





# Socialist Party Warns of War to Plunder Mexico

**T**HE National Executive Committee 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 "self-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 is-

suance 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 followed; both sides appeal to arms, and the Washington Administration supports Diaz, the accomplice of Chamorro in the reactionary revolt. Explanation after explanation is offered by the Co-

lidge Administration, each contradicting 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 administration of the late President Carranza the American Administration 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 Mexico and that Mexico cannot enact fundamental laws without the consent of American investors and the approval of the American Government.

The history of our relations with Mexico and Latin-American nations in general since the seizure of the canal straits in Panama has been one long record of shameless bullying of weaker nations. We have driven governments out of office in Haiti and San Domingo and administered 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 up 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 uncertain so long as these interests have any influence in Washington. They know that the unstable social, political and economic conditions

in large areas of Latin-America provide an American Balkans for intrigue, power and war. Our mercenary investors seek for any excuse to obtain economic control and political mastery. If war is necessary, they will favor war.

We appeal to citizens in general and the organized workers in particular 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 religious changes that France and the American colonies experienced more than a hundred years ago. They are entitled to our sympathy

and encouragement. They are offered obstruction, threats, intervention and possibly war.

We also urge our Socialist friends and sympathizers to redouble their efforts to ward off the fatal adventure of war by every educational means possible, by circulation of the party press, by public meetings, by publicity, by resolutions 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 co-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 Communists in the union will only be useful in that it will give Lewis another weapon 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 a 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 sole 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 constructive 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 demands criticism of bad leadership. This is one of those times. The United Mine Workers of America, which rightfully expects our support in time of strife must also expect plain speaking about a program and leadership which profoundly affect the well being of the whole country.

The compromise radio measure 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 Secretary of Commerce. No matter how fair that official may be the radio companies will always be afraid to risk their standing with him by committing strong political criticism of himself or his chief. There are no effective guarantees against monopoly, against censorship, and against profiteering. Since in the present state of the development of broadcasting some two or three hundred existing stations must probably be eliminated, it was important 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 or a real or alleged prior right to the air. One amusing provision which may have serious consequences provides that if one candidate for political office gets a certain amount of time on the air his rivals must get an equal amount. This will tend to eliminate political broadcasting by candidates. They are too numerous and some are too radical. But it will make it perfectly possible for President Coolidge's Cabinet officers to speak for him in the event of his candidacy in 1928 without anybody's answering them. If this compromise bill becomes law one more means of communication and political education will pass over into the hands of vested interests.

### Political Symposium in Washington Heights

A symposium on the three principal political parties of the state will be held at the Washington Heights Synagogue, 855 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

18th Street and Second Avenue  
**THIS SUNDAY**  
5 P. M.—Contemporary Authors  
**PROF. H. W. L. DANA**  
ADMISSION 25 CENTS

7:15 P. M.—  
**EDMOND B. CHAFFEE**  
"Mexico, Oil and Peace"  
ADMISSION FREE

8:30 P. M.—  
**MORRIS HILLQUIST**  
"American Socialism Today"  
ADMISSION FREE

## Wheeler Fears War On Mexico After Congress Adjourns

**T**HOUGH the threat of difficulties with Mexico and China appeared for the moment to have been dissipated, citizens of New York showed that they are nevertheless on their guard when 1,400 men and women attended a "Non-Intervention" meeting in the Lyric Theatre Sunday.

Senator Burton K. Wheeler, of Montana, was the principal speaker. Like 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, head of the recent "Good Will Mission" to Mexico; Dr. James Henry, president of Lingnan University, Canton, China, and Changwar Chiu, of the Chinese Students' League, were the speakers.

Wheeler traced the history of American banking interests' activities in Nicaragua and closed his address with a warning on the Mexican situation.

"When Congress adjourns and the Administration has a free hand," the Montana progressive declared, "that will be the time for the American people to be on their guard. A marine will be shot. That will be the necessary 'incident.' Recognition will be withdrawn, the embargo on arms will be lifted, thus encouraging the enemies of law and order in Mexico to take up arms against the Calles government. From then on it will be an easy matter for the Administration to swing the nation into war."

Mr. Thomas proposed several resolutions, after delivering a short address in which he attacked the right of the government to protect investments abroad with the lives of American citizens. The resolutions called for arbitration of disputes with Mexico, for the maintenance of recognition of the Calles government, for the adoption of the Wheeler resolution, asking an investigation of American foreign investments, and, finally, protesting against the sending of marines to China.

### ROMANIAN RULERS DREAD A SOCIALIST REVIVAL

Apparently the good showing made by the Rumanian Socialists at the general elections of last May, when they polled more than 46,000 votes in the face of an unexampled campaign of terrorism by the Averescu Government, and the tendency toward real working class unity revealed at the recent trade union convention and by the Socialist Party organizations all over the country, have inspired the 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 extraordinary congress for the purpose of fusing the different more or less territorial Socialist organizations into a genuine nation-wide party in Bucharest on Dec. 6, the government forbade the holding of the congress. But such a protest was raised, not only by the Socialists and trade unionists, but by many bourgeois publicists, who pointed out that such an exhibition of nervousness on the part of the authorities at the present time of political uncertainty would be construed abroad as further evidence of Rumanian terrorism and fear of political opposition, that the next day it was announced that the ban had been lifted so far as the rest of the country outside of Bucharest was concerned. The Socialists then said they would hold the congress on Jan. 6 in some big provincial town.

The fact that a delegation of the Rumanian Federation of Labor, hastened to the Minister of the Interior with its protest as soon as the report of the ban was published is conceded to have had considerable effect upon the government. The presence of a number 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 his death also had its effect upon the Rumanian tyrants.

### Make your reservations today

for the

New Leader anniversary dinner

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 7, at 8:15 P. M.  
**How to Avoid Another War?**  
SPEAKERS:  
**ARTHUR PONSONBY, M.P.**  
Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in the first British Labor Government  
**ARTHUR GARFIELD HAYS**  
Ambassador, N. Y. Attorney

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 14, at 8:15 P. M.  
**DR. NATHAN KRASS**  
FORMER OF THE  
**Brooklyn Jewish Center**  
367 EASTERN PARKWAY  
I.R.T. (7th Av.) Subway to North End Av.

The fight for ratification by the major nations of the Washington inter-hour-day convention is to be continued.

dress in which he attacked the right of the government to protect investments abroad with the lives of American citizens. The resolutions called for arbitration of disputes with Mexico, for the maintenance of recognition of the Calles government, for the adoption of the Wheeler resolution, asking an investigation of American foreign investments, and, finally, protesting against the sending of marines to China.

"There is nothing magnanimous about the willingness of so many Americans to arbitrate the question of Mexico's sovereignty," Mr. Thomas declared, adding that before intervention or war, he, of course, would prefer arbitration.

Dr. Henry spoke of the Nationalist movement in China, referring to it as a force which was regenerating the Chinese nation and fusing it with the spirit of democracy and progress. He regretted the concentration of armed forces in China and urged immediate abrogation of the unequal treaties.

Mr. Herring told of the efforts of President Calles to lift Mexico out of the rut of poverty and illiteracy and called upon the United States for a generous policy of assistance rather than of interference for the benefit of American property holders in that country.

The spirit of the audience was one of intense support for the views voiced by the speakers and gave evidence that if President Coolidge persists in his intention to browbeat Mexico into submission he will have a powerful and indignant public opinion to reckon with.

### SOCIALIST CONFERENCE SPEEDED PEACE MOVE

That the agreement reached in Geneva on Dec. 12 by representatives of Great Britain, Germany, France, Italy, Belgium and Japan, under which the Interallied Military Control Commission is to leave Germany not later than Jan. 1, was hastened by the resolutions adopted at a conference of Socialist leaders of Germany, France, Great Britain and Belgium held in Luxembourg Nov. 21 and 22, is considered quite probable in view of the active role of mediator played at the Geneva meeting by Emil Vandervelde, Socialist Foreign Minister of Belgium.

As the resolutions adopted at the Luxembourg conference have been transmitted to the parties affiliated with the Socialist and Labor International, and the Socialist Parliamentarians and trade union leaders of France, Germany, Great Britain and Belgium may be depended upon to do their utmost to make them effective, further progress along the road to real peace in Europe may be expected.

The resolutions were drawn up by a committee made up of Herman Muller and Rudolf Hilferding for Germany; Leon Blum and Jean Paul Boncour for France; Louis de Broeckere and M. Saxe for Belgium, and F. O. Roberts and W. Gillies for Great Britain. They begin by pointing out that what progress has been made toward international reconciliation held by the various conferences held by government representatives and the League of Nations during the last couple of years is due to the adoption of principles laid down first at Socialist conferences.

Then they declare that now the Socialists and labor unionists of the countries directly concerned in the European rapprochement will put pressure upon their respective governments in order to force them to do something definite and far-reaching, especially in the matter of Franco-German relations. It is emphasized that bringing Germany and France closer together necessitates the dropping of military control and the substituting of a civilian committee of the league, pending the creation of a general plan for disarmament. The Rhineland must be cleared of occupying troops as soon as possible and the inhabitants of the Saar Valley must be protected in their rights.

The resolutions reaffirm the Socialists' intention to continue the war upon Fascism everywhere and to see to it that world capitalism does not have things all its own way in the building up of international trusts and other economic ties. The need of canceling the war debts is reaffirmed, as well as the urgency of fixing Germany's reparation payments at the amount actually required to restore the devastated territory.

The fight for ratification by the major nations of the Washington inter-hour-day convention is to be continued.

## 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 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 Calls Kellogg Enemy Of Latin-American People

(Continued from page 1)

was short; it contained \$5.60 for a week's work, and when she complained of the shortage she was told the old prices didn't hold. Another little striker, orphan of 16, has a brother of 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 substantial sum and has lent them their hall. The Central Trades and Labor Union has endorsed the strike and promised every aid possible. The Plumbers' Union, the Silk Hosiery Union, the Molders, the Warpers, the Stationery Firemen are five other unions that have contributed financially. In New York the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and its Local 62, the New York underwear local, have promised financial aid to the strikers.

"We Can't Lose"

Mr. Harry Hilfers, A. F. of L. organizer for the State of New Jersey; Mr. James Starr, vice-president of the United Textile Workers; Miss Rose Schneiderman, national president of the Women's Trade Union League; Mr. A. Snyder, manager of the White Goods Workers' Union, have all addressed the strikers and promised the aid of their organization.

Last week, at a crowded mass meeting of the strikers, the girls waved their strike cards and pledged themselves by a rising vote, "No one goes back till every one goes back." The efforts of the firm to win the girls back by visits of the foreladies have thus far met with complete failure. Public sympathy with the girls was strikingly exhibited last Saturday night, when the strikers had a dance 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 helped 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 International is asked to get in touch with the International Federation of Trade Unions for the purpose of holding a joint conference to decide how best to represent the interests of the workers at the coming Economic Conference of the League of Nations.

### Free Lectures Every Wednesday Evening 149 East 23rd Street NEW YORK

February 9—Kropotkin Memorial Meeting  
Speakers: Harry Kelly, Hippolyte Havel and David Mikol  
February 16—Gilbert Seligson  
will speak on "Contemporary Drama and Literature"  
February 23—William Dickman  
will speak on "History and Influence of Negro Labor in America"  
Auspices of  
International Anarchist Group

(By a New Leader Correspondent)  
WASHINGTON.—Secretary Kellogg is denounced as an enemy of Nicaragua 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 Latin America.

De la Selva, who was recently sent to Washington by his organization 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 anything," he said, "it is certainly that the labor movements of Latin America affiliated with the American Federation of Labor are a bulwark against communism and bolshevism on this continent. This is very true. So true that if Moscow has any designs against democratic 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 communists."

"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 activities."

"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 police bodies in Nicaragua, and was to be under the guidance of Amer-

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

When Chamorro seized the government in the fall of 1925, de la Selva declared, a section of this constabulary, under Major Rodriguez, an 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 held 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 some interesting personal recollections of Kropotkin.

Among other speakers will be Harry Kelly, Hippolyte Havel and David Mikol.



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## THE PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE

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SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 6th  
**DR. EMANUEL STERNHEIM**  
"Education in Recent Fiction"

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8th  
**DR. ALFRED ADLER**  
"Mental Hygiene and Individual Psychology"

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11th  
**EVERETT DEAN MARTIN**  
"What is the Modern Modern Ideas 'Naturalism'"

ADMISSION FREE  
Open Forum Discussion

## AUSTRIA HOLDS LEAD IN HIKING GROUPS

Of the some 170,000 Socialist and labor hikers in fourteen countries belonging to the groups of wanderers known as Naturfreunde, more than 60,000 live in Austria, according to data presented to the last national convention 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 hikers.

In Germany there are over 50,000 Naturfreunde, and in 1926 they opened twenty new shelters, some in the mountains and others at the beaches. Switzerland has 16,000 organized Naturfreunde. Despite a slight drop in membership 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 connections wandering is made easy for the workers, and long trips may be made at small expense.

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 Labor.

## Unity Reunion DANCE

Saturday evening, February 12

Lincoln's Birthday  
Grand Ballroom of  
Manhattan Opera House  
34th Street and Eighth Avenue  
**PAUL WHITEMAN**  
**PICCADILLY PLAYERS**

Tickets at \$1.00 each  
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**GET TICKETS AT**  
International Ladies Garment Workers Union, Educational Department, 3 West 16th Street  
and  
Room 408, People's House, 7 East 15th Street

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## The Bronx Free Fellowship

1201 Boston Road, near 109th Street

Sunday, February 6, 1927

8 P. M.

REV. LEON R. LAND

"Censorship"

9 P. M.

OPEN FORUM

AUGUST CLAESSENS

"What About Selfishness?"

MUSIC—ADMISSION FREE



## KAMENEV AND BENITO SWAP BOUQUETS

**Soviet Head "Admires" Dictator's Will Power—Mussolini Likes Moscow.**

JUST before leaving Moscow for Rome to occupy the post of Soviet Russian Ambassador, Leon Kamenev had a conversation with Italian and Russian newsmen in which, after having handed out the usual platitudes about developing good relations, economically and politically, between Italy and Russia, he remarked, as quoted in Rome dispatches to New York pro-Fascist papers:

"There really are no clashes of interests between Russia and Italy. Not even the question of Bessarabia, which, according to certain reports, is involved in the Italo-Rumanian Treaty, is able to produce any sort of disturbance of Italo-Russian relations. In fact, I am convinced that we shall be able to agree very well on this matter."

"I am not going to Italy to incite revolutions or to do any kind of propaganda work for Bolshevik ideas. Russia needs peace and wants to avoid all conflicts."

"I 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 Honorable 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.

Mr. 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 chairman.

"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 magnificent masters, and we are wrong not to imitate them in full."

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

## LAILER FIRST LECTURER AT L. I. D. WINTER SERIES

The winter lectures of the New York Chapter, League for Industrial Democracy, 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 address the first meeting on the subject "Toward Revision in Socialist Practice." Mr. H. S. Rauschenbush will preside.

The course includes these speakers and topics: February 11, Benjamin Stolberg, "Labor in Our Present Industrial Culture"; February 18, George Soule, "Industry and the State"; February 25, H. S. Rauschenbush, "Ways and Means of Control"; March 4, Dr. Joseph Krinsky and James Fuchs, "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 character to help clarify our thoughts on subjects of a debatable nature. Doughnuts and cider will be served. The charge for the series is \$3.50, and for single tickets \$0.75.

**Plumbers' Helpers Organizing**  
Plumbers' helpers, the only group of building tradesmen in New York outside of the union fold, are beginning to organize and have formed the United Association of Plumbers' Helpers. James F. Walsh, leader 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 association seeks admission to the plumbers and steamfitters' international, to which the steamfitters' helpers belong.

## A WHITE TONGUE

When your child is looking somewhat "out of sorts," look at his tongue. If his tongue is not clear, it is a sign that his stomach is not in order and needs a thorough cleansing at once.

# EX-LAX

The Sweet Chocolate Laxative

will eliminate all accumulated undigested waste matter from your child's system. It will regulate his stomach and liver, will restore his appetite, and in a few hours he will again be well and happy.

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## 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?

The Enlarged Executive Committee of the Communist International, no less, held a meeting in the Vatican at Moscow on Nov. 20. Comrade Kuusinen, the organization prop director, reported on the Communist press.

"The central organ of the American party was for a time practically filled with Communist theses," Comrade Kuusinen said, recalling the better days of the Daily Worker's revolutionary idealism. Then they turned bad boys. However, improvement is again in sight. "In a recent session of the C. C. the editors themselves exercise sharp criticism on 32 points."

Here Comrade Pepper interjected his pontifical blessing: "And the editors were right," says he.

"They even exaggerated a little," Comrade Kuusinen continues. "Now there has actually been a certain improvement, but still not enough. The party executive has now proposed to move the paper from Chicago to New York." On this proposal Comrade Kuusinen has not been able to make up his mind, he confesses. "But," he continues, "I am afraid that if the Daily Worker is not better edited, it will not get sufficient circulation in New York either."

## ANTI-FASCIST GROUP CALLS NEW CONFERENCE; COMMUNISTS EXCLUDED

WHAT the Socialists predicted last summer when they withdrew from the Anti-Fascist Alliance which was being wrecked by Communist intrigues and dictation has come to pass. 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 Socialists and the Communist in the first split of the Anti-Fascist forces, preferred the company of the Communists, is now strongly denouncing its former allies and defending the Socialist position.

A meeting of all trade unionist, radical and liberal groups, who stand against dictatorship for the launching of the new non-Communist Anti-Fascist Alliance, is scheduled to take place next Monday evening, February 7, at the Labor Center, 221 East 14th street.

Nuovo Mondo, in announcing this meeting, 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 tactics.

Of the old Anti-Fascist Alliance, which had been captured by the Communists, only the captured remain. All Anarchist groups, Syndicalist and I. W. W. group, the Socialist, the Trade Union, the Liberal Societies are out of it and the Communists will have a splendid opportunity to dictate to themselves.

## 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 the increased total vote cast.

Nathan Spector, for manager, was re-elected, receiving 2,439 votes. Alex Rose, for secretary-treasurer, against whom the Communists put up the strongest fight, was re-elected, receiving 2,007 votes against that of his opponent, who received only 503. The organizers were all re-elected, with the following votes: I. H. Goldberg, 2,200; A. Mendelowitz, 2,039; A. Goodman, 1,879.

## British Youth Leader

To Give Lecture Here  
Harold Bing, organizing secretary of the British Federation of Youth, will speak in the Community Church, 34th street and Park avenue, on Tuesday evening, March 1. He brings a message from the British young people.

## 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.

Park Avenue is a stately street of brick and concrete and stone. In crowded Manhattan it is perhaps the widest and cleanest thoroughfare. Its sides are lined with the most modern apartment hotels towering bulkily into the skies. Underneath its paved center parkway rush New York Central 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 Pomeranian pups, or police dogs or wire-haired terriers, according to the prevailing pet fad. People stepping into hand-some limousines with smartly uniformed chauffeurs and doormen attending.

William Ewing, one of J. P. Morgan & Co. partners, resides on Park Avenue. Another dweller is Robert A. Lovett, of Brown Bros., banking firm with foreign interests. H. R. Malins, one of the biggest silk manufacturers, has a Park Avenue address. William F. Cutler, vice-president American Brake Shoe & Foundry Co., lives on this street of gold. Warren B. Nash, treasurer New York Stock Exchange, has a residence there.

But read the bills! The Park Avenue Association tells the story, boasting that this successor to New York's old Fifth Avenue grand display of wealth, "leads the world in concentrated private buying power." Here's how they spend (and the association says that 25 to 50 per cent can safely be added to most of these estimates from its survey):

Average Expenditures per Year	
Amusements, theatres, cabarets	\$5,000,000
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 on Park Avenue)	3,000,000
Foodstuffs	20,000,000
Furniture, decoration	15,000,000
Furs	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

## HYMAN NEMSER RETIRES FROM CUTTERS' A. C. W. TO ENTER LAW PRACTICE

Hyman Nemser has resigned as business agent of the Cutters' Union "Big Four" of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union, which office he has held for the past two years. Nemser was one of the most active members of the organization, and was highly regarded by the membership. He held membership in the union for fourteen years, during which time he served as a member of the executive board for five years.

At the last meeting of the union, at Beethoven Hall, he tendered his resignation after a brief address in which he expressed to the membership his regret on having to leave. He said he was always proud to have been associated with the organization and that in the future he will always be glad to have the union call upon him for anything that he could do. Many members declared Nemser's leaving a loss to the organization.

Manager Philip Orlofsky, who was present at this meeting, having been away for several weeks due to illness, rendered a report on the trade situation, in which he pointed out that, while things are far from perfect, that the organization is in better condition 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 authorized 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 his prolonged illness.

After the business part of the meeting, a very interesting lecture was delivered by August Claessens, who spoke on "Progress." The lecture was well received, and the chairman announced that James Oneal, editor of The New Leader, will lecture at the meeting of February 18.

## ITALIAN MAXIMALISTS STAND BY REGULAR UNION

A ban is placed upon the Communist trade union organization in France by a resolution recently passed by the Central 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 living in France join the French trade unions that maintain international relations with the bonafide trade unions of Italy.

## 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 strike.

In accordance with the wishes of the citizens' committee present at the conference called by Mayor Walker in City Hall Tuesday, Acting Mayor McKee 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 sending any representative, since there is no situation warranting intervention."

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 employees," the Acting Mayor wrote. "If your position is justifiable it cannot be harmed by submitting your cause to a committee of distinguished and disinterested citizens."

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 all shops to consider themselves open shops.

The president of the Central Trades and Labor Council, Joseph Ryan, suggested that one of the means to make the employers come to a conference would be to remove the special police protection, if the employers persist in saying that the strike is over. "People they have in the shops will not follow this trade; they are professional strike-breakers, and will leave if police protection is removed," he said. Norman Thomas referred to the routing of the picket line by policemen on horseback recently, saying that there was evidence that the police had not been impartial throughout the strike.

## FOREIGN LABOR VISITORS CHEER INDIAN UNIONS

Reports received in London from the international delegation of textile workers visiting India under the direction of Tom Shaw, Secretary of the Textile Workers' International, indicate that the trip is having beneficial effect upon the Indian labor movement.

Big meetings are being held in every city visited by the delegation. In Madras 5,000 persons attended the meeting. Shiva Rao, head of the textile workers' union, pointed out in his opening speech that the visit of the European textile workers was the first big step toward lining the Indian labor movement up with that of the West in the common struggle against capitalism. He said that, with the moral support of the European workers, the trade unions of India would within a few years develop into a valuable aid to the International Federation of Trade Unions.

Tom Shaw in all his speeches stresses the need of joint trade union action by the workers of all parts of the world.

# MASK BALL FORWARD

פארווערטס מאסקען באל

## NEW MADISON SQ. GARDEN

50TH STREET AND 8TH AVENUE

SAT. EVE. 19  
FEB. 19

HARRY HERSHFIELD OF "ABE KABILE" Fame Will Act as Judge for the Prizes  
RUSSIAN 'HABIMA' PLAYERS  
THE ENTIRE TROUPE WILL APPEAR IN MASKS  
(Courtesy of A. HUKO)



# Our Readers' Views on the Problems of Socialism

By Wm. M. Feigenbaum

ALTHOUGH I differ with my old friend, W. J. Ghent, in nearly every detail of his indictment of the Socialist Party, I was more than delighted to see him re-enter the arena of Socialist journalism with strictures against us no more severe than many of the articles he wrote against certain elements and tendencies in our ranks in the brave days of 1904 to 1912.

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. He 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 important question of "Intellectuals versus Proletarians," even though his remarks about some of his comrades might have sounded very Comradely. His remarks in the scrap in 1912 over the sabotage clause and the celebrated recall fight were hardly more affectionate and fraternal than his remarks about Victor Berger in his 1926 New Leader articles.

All of which proves that Ghent is Ghent, and I imagine he is damned uncomfortable outside the party, and that when he speaks in a rather peppy vein—well, that's the sort of fellow he is, and I for one am glad he is back in our columns. And I fervently hope that it will not be long before he is back in our ranks, where he belongs. For I believe that there is infinitely more in common between us than there is to divide us.

In Ghent's criticisms of the party there is some food for thought. In the good old days of 1910-1912, the days made 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 officials in every part of the country, such a constructive policy that Ghent advocates was possible, it was carried out, and it bore splendid fruit.

## Our Policy the Same

But that policy was not peculiar to the Frank Hayes-Charles H. Moyer-Sitt Wilson period of American Socialism. That policy is the policy of the Socialist party today, and our party has never had any other official policy. 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 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 control and couldn't. To go into the question of how the strong Socialist influence in the American labor movement was largely vitiated—"liquidated"—to use a word out of the Communist lexicon—would lead us to considerations that are hardly creditable to certain sections of the labor movement, and certain of its honored leaders. There is a vast gap between the cordial and hearty co-operation in the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone days, the days of the ceaseless campaigns for compensation and other labor legislation when Socialist party representatives and even reactionary trade union officials worked cordially together, and the angry A. F. of L. convention of 1919 when a demand for an amnesty resolution was met with unchallenged speeches that Debs should be shot at sunrise; between that time when scores of official trade union publications were edited as Socialist propaganda papers and 1926, when large sections of the labor movement consider a Socialist suspect ipso facto.

## A Change Elsewhere

We have not changed. Our policy is the same as it was. Our efforts for the labor movement have not relaxed. There has been a change somewhere, and I hope that some day the full story of what happened within the labor movement will be told. Of course if a mere Socialist were even to hint at its outlines he would be damned from here to hell by the Jesuits of the official labor movement as an "enemy" of "labor"—which in New York has by some grim jest come to be synonymous with Tammany Hall.

I mention that one point of trade union policy that Ghent brings up. I might go over all his items, and I imagine that in nearly every case the answer will be that the party agrees with him, and has never held to any

## Ghent's Criticism of the Party Supported and Attacked; Letters from Leemans, Weil, Feigenbaum, and others

other policy. And that is why men like him, real Socialists, loyal to his convictions, should never have left the party. I might mention one Socialist, at least as prominent as Ghent, who felt toward war problems almost exactly as Ghent did, but who never left the party because he felt that his devotion to Socialism and to his party was of greater importance than his opinion on a subordinate matter. And if all the real Socialists—not the notoriety seekers, the lunatics, the thrill-hounds like (but never mind their names)—had not left the party, if Ghent and Simons and Hunter, if Benson and Ernest Poole and Russell and plenty of others like them had remained where they belonged they would have tended to counteract the intense nationalism of certain elements in the movement that they now complain of.

But, after all, why bring up the war? I imagine that thinking America is heartily ashamed of her debacle of "patriotism" and is eager to forget it. I am certain that very few people outside the security league still believe in the official fables of 1917. But I am sure that that question is, in a discussion of the present position of our party, of minor importance. I, for one, am proud of the anti-war position we took. I take pride in the fact that I stood on that platform and defended it on the street corners. In that position we were no more pro-German than was Keir Hardie or Ramsay MacDonald. (Incidentally, we were neither better nor worse as Socialists than Hjalmar Branting or Emile Vandervelde, both of whom supported the war.) I know that that position was taken deliberately as a matter of principle. But in New York Tammany Hall was also not exactly pro-German, but very strongly anti-British for political purposes. Judge Hyman in 1917 was known as rabid pro-German. The Hearst backing of Hyman was strongly anti-Ally. Not anti-war on principle, but pro-Irish and pro-German for votes. And did Tammany suffer a blight thereafter from which it can

The war is over and we will face the future not by discussing how right we were in 1917 but by applying our principles to problems of 1927. Ghent thinks we were wrong; I think Ghent was wrong. Both of us, Ghent and the party, want exactly the same thing in the future, so why quarrel over 1917? Let us discuss the best way of getting what we both want.

## The Russian Revolution

Now, in one criticism of the party I am inclined to agree with Ghent. We compromised with Bolshevism too long. But in rebuttal I am afraid we will have to plead extenuating circumstances. For years we had dreamed of the Russian revolution. For years we had hailed every Russian revolutionary who came to America and loaded his pockets with gold for his great cause. When the blessed word came that Russia had at last driven out the czar and his accursed system we were drunk with joy. The cause of Russian revolution was second only to the cause of Socialism to us. Those of us who are not Russian had no idea that out of the revolution would come such a monstrous abortion as Bolshevism. For a long time we made excuses for it to ourselves. For a long time we tried to get the Bolsheviki to modify it. For a long time we could not dream of any International with the Russians left out. They were too dear to us. When we heard of Bolshevik excesses, of suppression of free speech and free assembly, of deliberately engineered splits in the Socialist parties of various countries, our answer was promptly forthcoming: lies! We had become used to the lies of the capitalist press in the war period. Further, we went far to maintain unity.

Furthermore, it was hard for us to realize that men who were our own comrades, men we had fought with so long, many of our dearest personal friends, had become dishonest when they became Communist. When Left Wingers began their work of disruption in 1919 it took us a long time to realize the full nature of their brand new factionalism. Call an old-time Socialist from his grave, if you can, tell him what is being done in the unions, what has been done in our own party by our own former comrades, and he will call you a liar. Socialists, revolutionaries, don't do that sort of thing, we thought. Well, they do, and

we have learned it to our cost, but it took a long time for it to sink in, and during that time fearful damage was done.

If we had realized the full meaning of Left Wingism, Bolshevism—mis-called Communism—as early as 1918, when the new style "revolutionaries" won their first great victory in defeating Meyer London and electing that noble revolutionary Goldfog to Congress, we might have taken action to defend ourselves. But then it would have been a hard job to convince our own comrades that the nature of this business was now. It was a fearful task in 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 set down as a casualty of war, due to failure to realize its meaning soon enough.

But, after all, I suppose I could defend the position of the party for seventeen columns, and after I had proved to Ghent and those who might agree with him that they were wrong in leaving the party in 1917, what of it?

I believe in the "laborization" of the party. I believe in the "Americanization" of the party. I believe that a Socialist party out of contact with the labor movement is an anomaly. I know that in every country the Socialist movement failed to take root until it was organized on lines suitable to the psychology of that country. The German Social Democracy of H. M. Hyndman never took root in Great Britain. The British Socialism of Hardie did. (And, Ghent, did you notice that the dogmatic Socialists like Hyndman and Ex rooted for the war, while the indigenous Socialists like Hardie, Snowden, MacDonald, Smilie, Trevelyan, Ponsonby, Bertrand Russell, Brockway and countless others took a stand like St. Louis manifesto—and many of them went to jail for it—and later many of these jailbirds entered the MacDonald cabinet?) MacDonald's Socialism was British and laboristic enough, and it was anti-war as enough. And the pro-war British Socialists willingly follow MacDonald's leadership. Isn't there a lesson in that 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 live issue in America. We may have made mistake after mistake. We com-

## "A Party Immune to Freaks"

By Joseph A. Weil

IS the patient sick because he has fever, or has he fever because he is sick? Is the fever a sickness, or is it a symptom of trouble? A physician would make a thorough examination to find a suitable remedy. I am not a physician nor even a great intellectual diagnostician, but I have been a member of the Socialist party for 32 consecutive years, and I believe I have learned enough to know that the findings of "Dr." Ghent are almost completely wrong.

Dickson Cissold, in H. G. Wells' "World of William Cissold," asks, "Why are Americans, all Americans, such mysteries to us?" and from my years of study of political and industrial America, not book study, but through actual contact, I feel we have not solved this mystery. Yet, Mr. Ghent wants us to "Americanize" the Socialist party. Just what this mysterious Americanization consists of only God and Ghent know.

What I have observed in political America is that the average American will not spend a dollar of his money or an hour of his time unless there is profit or amusement in it for him.

## THOSE REFORM PARTIES

I once had a native American neighbor, an intelligent radical, well read and well versed in conditions in America. He was even a Socialist voter and used to give me a yearly contribution to the campaign fund. For a long time I tried to get him to join the Socialist party, but he always had some excuse. When Hearst organized his Municipal Ownership League my neighbor became a very active member of it. He even tried to 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 for one campaign and died quietly immediately 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 these American parties? In 1897 Henry George was running for Mayor for the second time. He died while addressing a meeting in Cooper Union. After he died, all his Americanized followers were buried. They were with him when there was hope of victory and a chance of consequent appointments for office. But that hope gone, the Americanized Americans went with it.

They next woke up in 1905, when Hearst opened up his money barrel. When Hearst put the lid back on his money barrel, his Americanized friends crept back to their hiding places again for another long sleep.

THE 1924 CAMPAIGN

They heard the call again in 1912, when they hoped that Teddy would

committed blunder after blunder. We were 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 fundamental position and the justness of our cause.

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 will of necessity be "laboristic." Labor will be compelled to notice us, as even the most reactionary labor leaders were compelled to recognize us as an integral part of the labor movement in the good old days.

I wish Ghent had analyzed our present party platform and program to see if it is sound. I believe it is. There is only one thing to do, and that is to get more people to stand on it. American, laboristic, democratic, international—and Socialism; that is our platform and program.

Now, is there anyone who can suggest in what way we might improve our propaganda so that our influence might 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 movement? If so, let him speak up, and get assigned to his job at once. Meanwhile, convinced as I am that the one big issue is ceaseless and unrelenting 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 Success," the Ghent of the old days of the Rand School, the Ghent of party conventions and editorial sancta, was a very valuable member of our army in the days when some of us were younger than we are now, and we looked up with pride and admiration to a certain tall, red-headed man with a dry, cackling sense of humor, happy to be known as his friend. Welcome home! Today it really doesn't matter so much that we differed ten years ago, nor more than the so-called "proletarians" of twenty years ago care very much whether they were right or we "intellectuals" were right. We all want progress for Socialism and Social Democracy.

Ghent never went to the press of the enemy to fight us. He always was a real Socialist, even when he differed with some of us in or out of the party,

bring them to the pork barrel. This party went the way of the others. Then the Farmer-Labor party with Dudley Field Malone made its appearance. But these Americanized progressives also took a vacation until 1924, when the Socialist party did all that was humanly possible to organize an Americanized progressive party with La Follette for President. During that campaign I was more than ever convinced that the average American will not take a step unless there is something in it for him. Practically all the work in that memorable campaign was done by the Socialist party.

The lesson I learn from all this is that the average American is a tight-fisted, conceited, unorganizable individual, who will not do a thing unless there is an immediate prospect of personal gain.

This is the material we have to work on. 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 moot questions.

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 the family somehow managed to survive, he is remorseful, but unwilling to take any of the blame himself, explaining, rather, what was wrong with the family.

As to industrial America, I find the workers much better paid and living 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 unreasonable to expect that this tired worker will sit down and read long essays on Socialism and such literature as has been our custom to distribute. The average American worker reads the funnies, the sports, the picture papers, the ads.

## AN INJUNCTION SLOGAN

We might make better headway by adapting ourselves to these advertising methods. Instead of "Eat Heinz's Pickles" we might advertise a "Sure Cure for Injunctions." I am not joking, but just suggesting that we might change our publicity methods to conform to the popular taste.

There is nothing the matter with our policy and we have no apologies to offer. Our stand on the war was the only logical stand we could take. The chief trouble has been that we have never really had a chance to build up our party. We never had a party in America. We barely had our foundations laid when we were visited

by a series of plagues. The De Leon plague, the I. W. W. the One Big Union, and the last and most severe, the "Kinemists" (see Hebrew dictionary for Kinem).

When we should have and could have started to build up the party our energy and time was consumed in quarrels as to whether we should organize the S. T. and L. A., the I. W. W., the O. B. U., and latterly nothing short of going out some nice May

morning and duplicating the Russian revolution would satisfy some of our revolutionary enthusiasts.

What we need is a serum to make the party immune to freaks, fakirs and lunatics, or find some way of safeguarding the party from their influence. If we can succeed in that, our party, which has proved indestructible and has outlived all third party movements—even the one we ourselves tried to build—we shall grow in strength and power.

## To "Americanize" the Party

By Robert Leemans

AS IT has already been so well done, and as still others will do it more capably than I could, I shall 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 the war ALMOST ALONE UPHELD THE TRUE AMERICAN TRADITIONS, 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 assembly; while 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, too many of our members are not 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 by aliens, nor can we expect large accessions of native Americans to a party which is divided into foreign language federations. When an alien joins our party he promises to apply for his "first papers" within three months. Hardly ever is this promise kept. We have a number of foreign-born comrades who have lived in this country for many years and have been members of the party during all that time, but have never become citizens. Thus politically emasculating themselves, by so much they reduce their value to the party. A man's devotion to Socialism can be measured by the service he renders the Socialist movement, and so long as the Socialist 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 foreign-born 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 naturalized. And we must abolish the language federations.

## Quit Knocking

Our criticisms should be less fiercely 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 harsh criticism of one's "sacred cows"? When a foreigner in my presence 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 him. I can therefore appreciate the reaction to some of our criticisms in the average American with no Socialist training, with a background of "history" as it is taught in the schools and movies, and with all his knowledge of current events obtained from strictly capitalist sources. It is merely a question of whether we are in the Socialist movement for the sake of fighting for it, 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 our position in regard to war. It must be definitely understood that Socialists are not pacifists. The American Socialists were absolutely right in their opposition to the late war because of its imperialistic nature, but we were CLASS-CONSCIOUS rather than conscientious objectors.

The Socialist Party must lose no opportunity 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 neighbors. But, at the same time, we must make it unmistakably clear that in case of an actual invasion of the United States the Socialist of America will be one with their fellow-countrymen in repelling the invader, just as the Socialists of Belgium and France fought the German invader, the Socialists of Germany the Russian, and the Red Army of Russia the forces of the counter-revolutionists and the allies.

Any other position will be not only suicidal so far as our regaining and retaining the influence of the American public is concerned, but silly in itself. Surely living and working conditions in the United States are imperfect though they may be, are yet immeasurably su-

banners, inscribed with Democracy, Christianity, Civilization, Freedom of Slavery. And who has reaped the benefits of these struggles?

Our Americans have been slaughtered, crippled, gassed, shell shocked, because they have been schooled in "Dollar Patriotism," a patriotism of the money class, of the ruling and robber class. They fought and won the war for the ammunition manufacturers and bankers. The American worker has always been taught the doctrine of might is right and Mr. Ghent tries to apologize for their ignorances.

The party has always fought ignorance and naturally when it proclaimed to 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: The party and its leaders were not the only ones who opposed this war. Some opposed it because of religion and we opposed it because of our true economic background.

The remark made by Mr. Ghent namely:

"Whatever Americans were in the party—that is persons who judged the issue from an American as well as a Socialist standpoint—watched this enfolding of alien loyalties with stark amazement, and then recognizing its full import, withdrew"—is very amusing, for as far as Debs, Maurer, Kirkpatrick, Sinclair, O'neal and the scores of well known party members, they are not Americans, they are merely Socialists—and since when, may I ask, cannot a good American be a good Socialist?

Mr. Ghent talks of the "Bolshevik Terror," I'm not so sure whether or not it is a question of jealousy insofar as his "American" comrades are concerned, for if you will remember, Mr. Editor, quite a few of them aligned themselves with the 100 per centers when the "American Terror" took place in this free and glorious country of ours a few years ago. In his first lesson of Americanism Mr. Ghent speaks of labor, its prosperity, its high wages, etc., and in this connection I wonder whether or not he ever took the trouble to work alongside of it. He no doubt sees them 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 American prosperity while traveling (see the world—through a port hole). I would suggest that he go down below 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 then speak about prosperity.

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" 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 infested 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 the 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.

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# A 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.

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

How come?  
It's this way, brother: This dunce of a Duce has a bus in his head 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 gas boats, turn Calabrian shepherds into packing house employees, 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 emanates the groan of too many cattle. From the corn belt, wheat belt, and spud belt are heard the blood-curdling shrieks of superfluity crying for something to eat. From every show-window, billboard, barn-side, 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 agriculturists caused by over-production of staples, 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 it? None. They even call us names, club our heads, and yank us to the hose for trying to prevent industrial suicide by way of overwork and underconsumption.

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 employees 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 of the industrial heart is either by raising wages and lowering hours or lowering prices and raising the number of holidays.

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 illustrious 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 anarchy in which the others are weltering. No wonder our Babbitts hail him as the Messiah of Perpetual Poverty, and the Mullah of Mazuma. He is playing "Poor Richard's Almanac," and Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations" with the accompaniment of drop-hammers, riveting machines, and boiler factory obligato. In short, Mussolini is the echo of a dead noise.

Adam Coalidigger.

## To Certain Statesmen

AND now, so soon again, you talk of War,  
With broken bones still bits of bone  
And mouldy flesh still rotting there  
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?  
To murder, sanctified by greedy mouths,  
No less a murder?  
Ah, well! Perhaps it is another reason  
You may so gallantly call 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 toll anew:  
For there your dismal tasks are still undone,  
And grim Starvation gropes again for you!

Then you will find that "nation" is a name,  
And boundaries are things that don't exist:  
That Labor's bondage world-wide is the same,  
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)

IN SPITE of local experiences, the year 1874 witnessed the organization 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 10 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, insufficiently acquainted with the institutions, customs and habits of the country 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 opportunity for independent political action. 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 small membership at this time. The National Labor Union, which had a promising career in the previous decade, had also by 1870 evolved into a labor party and had reaped disappointment, although its membership was overwhelmingly native American. It held its last convention in 1872 and 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 as well as a party. The structure of its organization was defective. It was a loosely built federation of national trade unions, city trades' assemblies, local trade unions and a variety of reform organizations, including

Anarchist, Socialist and woman suffrage societies.

Because of its faulty organization it had been declining for a number of years before it ventured into politics. Its leadership reasoned as the Lassalleans did in their local political experiments. The leaders assumed that as the National Labor Union was not as effective as they had hoped the remedy would be found in political organization. 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 political organization.

In 1894, when there was a decided 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 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 later years. Mr. Gompers never at any time suggested that the structure of the National Labor Union was defective and that it would have disappeared as an economic organization had it never organized a political party.

It is probable that the Socialist Labor party would have served as the nucleus around which the organized workers would have gathered were it not that pessimism in its ranks led to a struggle between Socialists and Anarchists for control of the organization. This struggle resulted in internal prostration for a number of years during which education, organization and propaganda were almost completely neglected. Lassalleans, still impatient for immediate results, were disappointed with the results of local elections. The Anarchist movement is generally born of a sense of futility and failure and an impatient desire to find a "short cut" to the promised goal. The local political disappointments led the Lassalleans to question political action and to turn Anarchist, gradually accepting force as a means of social transformation. The Marxian members with their belief in a long period of preparation were regarded

as timid and conservative by their opponents. The history of the First International was in this respect and some other phases being repeated in the United States.

While the struggle within the Socialist Labor Party between Socialists and an increasingly influential Anarchist group continued the great railroad strike of 1877, accompanied by street battles with the police and militias of several States, seemed to confirm the view of the advocates of force, it appeared that large numbers of workers were ready for a mass revolt against the present order and all that they required was courageous leadership that would prepare them for an assault on capitalism. A few years later the German Lassalleans organized, "Verboten," of Chicago, was urging plunder of the rich and the "propaganda of the deed." It had abandoned political action, and its contents did not differ from "Die Freiheit," established by Johann Most, the German Anarchist, after his arrival in New York in 1882.

Other influences were at work favoring a force policy. Although independent politics had proved disappointing, in a few States where the Socialists had elected a few members to city councils and State legislatures the intimidation of the old parties and in some cases glaring frauds committed by their party workers angered the Labor Party men. The latter thought of force to protect their movement against fraud. These local successes generally occurred during a period of depression, but upon the return of prosperity the Labor vote suffered a marked decline. Another upheaval on the railroads in the early eighties, which involved many strikers and resulted in considerable violence, also confirmed the belief that American workers would respond to a program involving some form of force. In Chicago an Agitation Committee of the Grand Council of Armed Organizations in December, 1880, issued a call to "all revolutionaries and armed workingmen's organizations" to offer

armed resistance to the invasions by the capitalist class and capitalist legislatures." In July, 1881, the "Black International," as it was called, was organized in London. Its real name was the International Working People's Association, and an American section was organized. The following October it held a national congress in Chicago and seated delegates from fourteen cities. The congress declared itself in favor of organizations which "stand ready to render armed resistance to encroachments upon the rights of the workingmen," endorsed the London Congress of the International Working People's Association, and rejected a resolution in favor of political action.

However, this congress represented only a transition period from political action to the force idea. The Chicago delegates, among whom were a few Anarchists who were later executed for their alleged participation in the Haymarket affair, were not ready to abandon independent Labor politics. They participated in the Chicago municipal election in the spring of 1882 but, unfortunately, they could not agree with a section of Socialists, and two tickets were nominated. As was to be expected, the vote was very disappointing. At the next congress of the I. W. P. A., held in Pittsburgh in October, 1883, the break with political action was complete.

The "Pittsburgh Manifesto" declared in favor of "organization for the purpose of rebellion," that "all attempts in the past to reform this monstrous system by peaceable means" had proven futile, and that "there remains but one recourse—force." The manifesto went on to declare that what its authors sought to achieve was "destruction of the existing class rule, by all means, i. e., by energetic, relentless, revolutionary and international action," in order to establish "a free society based upon co-operative organization of production." Socialists were represented at this congress but they were outvoted. The Anarchists had captured a majority of the members of local organizations in St. Louis, Milwaukee, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Omaha, Brooklyn, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

(To Be Continued Next Week)

## Scanning the New Books

### Manikins in Downing Street By Bert MacDonald

ARNOLD BENNETT strives mightily to make an appealing fellow of Sam Raingo, one of these Anglican diamonds in the rough and the title character of "Lord 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 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 new importation from Britain.

An absorbed reading of this book—it 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 situation would promptly be labeled coy, lands him in the position of Minister of Records, which is just another name for that chameleon, the press agent or public relations director or ballyhoo man or what have you. And the full-length portrait with cross sections, front and rear elevations and plans one gets from the feigned pen of Bennett leaves Sam Raingo's brothers in America in a charmed light. A similar study of Schwab or Spreckels probably would be much more interesting for these American gentlemen of fortune indulge in much gaudier peccadilloes.

In Bennett's own words one learns that no one else in the United Kingdom and Ireland could possibly handle the delicate job as well as this bluff and sturdy Sam Raingo from the Midlands. Andrew Clyth, the prime minister who encompasses the physical qualities of Asquith and the agile mind of Lloyd George, has combed the land and finally says: "No one but Raingo will do." In this decision he is supported 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 prestige is to invite all the colonial and American editors to London and get them well oiled. One learns that various Parliaments are bribed again. One finds another man forming committees of good will in France. And of such is the mastery of Raingo

as a publicity man. They had better have hired Ivy Lee and his canned interviews.

And then there is the inevitable British love affair with all its restraint. One gathers from the current chroniclers of life in England that the emotion of their fellow man always is under control. Perhaps that may be so. Perhaps when an Englishman jimmies his way into this country through Ellis Island a subtle change occurs in his nature. But it is quite obvious from even the most casual observation of His Majesty's subjects in the United States that they get quite as excited when a skirt

rattles as does the visiting buyer from Peoria, only the Briton expresses himself in much worse English. This love affair of Raingo's conforms to all the British traditions. Inwardly there are storms but the lovers in the grip of their passion are as formal as 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 profound student of the machinations of government, and do not seem to be flesh and blood. Mr. Bennett is just continuing that superstition of British calm in the face of the storm and of British hard headedness when the wreckage is cleared but until some Englishman treats his characters as humans instead of creations we shall sound no huzzahs.

### The Blind Speak to the Deaf

By James Oneal

MOST of us have at some time observed an unfortunate in delirium and some of us have experienced delirium in sickness. The rational becomes irrational, wraiths become real, and mysterious fears haunt us. This may come to the philosopher as well as the illiterate, for disease recognizes no aristocracy. We have learned that war as well as disease provide a setting for delirium, and while the masses in general contribute the largest number of victims, scientists, philosophers and historians are by no means immune. One popular illusion during the World War was belief in the Angels of Mons. It was believed that angels had saved the left wing of the British army during the retreat at Mons.

The most striking example of delirium displayed by members of the education classes is that of Guglielmo Ferrero, the noted Italian historian and philosopher, whose little book on the post-war period appeared in French and Italian a few years ago and now appears in English ("Words to the Deaf," New York—Putnam). The translator does not appear to understand that instead of offering a critical review of world problems Ferrero merely presents an example of delirium rooted in the wreckage of war.

Ferrero is uncertain whether many people will listen, so he addresses "Words to the Deaf." Looking upon the wreckage of Europe he reminds us of an exile who has returned to the ruins of his native city. Homes are in ashes, friends have been scattered, relatives are dead, desolation is everywhere. He becomes hysterical. He broods over the scene, reasons one moment, curses the next, remonstrates, appeals, prays, damns, and leaves the scene with a promise to return in the hope that he may be able to do something about it.

Like all those afflicted with delirium, he has his rational moments. He is even brilliant at times. He considers

the machine age with its enormous powers for comfort and happiness, the struggles between capitalists and laborers, 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 utterances 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 "hydropathy of money" by which he means the flood of paper money, and the rise of dictators with their savage repressions.

What a world, what a tragedy! Here and there is an epigram showing profound insight. The modern tendency toward ancestor worship, which is especially pronounced in the United States, is thus illumined: "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 observance of anniversaries, multiplication of images, admiration mingled with love, rites 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 to the absurdity of this national plety: "Even today generations continue to live after death so long as the social order in which they were born and died endure. A social order does not disappear until its dead are dead for good and all; a civilization is alive so long as its sepulchres remain inviolable. The end comes when the despoiling ghoul—antiquarian or archaeologist—enters the open tombs in quest of booty."

All of which is excellent, but these epigrams are like rare stones to be found among much that is valueless. It is when he turns to consider some way out of the wreckage that he becomes lost, beats his breast in agony, becomes delirious, and broods over the

fact that the tragedy has taught many people little and is likely to be repeated. The class struggle that continues in modern society he considers—senseless. Workers are wrong in striving for more. He insists that they but are the ruling classes in doing so. "The empire of capital," he declares, "will fall on the day when the people turn away in horror from the luxuries, waste, pleasures and vices that the rich have taught them."

### The Modern Quarterly

THE 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 approach is essential and where a social vision in art and literature squares with realities. "The artist not only reflects social change, but he also has a duty to society which has given him economic life and cultural inspiration. When society is decaying, the artist who finds escape in mauling over the twisted emotions of broken loves is a little spirit, a minor magician."

Max Eastman contributes an article on "The State Philosophy of Soviet Russia" in which he attempts to explain dialectic materialism. To us it seems obscure. In fact, it is mediocre in comparison with Engels' masterly yet simple chapter in his "Socialism, 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 scholars" just before the United States 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. Moreover, considering the opportunist wanderings of our native Leninists, we wonder what "The Logic of Leninism" is. If Schmalhausen is right the Foster-Ruthenberg firm should advertise their goods for sale at an auction.

Upton Sinclair and Editor Calverton engage in a debate over monogamy and Haim Kantorovitch contributes an interesting study of the New Psychology. Arthur W. Calhoun presents another installment in his interesting and suggestive articles on Social Development, while J. M. S. Robertson continues his study of the Genius of Poe. Earl Browder becomes sentimental in a letter on Russia to Calverton. James Oneal offers some reminiscences of Eugene V. Debs, Clarence Cameron White contributes an article on the "Labor Mot" in Negro Music, and the book section carries a number of book reviews.

## Anarchists With Tails

HEYWOOD BROWN 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 announces 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 seal 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 assaults upon the battered features of local colliers, fox terriers and English sheep dogs—particularly English sheep dogs as Isabel shares the family aversion for anything Albion.

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 cats loiter 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 wagon the driver enjoyed the luxury of a ride. The dog laid down in the gob to rest while his master was loading up, and at the word of command came promptly 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 exclaim, '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 on meat, or I will have to hunt another boarding house.' When we read this of Isabel, her whiskers twitched with scorn. "Very typical of dog behavior," she remarked, "just like them to work their heads off until they have to sink exhausted on hard, prickly gobs." 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 5,000 dishes of cream a year to 12,000. She would have a dog chorus singing on the platform. "We will take no backward step with Tabby Mewer," and if any dog were brazen 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 is called "Ask Me Another," and is published by the Viking Press, New York. It contains forty information 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 number 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 ———'?" "Is one to which 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.



1994



## Helping the Good Work Along

**PATRICK H. DONOHUE** of New York, a veteran in the Socialist movement and as enthusiastic today for our cause as 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 unanimous negative. Nobody knows why.

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 popular. 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 organizations 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 their disruptive work?

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 meeting.

Get on the job. Give us the circulation and we will radio your cause until the hills ring with the message of freedom and justice.

"You made the world,  
You are the world;  
And shall you complain  
Who made the world,  
Shall you complain who are the world?  
As from this hour you use your power  
The world must follow you."

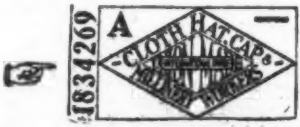
January, 1927, has been a banner month as far as subscriptions are concerned. Not alone were our receipts for subscriptions more than 50 percent in excess of receipts from the same source in January, 1926, but it exceeded also any other month in the number of renewals and new subscriptions received. 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 The New Leader self sustaining will 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

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345 BRANCHES—98 in the State of New York  
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in case of sickness, accident or death!  
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of gaining new readers is best evidenced by the numerous letters of encouragement 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 instructive. 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 to his long list of new readers.

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 there. Make your reservations now while accommodations are still available.

### 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, he will discuss Schleiermacher's "Monologism." In the Community Forum, at 8 p. m., Dr. Scott Nearing will speak on "What's Ahead in the Caribbean."

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 period.

### FURNITURE, FLOUR and GROCERY TEAMSTERS UNION

Local 285, T. C. S. & H. of A.  
Office and Headquarters, 118 Rivington St.  
Phone: Dry Dock 3076

The Executive Board meets every first and last Wednesday. Regular meetings, second and fourth Saturday.

WM. EYNDER, President. MICHAEL BROWN, Business Manager. SAM SCHORR, Secretary.

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WM. EYNDER, President. MICHAEL BROWN, Business Manager. SAM SCHORR, Secretary.

### BRICKLAYERS' UNION

Office: 39 EAST 64TH STREET LOCAL 34 Telephone Lenox 4839  
Regular Meetings Every Monday Evening in the Labor Temple  
THOMAS PORTER, Sec. Secretary THOMAS CAHILL, President  
EDWARD QUINN, Fin. Secretary

### BRICKLAYERS' UNION

Office & Headquarters, Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 249 Wiloughby Ave. Phone 4821 Stage  
Office open daily except Mondays from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.  
WILLIAM WENGERT, President CHARLES PFLAUM, Fin. Secy.  
VALENTINE HUMB, Vice-President JOHN TIMMONS, Treasurer  
HENRY ARMENDINGER, Rec. Secy ANDREW STREET, Bus. Agent

### United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America

MEETS EVERY MONDAY EVENING at 495 East 180th Street  
OFFICE: 401 EAST 161ST STREET. Telephone Melrose 5674  
THOMAS DALTON, President CHAS. H. RAUBER, Bus. Agent  
HARRY P. KILPATRICK, Fin. Secy THOMAS ANDERSON, Rec. Secy

### DOCK AND PIER CARPENTERS

LOCAL UNION 1454, UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA Madison Square 4902  
Regular meetings every second and fourth Monday  
CHARLES JOHNSON, Jr., President LUDWIG DEMSON, Treasurer  
MICHAEL ERIKSON, Vice-Pres. Ed. M. Olsen, Fin. Secy Ray Clark, Business Agent  
Christopher Gullbrandson, Recording Secretary Charles Johnson, Secretary

### UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS and JOINERS OF AMERICA—LOCAL 2163

Day room and office, 160 East 65th Street, New York. Phone: RHINELANDER 8339  
Regular meetings every Friday at 8 P. M.  
JOHN A. HARRA, President. J. DALTON, Vice-President. W. CORDINE, Rec. Secy.  
THOMAS SHEARLAW, Fin. Secy. CHAS. BARR, Treasurer. WILLIAM FIFE, Bus. Agent.

### UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS and Joiners of America

Headquarters in the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 249 Wiloughby Avenue  
Office: Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, Telephone Stage 5414. Office hours every day except Thursday. Regular meetings every Monday evening.  
JOHN HARKETT, President ALFRED ZIMMER, Rec. Secretary GEO. W. SMITH, Treasurer  
FRANK HOFFMAN, Vice-President JOHN THALER, Fin. Secretary SIDNEY PEARSE, Business Agent

### PLASTERERS' UNION, LOCAL 60

Office, 4 West 125th St. Phone Harlem 6432.  
Regular Meetings Every Monday Evening. The Executive Board Meets Every Friday Evening at THE LABOR TEMPLE, 249 EAST 64TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY.  
J. J. O'CONNELL, Vice-Pres. MICHAEL J. COLLIERAN, President and Business Agent.  
THOMAS SHERIDAN, Fin. Secy. JOHN LEAVY, JOHN DOOLEY, MICHAEL GALLAGHER, Rec. Secy. JOSEPH LAMORTE

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

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

### PAINTERS' UNION No. 261

Office: 48 East 106th Street Telephone: Lenox 3141  
Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday at the Office.  
Regular Meetings Every Friday at 210 East 164th Street.  
ISADORE SILVERMAN, Financial Secretary J. KENNEDYFIELD, Recording Treasurer

### PAINTERS' UNION No. 917

Regular meetings every Thursday evening at the Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 219 Mackman St., Brooklyn  
ABRAHAM AZIANT, President  
I. JAFFE, Vice-President J. WELLNER, Bus. Agent  
M. FEINSTEIN, Recording Secy. I. RABINOWITZ, Treas.  
N. ARKER, Financial Secy., 200 Tapscott St., Brooklyn

### N.Y. TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 6

Offices and Headquarters, 24 W. 16 St., N.Y.  
Meets Every 3rd Sunday of Every Month at SHIELD'S HALL, 91 SMITH ST., BROOKLYN.

### JOURNEYMEN PLUMBERS' UNION, LOCAL 418

Of Queens County, New York. Telephone, Stillwell 6594.  
Office and Headquarters, 250 Jackson Avenue, Long Island City  
Regular meetings every Wednesday, at 8 P. M.  
MICHAEL J. McGRATH, President.  
JOHN W. CALLAHAN, Financial Secretary.  
WILLIAM MEHTENS, Recording Secretary.  
CHARLES McADAMS and GEORGE FLANAGAN, Business Agents

### U. A. Plumbers, Gas Fitters and Marine Plumbers

LOCAL UNION No. 483, OF NEW YORK CITY  
Office: 3035 Fifth Avenue. Phone: Harlem 4819.  
Regular meetings every Wednesday, at 8 p. m., at 315 East 84th Street.  
MATTHEW J. WOLAN, President. JOHN WALSH, Vice-President.  
FRED DEIGAN, General Secretary. THOMAS HOPKINS, Secretary.  
Business Agent: GEORGE MEANY, DAVID HOLDBEN, JOHN HARKETT, PAT DEWY.

### LIGHTER CAPTAINS' UNION

LOCAL 996, INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S ASSOCIATION  
Office and Headquarters: 317 Court Street, Brooklyn. Phone: 4455 Main.  
Regular meetings every first and third Wednesday at 8 P. M.  
JOHN E. JOHNSON, President. JAMES BURKE, Vice-President. GILBERT O. WRIGHT, Secretary-Treasurer.  
JAMES McGUIRE, Recording Secretary OTTO WASSTOL, Business Agent  
R. AUGUST PIERSON, JOHN WISTEN, Delegates.

### THE LABOR SECRETARIAT OF NEW YORK CITY

A Co-operative Organization of Labor Unions to Protect the Legal Rights of the Unions and Their Members in Various Matters in which They Should Have the Advice and Other Services of a Lawyer.  
S. JOHN BLOCK, Attorney and Counsel  
Labor organizations can obtain full information regarding cost of membership, etc., from the office, 198 Broadway, Room 1100, New York.  
Board of Delegates meets on last Saturday of every month at 8 P. M. at the New York Labor Temple, 247 East 84th St., New York.  
CHAS. CAMP, President. ALEX ECKERT, Financial Secy.  
Carpenters' Union 493 German Technicians & Draftsmen  
ALBERT HELB, Secretary.  
For Dressers' Union No. 2

### CAP MAKERS

Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union.  
OFFICE: 216 EAST 84TH STREET  
Phone: Orchard 8800-1-3  
The Council meets every 1st and 3rd Wednesday.  
JACOB ROBERTS, Sec'y-Organizer.  
S. HERSHKOWITZ, E. GELLER, Organizers.

### OPERATORS, LOCAL 1

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

### CUTTERS, LOCAL 2

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

All Meetings are held in the Headgear Workers' Lyceum (Beethoven Hall)  
210 East 5th Street.

### United Hebrew Trades

175 EAST BROADWAY  
Meet 1st and 3rd Monday, 8 P. M. Executive Board same day, 8 P. M.  
M. ABRAHAMSON, Chairman  
M. TIGEL, Vice-Chairman  
M. FEINSTEIN, Secretary-Treasurer

### BUTCHERS UNION

Local 234, A. M. O. & B. W. of N. A.  
175 E. B'way. Orchard 3230  
Meet every 1st and 3rd Monday  
AL. GRABEL, President  
I. KORN, Vice-President  
J. BELAKY, Secretary.

### BONNAZ EMBROIDERERS'

UNION, LOCAL 66, I. L. G. W. U.

7 East 15th Street. Tel. Stuyvesant 5807

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

### NECKWEAR CUTTERS'

Union, Local 6939, A. F. of L.

7 East 15th Street. Stuyvesant 7818

Regular Meetings Second Wednesday of Every Month at 162 East 23rd Street

Fred Finkelstein, N. Uman, President  
A. Wellner, J. Rosenauveig, Vice-Pres. Fin. Secy. Treas.  
Wm. R. Chisling, Business Agent

### HEBREW ACTORS' UNION

Office, 31 Seventh St., N. Y.

Phone Dry Dock 3360

REUBEN GUSKIN, Manager

Joint Executive Committee of THE

VEST MAKERS' UNION,

Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

Office: 175 East Broadway.

Phone: Orchard 6639

Meetings every 1st and 3rd Wednesday evening.

M. GREENBERG, Sec. Treas.

PETER MONAT, Manager.

### See That Your Milk Man Wears the Emblem of The Milk Drivers' Union

Local 484, I. M. of T.

Office: 165 Hudson St. City

Local 584 meets on 3rd Thursday of the month at ASTORIA HALL, 62 East 4th St.

Executive Board meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 8 P. M.

JOE NEWMAN, Pres. & Business Agent. MAX LIEBLER, Sec'y-Treas.

FORWARD BUILDING, 175 East Broadway, Room 3.

JOE NEWMAN, Pres. & Business Agent. MAX LIEBLER, Sec'y-Treas.

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JOE NEWMAN, Pres. & Business Agent. MAX LIEBLER, Sec





# Amusements



## D R A M A

### 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 direction 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.

The Pirandello play has already been published in book form and is widely known. It is a subtle comedy of ratiocination, if the word means anything. It is entirely cerebral and doesn't have any emotional tinge whatsoever. But it is undeniably clever, proving the old point that it takes a madman to tell a madman, and after the style of Andreiev it attempts to prove that madness is only a matter of opinion. 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 non-commercial drama.

### 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 the principal roles.

### Arthur Caesar'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 Belmont Theatre, opening next Tuesday night. The cast is headed by Florence Eldridge, Katherine Revner, McKay Morris and Lucile Watson. The play was staged by Rollo Lloyd.

### "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 Monday night, for a week's stay. The book of this musical show is by Frank Mandel and Otto Harbach. The lyrics are by Otto Harbach and Irving Caesar.

The cast is headed by Mary Spoor and Johnny Fields and includes Roland Woodruff, Barbara Barbour, Eva Vincent, Eulalie Young, Viola Leach, Jack Parsons, Helen Case and Irene Comer.

"The Little Spitfire," recently at the Klaw Theatre, will be the following attraction.

### TOM WISE



Plays the role of P. T. Barnum in the Jenny Lind opera, "The Nightingale," now in its second month at Jolson's Theatre

### HELEN BAXTER



In John Willard's new mystery play, "Fog," opening at the National Theatre Monday night

### See "Saturday's Children," Says Women's Committee

The next theatre party of the Women's Committee of the Rand School will be held in the Booth Theatre to see "Saturday's Children," Wednesday evening, Feb. 16. "Saturday's Children" is by Maxwell Anderson. The critics have reviewed it very favorably.

The Women's Committee has conducted a number of affairs with great success and has given considerable sums to the Rand School for scholarships to enable trade unionists to do intensive work. Those who are the patrons and would enjoy a play of the better sort will naturally support the Women's Committee and the Rand School and select the date of Wednesday night, Feb. 16, and be part of one large family which will occupy the Booth Theatre. Tickets may be secured from the Rand School, 7 East Fifteenth street.

### Maurice Schwartz May Do "Broadway" in Yiddish

Jed Harris announced yesterday that negotiations are pending whereby Maurice Schwartz, director of the Yiddish Art Theatre Players, may obtain the exclusive Yiddish rights to "Broadway," the successful comedy now playing at the Broadhurst Theatre. Schwartz, according to present plans, will be seen in the role created by Lee Tracy. If the deal is consummated the Yiddish version of "Broadway" will not be seen at the Yiddish Art Theatre until the season of 1928.

### "Judy" Mark Swan's New Musical Show at Royal

"Judy," a musical comedy with book by Mark Swan, music by Charles Rosoff and lyrics by Leo Robin, will be presented at Chanin's Royale Theatre next Monday night by John Henry Mears. The cast will be headed by Queenie Smith and Charles Purcell.

Mrs. Patrick Campbell, who was to have been seen at the Royale on Monday night in "The Adventurous Age," will come to the Mansfield Theatre instead. "I Told You So," Sam Bernard's stellar vehicle, will move to Chanin's 46th Street Theatre on Monday.

### Broadway Briefs

"Cradle Song" will be given at three performances, Tuesday and Friday nights and Saturday matinee, at the 14th Street Theatre next week. Other plays scheduled include "John Gabriel Borkman," Monday night; "Twelfth Night," Wednesday matinee; "Master Builder," Wednesday and Saturday night; "La Locandiera," Thursday night.

The company engaged to appear with Laurette Taylor in her new comedy, "The Comedienne," a comedy by J. Hartley Manners, includes Fred Eric, George Howell, Charles Meredith, Myra Hampton, W. J. Rathbun, Annie Bates, Charles Ritchie and Joyce Booth. The play opens in Louisville, February 10, and then goes to Chicago.

Earl Carroll has been entrusted with the destiny of the new Chinese Revue, "Ching-a-Ling," by Lao Tzu Chung, which is to be presented shortly.

"The Squall," at 45th Street Theatre, celebrates its 100th performance Wednesday night.

Edgar Selwyn is preparing the Anita Loos-John Emerson dramatization of Miss Loos's serial, "Why Girls Go South," for a spring tryout.

"Gossip," the new George Macfarlane production, will have Anne Shoenmaker, Kathryn Givney and Virginia Williams in the cast.

Rehearsals started yesterday of "What Anne Brought Home," a new comedy by Larry E. Johnson, which Earl Carroll will present shortly on Broadway.

Alice Boulden, of the Winter Garden Revue, "Gay Paree of 1927," is to be featured next season in a new musical

### Morris Gest to Present Noted Chinese Actor Here

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

He comes from a family of actors who in China are still classed as outcasts. Though he has become fabulously rich his main extravagance is buying old scripts of Chinese classic dramas, which he adapts for his own use.

### 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 farcical 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, Terrence Neill, Cecil Dixon, Henry Vincent and Hollowell Hobbs. The play is being staged by Mrs. Campbell.

### "The Strawberry Blonde" Opens at the Bijou Monday

"The Strawberry Blonde," described as a comedy, by Martin Brown, will open at the Bijou Theatre on Monday evening. The play has been playing on tour and was recently seen at the Bronx Opera House.

The cast is headed by George Anderson and includes Helen Joy, Julie Ring, Maida Reade, Mary Frye, Frances Victory, Bert Chapman, William Pike, Frank Howson and Enid Gray. The play was staged by George Anderson and the settings were designed by Livingston Platt.

### MARY SPOOR



Ingenue in "No, No, Nanette," which comes to the Bronx Opera House on Monday

### John Willard's Latest Thriller Opens Monday at the National

The Lorton Productions will present John Willard's newest mystery play, "Fog," at the National Theatre next Monday night. Mr. Willard is known 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, Charles Dow Clark, Ben McHugh, Alex. Clark, Jr., Hugh O'Connell, Ben Hendricks, Edward Colebrook and William Jessup.

Peter Glenny, author of "New York Exchange," announces a new play, called "The Lavender Chalice." It will be staged in the spring by Clarke Silvernail.

"Stigma," a play by Dorothy Manley and Donald Duff, is announced to open in February at the Cherry Lane Playhouse.

"The Bitter Bitten," a Restoration comedy by Dorrance Davis, will go into rehearsal Monday under the direction of A. E. and R. R. Riskin.

Mary Kirkpatrick will soon produce a play by Fletcher Hughes, author of "Hell-Bent for Heaven."

"In Abraham's Bosom" will move out of the Provincetown Theatre Monday and into some uptown house not yet agreed upon, but probably the Garrick. In its place the Provincetown Players will present "Ann Portuguese," the first full-length play by Djuna Barnes. It is now being cast.

### 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 Clemence 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 Sircom, Frances Wilson, Herbert V. Gelendree, Danche Tancock and George Macready. Richard Boleslavsky has staged the production.

Because of dress rehearsals, no performances will be given next week until Friday night, at the American Laboratory Theatre. "The Straw Hat" is being played this Friday and Saturday nights.

### MUSIC

#### Chaliapin to Appear in "The Barber of Seville"

Returning from a coast-to-coast tour in "The Barber of Seville," Feodor 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 follows:

Don Basilio, Feodor Chaliapin; Rosina, Elvira de Hidalgo; Figaro, Giorgio Durando; Count Almaviva, Joseph Bobrovich; Dr. Bartolo, Giuseppe Le Puma; Bertha, Anna Lisetzkyaya. Conductor, 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 Chaliapin, she is a member of the Metropolitan Opera Company.

#### Intimate Opera Group to Do Gluck's "Orpheus"

Macklin Marrow, music director, and Helen Freeman, dramatic director of the Intimate Opera Company, which is presenting their first production, Mozart's comic opera, "La Finta Giardiniera," at the Mayfair Theatre, are preparing to present Gluck's "Orpheus" at their second offering of intimate opera to New York music lovers.

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

#### With the Orchestras

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

Otto Klemperer has arranged a Wagner-Tschaikowsky program, including the overture to "Die Meistersinger," "Siegfried Idyl" and the Pathétique Symphony.

The program for next Thursday afternoon in Carnegie Hall will include a new work by Hindemith, "Konzertmusik für Blas Orchester," Beethoven's Symphony No. 7 in A and Handel's Concerto Grosso No. 4 in A minor. Mr. Klemperer will play the Cembalo part of this composition.

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

#### MINNEAPOLIS SYMPHONY

The Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra will give a concert in Carnegie Hall Monday evening under the auspices of the Symphony Society of New York. Henry Verbrugghen will conduct the following program: Overture to "Iphigenia in Aulis," Gluck; Symphony in D minor, Cesar Franck; Rondo—"Till Eulenspiegel's Merry Pranks," Strauss; Les Escales, Ibert.

## THEATRES

### FORREST

Then, 49th St., West of E-way. Evenings at 8:30. Matinee Wed. and Sat. 2:30

#### ALICE BRADY

"Gives the soundest, most temperately searching performance of her career."

—Frank Vreeland, Telegram.

#### IN THE STIRRING PLAY

#### LADY ALONE

WINTER GARDEN  
Sunday Night Concert  
"STILL THE HUB OF SUNDAY ENTERTAINMENT"

Stars and numbers from Broadway's current revues and musical comedy hits and other headline acts  
SMOKING PERMITTED IN ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE  
Early seats early and avoid being one of the standees.

### 49th ST., Th. W. of E-way, Evs. 8:45

#### A PLAY OF NIGHT CLUBS, CABARET LORELEIS AND CRADLE SNATCHERS

#### N-Y-XCHANGE

"A Male Captive"

—with—

Alison Skipworth and Sydney Shields

"Begins where 'The Cradle Snatchers' left off."—Eve. World.

#### MUSIC AND CONCERTS

#### MECCA AUDITORIUM 3 NIGHTS

WED., THUR., FEB. 9, 10 & 11 8:30

UNIVERSAL ARTISTS, Inc., Present

#### FEODOR CHALIAPIN

in "The Barber of Seville"

with ELVIRA de HIDALGO  
EXCEPTIONAL CAST AND CHORUS  
FULL SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA  
(Prod. Personal Dir. of Mr. Chaliapin)

Pop. Prices, \$1 to \$5, plus tax, at Box Office and Room 1456 B-way, N. Y.

#### N. Y. SYMPHONY

#### KLEMPERER

MECCA AUDITORIUM, Sun. Aft., Feb. 6  
WAGNER, Overture "Die Meistersinger" and  
Siegfried Idyl; TSCHAIKOWSKY, Symphony  
No. 6 (Pathétique).

Tickets at Steinway Hall, 115 W. 57th St.  
Room 1001, Geo. Engler, Mgr. (Steinway Piano)

#### CARNEGIE HALL, Monday Evening, Feb. 7

#### MINNEAPOLIS SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

Henri Verbrugghen, Conductor  
Assumes Symphony Society of New York  
tickets now at Box Office. GEO. ENGLER, Mgr.

#### Music Notes

A new work by Francesco Malipiero, "Princess Ulalia," will be a feature of the second concert of the Oratorio Society at Carnegie Hall Saturday evening, February 19, under the direction of Albert Stussell. The New York Symphony Orchestra will participate, and the soloists will be Amy Evans, soprano; Mina Hager, contralto; Wendell Hart, tenor, and Fraser Gange, baritone.

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

Marie Edelle, soprano, will make her debut in Aeolian Hall Wednesday evening.

Irene Scharrer, English pianist, will give a recital at Aeolian Hall next Saturday afternoon.

Erminia Ligetti will give a song recital at Town Hall next Thursday evening.

Ernesto Berumen will give a program of music of modern Spain at his piano recital at Aeolian Hall on Sunday evening, February 20.

Beatrice Pinkham, pianiste, will give a second recital in Town Hall, February 17th.

Nobu Suzuki, Japanese contralto, is scheduled to make her debut appearance in Town Hall, February 19th.

#### JUNE WALKER



Is back again in the cast of "Gentlemen Prefer Blondes" at the Times Square

### COSMOPOLITAN Theatre, Columbus Circle, Eves. 8:30

THE DISTINGUISHED ENGLISH ACTOR-MANAGER

#### MATHESON LANG

In the dramatic Masterpiece "The WANDERING JEW Original London Cast & Produced"

"Great pleasure to perceive this fine company."—ALAN DALE, N. Y. American.

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Absolutely New in Every Detail  
Staged by J.C. HUFFMAN  
WINTER GARDEN  
EVS. 8:25-MATS. FEB. THURS-SAT.

#### The Perfect Musical Production

#### ELEANOR PAINTER in THE NIGHTINGALE

STANLEY LUPINO WITH TOM WISE  
JOLSON'S THEATRE 59th ST. & 7th AVE.  
EVS. 8:30-MATS. THURS & SAT.  
GOOD MEZZ SEATS 4-10-14-12-20-22-13-15

#### NOW AT THE 44th ST. THEATRE

WEST OF BROADWAY—EVS. 8:25-MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:30

#### COUNTRESS MARITZA

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

#### B.P.

A play you won't forget

#### THE LADDER

By J. FRANK DAVIS  
WALDORF  
Theatre, 50th St., E. of W. 42nd St.  
Evs. 8:30, Mats. Wed. & Sat.

#### CIVIC REPERTORY COR. 6th AVENUE & 14th STREET

#### EVA LE GALLIENNE

WEEK OF FEBRUARY 7th  
Mon. Eve., Feb. 7...JOHN GABRIEL BORKMAN  
Tues. Eve., Feb. 8...CRADLE SONG  
Wed. Mat., Feb. 9...TWELFTH NIGHT  
Wed. Eve., Feb. 10...MASTER BUILDER  
Thurs. Eve., Feb. 11...CRADLE SONG  
Fri. Eve., Feb. 12...CRADLE SONG  
Sat. Mat., Feb. 13...CRADLE SONG  
Sat. Eve., Feb. 14...MASTER BUILDER  
EVS. and SAT. MAT. 8:30 to 11:30  
Special Matinee, "CRADLE SONG," Thursday, Feb. 10—SEATS NOW

#### PLYMOUTH THEATRE

45th Street, West of Broadway  
Evenings, 8:30. Matinees, 2:30.

#### WINTHROP AMES'

GILBERT & SULLIVAN  
OPERA COMPANY  
Mon., Tues., Wed., Fri. & Sat. Eves.  
& Thurs. & Sat. Mats.

#### The PIRATES of PENZANCE

Thursday Evenings Only  
IOLANTHE

#### DUTCH GOVERNMENT FEARS MUSSOLINI

Efforts by the Amsterdam office of the International Transport Workers' Federation to induce the Dutch Government to do something toward protecting its interests in Italy, following the looting of its Rome branch by Fascist on Oct. 31, have resulted in a declaration by the Dutch Foreign Minister which is being interpreted by the Dutch labor press to mean that either he is afraid of Dictator Mussolini or he is only interested in protecting the rights of Dutchmen living abroad when they are capitalists, or at least conservatives.

Replying to an interpellation by P. Moltmaker, president of the Dutch Railwaymen's Union and a member of the Dutch Senate, inquiring if the Foreign Minister knew that the property of an organization established in Holland and with a management committee made up solely of Hollanders had been destroyed and what he intended to do about it, Dr. Van Karnebeek said on Nov. 24:

"The government is aware of what has happened to the Sub-Secretariat of the I. T. F. in Rome in so far as notices about the matter have appeared in the press. It does not appear that Dutch interests have been prejudiced and the Dutch Government perceives no reasons why an inquiry 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 opened black door from which a pair of fiery eyes and a hideous mouth were emitting smoke and flames, and saying to himself: "I guess this is no place for me to butt in."

The Temple Emanuel El Choir, Lazare Saminsky, director, will offer a program of sacred and Biblical music at Town Hall Saturday evening, February 19.

#### 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 Folketing, their Deputies being reduced from 55 to 53, they increased their popular vote from 46,949 in April, 1924, to 49,471. Consequently, Theodore Stauning, the Socialist Premier, who handed the resignations of his Cabinet to King Christian shortly after the results were announced, said to the press:

"We Social Democrats have made a good showing in the face of extraordinarily unfavorable circumstances. We have gained about 27,000 votes since 1924. If we had had a properly functioning system of proportional representation we should have held our number of seats. But through the twists in our election laws the Venstre (Liberal Agrarians) got four district 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 government since April, 1924, and then refused its support for a proposal to increase the unemployment benefits and 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 159,316. The Communists became still more insignificant in Danish political life by falling from 6,219 to 5,612.

The Temple Emanuel El Choir, Lazare Saminsky, director, will offer a program of sacred and Biblical music at Town Hall Saturday evening, February 19.



# THE SOCIALIST PARTY AT WORK

## National

**Tour of Miss Jessie Stephen**  
The tour of Miss Jessie Stephen, brilliant English woman speaker, and member of the English Labor Party, will begin at Buffalo March 1. She will 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 where meetings are arranged to use their 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. 15, as previously arranged, the Socialists of Dallas met in the Labor Temple and proceeded to reorganize the Socialists of Texas. M. A. Smith, old state secretary, resigned on account of ill health. They elected David Curran, 220 West Oakwood street, Dallas, as organizer, and G. W. 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. Van Blon, Waco; L. L. Rhodes, Grand Saline; J. J. Barker, Terrell; C. J. Anderson, Dallas; C. L. Brecken, 122 Yarnwood street, Dallas; J. R. Barrett, 2620 Dawson street, Dallas; C. L. Renshaw, 2406 Catherine street, Dallas.  
It was the sense of the meeting that as fast as the State is organized an executive committee can be placed in each congressional district.

## Montana

James D. Graham, of Livingston, informs national headquarters that the comrades are planning to organize everything west of the Mississippi River. We hope the readers of the American Appeal and The New 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 Labor." 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 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 welcome.

### Theatre Benefit

The West and North Philadelphia Branches will hold a theatre benefit on March 7, 8 and 9 at the Walnut 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, 803 Locust street. The local office is open from 2 to 6 p. m. week days and on Saturdays from noon until five. Reservations may also be made by mail to the local office.

## Bronx

### A Big Success

The event of events took place last Sunday afternoon and evening, and it now becomes part of history. That is, history in terms of our Bronx organization. In every respect the affair was our most successful undertaking. A great turnout of members, former members and sympathizers made merry from afternoon until midnight. The concert was an unusually fine one, James Phillips, Miss Edna Furst-Hoffman, Miss Genevieve Kaufman, 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 complement to the arrangements committee for their excellent selections. There is every assurance that it will serve as an advertisement for all future affairs. Thanks are particularly due to J. George Friedman for the conduct and character of this year's affair. The prize—an Essex car—was obtained by one of our Bronx comrades.

**Enrolled Voters' Meetings**  
Two enrolled Socialist voters' meetings were held last week in two sections of the Bronx. These meetings were addressed by Judge Jacob Panken, Jessie Stephen, Norman Thomas and August Claessens. Although the list of names and addresses was very ancient, about fifty sympathizers responded. Nine applications for membership were received and a score or more are to be heard from

relative to joining the party. Upon receipt of the enrolled voters' lists of last October, which will arrive about February 15, an intensive membership drive will be made in various parts of the Bronx. Now that the activities 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 number 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 50 cents. Individual admission, 25 cents. Not only every member of the Central Branch should attend but also bring these lectures to the attention of friends and sympathizers.

### Branch 7

The Friday night Forum (known as 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 will be held Friday evening, February 4, at headquarters, 420 Hinsdale street. Letters have been sent to several hundred sympathizers and Socialists. Speakers are William M. Feigenbaum and 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 Brownsville.

### 4-14 A. D.

The branch is concluding its series of lectures with Esther Friedman and is now engaged in planning some larger undertaking, 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 economic and social relations of men and women in our modern civilization every Friday evening. Williamsburg members and sympathizers should take advantage of this treat and obtain a large audience. The lectures begin February 4 and continue for three Fridays.

### 17-18 A. D.

The branch had its first meeting in over a year. A small group attended the reorganization meeting last Monday under the direction of Assistant Organizer Samuel Kantor and immediately got down to business. It planned a future meeting when more comrades will be present and for an enrolled Socialist voters' meeting. Branch officers will be elected at the next meeting to be held within two weeks. The two Forums held in the Brownsville and East New York Section under the auspices of the 23rd and 23rd A. D. Branches report continued progress.

## Queens

**Jamaica Forum Lectures.**  
August Claessens, executive secretary of Local New York, will address the Jamaica Lecture Forum in Odd Fellows Hall, 160th street and 96th 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 prospects for a full house to hear Secretary Claessens are good. Every lecture is followed by questions and general discussion.

Branch Jamaica will hold a business meeting Monday evening, Feb. 7, at 57 Beaufort (97th) avenue, Jamaica, south of the L.I.R.R., near 135th street. Members are urged to come and get their share of the tickets for the Claessens lecture. Sympathizers and readers of the New Leader are invited to come around and see if they would like to join the organization.

## New England

**Esther Friedman's Dates**  
All of Esther Friedman's dates are taken as follows: Springfield Workmen's Circle, Sunday Feb. 13; Springfield Socialist Party, Sunday, Feb. 20; Salem Workmen's Circle, Feb. 14; Maynard Y. P. S. L., Feb. 15 and 22; Lowell Workmen's Circle, Feb. 16; Boston Socialist Party, Feb. 17 and 24; Worcester Socialist Party, Feb. 18 and 25; Worcester Central Labor Union, Feb. 23; Greenfield, Feb. 19 and 26; Newburyport, Feb. 21; Haverhill Workmen's Circle, Feb. 27.  
Joe Kelly had excellent meetings on Mexico in Salem, Worcester and Boston.  
The Speakers' Training Class in Boston will have a talk on "Feminism," Feb. 6 and on "Essentials of Socialism," Feb. 13. The class meets every

Sunday at 5 p. m. at 21 Essex street. Outsiders are invited to attend.  
Comrades Renaud in Vermont, Hazen S. Taylor in Maine, and Edward A. Livermore in Rhode Island, are doing good work for the Socialist papers in their respective states. But New Hampshire still lags behind.

## Connecticut

The State Executive Committee met at Machinists' Headquarters, 99 Temple street, New Haven, Sunday, Jan. 30.

The State Committee has had an unemployment insurance bill introduced in the Legislature (now in session). The bill is about the same as the one introduced by the Socialists in the Massachusetts Legislature.

The Commonwealth Committee has planned a banquet to be held at the headquarters of the Workmen's Circle on Oak street, Saturday evening, Feb. 26. It is expected that George Goebel of New Jersey will speak.

The Socialists of Bridgeport held their first of a series of meetings planned for the rest of the winter on two Sunday nights a month. Miss 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 comeback 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 largely attended.

## New York State

**State Executive Committee to Meet**  
The State Executive Committee will meet Sunday morning at 10 o'clock in Yorkville Branch headquarters, 241 East 84th street, New York. A conference of the committee with party members of 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 Socialists, 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 Forward 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. strenuous effort will be made to organize a branch and to strengthen the existing Jewish branch in that territory.

The 6th-8th-12th A. D. Forum at Hennington Hall every Sunday morning, with Judge Jacob Panken as speaker and director, also reports a steadily increasing attendance. This branch will also undertake an extensive drive for membership, enrolled voters' meetings, and is now laying plans for the purchase or lease of a building in its territory.

A Forum will be established at the Harlem Socialist Educational Center on Friday nights, beginning Feb. 18. The list of speakers and topics will shortly be announced.

### Branch Organized

The Upper West Side Branch, which has not functioned for some seven or eight months, held a reorganization meeting last week and elected the following officers: Organizer, A. Regaldi; financial secretary, Pierre Di Nio; recording secretary, Dr. Simon Berlin. The delegates to the Central Committee are Di Nio and Regaldi. A small but enthusiastic gathering was held and our comrades are anxious to begin work on the sympathizers and unaffiliated Socialists in their territory. 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 prominent speakers during the last few weeks. Its membership, however, is stationary, and the active members are seriously concerned in making every effort to increase its membership. 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 former strength. They call upon all other branches to render the following assistance: Get the names and addresses of Germans who were members of the German Social Democracy and that are sympathetically inclined to our movement. Forward these names and addresses as quickly as possible to either Secretary Claessens or else to Rudolph Modest, care of Labor Temple, 343 East Eighty-fourth street. Attention of German workers should be called to the German Socialist

weekly, "Volks-Stimme," which is published at 167 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Subscription rate, \$2. Sample copies will gladly be sent upon request.

### Yorville

The Yorkville Branch, 14th-15th-16th A. D., suffered a serious loss last week in the death of Comrade Stephen Berliner. Comrade Berliner died shortly after an operation. He was sick for some time and was suffering from tumor of the brain. He was a young man, thirty-two years of age, an enthusiastic 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 union. His funeral took place on Sunday, and a delegation of branch members and friends were present to pay respect to his memory.

## Yipseldom

### A New Circle

The city office announces an addition to the league. This new group is Circle 8, Boro Park, meeting at the Boro Park Labor Lyceum, 42nd street and 14th avenue, Brooklyn. This 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 Kriskow, a party member in that section of the city. The city office takes this opportunity in welcoming the circle into the league.

### Circle 2

Circle 2, Brooklyn, after a long lapse 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, recording 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 Williamsburg. 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 interested. Send all names to Ben Goodman, 7 East 18th street.

### Circle 9, Midgets

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

### Circle 1, Bronx

On Sunday, February 6, at 3 p. m., Thomas Rogers, former teacher in the Labor College of Glasgow, Scotland, will deliver the first of a series of lectures 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 following is the course:

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

Ancient History—Ancient Society, (1) Savagery to Barbarism, (2) Barbarism to Civilization, (3) Rise of Political States.

Questions and discussion will follow the lectures. All financial secretaries in the junior and senior league are asked to make arrangements with the city office for auditing the membership of the circles. It will be necessary for the secretary to have the books up to date when called to appear at the city office. This is a preliminary notice. Mail will be sent all secretaries to arrange a meeting with the league officials.

### Circle 13

At the last meeting of Circle 13, January 30, it was decided to hold its second annual dance on Saturday, April 30, at the Brownsville Labor Lyceum. With it will go the printing of a journal. The proceeds will be used for the building fund and for the Yipsel National Office Drive. A dance and journal committee were elected, both headed by Henry Sapkowski.

### Circle 13, Juniors

Circle 13 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. The program will consist of many interesting features, such as anecdotes, sketches, violin solos, piano solos, dancing and many other entertaining things. The dance music will be furnished by the Memphis Boys Orchestra. All comrades are urged to attend.

## LECTURE CALENDAR

### MANHATTAN

Sunday, Feb. 6, 11 a. m.—Judge Jacob Panken: Subject, "The Events of the Week"; Hennington Hall, 214 East Second street; auspices Socialist party, 6-8-12 A. D.

Sunday, Feb. 6, 8:30 p. m.—Samuel J. Schneider: Subject, "Geology"; East Side Socialist Center, 204 East Broadway; auspices 1-2 A. D. Socialist party.

### BRONX

Monday, Feb. 7, 8:30 p. m.—Jessie

Stephen: Subject, "Nine Days That Shook Great Britain." (First of a series of lectures on the Socialist and Labor Movement of Great Britain.) 1167 Boston road; auspices Central Branch, Socialist party.

Friday, Feb. 4, 8:30 p. m.—G. H. Harold: Subject, "Present Situation in 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. 11 McAllister 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. Ethelred Brown: Subject, "Debs—The Apostle of Socialism"; 23 Van Sicken avenue, Workmen's Circle Center; auspices Socialist party. On Feb. 11 Esther Friedman will lecture on "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

**Prof. Broadus Mitchell Opens Course—Jose Kelly Speaks on Mexico at Rand School**

That politics depends on economics is a familiar truism. But how many are familiar with the economic history and the corresponding political manifestations of America? Professor Broadus Mitchell, who was so enthusiastically received last summer at Camp Tamiment, opens a course of six lectures at the Rand School on the subject, "Industry Makes Politics in America." He will consider the economic development and the political changes in a scholarly and stimulating manner. The course opens on Friday, Feb. 11, at 8:30 p. m.

### Represents Mexican Labor

Jose Kelly, an official representative of the Mexican Federation of Labor and who lives in Mexico, will speak on Monday evening, Feb. 14, at 8:30 p. m., on the "Truth About Mexico." He is an able and informed labor leader, in close contact with the American labor movement, and is thoroughly qualified to present the side of Mexico and the Mexican Federation of Labor which has been so militantly backing up President Calles and his administration. If you want first-hand facts you will come on Monday evening, Feb. 14, to the Rand School.

**Literature Course Continues**  
The detailed and highly informing course on the "Main Tendencies in Modern Literature," by Leo E. Saldia, continues on Friday evenings, 8:30 p. m., all through February till March 25. Those who have not availed themselves of the opportunity to get an intimate close-up on the moderns still have an opportunity to join up in the class.

### Fellowship Meets

The Rand School Fellowship will listen on Friday evening at 8, Feb. 4, to a reading by Beatrice Becker, teacher of accent in the school. She will read Susan Clappell's play, "Inheritors," which deals with the "hired" learning of today. The Fellowship will gather in the studio of the school.

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

should meet in the lobby of the Rand School, Saturday, Feb. 5, at 2 o'clock, sharp. It is planned to take a picture of the group.

### Women's Trade Union League

The Women's Trade Union League, 247 Lexington avenue, N. Y. C., announces 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 of Music, given by Edwina Behre, at 7 p. m., with an alternate of poetry 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. The week's curriculum is completed by a class in English given by Mary R. M. Griffiths at 8:45 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 plays and for books dealing with modern social and labor problems.

## WORKERS' SPORTS

Sunday, February 6, we hike to Long Beach. This is the time of the year when it is very interesting along the 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 sea. We hope many grasp the opportunity to spend a pleasant day away from the city. Meeting place, Municipal Building (downstairs at entrance to trains); time, 8 a. m.; those living in Brooklyn, Long Island R. R. Jamaica station waiting room, 9 a. m.; walking time, 3 hours; fare \$1; leader, Will Beck. Non-members are always welcome provided they are nature-loving proletarians.

### THANKS

The Editor, The New Leader: Please permit me to use your columns to thank Comrade Claessens for his prompt and kindly action in my behalf in an hour of emergency, and also to express my appreciation of the liberal response given to his appeal by the branches and individual comrades with whom he was able to get in touch at short notice. The gift of money was enough to tide me over, and for that I am thankful, but even more so I appreciate the fine comradeship spirit in which the thing was done. ETHELRED BROWN, 428 St. Nicholas Avenue, January 31, 1927.

### Victory in Penns Strike

CRENSHAW, Pa.—Recognition of the United Mine Workers by the Hughes Coal Company was conceded after a week's strike led by district executive board member William T. Welsh, acting for district president John Brophy.

# The Modern Quarterly

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# THE NEW LEADER

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

SATURDAY, 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 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 John 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 a 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. Having long experience with the venom of the Communists, 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 Communists from the union. For years the members have heard nothing from Communist sources but malicious attacks, including character assassination. That exile would ultimately 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 Hapgood 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

WORKINGMEN 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 cent.

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 the report.

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

A 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 year.

There is no conflict between these two initiatives, 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 Moscovites. Moreover, because of its St. Paul convention it was deprived of using its power at the Cleveland convention in July in favor of the organization of an independent party of the workers.

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 economic 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 independent 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 tradition that has snared the workers since the rise of the new capitalism following the Civil War.

## EXPELLING MEMBERS

ONE 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 expressed the 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 pyre might against His strength,  
The Lord has eyed 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  
Unknowingly on me, when I was made.

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

## The News of the Week

### Mexican Oil And Politics

Mexico has not yet escaped the perils of American intervention, and our readers should be on their guard for some "incident" calculated to goad us into a march across the Rio Grande. Moreover, Nicaragua still continues a sore spot. Rear Admiral Latimer has landed 400 more marines who are ordered into the interior. Wherever the Liberals have been active Latimer has declared the region a "neutral zone." In short, American forces are actively supporting the usurper, Diaz. In Mexico, Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labor Morones declares that out of 147 oil companies only 22 have failed to register under the laws, but in the meantime the companies that do not register are carrying on a campaign of sabotage. "A part of the campaign is restriction of development work," he declares. "At the same time propaganda is made to show our natural resources of oil will shortly be exhausted." Some of these rebellious companies have suspended work, apparently with the view of making the workers dissatisfied. The church issue is also still in the foreground. The Government announces that it has evidence of the clergy stirring up revolts and all priests throughout the republic are ordered to report to the Secretary of the Interior in Mexico City before February 10 on penalty of being declared 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.

### Socialist Gain In Thuringia

Another proof of the come-back of the German Social Democrats was furnished last Sunday in the elections in the State of Thuringia. Just as the Centrist chief, Wilhelm Marx, announced the formation of a new Government of the republic, with four Nationalists in the Cabinet, the voters of Thuringia went to the polls and elected a Diet composed of 18 Socialists, 8 Communists, 2 Democrats and 28 members of various reactionary 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 Regular Army General, Hasse, was dominating the situation. In the old Diet the Socialists had 17 seats, the Communists 13, the Reactionists (extreme anti-Semitic Nationalists) 7.

### Great Powers Face New China

China still struggles for the modest right to be master of her own house, while the alien intruders for the first time since they invaded the premises are impressed by the solidarity and power displayed by the Nationalist movement. Foreign Secretary Chamberlain declares Britain is ready to end concessions, recognize Chinese courts and concede tariff autonomy. While the United States sends three cruisers to Hawaii to be near China, President Coolidge ponders over the appointment of a commission to negotiate new treaties and 1,200 marines are ordered to Guam for possible service in China. Interior Chinese cities are being deserted by Americans for port cities. Meantime negotiations between the Nationalist Government and the British Government have been broken by the former; the reason given is the dispatch by Britain of 12,000 troops to Shanghai. On the other hand Britain offered the Chinese "a very large voice" in the control of Chinese cities and this was rejected. Of course, any voice conceded Britain in these cities cannot be reconciled with Nationalist aspirations. As the World points out, had

Britain offered Washington in 1780 partial control of Boston, Philadelphia and New York the offer would have been declined. With the Nationalists already controlling over half of China, the promise of liberation from alien mastery is good, but the Powers may yet mess things up and out of the ensuing chaos China may be forced under the power of an alien militarist regime.

### Austrian Thugs Slay Workers

The Austrian branch of the organized bands of Teutonic anti-Socialists, known as "Hakenkreuzler" (from their Swastika emblems) distinguished itself last Sunday by firing upon the rear of a Socialist procession, killing three adults and one eight-old 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 out by the enraged Republican Guard and the marchers. In view of the rapidly increasing strength of the Austrian Socialist Party, even in the rural districts, it is evident that the gangs of young reactionaries have no chance of intimidating the awakened workers and that their sporadic acts of violence are of no real importance. The type of leadership "enjoyed" by the Hakenkreuzler is shown by the recent sentencing of one of their Salzburg chiefs, named Oberwölner, to ten months in jail for having desecrated a Jewish cemetery. Having temporarily triumphed over the Vatican by taking the organization of the boys of Italy out of the hands of the church and transferred it to Fascist boy scouts, Mussolini is now, judging from an editorial in Il Tevere, a leading Fascist organ, about to put the Y.M.C.A. out of business in his big jail. The Fascist paper points out that the government must play no favorites in religious matters and that, therefore, the Y.M.C.A. ought to be treated like the Catholic youth organizations, i.e., made thoroughly subservient to Fascism or ousted. A compromise is probable. Unemployment in France is increasing fast and Premier Poincaré has no suggestions how to avoid it while he is "stabilizing" the franc at about 4 cents. Dictator Rivera announces that he has decided to delay the calling of his toy "National Assembly" for some time, as there is no hurry about it.

## 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.

Father: Nay, son, this is no day for idle pageantry.  
Rosh Hoshannah 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 Hoshannahs have held  
forth  
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  
dress.

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.

Father: 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 forever be.

As long as there is madness in the wind  
For hills and forests,  
So long will there be madness in an un-  
believing mind.

For us.  
Their holidays are ours, and their lives  
Soul and symbol of our own.

Son: Then, father, shall I call them Goyim,  
And even godless Pagans,  
Who dare make so light of this High Holy  
Day.  
To call it Autumn?

Occasionally we take ourselves unto a Turkish Bath, politely called a "Health Plan" in the downtown business district. There we come in a somewhat unadorned contact with big business men, and a few Doctors of Divinity. Several months of this experience, or rather several visits to this "Health Plan," have furnished our rather irascible person with some delectable bits, the least of which we will permit ourself to relate.

We have found that most of the big "guys" in commerce are suffering from chronic flabbiness, beginning with the jowls, down to the big toes. We will also equal that not a one of them looks one-thousandth 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 paraded 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 to make any faces or gestures at their ungdyed torques and pathetic underpinnings. They make a screamingly 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 innumerable 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 stentorian traffic cops to Paradise. A hushed voice of the attendant informs us not to be so prolific in profanity, as the gentlemen who are 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 sacrilegious, and tell you how incompatible the Sermon 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 morning, pounding out to his congregation the fundamentals 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-laysared 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  
Is 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.

Very soon, indeed, your humble columnist 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 Hundred 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 specimen of the bookbinding art—(modestly forbidding any description of its undeniably excellent literary value)—will 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.

## Critical Cruisings

—By V. F. Calverton—

### Humanizing Education

FEW educators have written interestingly or inspiringly on education. Educators in general suffer from the deadening discipline of pedagogical habit. They have neither spirit nor spontaneity, neither acute nor vision. The life of the pedagogue is a narrowing and petty experience. He is forced to live in a boxed-in 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 thought in their expansive manifestations are in conflict with 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 interestingly and provocatively on education have seldom been educators. At least when their most significant contributions to educational theory were made, they were removed from the classroom, free of the fettering experience of meeting out instruction at session and seminar. When exceptions are discovered, they are almost invariably found to illustrate our former conclusion: the best minds make poor pedagogues. The leading educator in the United States today, John Dewey, is an illuminating exemplar of this fact. No one denies Dewey's significant influence upon educational theory, and yet few would defend Dewey's excellence as a pedagogue. If William James was an exception, it was because he freed his teaching from the embrace of pedagogy. His "Talks to Teachers" notwithstanding, he was not interested in the scientific technique of modern instruction.

Perhaps the most important and comprehensive work on education that has been done in America was achieved by Lester Ward. Ward did not have the pedagogical twist of mind. He did not concentrate upon infinitesimal details, but carried his logic into the vast domains of sociology for correlation of evidence and substantiation of conclusion. He was interested in the social background of educational progress, the social forces that determined 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 classroom technique. With the vision of the sociologist 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 classroom 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 during 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 freedom 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 honesty to the traditional diplomat."

In another place, Mr. Schmalhausen describes present-day educators as "essentially pedagogues, grammarians, worshippers of minutiae, splendid specialists in detail and routine absorption, who mistake quantitative report for qualitative insight, amazingly unaware of the sterility of an education 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 exactly 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. Schmalhausen, but from James Harvey Robinson. It expresses Mr. Schmalhausen's point of view very definitely and decisively, however. "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 regretted that, in their unleashed riot, these miscellaneous reflections have been allowed to mar an otherwise significant 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 its conclusions.

**Section Hands Get Pay Boost**  
WASHINGTON.—All of the 15,000 maintenance of way employees of the Baltimore & Ohio system have secured an increase in wages which will total \$500,000 a year, or \$33 a year each, according to an announcement by the United States Board of Mediation.