (worth 40 cents apeice); it loaned 949,225 guilders to the British Trades Union Congress; it collected 928,643 arose again over the failure of the guilders for the miners and its sub-manager to dismiss eight scabs. The lected 424,896 guilders for the British

No account is given of the contributions sent directly to the British Trades Union Congress and to the British Miners' Union by unions in all parts of the world, many of which were doubtless inspired by the appeals issued by the International.

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INTERNATIONAL NAMES ITS EDUCATIONAL AIDES

The International Trade Union Committee for Youth and Educational eration of Trade Unions to advise the Executive in technical matters and also to examine conditions of cooperation with other youth and educational organizations, has been definitely organized.

Its members are J. W. Bowen, 43 Cromwell Road, South Kensington London, S. W. 7, General Secretary of the Post Office Workers' Union and member of the General Council of the British Trades Union Congress; Hans Hansen, Ostergade 31, Aarhus, Denmark, Secretary of the Social Demo-Amstel 224, Amsterdam, Secretary of the Netherland Federation of Labor; Walter Maschke, Inselstrasse 6, Berlin S. 14. Youth Secretary of the German General Federation of Labor; Josef Pratchek, Na Pershtynye tch 11, Prague 1, Secretary of the Czechoslovak Federation of Labor, and Pierre van Maldere, 8 Joseph Stevensstraat, Brussels, editor of Le Mouvement Syndical Belge. A French member is to be named later. In the meantime, M. van Maldere is acting as his sub-

TRADE UNION WOMEN CALL FOR WAR ON SWEAT SHOPS

Organized labor the world over is appealed to by the International Committee of Trade Union Women to wage a more active war upon home work in the future than in the past and to get the women doing such work lined up with the unions to which they should belong. It is pointed out that in many industries a great deal of work is still being done in the home under deplorable conditions and that sometimes even the wives and daughters of union men are engaged in such work, to the detriment of the organized workers in the trades concerned.

At a recent meeting of the Interna-tional Committee of Trade Univn Women (a section of the International Federation of Trade Unions) held in a plea to the Advisory Commission of the League of Nations for the Protection of Children and Young People urging that body to take steps toward effective protection of "illegitimate" children and toward improving the status of unmarried mothers.

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Helping the Good Work Along

PATRICK H. DONOHUE of New York, a veteran in the Socialist movement and as enthusiastic today for he was twenty years ago, makes a contribution of \$2.00 to our Sustaining Fund. He submits the following appeal for renewed efforts to increase the circulation of The New Leader. Here it is:

"Hitch Your Wagon to a Star" Declare your goal to be a circulation of 250,000 copies of The New Leader. Why shouldn't we have it? Why shouldn't we have the circulation of the biggest metropolitan newspaper?

We get plenty of applause whenever we hold meetings. If only applause were money! If only every handclap was a \$2 bill! If it was a subscription to The New Leader, we would very soon be on the road to our Goal.

And why shouldn't we reach the Goal? Is there anyone who knows why? Silence is the answer. A unanin.ous negative. Nobody

As a matter of fact, if the working people only knew their own when they see it, if they were only able to recognize the thing, the newspaper that was born because of their actual need, because of their continuous cry for justice nothing could or would stop them from giving The New Leader the means and the circulation of all the capitalist papers combined. That is as it should and could be if their eyes were open and they could see their own.

If they could only see the benefits they would derive on the way to the Goal, they would start on the run for it.

Years ago the word Socialism was anathema in the daily papers. When the Socialist vote began to climb that word became quite pop-ular. Nothing succeeds like success, and it can be achieved if we

go after it.

The labor unions will spend a lot of money to protect their organiza-tions from the disruptive activities of the satellites of the Communist party. Do they know that these disrupters have moved their daily to New York to better further

In what better and more effective way could money be spent for any working class purpose than by joining in the work and contributing funds to give The New Leader a circulation of 250,000 copies and pave the way for a successful daily to fight the battles of the working class every day in the week? Remember that you can shout louder and more effectively through the columns of The New Leader and reach more people than in any public square or mass

culation and we will radio your cause until the hills ring with the message of freedom and justice. "You made the world.

And shall you complain Who made the world, Shall you complain who are the

Of what the world may do? As from this hour you use your

power The world must follow you."

January, 1927, has been a banner month as far as subscriptions are con-cerned. Not alone were our receipts for subscriptions more than 50 percent in excess of receipts from the same source in January, 1926, but it exceeded also any other month in the number of renewals and new subscriptions received. It is a good beginning for our fourth year and it is sincerely hoped that with the assistance of our friends we will succeed in making the year 1927 a banner year. If the same ratio of subscription increase is maintained for the remaining months we can safely promise that before the end of the fourth year our goal of making be fully realized.

That our friends are realizing that the time has come when special support must be given to the campaign

Make your reservations today -for the-New Leader anniversary dinner

of gaining new readers is best evi-denced by the numerous letters of en-couragement and pledges of future support which have reached our office They come from all parts of the country, from individuals as well as from party branches. Here is one from the State of Texas:

"Sickness and lack of funds kept me from joining those who with their own renewals added two new subscribers to your list. I am making up for my delay by sending you \$10 for my own renewal and five new subscriptions, each for one year. It is now two years since I first saw a copy of The New Leader and I haven't missed one since. Each issue seems to me to be better and more instruc-tive. I can hardly wait till the paper reaches me. Removed from the centers of labor activities, I would be lost without The New Leader. I consider it very disheartening that your appeal for help does not bring forth the response which your noble service deserves. Will send my contribution next month. In the meantime keep on hammering home to your readers to get new subscribers so that you can double your circulation before the end of the year."

A comrade from Worcester, Mass. evidently inspired by the good work which Comrade Alfred Baker Lewis is doing in sending The New Leader to prospective sympathizers, paid us a visit last Saturday and arranged to send The New Leader for three months each to a number of active members of the Central Labor Union of Worcester. Comrade Lewis himself this week added ten additional names t

This is the last week that we can remind you through the columns of The New Leader to make reservations for our Anniversary Dinner. It looks as if it is going to be a huge success. The event promises to be a great social and intellectual treat and every reader in and around New York should be Make your reservations now

The Community Church

At the Community Church, Park avenue and Thirty-fourth street, Sunday at 11 a. m., John Herman Randall will preach on "The Ideal of World Unity." At 5.15, at the vesper service, Unity." At 5.15, at the vesper service, he will discuss Schleiermacher's" Mo-nologen." In the Community Forum, at 8 p. m., Dr. Scott Nearing will speak on "What's Ahead in the Carib-

The program for Sunday evenings in February is as follows: Feb. 6, Dr. Scott Nearing on "What's Ahead in the Caribbean?" Feb. 13, William Pickens on "Abraham Lincoln: Man and Statesman"; Feb. 20, Louis Fischer on "The Dying Europe," and Feb. 27, Dr. H. W. L. Dana on "The New York Theatre Today: Plays, Good and Bad." The forum is open to the public; there is no admission fee, and each lecture is followed by a question and discussion

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Amusements



Pirandello Comedy to Be

Done by Theatre Guild

The Theatre Guild sent out an announcement early this week that they intend giving a matinee presentation of the Pirandello play, "Right You Are If You Think You Are," which has been placed in rehearsal under the di-

rection of Philip Moeller. The Theatre Guild has had the rights to this comedy for some years, but has deferred production until it could be done properly. It will be the sixth of the Guild's productions of the season, but will not be a subscription bill. The last of these will be produced in the spring.

Pirandello play has already been published in book form and is widely known. It is a subtle comedy of ratiocination, if the word means any-It is entirely cerebral and In John Willard's new mystery play, doesn't have any emotional tinge what-But it is undeniably clever, proving the old point that it takes a tre Monday night nan to tell a madman, and after the style of Andreyev it attempts to See "Saturday's Children." ve that madness is only a matter This may be heavy fare for Broadway, but it should go at the Guild Theatre. The production of this comedy is in keeping with the Guild program of bringing out worthy but mercial drama. will be held in the Booth Theatre to

Richard Herndon's Production. "Sinner," at the Klaw Monday

Richard Herndon, by arrangement with W. Herbert Adams, will present
Thompson Buchanan's comedy of
modern society, "Sinner," at the Klaw Theatre Monday night. Allan Dinehart and Claiborne Foster will play intensive work. Those who are theprincipal roles.

atregoers and would enjoy a play of Other members of the company inthe better sort will naturally support clude Merle Naddern, Hugh Huntley, Richard Temple, Raymond Walburn, Vera Allen, Dan Kelly, Geoffrey Hargood and William Stone. Mr. Dinehart directed the production

Arthur Caesear's "Off Key" At the Belmont Tuesday

Robert V. Newman will bring his first production, "Off Key," a new play by Arthur Caesar, to the Bel-Theatre, opening next Tuesday The cast is headed by Florence Eldridge, Katherine Revner, McKay Morris and Lucile Watson. The play tain the exclusive Yiddish rights to was staged by Rollo Lloyd. "Broadway." the successful comedy

Mr. Caesar is also represented this week by his historical satire in one act called "Napoleon's Barber," which becomes a part of the new Grand Guignol bill at the Grove Street The-

"No, No, Nanette" Coming To Bronx Opera Monday

H. H. Frazee, producer of "No, No Nanette," is sending his company to the Bronx Opera House, beginning by Mark Swan, music by Charles Ro-Monday night, for a week's stay. The soft and lyrics by Leo Robin, will be book of this musical show is by Frank presented at Chanin's Royale Theatre Mandel and Otto Harbach. The lyrics next Monday night by John Henry are by Otto Harbach and Irving Mears. The cast will be headed by Queenie Smith and Charles Purcell.

The cast is headed by Mary Spoor and Johnny Fields and includes Ro-The cast is headed by Mary Spoor land Woodruff, Barbara Barbour, Eva day night in "The Adventurous Age,

omer.

"The Little Spitfire," recently at the 46th Street Theatre on Monday.

Joe Byron Totten and Harry B. Joe Byron Totten and Harry B. "Cradle Song" will be given at three Herts have placed in rehearsal "Now," performances, Tuesday and Friday by Margaret McDonald, Marian Stokes, nights and Saturday matinee, at the Joyce Booth, Leward Meeker and Mil- 14th Street Theatre next week. dred Lillard have prominent parts. plays scheduled include "John Gabriel

Earlier in the month Totten & Herts Borkman," Monday night: "Twelfth had planned to produce "The House of Night," Wednesday matinee; "Master Bondage," dramatized from the novel Builder," Wednesday and Saturday of that name, but have given it up. night; "La Locandiera," Thursday night. hearsal "The Hawk and the Dove," a mystery melodrama by W. D. Hepon-stall and Ralph Cullinan.

The performance of Alice Brady in Hartley Manners, includes Fred Eri "Lady Alone," at the Forrest Theatre, George Howell, Charles Meredith, Myra for Thursday evening, February 24, has been taken over by the Palestine Charles Ritchie and Jayce Booth. The Lighthouse. play opens in Louisville, February 10.

TOM WISE



Plays the role of P. T. Barnu the Jenny Lind operetta, "The Nightingale," now in its second month at now in its second month at Jolson's Theaire

HELEN BAXTER

opening at the National Thea-

Says Women's Committee

The next theatre party of the Wo

men's Committee of the Rand School

see "Saturday's Children," Wednesday

evening. Feb. 16. "Saturday's Chil-

is by Maxwell Anderson

critics have reviewed it very favor-

The Women's Committee has cor

ships to enable trade unionists to de

Maurice Schwartz May Do

now playing at the Broadhurst The-

by Lee Tracy. If the deal is consum

mated the Yiddish version of "Broad-

Art Theatre until the season of 1928.

"Judy" Mark Swan's New

Broadway Briefs

The company engaged to appear with

Laurette Taylor in her new comedy,

"The Comedienne," a comedy by J.

Charles Ritchie and Joyce Booth.

which is to be presented shortly

outh," for a spring tryout.

Williams in the cast.

"Gossip," the new George Macfar-

ane production, will have Anne Shoe-

maker, Kathryn Givney and Virginia

Rehearsals started yesterday of

100th performan

and then goes to Chicago.

Wednesday night.

way" will not be seen at the Yiddish

Musical Show at Royal

Fifteenth street.

DRAMA

Morris Gest to Present Noted Chinese Actor Here

> Morris Gest is going to present the famous Chinese actor, Mei Ling Fang, who plays only female roles, in this ountry next season. Mei Ling Fang said to earn about \$500,000 a year No Chinese actress can compare with nim. He is thirty years old, rather delicate looking, his complexion is usually fair and clear, his voice low and soft and his hands extraordinarily mall and graceful.

He comes from a family of actors who in China are still classed as out-Though he has become fabuously rich his main extravagance is buying old scrips of Chinese classic ramas, which he adapts for his own

Mrs. Pat Campbell Returns To Broadway Next Monday

Mrs. Pat Campbell returns to New York, after an absence of twelve years, in a new play, "The Adventurous Age," a farcial comedy by Frederick Witney opening at the Mansfield Theatre. Mrs. Campbell last appeared before American audiences in Shaw's "Pygmalion," in which she created the role of Liza.

Her supporting cast will include David Clyde, a Scotch player new to this city; J. F. Wilson, Joan Reis, Ter-rence Neill, Cecil Dixon, Henry Vin-cent and Hallowel Hobbs. The play is being staged by Mrs. Campbell.

"The. Strawberry Blonde" Opens at the Bijou Monday

"The Strawberry Blonde," described the Women's Committee and the Rand as a comedy, by Martin Brown, will School and select the date of Wednesopen at the Bijou Theatre on Monday day night, Feb. 16, and be part of one evening. The play has been playing large family which will occupy the on tour and was recently seen at the Booth Theatre. Tickets may be seured from the Rand School, 7 East

Bronx Opera House.

The cast is headed by George An derson and includes Helen Joy, Julie Chaliapin to Appear in Ring, Maida Reade, Mary Frye, "The Barber of S Frances Victory, Bert Chapman, Wil "Broadway" in Yiddish Gray. The play was staged by George and the settings were de signed by Livingston Platt.

MARY SPOOR



John Willard's Latest Thriller Opens Monday at the National

The Lorton Productions will present ohn Willard's newest mystery play, Fog," at the National Theatre next Monday night. Mr. Willard is known will start shortly. for his "Cat and the Canary," which ran on Broadway for a year or so.

The chief roles will be played by Helen Baxter, Robert Keith, Charle Dow Clark, Ben McHugh, Alex. Clark, Jr., Hugh O'Connell, Ben Hendricks, Edward Colebrook and William Jessup,

comedy, "The Soft Hard-Boiled-Girl." written by Harold Atteridge. Alfred Goodman, general musical director for the Messrs. Shubert, composed the

Peter Glenny, author of "New York the destiny of the new Chinese Revue, 'Ching-a-Ling," by Lao Tzu Chung, Silvernail. "The Squall." at 48th Street Theatre.

Edgar Selwyn is preparing the Anita. Playhouse Loos-John Emerson dramatization of Miss Loos's serial, "Why Girls Go

"The Biter Bitten," a Restoration comedy by Dorrance Davis, will go Brahms; aria, "Der Freyschutz, into rehearsal Monday under the di- Weber; "Military March," Schubert rection of A. E. and R. R. Riskin.

Mary Kirkpatrick will soon produc play by Hatcher Hughes, author of "Hell-Bent fer Heaven."

What Anne Brought Home," a new "In Abraham's Bosom" will move Hall Monday evening under the austomedy by Larry E. Johnson, which out of the Provincetown Theatre Mon-pices of the Symphony Society of New Earl Carroll will present shortly on day and into some uptown house not York. Henry Verbrugghen will con yet agreed upon, but probably the Gar- duct the following program: Overtur revue, "Gay Parce of 1927," is to be the first full-length play by Djuna featured next season in a new musical Barnes. It is now being cast.

The decided in Aulis," Gluck: Symptonia in Aulis, "Gluck: Symptonia in Aulis," Gluck: Gluck: Gluck: Gluck: Gluck rick. In its place the Provincetown to "Iphigenia in Aulis," Gluck; Sym-Alice Boulden, of the Winter Garden Players will present "Ann Portuguese," phony in D minor, Cesar Franck

ALLAN DINEHART



Leading man in Thomas Buchanan's modern comedy, "Sinner," opening next Monday at the Klaw Theatre

"Granite" to Be Presented Here by Laboratory Theatre

"Granite," a new play by Clemenc Dane, which was produced in London last summer, will be done here for the first time by the American Laboratory Theatre on Friday, February 11 The company will include Arthur Sir-com, Frances Wilson, Herbert V. Gellendre. Bdanche Tancock and George Macready. Richard Boleslavsky has staged the production.

Because of dress rehearsals, no per mances will be given next week until Friday night, at the American Labbeing played this Friday and Saturday nights.

:-: MUSIC :-:

"The Barber of Seville"

Returning from a coast-to-coast tour "The Barber of Seville," Chaliapin and a company of assisting artists will give three performances of Rossini's popular opera at Mecca Auditorium next Wednesday, Thursday and Friday nights The whole cast has been selected by Mr. Chaliapin, and the production has been staged under his direction. The complete cast fol-

Don Basilio, Feodor Challapin; Rosina, Elvira de Hidalgo; Figaro, Giorgio Durando; Count Almaviva, Joseph Bobrovich; Dr. Bartolo, Giuseppe Le Puma; Bertha, Anna Lissetzkaya. onductor, Eugene Plotnikoff. Mme. Hidalgo has sung the role

of Rosina more than 500 times in the theatres of France, England, Russia, Italy, Spain, South America and the United States. Like Challapan, she is Like Chaliapan, she is a member of the Metropolitan Opera

Intimate Opera Group to Do Gluck's "Orpheus"

Macklin Marrow, music director, and Helen Freeman, dramatic director Vincent, Eulalie Young, Viola Leach, will come to the Mansfield Theatre inJack Parsons, Helen Case and Irene
stead. "I Told You So," Sam Bernard's stellar vehicle, will move to Chanin's stellar vehicle, will move to Chanin's Monday

Ingenue in "No, No, Nanette," which is presenting their first production, Mozart's comic opera, "La Finta Giardiniera," at the Mayfair Theatre, are dell Hart, tenor, and Fraser Gange, preparing to present Gluck's "Orpheus" at their second offering of intimate opera to New York music lovers.

Richard Hale, the Nardo of "La Finta," will sing the title role of "Orpheus," as he did in the production given it last season at the Pronvicetown Theatre. The other singers are now being engaged and rehearsals

With the Orchestras

NEW YORK SYMPHONY

The New York Symphony Orchestra will resume its series of Sunday afteroon concerts in Mecca Auditorium this Sunday aftern

Otto Klemperer has arranged a Wagner-Tschaikowsky program, including the overture to "Die Meistersinger,"
"Siegfried Idyl" and the Pathetique Symphony. The program for next Thursday after.

noon in Carnegie Hall will include Exchange," announces a new play, a new work by Hindemith, "Kanzert-called "The Lavender Chalice." It musik fur Blas Orchester," Beethoven's called "The Lavender Chalice." It musik fur Blas Orchester," Beethoven's will be staged in the spring by Clarke Symphony No. 7 in A and Handel's Concerto Grosso No. 4 in A minor. Klemperer will play the Cembalo part "Stigma," a play by Dorothy Man- of this composition

At the Young People's Concert in open in February at the Cherry Lane Carnegie Hall next Saturday afternoon, February 12, Elizabeth Rethberg will be the soloist. The program follows: Overture, "Academic Festival," Military March," Schubert, "Siegfried Idyl," Wagner, Beecher; songs, "Morgen" and "Cecile," Strauss

MINNEAPOLIS SYMPHONY

The Minneapolis Symphony Or hestra will give a concert in Carnegie Merry

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MECCA AUDITORIUM, Sun. Aft., Feb. 6 WAGNER, Overture "Die Melatersinger" and Siegfried Idyl; TSCHAIKOWSKY, Symphony No. 6 (Pathetique). Tickets at Steinway Hall, 113 W. 57th St., Room 1001. Geo. Engles, Mgr. (Steinway Piano)

IVIININE A FULID ORGHESTRA Auspices Symphony Society of New York Tickets now at Box Office. GEO. ENGLES, Mgr.

Můsic Notes

A new work by Francesco Malipiero, "Princess Ulalia," will be a feature of the second concert of the Oratorio Soelety at Carnegie Hall Saturday evening, February 19, under the direction of Albert Stoessel. The New York Symphony Orchestra will participate and the soloists will be Amy Evans, soprano; Mina Hager, contralto; Wen-

Percy Grainger, pianist, will give his ly local recital of the season at Carnegie Hall next Wednesday evening

Marie Edelle, sonrano, will make her lebut in Aeolian Hall Wednesday evening.

give a recital at Aeolian Hall next Sat-

cital at Town Hall next Thursday evening.

Ernesto Berumen will give a prohis piano recital at Aeolian Hall on he is only interested in protecting the pres Sunday evening, February 20.

second recital in Town Hall, February 17th. Nobu Suzuki, Japanese contralto, is

Beatrice Pinkham, pianiste, will give

scheduled to make her debut appearance in Town Hall, February 19th.

JUNE WALKER



Pranks," Strauss; Les Escales, Ibert. Prefer Blondes" at the Times Square for me to butt in."

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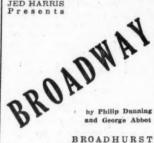
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D. Eve. Feb. 7.

JOHN GABRIEL BORKMAN

S. Eve. Feb. 8.

LEVE. Feb. 9.

MASTER BUILDER

WEEK OF FEBRUARY 14th

MOIL EVE. Feb. 14.

MOIL EVE. Feb. 15.

LEVE. Feb. 18.

MOIL EVE. Feb. 14.

MOIL EVE. Feb. 14.

MOIL EVE. Feb. 14.

MOIL EVE. Feb. 15.

LEVE. Feb. 16.

MASTER BUILDER

THUR. EVE. Feb. 16.

MASTER BUILDER

THUR. EVE. Feb. 17.

LEVE. Feb. 18.

MASTER BUILDER

FEVE. Feb. 18.

MASTER BUILDER

STURE EVE. Feb. 18.

MEEK OF FEBRUARY 14th

MOIL EVE. Feb. 18.

MOIL EVE. Feb. 18.

MOIL EVE. Feb. 18.

MASTER BUILDER

MOIL EVE. Feb. 18.

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IOLANTHE

DUTCH GOVERNMENT FEARS MUSSOLINI

Efforts by the Amsterdam office of the International Transport Workers Federation to induce the Dutch Gov-Irene Scharrer, English planist, will ernment to do something toward protecting its interests in Italy, following the looting of its Rome branch by Fasdeclaration by the Dutch Foreign Min- 1924, to 497,471. rights of Dutchmen living abroad when servatives.

Replying to an unterpellation by P. Moltmaker, president of the Dutch since 1924. If we had had a properly Railwaymen's Union and a member functioning system of proportional repof the Dutch Senate, inquiring if the resentation we should have held our Foreign Minister knew that the prop-Foreign Minister knew that the prop-erty of an organization established in twists in our election laws the Venstre Holland and with a management com- (Liberal Agrarians) got four district mittee made up solely of Hollanders had been destroyed and what he intended to do about it, Dr. Van Karnebeek said on Nov. 24:

"The gover ment is aware of what has happened to the Sub-Secretariat of the I. T. F. in Rome in so far as noin the press. It does not appear that reasons why an injuiry should be undertaken." Following this statement, Het Volk,

the central organ of the Dutch Socialists, printed a big cartoon showing a very scared-looking Van Karnebeek peeking around a corner at a partly flery eyes and a hideous mouth were

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Week of February 14 "THE LITTLE SPITFIRE"

DANISH SOCIALISTS **INCREASED THEIR VOTE**

Details of the general election held in Denmark on Dec. 2 show that, although the Socialists lost two seats in the Folkething, their Deputies being reduced from 55 to 53, they increased Erminia Ligetti will give a song re- cisit on Oct. 31, have resulted in a their popular vote from 46,949 in April, ister which is being interpreted by the dore Stauning, the Socialist Premier, Dutch labor press to mean that either Cabinet to King Christian shortly after he is arraid of Dictator Mussolini or the results were announced, said to the

"We Social Democrats have made a they are capitalists, or at least con-servatives.

good showing in the face of extraor-dinarily unfavorable circumstances. We have gained about 27,000 votes mandates that really don't belong to them. On the other hand, we Social

Democrats had to lose two mandates."
The Venstre and Conservative Party also made gains in their popular vote while the Radicals, the group that had enabled the Socialists to control the ices about the matter have appeared government since April, 1924, and then refused its support for a proposal to in-Dutch interests have been prejudiced crease the unemployment benefits and and the Dutch Government perceives no put through a small capital levy, not only lost four deputies, dropping from 20 to 16, but saw its popular vote decline from 166,476 to 150,916. The Com-munists became still more insignificant in Danish political life by falling from 6,219 to 5,612.

The Temple Emanu El Choir, Laemitting smoke and fames, and saying program of sacred and Biblical music to himself: "I guess this is no place at Town Hall Saturday evening, February 19.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY AT WORK

National

Tour of Miss Jessie Stephen The tour of Miss Jessie Stepher brilliant English woman speaker, and member of the English Labor Party, will begin at Buffalo March 1. She speak in Cleveland March 2, Toledo March 3 and Detroit March 4 Other dates are being made up. We expect party members at all points meetings are arranged to use best endeavors to get large crowds. The speaker is capable of handling the situation and her tour will be the most fruitful for the Socialist movement.

Texas

State Organization Formed On Jan. 16, as previously arranged the Socialists of Dallas met in the La-Temple and proceeded to reorgan ize the Socialists of Texas. M. A. Smith, old state secretary, resigned on account of ill health. They elected David Curran, 220 West Oakwald street, Dallas, as organizer, and G. M. Taylor, 2442 Catherine street, Dallas, as State secretary-treasurer.

The following executive committee was elected: D. W. King, 321 Pecan street, Dallas; A. F. Von Blon, Waco; L. L. Rhodes, Grand Saline; J. J. Barner, Terrel; C. J. Anderson, Dallas; C. L. Brecken, 122 Yarmouth street, Dallas: J. R. Barrett, 2620 Dawson street, Dallas; C. L. Renshaw, 2406 Cathering street. Dallas.

was the sense of the meeting that as fast as the State is organized an executive committeeman be placed in each congressional district.

Montana

James D. Graham, of Livingsto informs national headquarters that the comrades are planning to organize everything west of the Mississippi River. We hope the readers of the Appeal and The Leader will all get busy and make this hope come true. If work counts then Comrades Graham, Herman and the other live wires will put it over, but they must have the support of every party member.

Pennsylvania

Lincoln Celebration

The South Philadelphia Branch will convert its meeting on Thursday, Feb. 10, 8:15 p. m., at 604 McKean street, into a Lincoln's Birthday celebration. Several Lincoln poems will be rendered and Comrade Thompson will deliver an address on "Lincoln and Lamor." Admission to the meeting will be free and all readers of The New Leader are invited to attend and bring their friends.

Study Class

The third session of the study class in the Cardinal Principles of Socialism will be held on Monday, Feb. 7, 8:15 p. m., in room 5, third floor, Labor Institute, 808 Locust street. The subject to be presented by the class planned a future meeting when me leader is "Surplus Value." The outline of the subject will be followed by questions and discussion. The class is free and all who are interested to acquire a thorough knowledge of the fundamentals of Socialism are wel-

Theatre Benefit

The West and North Philadelphia Branches will hold a theatre benefit Theatre. The play will be a stage adaptation of Dickens' "Pickwick. Tickets may be secured from Nellie Lithgow, 2738 North Reese street: E. H. Wannemacher, Jr., 608 43rd street, and from the office of Local Philadelphia, Socialist Party, room 3, 808 Lo-cust street. The Local office is open from 3 to 6 p. m. week days and on Saturdays from noon until five. Reservations may also be made by mail

Bronx

A Big Success

The event of events took place last Sunday afternoon and evening, and made merry from afternoon until midfine one. James Phillins, Miss Edna Furst-Hoffman, Miss Genevieve Kauf, Misses Minna and Pearl Donne and Miss Leonora Virtel all rendered a remarkable artistic program that was highly appreciated. In fact, the program was a fine compliment to the arrangements committee for their excellent selections. There is every assurance that it will serve as an adver-tisement for all future affairs. Thanks are particularly due to J. George Friedman for the conduct and char-acter of this year's affair. The prize Maynard Y. P. S. L., Feb. 15 and 22: an Essex car-was obtained by one of our Bronx comrades.

ings were held last week in two sec-lings were held last week in two sec-tions of the Bronx. These meetings 26; Newburyport, Feb. 21; Haverbill were addressed by Judge Jacob Workmens' Circle, Feb. 27. Panken, Jessie Stephen, Norman Jose Kelly had excellent meetings on our movement. Forward these names Thomas and August Claessens. Although the list of names and addresses | Boston.

receipt of the enrolled voters' lists of Outsiders are invited to attend necessitated by work for the ball are at an end every Bronx member will be called upon to increase our membership, strengthen our branches, organizing new ones and engage in a umber of fruitful activities.

Central Branch

Beginning next Monday evening, Jessie Stephen, of the British Independent Labor Party, will deliver a series of lectures on the work and progress of the British labor and Socialist movement. These lectures' will be given every Monday evening. Dates and subjects are as follows:

February 7, "Nine Days That Shook Britain"; February 14, "Epic Struggle of the British Miners"; February 21, "Labor's Bid For Power In Britain." Tickets for the three lectures are

Individual admission Not only every member of the Central Branch should attend but also bring these lectures to the attention of friends and sympathizers.

The Friday night Forum (known a the Tremont Forum) is conducting its regular lectures. There was a good attendance last Friday. Arthur Garfield Hays told of his experiences in Russia. The lecture Friday evening, February 4, is on the "Present Situation In Mexico," and the speaker is G. H. Harold, a man of considerable knowledge and experience in Mexican affairs.

BROOKLYN

2 A. D.

An enrolled Socialist voters' meeting vill be held Friday evening, February 4, at headquarters, 420 Hinsdale street Letters have been sent to several hun dred sympathizers and Socialists Speakers are William M. Feigenhaun nd August Claessens. This branch is continuing its record of obtaining new members and if the present progress can be kept up it's only a question of a few months when the 2nd A. D. will be the banner branch in Browns

4-14 A. D.

The branch is concluding its series of lectures with Esther Friedman and is now engaged in planning some larger indertaking, particularly a reunion and banquet. Date and details will be announced shortly.

6th A. D.

Jessie Stephen of Great Britain will begin a series of four lectures on the "Sex Question" from the point of view of Socialist philosophy, and the ecoomic and social relations of men in our modern civilization every Friday evening. Williamsburg members and sympathizers should take advantage of this treat and obtain a The lectures begin large audience. February 4 and continue for three

17-18 A. D.

The branch had its first meeting in ver a year. A small group atte the reorganization meeting last Monday under the direction of Assistan Organizer Samuel Kantor and immediately got down to business. It mrades will be present and for an Socialist voters' meeting. Branch officers will be elected at the next meeting to be held within two weeks.

The two Forums held in the Brownstille and East New York Section the auspices of the 22nd and 23rd A. D. Branches report continued progress.

Queens

Jamaica Forum Lecture.

tary of Local New York, will address the Jamaica Lecture Forum in Odd Fellows Hall, 160th street and 90th avenue. Jamaica, on Sunday evening. February 20, on "Can Wealth Be Distributed Fairly?" This will be the third of the series of lectures being run by Branch Jamaica and Workmen's Circle 221. Considerable interest has been aroused among the Jamaica labor folk by these lectures and the pros-pects for a full house to hear Secretary Claessens are good. Every lecture is followed by questions and general dis-

Branch Jamaica will hold a business it now becomes part of history. That is, history in terms of our Bronx orBeaufort (97th) avenue, Jamaica, south ganization. In every respect the af-fair was our most successful under-bers are urged to come and get their fair was our most successful under-taking. A great turnout of members, former members and sympathizers lecture. Sympathizers and readers of the New Leader are invited to co The concert was an unusually around and see if they would like to join the organization.

New England

Esther Friedman's Dates

All of Esther Friedman's dates are Lowell Workmens' Circle, Feb. 16: four Bronx comrades.

Enrolled Voters' Meetings

Two excelled Socialist voters' meetand 25; Worcester Central Labor sistance: Get the names and

though the or hames and addresses. Boston.

The Speakers' Training Class in thizers responded. Nine applications

Boston will have a talk on "Feminism" Temple, 243 East Eighty-fourth street.

Attention of German workers should score or more are to be heard from ism" Feb. 13. The class meets every be called to the German Socialist Monday, Feb. 7, 8:30 p. m.—Jessie

last October, which will arrive about Comrades Renaud in Vermont, February 15, an intensive membership Hazen S. Taylor in Maine, and Ed-

drive will be made in various parts ward A. Livermore in Rhode Island, of the Bronx. Now that the activities are doing good work for the Socialist papers in their respective states. But New Hampshire still lags behind.

Connecticut

The State Executive Committee m Headquarters. Machinists' Temple street, New Haven, Sunday, Jan. 30.

The State Committee has had an unemployment insurance bill introion). The bill is about the same as in the Massachusetts Legislature.

The Commonwealth Committee has planned a banquet to be held at the headquarters of the Workmens' Circle on Oak street, Saturday evening, Feb. It is expected that George Goebel of New Jersey will speak.

The Socialists of Bridgeport held heir first of a series of meetings planned for the rest of the winter on two Sunday nights a month. Jessie Stephen, of the British Labor Party, was the speaker. Her subject was "Ramsay MacDonald: His Life and Work." She told of MacDonald's fight against the war in England (the World War), his defeat, and his comeack after the war.

The meeting was presided over by Peter Brewster, president of the Central Labor Union. Jasper McLevy spoke a few minutes in behalf of the Socialist press. The meeting was very

New York State

State Executive Committee to Meet The State Executive Committee will eet Sunday morning at 10 o'clock in Yorkville Branch headquarters, 241 East 84th street, New York. A conference of the committee with party Greater New York and vicinity will be held at the same place at 2 p. m. The prospects of the Socialist Party in the light of criticisms of former members will be especially considered. Morris Hillquit, Norman Thomas, Judge Panken and many others are expected to participate.

New York City

Paris Commune Celebration

The Paris Commune commemoration ball will take place Friday evening, March 18, at the Central Opera House under the joint auspices of the Socialist Party, Local New York City, Rand School and The New Leader. Every effort will be made to make this affair an outstanding success, and the Socialists of Greater New York, their friends and sympathizers are expected to turn out in large numbers. Branches and sympathetic organizations should not arrange any affair for that evening.

MANHATTAN

East Side Forums The East Side Forums at the For vard Hall and the East Side Socialist Center are reporting crowded houses every Sunday morning and evening. A serious effort will be made to hold enrolled voters' meetings in the territory of the 1st-2d A. D., and particularly in the territory of the 4th A. D. strenous effort will be made to organ- litical States. ize a branch and to strengthen existing Jewish branch in that terri-

plans for the purchase or lease of a ing with the league officials. building in its territory.

A Forum will be established at the shortly be announced.

Branch Organized eight menths, held a reorganization nal meeting last week and elected the fol- headed by Henry Sapkowitz. lowing officers: Organizer, A. Regaldi; financial secretary, Pierre Di Nio; recording secretary. Dr. Simon Berlin. tee are Di Nio and Regaldi. A small but enthusiastic gathering was held and our comrades are anxious to begin work on the sympathizers and un-A number of public meetings are now being planned to assist in that work.

German Branch The German Branch has been holding a number of meetings with promi-They are particularly anxious to take advantage of the great numbers of young Germans who came to this country since the war and make contacts with them. The members are confident that with a little assistance they could soon get back to their for-mer strength. They call upon all other branches to render the following as-

weekly, "Volks-Stimme," which is published at 107 North Sixth street, Phila delphia. Pa. Subscription rate, \$2. Sample copies will gladly be sent upon request.

Yorkville

The Yorkville Branch, 14th-15th-16th A. D., suffered a serious loss last week in the death of Comrade Stephen Ber-liner. Comrade Berliner died shortly after an operation. He was sick for some time and was suffering from tuma of the brain. He was a young man, thirty-two years of age, an en-thusiastic Socialist and for several years a very active member of his branch, holding the office of financial secretary and membership on various committees. He was a photo-engraver and an active member of his unior duced in the Legislature (now in ses- His funeral took place on Sunday, and a delegation of branch members and the one introduced by the Socialists friends were present to pay respect to his memory.

Yipseldom

A New Circle

The city office announces an addi-tion to the league. This new group is Circle 3, Boro Park, meeting at the and 14th avenue, Brooklyn. group was formerly a chapter of the Junior League, and due to fine work done they are now in a position to be accepted as seniors. The director is Henry Krichkow, a party member in that section of the city. The city office takes this opportunity in wel-coming the circle into the league.

Circle 2 Circle 2, Brooklyn, after a long laps of inactivity has taken up the work of organization. Last Sunday about fifty comrades were present and the circle began anew. Officers are Miss Alice Cohen, organizer; Jack Drachler, educational director; Rose Kronish, financial secretary; Ethel Rifkin, re-cording secretary, and Miss Gussar, athletic and social director.

New Territory

The city office announces that there are three new groups in the process of formation. Efforts are being made to organize circles in Kings Highway, Coney Island, East Side and Williams burg. Yipsels and party members can help by furnishing the city office with the names and addresses of young people in those sections, who may be terested. Send all names to Ben Good man, 7 East 15th street

Circle 9, Midgets

Circle 9, Midget Jrs., closed their nembership quota of 25 by taking in another Jerseyite and one Pennsyl-Members have been visiting unior and senior meetings to gather information as to how to take care of their own circle. They meet Thursday evenings at 1336 . Lincoln place

Circle 1, Bronx

On Sunday, February 6, at 3 p.m., homas Rogers, former teacher in the Labor College of Glasgow, Scotland, will deliver the first of a series of lec-tures on Political Economy and Ancient History. These lectures will be held under the auspices of Circle 1. Bronx, 1167 Boston road. Yipsels and their friends are welcome. The followng is the course:

Political Economy .- (1) Commodities (2) Transformation of Money and Capitol, (3) Production of Surplus Value, (4) Wages, (5) Accumulation of Capital, (6) Drift of Capital.

Ancient History .- Ancient Society (1) Savagery to Barbarism, (2) Bar-barism to Civilization, (3) Rise of Po-

the lectures. All financial secretaries in the junior The 6th-8th-12th A. D. Forum at and senior league are asked to make Hennington Hall every Sunday morn-arrangements with the city office for ing, with Judge Jacob Panken as auditing the membership of the circles. speaker and director, also reports a lt will be necessary for the secretary steadily increasing attendance. This to have the books up to date when branch will also undertake an exten-sive drive for membership, enrolled is a preliminary notice. Mail will be laving sent all secretaries to ar

Circle 13 At the last meeting of Circle 13, Jan-Harlem Socialist Educational Center uary 30, it was decided to hold its secon Friday nights, beginning Feb. 18. ond annual dance on Saturday, April The list of speakers and topics will 30, at the Brownsville Labor Lyceum With it will go the printing of a jour The Upper West Side Branch, which building fund and for the Yipsel Nahas not functioned for some seven or tional Office Drive. A dance and jour-nal committee were elected, both

Circle 13, Juniors

Circle 18 took in three new members last week, making now a total membership of 17. A very fine program had been arranged for the senior and junior meeting held last week.

Entertainment

On February 12 (Lincoln's Birthday), the Junior Yipsels of Brooklyn will hold a big rally and entertainment in Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman street, Brooklyn.

The affair will commence at 2:30 p.m. and the admission will be 15 cents. nent speakers during the last arm weeks. Its membership, however, is stationary, and the active members are sketches, violin solos, plano solos, dancing and many other entertaining and many other entertaining nished by the Memphis Boys Orchestra. All contrades are urged to attend

LECTURE CALENDAR

MANHATTAN

Sunday, Feb. 6, 11 a, m .- Judge Jacob Panken: Subject, "The Events

Sunday, Feb. 6, 8:30 p. m.—Sam . Schneider: Subject, "Geology Subject, "Geology" to either Secretary Claespens or else East Side Socialist Center. 204 East

Monday, Feb. 7, 8:30 p. m.-Jessie

Labor Movement of Great Britain.) of the group. 1167 Boston road; auspices Central

Branch, Socialist party. Friday, Feb. 4, 8:30 p. m.—G. H. Harold: Subject, "Present Situation Mexico"; Tremont Forum, 4215 Third avenue, near Tremont avenue; auspices Branch 7.

BROOKLYN

Friday, Feb. 4, 8:30 p. m .- V. F. Calverton: Subject, "Immigration and the Race Myth"; Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman street. On Feb. McAlister Coleman will lecture on 'Giant Power.'

Friday, Feb. 4, 8:30 p. m.—Jessie Stephen: Subject, "Women and War." (First of a series of four lectures on the Sex Question.) 167 Tompkins avenue; auspices Socialist party, 6th A. D. Friday, Feb. 4, 8:30 p. m.—Rev. theired Brown: Subject, "Debs-Ethelred Brown: The Apostle of Socialism"; 218 Van Sicklen evenue, Workmen's Circle Center; auspices Socialist party. On Feb. 11 Esther Friedman will lecture "The Changing Social Order."

Tuesday, Feb. 8, 8:30 p. m.—Esther Friedman: Subject, "The Trend Toward Equitable Distribution": 345 South Third street; auspices Socialist party, 4th and 14th A. D.

WORKERS EDUCATION

Miss Boro Park Labor Lyceum, 42nd street Prof. Broadus Mitchell Opens Course-Jose Kelly Speaks on Mexico at Rand School

> That politics depends on economics s a familiar truism. But how many are familiar with the economic history and the corresponding political mani-festations of America? Professor Broadus Mitchell, who was so enthus iastically received last summer Camp Tamiment, opens a course of six lectures at the Rand School on conomic development and the political

p. m., on the "Truth About Mexico." He is an able and informed labor leadr, in close contact with the American which has been so militantly backing up President Calles and his ing proletarians. administration. If you want first-hand facts you will come on Monday eveing, Feb. 14, to the Rand School

Literature Course Continues

The detailed and highly informing

Fellowship Meets

The Rand School Fellowship will listen on Friday evening at 8, Feb. 4, done. a reading by Beatrice Becker, teacher of accent in the school. She will read Susan Claspell's play, "In-heritors," which deals with the "hired"

Stephen: Subject, "Nine Days That should meet in the lobby of the Rand School, Saturday, Feb. 5, at 2 o'clock, German Socialists Here series of lectures on the Socialist and sharp. It is planned to take a picture Rogin Organization

Women's Trade Union League The Women's Trade Union League, 247 Lexington avenue, N. Y. C., an-nounces the second term of classes in English, literature, economics, social history, industrial arts, appreciation of music labor dramatics and dancing. The program each evening, is planned as a unit to include two courses, thus giving students opportunity to combine two related subjects on the same night. The class in economics conducted by Dorothy Sells at 7 p. m. on Monday is followed at 8:15 by one in industrial arts. The Tuesday evening program includes appreciation Music, given by Edwina Behre, at . ? p. m., with an alternate readings by Blossom Perry, and a class in English literature at 8:15.

Social history, under Lucille Kohn, is given at 7:30 on Wednesday evening. and Labor Dramatics at 8:30. week's curriculum is completed by a class in English given by Mary R. M. Griffiths at 6:45 p. m. on Thursday and by dancing with Belle Fatow at 8:15 p. m. on Fridays.

The classes are held at the Women's Trade Union League Clubhouse, 247 Lexington avenue, the fee for the second term of ten weeks being \$2:50 per class. No charge is made for the course in poetry readings.

Books for these courses are needed badly, particularly copies of modern plays dealing with labor questions. The education committee, which is made up of members of the League. has issued an appeal to contributing members of the League and friends of the organization for copies of these modern social and labor problems.

WORKERS' SPORTS

the subject, "Industry Makes Politics Sunday, February 6, we hike to Long Belgian Labor Party at pleasure, in-in America." He will consider the Beach. This is the time of the year stead of being part of the Labor Party Sunday, February 6, we hike to Long coast. Stormy seas, with thousands of seagulls flying about, combine to make this a hike that is far above the ordinary. Sand dunes and driftwood bear evidence of the herculean power of the Mexican Federation of Labor of the sea. We hope many grasp the opportunity to spend a pleasant day and who lives in Mexico, will speak opportunity to spend a pleasant day Teachers' Union from the Labor Party on Monday evening, Feb. 14, at 8:30 away from the city. Meeting place, in the interest of Communist disrupt-Municipal Building (downstairs at entrance to trains); time, 8 a. m.; those proponents of liberty affiliation, who living in Brooklyn, Long Island R. R. labor movement, and is thoroughly dualified to present the side of Mexico walking time. 3 hours; fare \$1; leader, Labor Party, but that they wished more and the Mexican Federation of La-bor which has been so militantly welcome provided they are nature-lov-When the question came up of with-

THANKS

The Editor, The New Leader: Please permit me to use your coldetailed and highly informing on the "Main Tendencies in his prompt and kindly action in my dent that the Belgian Teachers' Union Modern Literature," by Leo E. Saidla, behalf in an hour of emergency, and was in a peculiar position. As a part continues on Friday evenings, 8:30 also to express my appreciation of the of the Belgian Federation of Labor it p. m., all through February till March liberal response given to his appeal is linked with the International Federation 25. Those who have not availed them-selves of the opportunity to get an in-timate close-up on the moderns still in touch at short notice. The gift of have an opportunity to join up in the money was enough to tide me over, give it a semi-independent character, and for that I am thankful, but even L. Vernochet, secretary of the latter more so do I appreciate the fine com-radely spirit in which the thing was ETHELRED BROWN. 428 St. Nicholas Avenue.

January 31, 1927.

Victory in Pennsy Strike learning of today. The Fellowship will gather in the studio of the school.

Visit to Museum With Lee
All students who wish to visit the Museum of Natural History under the guidance of Comrade Algernon Lee

Note the Pellowship was conceded after a week's strike led by district executive board member William T. Welsh, actural thistory under the guidance of Comrade Algernon Lee

Begin Organization Drive

The German branch of New York City is about to start a drive for the German Organ of the Socialist party, the "Volks Stimme," not alone to get new subscribers but at the same time to start an agitation among the workers who have withdrawn from the party, but also wants to reach the masses of German workmen who have immigrated from Europe in the last eight years and who have not been reached and win them for the Socialist party. Many of these workers belonged to trade unions or have been members and followers of the Socialist party of Germany or Austria. The German branch therefore appeals to the secretaries and organizers of the Socialist party, as well as all party peal widespread publicity. secretaries to forward all information that will help them win readers for the "Volks Stimme" or to reorganize disbanded branches, as well as to or-

ganize new branches of the party. Comrade R. Modest, Labor Temple, 243-47 E. 84th street, New York City. has been selected to conduct this campaign. He is ready to receive any advice and information in connection with the work to make this drive a success. The office of the "Volks Stimme," 107 North 6th street, Philadelphit, Pa, can also be informed of any matter in reference to this appeal. New subscriptions will be promptly at-

BELGIAN TEACHERS' UNION STICKS TO LABOR PARTY

Efforts of a strong minority in the Belgian Teachers' Union to put through a resolution at the national convention held in Brussels Dec. 26, 27 and 28, providing that each section of the union night affliate, or not affliate, with the when it is very interesting along the special states of the national organization being so affiliated, as at present, were

drawing from the International Educational Workers, the independent teachers' organization, with leanings toward Moscow and affiliating with the International of Professional Workers, recently organized by the International organization, had come over from Paris to defend his international, and, sup-ported by several prominent Belgian teachers and emphasizing his desire for the amalgamation of the two teachers' the Belgian Teachers' Union. The vote was 2,006 against affiliation with the

The Modern Quarterly

The One Realistic, Radical and Revolutionary Magazine in America **PRESENTS**

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Affirmative UPTON SINCLAIR

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V. F. CALVERTON

An appreciation of the Great Socialist

Former Editor of the Liberator James Oneal

Samuel Schmalhausen V. F. Calverton thor of The Newer Spirit Sex Expression in

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The Social Background of the New Psychology Eugene O'Neill Other contributors to the issue are: J. M. Robertson, Spencer Brodney,

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THE NEW LEADER

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1927

THE MINERS' CONVENTION

THE convention of the United Mine Workers provides an interesting study. On the progressive side of the ledger are the actions favoring a new trial for Sacco and Vanzetti, a protest against unfair treatment of alien workers and a resolution favoring nationalization of the mines. Against these actions may be set the rejection of a labor party and amending the preamble to the union constitution. For many years the preamble declared the miners in favor of the "full social value of their product," but this was cial value of their product," but this was amended to read "an equitable share in the fruit of their toil." That the delegates voted down recognition of Russia and in favor of the expulsion of Communists was to be expected, considering the tactics of the latter

for years. It is easy to understand the retreat of the miners to a more conservative position. Those who assert that President Lewis is responsible for it because he is very conservative subscribe to that infantile theory of the "great man" in history. Moreover, this view ignores the fact that the miners for years before the World War became more and more progressive despite the long presidency of Mitchell, who was also very conservative. The miners elected Mitchell because he was a good executive, but while keeping him in office they put in the constitution the declaration which they have just voted out and also quickly responded to every progressive proposal that appealed to radical workers in the years referred to. They even ordered Mitchell to sever his relations with the National Civic Federation while re-electing him to office.

What has happened is merely an example of the general conservative mood that for number of years has gripped the trade unions of this country. We cannot enumerate all the causes for this mood, but the activities of the Communists constitute one item. There is the fact that out of 1,500 delegates only 15 voted against an amendment to the constitution excluding members of the Communist Party from membership in the union. The vote shows widespread feeling against a group which has won for itself intense hatred. There is every reason for believing that this vote represents the general sentiment of the organized miners. The vote follows the upheaval in the needle trades of New York against the Communists.

We have reached a stage in trade union history where union members are certain to suspect any progressive proposals. long experience with the venom of the Com-munists, as well as their "maneuverings," the union members are inclined to reject anything that savors of innovation. This attitude is so pronounced that they now exclude Com-munists from the union. For years the members have heard nothing from Communist sources but malicious attacks, including charmately be the penalty for this conduct was certain. In an atmosphere reeking with foul invectives; savage resentment was to be

expected.

The brutal assault on Powers Hapgood is also the result of the deadly feuds injected by the Communists. So far as we know Hap-good is not a Communist, but his disagreement with the administration was sufficient to make him the victim of the assault. If press accounts are reliable, Hapgood's mere attempt to speak in the convention almost brought on a riot. Any clique that brings into the labor movement these intense hatreds can only promote strife, division and despair for those who would have the trade unions march to advanced positions and bring inspiration to the whole labor army.

SURVEYING COMMODITIES

ORKINGMEN constitute a "problem" for our industrial and financial nobles They are surveyed and analyzed with the raw materials that go into the finished commodities, their vitality, skill, adaptability and prospective value in providing incomes for the nobles.

The National Industrial Conference Board submits a report to the Associated Industries of New York after an "intensive investigation" of its staff in this State over a period of six months. This report embodies a survey of the human raw material available for our industrial nobility, especially the labor power of working class women, and offers certain observations for the benefit of the owners of

industry. The report declares that the number of manufacturing establishments has declined in the past decade 30 per cent. when compared with the average increase in the nation, although the value of the products increased 110 per cent. On the other hand, the relative size of plants has increased, but the surveyors are not satisfied. The wage cost per

worker has increased 130 per-cent. since 1914, but the report is silent regarding the increased cost of shelter, food and other living expenses. A complaint is made that wage costs in the nation average an increase of only 113 per

There are more details in this survey, but the above will indicate its trend. What's to be done? The surveyors observe that there is a proposal for a 48-hour law for women in this State and the weight of its opinion is against such a law. This is the net result of

Some day we will cease to be merchandise to be smelled, investigated, surveyed and analyzed like leather, pulp and cheese. We will then be able to dispense with "impartial research" organizations.

APPROACHING 1928

RECENT conference of the farmer-labor forces of Minnesota decided to call regional conferences in the Northwest and Southwest this year preparatory to calling a national conference of political and economic organizations. Meantime educational work will be carried on in behalf of independent political action of rural and urban workers in the election of 1928. The Socialist Party is also making a national survey in preparation for intensive party organization work this

There is no conflict between these two in itiatives, as one may well supplement the other. One thing that makes the Minnesota initiative more promising is its exclusion of Communist organizations. The conference it called for St. Paul in June, 1924, had included this element despite warnings of what would happen. What was predicted happened. The Farmer-Labor Party of Minnesota was soon torn with dissensions and it was later compelled to take action to exclude the Moscowites. Moreover, because of its St. Paul convention it was deprived of using its power at the Cleveland convention in July in favor the organization of an independent party

On the other hand all experience has shown that the rural sections do not provide a stable balance for a permanent political federation of working-class organizations. These sections should not be ignored, of course, for the working farmers are going through an eco-nomic hell, and if intelligently approached many of them can be organized against the two-party alliance of capitalism. But while this is true, we should remember that the farmer owning land even though it be heavily mortgaged, and even many farmers who are renters, have the psychology of expectant property owners.

It is otherwise with the city wage workers They sell labor power and do not expect to own capitalist enterprises. This fundamental fact makes the workers of the cities the stable element in any growing independent political movement of the working class. Even the in-dependent movement in Minnesota has had its troubles with the farmers and some middle class elements.

In the meantime we urge Socialists everywhere to give their attention to building up their own organization. We have devoted a number of years to encouraging the working class to break with the parties of the possessing classes. It is time that we devoted attention to the Socialist Party. Our party has held aloft the banner of independent political action for 27 years. Intelligent workers know where we stand and a growing Socialist Party is essential to breaking the old two-party tra-dition that has snared the workers since the rise of the new capitalism following the Civil

EXPELLING MEMBERS

NE sentence in an editorial in Advance, organ of the Amalgamated, deserves special attention. It quotes from an unnamed source the statement that "there is no room for Communists in the American labor movement." Advance observes that "Socialists who actively participate in the present anti-Communist crusade, will find themselves hard hit if the statement should become a fact in the American movement.'

Under the intense provocation of the past year some Socialists may have expresse above quoted statement, but The New Leader has never subscribed to it. No member should be excluded from the unions because of his views. Any member should be punished if his actions tend to destroy the union. Views are one thing; actions are another. The expulsion of Gitlow by Local 4 is an example. Among other things Manager Beckerman of the Joint Board read at the meeting was Gitlow's charge that Beckerman had received \$100,000 from the bosses. Gitlow did not submit his charges in writing and attempt to prove them.

Now if Gitlow had been a Republican, a Democrat, a Socialist, or an independent, his action deserved punishment. Have not men in the unions in the past been expelled for similar conduct? Of course they have. Why assume that when a Communist earns expulsion for his actions he is being punished for his views? Economic, political and social views of union members should never be punished, but actions of the kind that Gitlow did not deny should be penalized whether they be committed by Republicans, Democrats, Socialists or Communists. The Advance editorial misses the mark.

The Flame Which Never Dies-

Because I am a rebel, and because I flung my pygmy might against His strength, The Lord has gyved me with His iron laws. And in a dungeon cast my puny length.

While, pledged with contradiction, hedged with doubts, I wear the cell-walls with despairing cries, He, placid, waits—oblivious to my shouts-For that to die in me which never dies.

Which never dies!-A flame forever fed By Right that should be, stubbornly arranged Against what merely is: a spark He shed

Placid, He waits . . . but as I shrink, lose sense, I'll madden Him with my mad eloquence! CARROL MARKS.

The News of the Week

are ordered to report to the Secretary as soon as feasible. of the Interior in Mexico City before February 10 on penalty of being de-clared outlaws if they do not comply. Meantime, Bishop Diaz, who was deported two weeks ago, has arrived in New York, and it is reported that the Knights of Columbus has arranged for an interview between Diaz and President Coolidge.

of the come-back of the German Socialist Gain In Thuringia Social Democrats was furnished last Sunday in the elections in the State of Thuringia. Just as the Centrist chief, Wilhelm Marx,

Mexican Oil

And Politics

and our readers should be on their in the face of the reduction of the ready controlling over half of China, guard for some "incident" calculated total number of members of the Diet the promise of liberation from allen to goosestep us into a march across from 72 to 56, according to a law rais—mastery is good, but the Powers may the Rio Grande. Moreover, Nicaragua ing the number of votes necessary for yet mess things up and out of the enstill continues a sore spot. Rear Ad- a seat from 12,000 to 15,000, passed suing chaos China may be forced under miral Latimer has landed 400 more last December, shows how the work-marines who are ordered into the iners are again railying to their standterior. Wherever the Liberals have ard. The incompetency and rank been active Latimer has declared the favoritism displayed by the "Law'n region a "neutral zone." In short, Order Bioc," which tried to wipe out American forces are actively support- all the social legislation enacted by ing the usurper, Diaz. In Mexico, the former minority Socialist and So-Minister of Industry, Commerce and cialist-Communist Governments, fur-Labor Morones declares that out of nished good campaign arguments for 147 oil companies only 22 have failed the labor candidates this time. As the to register under the laws, but in the bourgeois sice cannot count upon time meantime the companies that do not support of the Democrats now, and a register are carrying on a campaign Socialist-Communist-Democrat govof sabotage. "A part of the campaign erning combination would be almost is restriction of development work," he declares. "At the same time propa- election in the near future are good, ganda is made to show our natural with a sort of "non-partisan" Cabinet resources of oil will shortly be ex- carrying on in the meantime. In na-Some of these rebellious tional affairs the creation of a recompanies have suspended work, ap- actionary Government, with the monparently with the view of making the archist Nationalists playing a big role workers dissatisfied. The church issue and the Democrats in the opposition is also still in the foreground. The with the Socialist leaders as affording

Diet the Socialists had 17 seats, the conceded Britain in these cities cannot to delay the calling of his toy "Na-Communista 13, the Racialists (ex- be reconciled with Nationalist aspira- tional Assembly" for some time, as treme anti-Semitic Nationalists) 7, tions. As the World points out, had there is no hurry about it.

Mexico has not and the bourgeois bloc, which took in Britain offered Washington in 1780 par

Austrian Thugs branch of the or-

The Austrian

Socialists, known as "Hakenkreuzler" (from their Swastika emblems) distinguished itself last Sunday by firing upon the rear of a Socialist procession, o register under the laws, but in the bourgeois bloc cannot count upon the killing three adults and one eight-old habits of thought in their expansive meantime the companies that do not support of the Democrats now, and a boy and wounding fourteen others. It appears that the Socialist marchers were returning from a propaganda meeting in Loibersbach, near Vienna, when the Hakenkreuzler, not daring to come out and engage the Socialists and their Republican Guard in a fair fight, waited until the procession was practically all past and then fired from an inn where they were stationed. Only intervention by the police saved the Hakenkreuzler from being wiped Government announces that it has evi-dence of the clergy stirring up revolts attacks all along the line, with the and the marchers. In view of the rap-perience of meting out instruction at and all priests throughout the republic objective of new Reichstag elections idly increasing strength of the Austrian Socialist Party, even in the rural districts, it is evident that the gangs of variably found to illustrate our former young reactionaries have no chance of conclusion: the best minds make poor Great Powers

China still intimidating the awakened workers and struggles for the that their sporadic acts of violence are the United States today, John Dewey. Face New China modest right to be of no real importance. The type of master of her own leadership "enjoyed" by the Hakenhouse, while the alien intruders for the kreuzler is shown by the recent sendant influence upon educational theory, first time since they invaded the prem-ises are impressed by the solidarity and named Oberwollner, to ten months in cellence as a pedagogue. If William power displayed by the Nationalist jail for having desecrated a Jewish James was an exception, it was be Another proof berlain declares Britain is ready to end umphed over the Vatican by taking the embrace of pedagogy. His "Talks to concessions, recognize Chinese courts organization of the boys of Italy out of Teachers" notwithstanding, he was not and concede tariff autonomy. While the hands of the church and trans-the United States sends three cruisers ferred it to Facist boy scouts, Mussoto Hawaii to be near China, President lini is now, judging from an editorial Coolidge ponders over the appointment in Il Tevere, a leading Fascist organ, of a commission to negotiate new about to put the Y.M.C.A. out of business done in America. announced the formation of a new treaties and 1,200 marines are ordered ness in his big jail. The Fascist paper Government of the republic, with four to Guam for possible service in China. points out that the government must Nationalists in the Cabinet, the voters Interior Chinese cities are being de- play no favorites in religious matters He did not concentrate upon infinitesof Thuringia went to the polls and serted by Americans for port cities, and that, therefore, the Y.M.C.A. ought imal details, but carried his logic into elected a Diet composed of 18 Social- Meantime negotiations between the to be treated like the Catholic youth the vast domains of sociology for cor-Meanine negotiations between the to be treated like the Catholic youth ists, 8 Communists, 2 Democrats and Nationalist Government and the Brit28 members of various reactionary ish Government have been broken by groups, thus breaking the grip of the so-called Law and Order Bloc, which was put into power at the elections of Feb. 10, 1924, while the German offered the Chinese "a very large voice" how to avoid it while he is "stabilizing".

Regular, Army General, Hasse, was in the control of Chinese cities and this the franc at about A cents. Dietator Regular Army General, Hasse, was in the control of Chinese cities and this the franc at about 4 cents. Dictator dominating the situation. In the old was rejected. Of course, any voice Rivera announces that he has decided was rejected. Of course, any voice Rivera announces that he has decided

Critical Cruisings.

By V. F. Calverton-

Few educators have written interestingly or inspiringly on edu-cation. Educators in general suffer from the deadening discipline of pedagogical habit. They have neither spirit nor spontaneity, neither acuteness nor vision. The life of the pedagogue is a narrowing and petty experi-ence. He is forced to live in a boxed-Slay Workers ganized bands of Teutonic antiin world, which deprives his mind of the widening concepts of social life. The best teachers have never been the best thinkers. The best thinkers have never been the best teachers. The habits of teaching, which crucify originality with progress in technique. This contradiction is a result of the institutionalization of the educational

process. Those who have written most arrestingly and provocatively on educa-tion have seldom been educators. At least when their most significant contributions to educational theory were made, they were removed perience of meting out instruction at session and seminar. When exceptions interested in the scientific technique of modern instruction.

Perhaps the most important and comprehensive work on education that achieved by Lester Ward. Ward did not have the pedagogical twist of mind. relation of evidence and substantiation of conclusion. He was interested in the social background of educational progress, the social forces that deter-mined the advance of educational philosophy and practice. The control of this background and these forces were of more significance to him than the modification of class-room technique. With the vision of the so gist and philosopher, he realized the futility of change in technique without change in substance. Democracy in educational opportunity meant little without democracy in the economic world. Such fundamental contradictions Ward perceived and attacked. The pedagogues, in the meanwhile, revised class-room recitation!

In line with this same tradition of Ward, the work of Veblen, Nearing, Sinclair and Schmalhausen can be classified. In "Humanizing Education" (New York, The New Education Publishing Co.; \$2.50), Samuel Schmalhausen, who first became known dur-ing the war through his expulsion from the New York school system, has evidenced his interest in education as a sociologist and not as a pedagogue. His plea for a humanized education is stirring and timely. The author sees the relationship between educational attitudes and social realities. A large section of his study is devoted to a diagnosis of capitalist influence upon educational institutionalism.

"The great war has revealed our educational system as a vast Prussianized enterprise, quantitatively impressive, qualitatively moribund. That liberating free-dom of thought which Bertrand Russell celebrates as the supreme merit of education. . . is as alien to the conception of our reigning school-men as is intellectual hon esty to the traditional diplomat." In another place, Mr. Schmalhausen describes present-day educators as essentially pedagogues, grammarians,

worshippers of minutiae, splendid speialists in detail and routineer absorptions, who mistake quantitative report for qualitative insight, amazingly unaware of the sterility of an education that evades the dynamic social tion that evades the dynamic social situation, that abstracts human nature from its cultural setting, that divorces mind from that larger realistic background we call life." What does the teacher of today do but "inculcate in the coming generation ex-actly the same illusions and the same ill-placed confidence in existing institutions and prevailing notions that have brought the world to the pass in which we find it."

No, this last quotation is not from Mr. Schmalhauser, but from James Harvey Robinson. It expresses Mr. Schmalhausen's point of view very definitely and decisively, however. suffers

"Humanizing Education" suffers from lack of symmetry and organization. It is this weakness that will prevent the book from attaining the wide audience and the market influence that its material deserves. While to some its farrago of comments and criticisms may be defended as diversity, to the more judicious it will be egretted that, in their unleashed riot, hese miscellaneous reflections have been allowed to mar an otherwise sigificant attack.

With the exception of this defect, 'Humanizing Education' stands out as one of the most interesting, provocative and penetrating contributions to modern educational analysis. It is radical and revolutionary in its approach, and rational and realistic in

Section Hands Get Pay Boost WASHINGTON .- All of the 15,000 naintenance of way employes of the Baltimore & Ohio system have secured an increase in wages which will total \$500,000 a year, or \$33 a year each, acording to an announce United States Board of Mediation.

-:- -:- THE CHATTER BOX -:-

Poet in an East Side Hebrew School

High Holy Days

Son: Father, the trees are no longer plain, As they have been all summer Each one stands like Joseph Wearing a cloak of many, many colors

Nay, son, this is no day for idle pageantry. Rosh Hoshonnah is on us, and on the hills The New Year comes to our people with deep rejoicing; We dress in gay tint and in fine raiment

And sing to forget the old year's woe Ay, all the old years have been full of sadness, For Israel

And all the Rosh Hoshonnahs have held Sweet promise of an end to sorrow And a beginning of happiness.

Son: Then, father, even the forests are of the faithful, And they have garbed themselves in gala

In all the gorgeous colorings of joy, And rustle a golden laughter to the sun. I can see the face of God aglow With their pleasure.

Ay, son, the trees and we are one tribe In faith and understanding. Even as they have borne the lash Of pagan tempests, bent low beneath them In torture,

Stifling wail and moan, only to rise Erect and proud when the fury ended, So have our people been, and will for-

As long as there is madness in the wind For hills and forests, So long will there be madness in an unbelieving mind

Their holidays are ours, and their lives Soul and symbol of our own. Son: Then, father, shall I call them Govim.

And even godless Pagans, Who dare make so light of this High Holy To call it Autumn Occasionally we take ourselves unto a Turkish

Bath, politely called a "Health Plan" in the down-town business district. There we come in a some-what unadorned contact with big business men, and a few Doctors of Divinity. Several months of this experience, or rather several visits to this Plan," have furnished our rather irreverant person with some delectable bits, the least of which we will permit ourself to relate.

We have found that most of the big "guns" in commerce are suffering from chronic flabbiness, beginning with the jowls, down to the big toe. We will also equeal that not a one of them looks one-thousandeth as important in the steam room as he does to the fourth assistant secretary in his office. There is a democracy in the confines of a Turkish Bath, that can reduce a billionaire to the stature of a runt and the significance of a healing wart. We just parade around our one hundred and seventy-five pounds of fairly well developed brawn with the chip-on-the-shoulderliness of a Marine in Nicaragua, and figuratively thumb a most vulgar and unrespectful nose at all the million dollar balances they have reposing so snugly in the banks above the street. We do not have nake any faces or gestures at their ungodly torsos and pathetic underpinnings. They make a scream

ingly mute mockery at themselves. In order to impress us, however, they keep talking in pairs here and there as if intending for our hear

ing, about big deals pending, big sums made, dollars and dollars, stocks, bonds, dividends, and so on until the room reeks with billions and insufferable steam. We strut out again with half an Apollonic stride, shrivel them up a little more with a pitying glance, and do a flying fish plunge into the pool.

But more to be pitied than derided are those sten-

torian traffic cops to Paradise. A hushed voice of the attendant informs us not to be so prolific in profanity, as the gentleman who is taking the exercises over there is the Reverend Doctor So-and-So of this or the other church, who we must have heard over the radio on Sunday mornings. Now, really, we could go on here, dear readers, and be just out and outly sacreligious, and tell you how incompatible the Sernon on the Mount or the Psalms of David are to yon pot-bellied, and scraggly shape, doing the weekly dozen in the corner.

But in the name of public calm and religious peace

we refuse to caricature in type here what might be devastatingly hilarious on a screen. All we can say is that we listened in on him the next Sunday morn ing, pounding out to his congregation the fundiments of a healthy mind in a healthy body, and tuned out on him before he was half done with his sermon. Always the vision of his pot-paunched, fat-layered form doing the one-two, one-two, in the corner arose between our hearing and the loud speaker.

Yes, sir, a Turkish Bath is certainly a college in pure democracy and irreverence

Point of View

Dorothy laughs at the little verses That misguided souls put in the paper To prove that they have not forgotten their dead

Dorothy believes that the Presbyterian Church God's gift to man. When anyone in Dorothy's family dies The burial service prescribed by The Presbyterian Church is used. And everyone attending the service, Including Dorothy, is quiet and respectful.

Dorothy would feel hurt and insulted Should anyone laugh At the Presbyterian ideals. -Samuel Grierson.

Tides

Tides cannot reach Her rock-gray eyes; They break and roll back Where none may surmise.

Yet sometimes at sunset They hold light she saves From the burning wrack Of waves torn on waves -Israel Newman

B

Very soon, indeed, your humble colyumnist will have a book of his poems see the light of this most unpoetical day, his third book, and he is quite anxious to learn how many of his plutocratic readers will want to be on the list of the first and only One Hun-dred De Luxe numbered and autographed copies. The price will be Five dollars. This will be charged so as to cover the cost of printing a regular edition of several thousands to be given with subscriptions to The New Leader. Those of you who would care to perform the double deed of aiding The New Leader and embellishing their library with a rare specimer of the bookbinding art—(modesty forbidding any description of its undeniably excellent literary value)vill promptly send in by letter or postcard, name and address of the willing subscriber. Remember, only One Hundred of the De Luxe Edition of "Idylls of the Ghetto" will be printed and sold in this manner. Do not send any money until you are notified that books are ready for delivery.

S. A. de Witt.