

A Newspaper Devoted
to the Interests of the
Socialist and Labor Movement

THE NEW LEADER

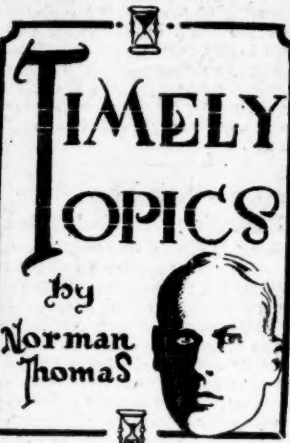
VOL. III. No. 12

SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1927

Entered as Second Class Matter, January
19, 1924, at the Post Office at New York,
New York, under act of March 3, 1879.

Price Five Cents

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
One Year \$2.00
Six Months 1.25
Three Months75



KANSAS CITY.

WHETHER the attempt to keep Albert Frick alive by artificial respiration was or was not sound medical practice, we do not know. But that an ordinary decent young chap of no particular rank, wealth or distinction should find fifty-six friends to fight for 100 hours for his life is another bit of evidence on our human nature which does not altogether justify the extreme pessimism now somewhat fashionable concerning it.

It is good news that Great Britain, Japan and the United States are likely to go on with a naval arms conference. To get results may be difficult, but the money cost of a new race in cruisers and other ships will be so terrific, to say nothing of the added costs of suspicion and ill will, that the citizens simply cannot afford to let the diplomats fail.

One of the most serious evils of the development of military training in colleges and summer camps is the arrogance with which self important colonels and majors seek to dictate what shall be said and believed in universities, colleges and communities at large. These military hired men of ours maintain absurd black lists of individuals and organizations. One colonel coolly asserted in a Mid-Western state that colleges, Y. M. C. A.'s, etc., must guard against "all organizations which stand for youth, democracy or inter-nationalism. All such are controlled by Moscow!" And some of these officers actually seem to believe this stuff! Since when, though, did we hire colonels for thought controllers in our democracy?

Sometimes things don't turn out right for our super-heated patriots. The attempts to silence Sherwood Eddy at the University of Michigan turned an audience of possibly 200 into one of over 2,000, and a later debate drew 5,000 people from all over the state. Denunciation suits the militarists better than debate.

A referendum on a plan to build subways in Detroit has been postponed among other reasons because the present great unemployment, mostly in the automobile industry, makes the question of spending so much money untimely. This is an official recognition of unemployment. Ford and the rest of them have made their millions and assumed no responsibility for the workers in dull times. This is the way we do in prosperous America! And if we began to talk unemployment insurance probably the National Civic Federation (Matthew Woll, acting president) would ask us to postpone that, pending some fake investigation, as it asked us to postpone old age pensions!

A certain Major Simmonds assured the good ladies of a New York club that we should prefer the "powder of Du Pont to the powder of Cety." That is, it would be a better world if we used more gunpowder and less face powder, more TNT and less tint. American army officers talk like that and are applauded by the ladies. Then we expect the rest of the world to believe that there is no militarism among us!

A unanimous Supreme Court held that the Texas law barring Negroes as Negroes from the Democratic primaries was unconstitutional under the 14th amendment. The decision of itself will have little immediate effect. Negroes will not flock to the Democratic primaries in Texas. But the decision is in the right direction. Maybe the 14th amendment will yet be used to protect human as it now protects property rights.

Wets have joined with dries in dooming Assemblyman Cuvillier's motion in the New York legislature petitioning for the calling of a constitution.

CALLES DEVOTES ENERGY TO SCHOOLS

Mexican President Making Great Progress in Fight to End Illiteracy

PRESIDENT CALLES of Mexico who is recognized as one of the most forceful men in contemporary world affairs today is certain to occupy a significant place in the history of his own country as a man of action who has unflinchingly championed the poor, down-trodden peasants of Mexico and has led them forward in their march toward redemption from the misery and slavery which has been their lot for centuries.

The four State Agricultural Schools (Central Schools, as they are called) which were established last year in the States of Michoacan, Guanajuato, Hidalgo and Durango are alone such a tribute to the enormous work for internal peace and organization going on in Mexico today as to make unnecessary the mention of any of the other projects in the vast program being carried on by the Calles government—the 5,000 rural schools maintained last year, 3,000 of them newly established, during 1926, the road building program, the irrigation projects and so on without number.

In the days before the revolution, General Calles was a school teacher in the northern State of Sonora. His heart has always been in the education of the people and in the establishment of State agricultural schools for the sons of Mexico's peasants, as President of the Republic, he has been able through dint of phenomenal personal effort and interest to actually see realized one of his fondest dreams.

"Land and Liberty"
The Central Agricultural schools are the final step in the redemption of the Mexican people who fought the revolution under the banner of "Land and Liberty"; they are the last phase in the solution of Mexico's agrarian problem.

The ancient community lands—bought outright or paid for in federal government bonds—had been given back to the dispossessed peasants. Plows and necessary implements were apportioned to them. But this was not enough. In many cases the peasant had no seed. How was he to live until the first crops were harvested? How was he to learn how to operate this machinery and to till the soil according to modern methods? Without the wherewithal to work the land to advantage, the peasant progressed but slowly.

Donation of land was not alone the solution of Mexico's agrarian problem. Rural credit for the peasants had to be established. And technical agricultural schools had to be organized. President Calles has accomplished both these ends.

The owners of ejidal lands (community lands) were organized into co-operatives. A Federal bank of agriculture was established and in turn ejidal or community co-operative banks in which a large percentage of the shares belong to the members of the co-operative. For instance, in the State of Hidalgo, in the center of the republic, among the 130 villages which have been given lands, 32 agricultural co-operatives function and control 42 per cent. of the shares of the ejidal agricultural bank. The idea is that in time the ejidal co-operatives will be able to dispense with federal aid.

The technical agricultural school is the third step, the organization of the school and the bank being interdependent. Each school has cost approximately one million pesos. As the old type of architecture in buildings (Continued on page 2)

Retail Shoe Salesmen On Strike in the Bronx

The members of the Retail Shoe Salesmen's Union of the Bronx are on general strike against the shoe stores of the borough. The support of all friends of organized labor is solicited. The union, which has its headquarters at Franklin Casino, 162nd street, near Prospect avenue, was organized recently. The employers retorted with a lockout and, in retaliation, a strike for recognition of the union was called. The union is affiliated with the United Hebrew Trades. Sam Schwartz is the president.

Casting His Shadow Before Him



ED DABRY—
WITH DUE ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS TO "CARAS Y CARETAS"

Prison Ship in Havana Harbor Is Terror of Cuban Workers; Union Men Disappear Over Night

Union Co-operative Insurance Association Expands

Labor's first life insurance company—the Union Co-operative Insurance Association—now in its third year of the actual writing of life insurance, has just entered the State of Missouri to do business there.

The company is a District of Columbia corporation and has a live office in Chicago, Ill.

The new office in St. Louis opened March 1, and is in the hands of O. E. Jennings, an international representative of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, a former member of the Missouri Legislature and now president of the Union Labor Insurance Agency, Inc. This agency, with its new offices in the Planters' Building, St. Louis, will also write other forms of insurance besides life insurance. Connected with Mr. Jennings are George R. Patterson, secretary-treasurer of the Missouri State Federation of Labor, and B. S. Reid of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, as well as several insurance men.

The Union Co-operative Insurance Association expects its Missouri business to boom under this auspicious management.

The company, from its home office in the Machinists' Building, Washington, D. C., writes life insurance by mail throughout the country and Canada, and is extending its agency force in the District of Columbia by the addition of experienced life insurance men. 1927 has so far brought the company new life insurance exceeding the total amount for 1926.

Three Secretaries in Succession Is Loss of One Union—Men Marked Have No Recourse

By Chester M. Wright

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 17.—Deportation without trial, in cases numbered perhaps by the hundreds, certainly by the scores, has thrown a new prison ship into the category of hated hulks of world history. It is the Maximine Gomez, which lies in an isolated section of the bay at Havana, Cuba. Through it, during the past year, have passed many of Cuba's most truly patriotic sons. For the foreigner in Cuba the Maximine Gomez has been a constant menace, a hovering iron demon.

Within the last two weeks I have talked with men who have gone through this stark prison ship. The Maximine Gomez was taken from the Germans during the World War. It is without accommodations for prisoners. That it has not become a pest hole is a sheer miracle.

Number of Deportations Is Mystery
Deportation is the fate reserved particularly for foreigners whom the President of Cuba does not like, or who are reported to him as undesirable. So terrible is this floating dungeon that men fear it second only to death. No one knows how many deportations there have been within the year. A thousand? Two thousand? Five thousand? No one, save perhaps the highest government officials, can tell. Therein is a part of the horror of it. It swallows men and they do not come back.

Cubans, too, are deported. There (Continued on page 2)

Brazilian Labor Moving Toward a Federation

Definite steps toward uniting the various groups of organized labor in Brazil in a national federation were taken at a meeting of the Central Labor Committee of Brazil, held in Rio de Janeiro, Dec. 14 last. According to the plan approved by the committee, local or district conventions are to be held in sections where there are labor groups favoring the organization of a general federation of labor, and local and district federations are to be formed. National industrial federations are to be set up by national congresses to be held by unions in the same industries.

Then a nation-wide convention will be held, attended by delegates from local and district federations, national industrial federations, local trade unions not yet combined in federations and from committees of non-affiliated federations. This convention is expected to result in the final formal organization of the Brazilian Federation of Labor.

If the liberal sentiments of the new Brazilian President, announced on Jan. 1 in connection with his abolition of martial law and press censorship, are genuine, Brazilian labor may not be handicapped so much in the future by governmental opposition as it has been in the past. A sample of what the workers of that gigantic republic have to contend with is a recent strike of 4,000 coffee plantation hands because they had received no wages for 23 months, despite the fact that their contract called for at least one wage payment a year.

PERIL OF MINERS ENTITLES THEM TO INCREASE

Coaldiggers, Despite Hazards, Poorer Paid Than Building Workers.

By John H. Walker

President Illinois Federation of Labor

THE question of the next wage agreement between those who work in the soft coal mines of the United States and those who hold the legal titles to them, is up for consideration. Because a continuous supply of fuel to keep the industries of the nation going is so important to the welfare of the whole people, it is well that as far as possible the facts in connection with the operation of the industry be known generally, so that the people may be able to use their influence intelligently in bringing about a just settlement.

I am not going to attempt to deal with the competitive conditions as between coal operators, freight rates, long or short hauls, seasonal markets, overhead costs, thin and thick veins, quality of coal, good or bad working conditions, cost for timbering, dead work, water, etc., as between fields, or individual operators, between union and non-union fields, or the relationship that such conditions usually have, to the settlements made, other than to say that the coal operators who have unfair advantages, or who, in order to get cheap coal, are doing things that are unjust or inhuman should not be permitted to drag the industry and all the men, women and children involved in it, down to a low level. The industry should be put on a basis of fairness to all of the people, but particularly to those who work in the mines, who risk their lives and their limbs and wear themselves out rendering that service.

According to state director of the Department of Mines and Mining, Mr. A. D. Lewis, Springfield, Ill., during the period beginning December, 1922, up to and including December 31, 1925, there were 5,846 men killed by so-called accidents in the bituminous coal mines of Illinois (456 of these were killed by gas explosions and 578 by powder explosions), and 53,476 non-fatal injuries, during that same period. Many were infected by poisonous dust, white damp, black damp, extreme cold and wet, extreme heat, etc., thus contracting silicosis, tuberculosis, rheumatism, miners' asthma, pneumonia, etc. These men suffered much, and their lives were shortened as a result of those diseases.

Mining is more dangerous than is any other industry in the country. In Illinois, alone, during the month of December, 1926, there were eighteen coal miners killed—2,473 injured seriously. If 2,491 human beings of any other section of our citizenship had been killed and injured during that same period of time by any process legally, or illegally, there would have been special appeals to take care of their dependents, and special public spirited organizations formed to provide means and ways for stopping this unreasonable, unnecessary, cruel and inhuman slaughter and mutilation of men. If one thug, employed as a strikebreaker, whose business it was to club and kill men, had met death or injury while working at his occupation, during that time, John M. Glenn would have had a fit or at least a spasm. The Illinois Manufacturers' News would have been filled with it and a demand made for the hanging of those responsible, but you can examine the Illinois Manufacturers' News with a microscope and you will not be able to find one single word expressed in protest at this unnecessary massacre and mutilation and infection with disease of human beings, that is going on day after day—not even a word of sympathy is expressed for the victims or their families.

Fuel is necessary. It is of great importance in the lives of our people. The industry must be continued, but these accidents and occupational diseases infections should be guarded against. Every human life that can be saved should be saved. The lives, limbs, and health of these workers should be protected while they are giving their services to produce that fuel.

When we know that it requires perhaps as great knowledge and skill to perform the labor of a skilled miner as it does to be mechanic in any other (Continued on page 2)

No Good Reason for Having Entered War, Father Ryan Now Says

The Rev. John A. Ryan, of the Catholic University in Washington, is the latest convert to the view that American entrance into the World War was unnecessary. Father Ryan made his confession in a speech before the New York Archdiocesan Council of the National Council of Catholic Women.

War is never justified, Dr. Ryan asserted, except as a means of self-defense, and then only when vital issues are at stake.

"If any one can tell me any good reason why the United States got into the World War I should like to hear it. I think most Americans today feel the same way as I. It is better to tolerate a slight wrong than to go to war, and it would have been better for our nationals to have kept off foreign ships in the early days of the war."

CONVICTED BAKERS WIN RIGHT TO MAKE APPEAL

It is now certain that the case of the nine Brownsville bakers, members of Local 87 of the Bakers' Union, who were found in contempt of court by Justice Crosey, Brooklyn, will be taken to the Court of Appeals, the highest court of the State.

The bakers were sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from ten to 30 days and to pay a fine of \$250 to the Boss bakers, Probolsky Bros., 332 Snediker avenue, Brooklyn, who started the proceeding against the union bakers. The Probolsky's have been fighting the Bakers' Union in Brownsville for several years.

Charles Solomon, attorney for the bakers, recently made an application to the Appellate Division, Brooklyn, for leave to take his case to the Court of Appeals and the application was successful. This means that the question of whether the bakers contemptuously violated the Probolsky injunction or not will be determined finally by the highest court in the State.

Tricked Porto Ricans Want to Be Sent Home

Phoenix, Ariz.—A delegation of 75 Porto Ricans who were tricked to come to this country by Arizona cotton growers made a personal appeal to Governor Hunt to send them home. The Governor said this was the fifth group of these people who have asked him for aid.

Spokesmen for the Porto Ricans explained that they have been unable to obtain work in the valley and that they are without food and shelter. The State has no funds to care for them, and in a letter to the Cotton Growers' Association, the Governor said:

"As I understand it the cotton association brought these people into the valley through some sort of an arrangement with the Federal immigration department. Please try to conciliate the situation in some manner that will assure that these people are not allowed to go hungry. As you know, the public will not stand for the complaints of any considerable number of people who are asking for food."

Philadelphia to Hold Meeting to Support Old Age Pension Bill

A mass meeting to urge the passage of Senate Bill No. 564 in the Pennsylvania Legislature, introduced by Senator Flora M. Vare, providing for the constitutional amendment permitting legislative appropriations in behalf of old age pensions, will be held at the Social Service Building, 311 South Juniper street, Philadelphia, on Tuesday, March 22, at 8 p. m.

The speakers will include Bishop Ethelbert Talbot, of Bethlehem, chairman; James H. Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor; Harry A. Mackey, city treasurer of Philadelphia; Bishop Francis J. McConnell, of Pittsburgh, and Rabbi William H. Fishbein, of Philadelphia. A representative of the Catholic Church will also address the meeting.

Socialists and Liberals are urged to attend this meeting and help secure an old age pension law in Pennsylvania.

**Tonight
Friday
March 18**

PARIS COMMUNE COMMEMORATION

at the CENTRAL OPERA HOUSE, 67th St. and 3d Ave.

DORSHA

AUSPICES

In a New Ballet, "MARCHONS, MARCHONS." Theatre of the Dance
in "FOLK DANCES OF MANY NATIONS." Schiller's Orchestra

SOCIALIST PARTY

THE NEW LEADER

RAND SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

**Pageant
Concert
Dance**

CALLES DEVOTES ENERGY TO SCHOOLS

(Continued from page 1)

on the haciendas (ranches) was not suitable for the needs of a modern school, these buildings have been replaced by new ones—a similarity in the style of architecture being followed throughout all schools. In visiting them, one may easily imagine one's self on the campus of any mid-western agricultural college in the United States. All central schools are located far from the larger cities obeying the necessity of being in the midst of the ejidal lands of the peasants or in districts where the peasant farmers have been given lands. Thus fathers may the more easily send their sons to the school that they may be trained in agricultural methods.

Each school has an enormous main building built around an open courtyard. There are spacious and hygienic dormitories, dining room, recreation hall, library, kitchen, modern laundry, workshops, offices, classrooms. There is an infirmary. There is a large open air swimming pool with shower baths adjoining. There are modern stables for horses and cattle barns, pig sty, poultry yards and chicken houses with special incubators and brooders and all of these supplied with the most pure bred stock of each kind. There are granaries, barns, silos, grist mills, dairies, apiaries. An electric plant generates power for the lighting system, machinery and grist mills. Connected with each school is an orchard for which young trees have been brought from Japan, France, California, and different parts of the Mexican republic. These variable school communities count with large acreage. The course of training is so arranged that half of the day is spent in study of method and the other half in practical work in the fields or with the animals, the groups of students alternating. Thus the student is not weaned away from the soil and the products from the school lands produced by the students themselves supports in part now and in time will entirely support the institution.

Approximately 250 to 300 young boys from 12 to 18 and 20 years of age are enrolled in each school at the present time. As many more can be accommodated but some selection is made so as to secure youths of a seriousness of purpose who are most likely to complete the rather rigid two years of training in an environment to which the peasant class in Mexico is so unaccustomed. All students must be sons of owners of ejidal lands and must be recommended by the local co-operative association.

Thousands of peasants have assisted at the inaugurations of these new schools. President Calles personally has inaugurated all four and he has been greeted by enormous demonstrations by the people who have traveled perhaps days afoot or on horseback to salute him with flowers, flags, banners and hurrahs on this great day—for them one of real emancipation for the peasant fathers who fought the revolution know that now with land and schools, liberty is secured to their sons. The Mexican peasant of today is not the downtrodden, subdued and oppressed creature of the old days. He is becoming a new, a self-respecting human being. And it is interesting to hear him after all of these years still call out among the hurrahs of "Long Live Calles" and "Long Live Obregon," a fervent "Long Live Francisco Madero."

The following few simple words of the representative of the peasants' organization in the State of Hidalgo who expressed the gratefulness of the humble people for the school explaining how the older members of the community realized fully it was the best preparation for the man who works the soil tell best of what is happening in Mexico today.

"The earth is a mother, but for the Mexican peasant, it has always been a stepmother because its fruits which now come to the people almost as a blessing from heaven and from a president have never benefited us."

"The parcel of land which we now possess constitutes the tranquility and peace of our families. Now we have a home and in it a fatherland."

From P. J. Murphy

Editor, The New Leader
On behalf of the family of the late Ellen Murphy (member Branch 7, Socialist Party, Bronx), I wish to thank the officers and delegates of the City Executive Committee, the delegates composing the Bronx County Committee, Socialist party, and the numerous comrades who tendered their expressions of sympathy and condolence to my family and myself during our late bereavement.

Assuring the comrades, both collectively and individually, of my deep appreciation to the kindness extended to my family and myself, I remain,
Very sincerely and fraternally,
P. J. Murphy.

"Red Flag" Words Wanted

Editor, The New Leader
We have been asked for a copy of a poem entitled "The Red Flag," not the familiar one beginning "The people's flag is deepest red," which, we are told, was printed in the May Day issue of our old weekly paper, The Worker, in 1905. If any of our readers can help us to find this poem we shall be glad to hear from anyone who has a complete or partial file of The Worker, which was our party organ in this city from 1906 till 1908. Replies should be addressed Educational Director, Rand School, 7 East Fifteenth street, New York city.

Financing Your Work by Selling Subscriptions for THE NEW LEADER

A great many of our organizations are hampered in their work by lack of funds. To enable them to raise such funds and at the same time list their co-operation in the work of increasing the circulation of The New Leader, we offer to all Socialist Party organizations and party workers 10 yearly prepaid Subscription Cards for

\$10.00

These cards to be used only for new readers.

Bring up this matter before your organization, as it offers a splendid opportunity to make \$10 and give us ten new readers.

The New Leader
Subscription Dept.
7 East 15th Street, N. Y. City

Austrian Socialists Wage Hot Election Campaign

With election day fixed for April 24 and cheered by the good gains made by the Socialists in the district elections of February 6 in the purely rural communities of Lower Austria, the Social Democratic Party of Austria is waging the hottest campaign in its history.

Facing a combination of big bankers, industrialists and landowners, who are throwing huge sums into the campaign fund of the Clerical Party, now in control of the Government, the Socialists are joining enthusiastic volunteer work with heavy cash contributions, comparatively speaking, by the rank and file and the party leaders. Huge meetings are being held in all the cities of the country, and also in nearly every rural center of any importance.

In accord with a resolution adopted by a meeting of the representatives of the Socialist organizations in Vienna, every Socialist public office holder in Vienna, from local official to Federal Councillor, has been donating 5 per cent to his salary since February 1 to the campaign fund. Furthermore, all employees of the various labor institutions are paying a relatively high percentage of their wages into the fund. And since February 5 every Socialist party member in Vienna is paying a special weekly campaign contribution of at least ten groschen (about two cents). As is always the case in Austria, the powerful labor unions are working hand in hand with the Socialist Party in the common cause.

In order to bring the message of Socialism to still larger circles of newspaper readers the Vienna Socialists have begun publishing a sort of a tabloid daily calculated to reach the scores of thousands of working men and women, especially the latter, who read the small, cheap capitalist sheets instead of the Arbeiter-Zeitung, the big Socialist daily. Although the Arbeiter-Zeitung, with a circulation of more than 100,000, is the most powerful daily in Austria, the Socialists recognize that it is a little over the heads of many workers, so they are putting out Das Kleine Blatt, which plays up the general news of the day and devotes little space to party activities, although preserving a strictly Socialist point of view and fighting the battles of the working class in popular language.

Portuguese Revolution Halted Labor Progress

The latest military revolt in Portugal, which lasted only a few days, has given General Carmona, the Portuguese Dictator, a good excuse to lay a heavy hand upon the labor unions of that so-called republic. Under the pretext of "stamping out Bolshevism," the authorities have arrested several labor leaders and have closed the various headquarters of the Portuguese Socialists, who are affiliated with the Socialist and Labor International, for an indefinite period.

While admitting that there are quite a few Communists in Portugal and that their agitation is supported by funds from Moscow, the leaders of the unions seeking affiliation with the International Federation of Trade Unions point out that the Communist influence is not strong enough to bring about a serious revolt and that the Communists are really playing into the hands of the Government by keeping the labor forces divided.

After having suffered a setback last year through the setting up of the military dictatorship, the practical union men who were trying to organize a nation-wide Federation of Labor had resumed their campaign and formed a league of adherents of the I. T. U., which was issuing a paper with a circulation of 5,000, a high figure for Portugal, and was holding many agitation meetings. Then came the February revolt and the Dictator gave his chance to suppress all union activities.

PERIL OF MINERS ENTITLES THEM TO INCREASE

(Continued from page 1)

Industry, in most of the professions, or in ordinary business life, and when we know that in addition to that, the work is hard, disagreeable, that it can not be separated from dust, injury and disease and unseen, lurking death always present, there is no question in the minds of fair men that these workers should be given adequate pay to recompense them for the work done, the risks taken, and the hardships undergone, sufficient to enable them to live and rear their families according to the best American standards of modern home life.

The industry should be required to educate every person who goes to work in the mines, as to the dangers they will be exposed to, and how to avoid them. No person should be permitted to work in a coal mine until he is sufficiently informed as to be able to protect his own life, limb and health and to avoid the endangering of others.

It is not unreasonable for the mine workers to ask pay from the people for their services, in keeping with what they are actually worth, considering all elements that enter into it. If the average man could understand what this work meant, the terrible dangers that are continuously overwhelming the miner, the large number that are being killed each day, maimed, or who are infected with occupational diseases; that every day a miner is in the mine he is shortening his life, as compared with the length of time he would live, if he remained in the pure air and sunshine, they would be willing to pay him reasonable value for his services. If that were done, instead of there being talk about a reduction of their wages, in the forthcoming wage contract, there would be serious discussion as to the increase he should receive.

Building trades mechanics in our country, are receiving an average of better than \$10 a day. The miners are receiving something like \$7.50 per day—they will not average that. Instead of the miners' wages coming down, they should at least be equalled to that of the building trades mechanic. Considering the nature of the miners' work, hard, dirty, isolated from all other human beings, in pitch darkness, except for a tiny flickering light, considering the value of his product to the human family, he is entitled to as high wages for his services as any other mechanic in our country. He will not be satisfied with less.

KERENSKY TO ADDRESS N. Y. MEETING SUNDAY

Socialist Party members in New York City and vicinity will have an excellent opportunity to learn the views of the former Russian premier, Alexander Kerensky, this Sunday afternoon, March 20th, when he will address a meeting in the Debs Auditorium of the People's House, 7 East 15th street. The meeting will be for Socialist Party members only. It will start at 2:30 o'clock. Mr. Kerensky's remarks will be translated into English.

Amsterdam Executive Answers British Query

When the query of the General Council of the British Trades Union Congress regarding the attitude likely to be assumed by the International Federation of Trade Unions toward participating in a conference of representatives of the Russian trade unions with representatives of the I. F. T. U., if such a conference were to be called by the British unions, was laid before the executive committee of the I. F. T. U. at its meeting in Amsterdam on February 25, it was voted, four to two, to reply by making the British General Council if the Russian unions were striving to affiliate with the I. F. T. U. It was pointed out that such a desire on the part of the Russians was a necessary prerequisite to any joint conference.

At the January meeting of the General Council of the I. F. T. U., a motion by George Hicks of England for an "unconditional unity" conference with the Russians was turned down by a vote of twelve to six, but the British General Council seems determined to live up to the British tradition of not knowing when they are beaten.

Women Trade Unionists' Annual Meeting Called For Saturday, March 26

The Women's Trade Union League will hold its annual meeting and dinner Saturday, March 26, at 7 o'clock, at 247 Lexington avenue, New York City.

Miss Mary Anderson will speak on "Some Effects of Labor Legislation on Women in Industry." Miss Anderson, director of the women's bureau, United States Department of Labor, will tell of some effects discovered in the bureau survey, which has been carried on during the past year. This new material will prove interesting, and in some instances, surprising.

Miss Mary E. Dreier, Mrs. Maud Swartz, adviser; Miss Hilda W. Smith, educational supervisor, and "Another Swartz Skit" are also on the program. There will be music. Dinner tickets, \$2. Space is limited—make your reservations early. No reservations after March 24.

New Leader Fund Mounts; \$7,000 Is Still Needed

LACK of space last week crowded out our heart-to-heart talk with our readers on the campaign to complete the combined Sustaining and Expansion Fund of The New Leader.

Our readers, however, understood that the disappearance of the appeal was not an indication that the amount needed had been miraculously subscribed or that we had abandoned the efforts to complete it.

The Fund is still short some \$7,000.00 to bring it to the total estimated as absolutely needed to meet the deficiency for 1927, the accumulated deficiencies for the past three years, and to provide the sum set aside for promotion and expansion work.

We know that many of our readers intend to contribute. They are holding back waiting to see what others will do. It is this delay that has caused our Fund to move so slowly after the great jump it made at our annual anniversary celebration.

Five dollars each from only 2,000 of our readers will bring our campaign to a glorious finish. It is not too much to ask. We know that at least three times that number of our readers feel that The New Leader is worth this sacrifice on their part.

Five dollars each from only 2,000 of our readers will not only mean absolutely safety for The New Leader during 1927, but the opportunity to expand our promotion campaign that will give us in a short time more than 2,000 additional readers.

Who will be the first to enter his name on the Roll of Honor this week?

Below is listed those who have made contributions during the last two weeks. Help us make a better showing next week by forwarding your contribution.

Local 10, Amalgamated Ladies' Cutters, I. L. G. W. U.	50.00	Workmen's Circle (Branches)—	5.00
United Neckwear Cutters, New York	25.00	537, Stamford, Conn.	5.00
Union, New York	10.00	24, Bronx, New York	3.00
L. E. New Rochelle, N. Y.	10.00	45, Pittsburgh, Pa.	3.00
B. Berenberg, Brooklyn	5.00	294, New York	3.00
W. T. Reynolds, Newark, N. J.	3.00	173, Omaha, Neb.	3.00
B. F. Orndorff, Plymouth, Mass.	3.00	38, New York	3.00
A. W. Chapman, Whitman, Mass.	3.00	28, Bridgeport, Conn.	2.00
R. H. Wilson, Anderson, Ind.	3.00	88, Brooklyn, New York	2.00
Louis Hoy, Brooklyn	2.00	124, Philadelphia, Pa.	2.00
G. C. Mack, Buffalo, N. Y.	2.00	303, Birmingham, Ala.	2.00
John Weiss, Sparks, Nev.	1.00	54, New York	1.00
J. E. Miller, Harrisburg, Pa.	1.00	311, Atlantic City, N. J.	1.00
A. E. Schmidt, St. John's Park, Fla.	1.00	473, Philadelphia, Pa.	1.00
		207, Atlanta, Ga.	1.00
		140, Paterson, N. J.	1.00
		Total for two weeks	\$144.00

N. Y. Ladies Garment Cutters to Hold Celebration of 25th Anniversary

WHAT is perhaps the largest and most ambitious celebration ever arranged by a local trade union in this country will be held by Local 10 of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union on March 26 and 27. The union is celebrating its twenty-fifth anniversary.

The celebration will begin Saturday, March 26, at 2 p. m. in Mecca Temple, 130 West 58th street, with a concert and mass meeting. The artists include Isa Kremer and Tosha Seidel, violinist. Among the speakers will be William Green, president of the A. F. of L.; Abraham Cahan, editor of the Jewish Daily Forward; Morris Sigman, president of the International, and Morris Hillquit, legal advisor of the International.

On Sunday, March 27, at 5:30 p. m., the members of Local 10 and invited guests will gather at a banquet in Mecca Temple. The banquet program includes some famous concert artists and an orchestra and will conclude with a dance.

Local 10 is a union of cutters in the trade and it has presented almost a solid barrier to the disintegrating influence that has almost shattered some of the other unions. One of the big features of the celebration will be the distribution of a history of Local 10 to the members written by James O'neal.

This history is the most extensive volume that has been written on any local union in the United States. It will consist of nearly 800 pages, with twenty illustrations and numerous graphs, tables and charts. The book will be distributed free to every member.

The book traces the history of New York cutters out of the first Knights of Labor local, organized in 1884, the Gotham Knife Cutters' Association, with a preliminary chapter on the evolution of the cutting craft beginning with the colonial period. The history is carried through the period of the immigrant invasion of the industry, the clash of revolutionary psychology with the native Americans in the first cutters' unions, the divisions, conflicts and views and policies, into the modern period of Local 10.

A sufficient number of this history will be published to provide a copy to the more important libraries, the national and international unions in the United States, some of the leading unions of Great Britain and the nations of Europe, and the Amsterdam and Labor and Socialist International.

Anti-Fascist Meeting

The Italian Socialist Branch has arranged a big anti-Fascist meeting in behalf of a redeemed Italy. This meeting will take place Sunday, March 20, at 2:30 at the Harlem Educational Center, 62 East 106th street. The following speakers will address the crowd in Italian, as well as in English: Arturo Di Pietro, editor Nuovo Mondo, and representative of the Italian Republican Party (not to be confused with the Coolidge Republican party); Dr. Charles Fama, an ex-officer in the world war army; Arturo Giovannitti, general secretary Italian Chamber of Labor; Girolamo Valenti, national organizer of the Italian Socialist Federation, will be chairman.

Those who will attend this meeting will have an opportunity to learn of the real conditions in Italy under Fascist dictatorship.

FUR WORKERS

Members of Locals 1, 5, 10 and 15
Are called upon to REGISTER at the offices established by THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR and THE FUR WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION at 31 EAST 27TH STREET

Members can pay up all back dues at the rate of ten cents per week

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR
INTERNATIONAL FUR WORKERS' UNION

Edward F. McGrady O. Schachtman H. Schlissel

PRISON SHIP IS TERROR OF CUBANS

(Continued from page 1)

was one Cuban who ran for a local political office. His election was contested on grounds of non-citizenship. His record was examined and President Machado himself certified to the man's Cuban citizenship. One year later—just recently—President Machado issued an official order for deportation of the same man as a "pernicious foreigner."

High Union Official Victim

Another Cuban himself told me his story. He is the father of 17 children. He was a high union official. He was ordered deported, exiled for one year. He was taken from the Maximo Gomez and put on a ship for Cadiz, Spain, via New York. In New York harbor he escaped. He was recaptured and taken to Cadiz. From there he got word to his family. He was penniless. He got a chance to work his passage back to Cuba, arriving there on the day his period of exile expired. He is today under threat of death and he walks in the shadow of that threat.

Deportations are by official order and the daily papers of Havana chronicle them briefly, as if they were market quotations, or ship clearances. On the day I left Havana I read the notice of two such deportations.

Men marked for deportation, via the Maximo Gomez, have no recourse at law. The writ of habeas corpus does not exist. If, in an unusual case, the prisoner's friends discover his arrest in time and sue for a writ, it is craftily withheld until the prisoner is on the high seas, beyond reach. Thus the fiction of maintaining the law is somewhat maintained. But men who go down into the bowels of the Maximo Gomez come up again only to be put aboard ship for overseas.

Spaniards Now Avoid Cuba

Most of the deportees have been Spanish. So has the terror of the prison ship spread that Spanish seasonal immigration for the sugar season has practically ceased, forcing upon the unhappy island a new and serious problem. The sugar season runs from 90 to 120 days. It is handled by incoming seasonal masses of workers, formerly mostly Spanish. With these workers literally afraid to come to Cuba, fearing deportation or death, black Jamaicans and Haitians are manning the fields this year. They come in for the season, the employer engaging to see that they depart when it is over. Experience has taught that they do not all go home. Many remain, creating a new problem. Their living standards are lower, their regard for Cuba nil.

Three Secretaries Deported

One of the most amazing of the deportation cases involves the organization known as the Federation of Workers of the Ports, or Longshoremen. A little more than a year ago the secretary of this organization, a Cuban with a large family, was exiled for a period of a year.

The union elected a successor to the exiled secretary. This secretary was at once deported. Another successor was elected, and he, too, was deported. After the deportation of this third successive secretary the union stopped electing secretaries.

The union of longshoremen for a long time did not function at all under these heavy blows. It now functions in a quiescent manner, knowing perfectly well that it may not indulge in any of the normal activities of a trade union.

The Maximo Gomez feeds upon men who are charged only with what are termed political offenses; they are charged either with being dangerous radicals or pernicious foreigners. The bogey of Bolshevism cloaks the whole black performance. Cuba's President knows that the American Government hates Bolshevism. So it uses that pretext. I know Bolshevism. I hunted for it in Cuba. Examination of typical deportation cases proves that Bolshevism has nothing to do with feeding the hungry Maximo Gomez. Less majesty is one of the crimes that sends men there. Trade union activity is another. Every other possible charge is secondary and all other charges together would not give the feasting prison ship a good week's meal of human misery in a year.

Mystery of Ship Terrifies

You arrive at the toll of this boat that rolls in the blazing sun through perusing newspaper files, through checking up with men whose friends and associates have "gone the route," through men who have friends "on the inside"—through such devices and hard-to-find agencies as the partial figures secured. Nobody who will tell knows the whole story. The mysterious picking up of men in the dark to feed the Maximo Gomez ranks next to the terror of the mysterious death in Cuba today.

MAN ON HUNGER STRIKE FOR PEACE IS FREED

Karl Robinson, jailed for selling peace literature in a Los Angeles park in violation of a city ordinance when he discovered that the army was using the park for "militaristic propaganda," has been released. He is now recovering in a Hollywood sanitarium from his 33 days of fasting. The Southern California Committee of the Civil Liberties Union protested against the application of the law and demanded either the right to sell peace pamphlets in the park or the removal of the army recruiting station. The Park Commission has informed the Union that the permit for the recruiting station expires April 1, and will not be renewed.

Instructor Ousted for Discussing Bertrand Russell

Though he was dismissed on the charge of "not teaching English," H. J. Chambers, an instructor of English at the University of Washington, informs the Civil Liberties Union that he was actually discharged because he discussed Bertrand Russell's "What I Believe" with his classes.

Parents are said to have complained to university officials that Chambers was assailing the religious beliefs of his students through the little chapter of the book, "Nature and Man." The matter was brought to the attention of Dean Thompson, who declared he left it in the hands of Miss Jane Lawson, Chambers' immediate superior. Miss Lawson denies making any decision. She protests that she referred the case to Professor Dudley D. Griffith, head of the English Department, who in turn accused Chambers of "not teaching English."

LABOR TEMPLE

14th Street and Second Avenue
THIS SUNDAY
5 P. M.—Contemporary Authors
PROF. H. W. L. DANA
Barbusse (French)
ADMISSION 25 CENTS

7:15 P. M.—
EDMOND B. CHAFFEE
"The Answer—Man and Beyond"
ADMISSION FREE

8:30 P. M.—
FIORELLO H. LA GUARDIA
"Special Privilege, the Government and the People"
ADMISSION FREE

The East Side Open Forum

At the CHURCH OF ALL NATIONS
9 Second Ave., near Houston St.
Sunday, March 20, at 8:30 p. m.
ROBERT W. DUNN
Will speak on:
"RESCUE OF COMPANY UNIONISM"

Socialist Party

Upper West Side Branch

Meets every first Tuesday in the month,
at 8:30 P. M., at
245 West 74th Street

All Socialists and friends in the 7th, 8th, 11th and 13th Assembly Districts are invited to attend.
A. REGALDI, Organizer.

SCOTT NEARING

—ON—
Rise of Capitalist Imperialism
Tuesday, March 22nd
The Crumbling British Empire
Thursday, March 24th

At 8:30 P. M.
Brownsville Labor Lyceum
219 Sackman Street
AUSTIN, TEXAS
Co-Operative Educational Association

Telephone CIRCLE 2467

The Union Audit Bureau

1674 Broadway
NEW YORK CITY
Specializing in
TRADE UNION ACCOUNTING
Income tax reports prepared
AUDITS—SYSTEMS
INVESTIGATIONS
Members of B. S. & A. U. 12846,
A. F. of L.

THE PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE

At COOPER UNION

AT 8 O'CLOCK

SUNDAY, MARCH 20

DR. L. W. FEARN

"The Creative Education of the Entity"

TUESDAY, MARCH 22

MR. ALBERT W. WIGGAM

"Will Civilization Evolve a Civilized Man?"

FRIDAY, MARCH 25

EVERETT DEAN MARTIN

"The Psychological Point of View in Modern Thought"

ADMISSION FREE

Open Forum Discussion

At MANHATTAN TRADE SCHOOL

AT 8 O'CLOCK

MONDAY, MARCH 21

MR. HOUSTON PETERSON

Flaubert and the World of Illusion
The Art of Dissection

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23

DR. WILLIAM E. RITTER

How the Investigator's Mind Works

THURSDAY, MARCH 24

DR. E. G. SPAULDING

Questions People Expect a Philosopher to Answer:
What Kind of a Unity Has the Universe?

SATURDAY, MARCH 26

MORTIMER J. ADLER
The Transformation Formula
ADMISSION TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

COMMUNISTS' GANGSTERS HELD

Charges of Felonious Assault Is Made Against Hirelings of Deposed Factions

MASSING an aggregation of the most brutal crowd of gangsters seen in the city in recent years, the ousted Communists in the Furriers' and Cloakmakers' unions are making a desperate attempt to save some power from the revolt of the workers which has swept them out of office.

The refusal of adherents of the International Fur Workers' Union to obey the summons of the Communist-led Joint Board to appear at its headquarters led to a pitched battle Wednesday between furriers and left wing gangsters at Sixth avenue and Twenty-seventh street. In the affray three men were stabbed and three arrests were made. Between 300 and 400 men took part. Knives, hammer handles and screwdrivers were used. The police broke up the fight.

The men who were arrested and held without bail for examination next Wednesday in Jefferson Market Court were Nicholas Harris, of 228 East Forty-second street; Philip Klapberg, of 296 Cherry street; and George Diamond, of 317 Second avenue. All claimed to be members of the union in sympathy with the left wing. They were identified as gangsters.

Benjamin Margolis, of 1348 Clinton avenue, the Bronx, was stabbed over the left eye. Jack Karp, of 233 Nostrand avenue, Brooklyn, was stabbed in the back, and Philip Feinberg, of 1125 Neptune avenue, Brooklyn, was stabbed slightly in the neck. Karp is in New York Hospital.

Cloakmaker Assaulted
Sam Ancher, of 1642 Anthony avenue, the Bronx, an adherent of the deposed Joint Board of Cloakmakers, was arrested and held without bail for examination in Jefferson Market Court next Wednesday following his arraignment Wednesday on a charge of felonious assault preferred by Ben Margolis, a member of Cutters' Union 10.

Margolis told the court he was on his way to work when he was suddenly set upon at Seventh avenue and Twenty-seventh street by "strong arm men" and beaten. The police chased the men and arrested Ancher.

Aaron Mortans, Morris Rosenberg and Louis Antofsky were held for the Grand Jury by Magistrate Rosenbluth in Jefferson Market Court on a charge preferred by Morris Katz, a non-Communist cloakmaker, who said the men beat him several weeks ago near his home in Hoe avenue, the Bronx.

Supreme Court Justice Nathan Bijur denied Wednesday an application by the ousted left wing and Communist Joint Board of Cloakmakers seeking the return of collateral on which the board obtained \$389,000 from the International Union Bank.

In his ruling favoring the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, Justice Bijur said: "Regardless of any other consideration, I find that no substantial right of the plaintiff has been forfeited by the acts complained of."

The collateral consisted of stock of the International Union Bank, and the left wing and Communist officers alleged that the bank and Fred Umhey, acting as trustee, had been part of a "conspiracy" to prevent the deposed officers from paying their lawful debts. To this Morris Hillquist, for the bank, replied that the ousted Joint Board had refused to pay any part of the indebtedness or to extend the notes. The collateral was retained as a matter of course, he said.

The International Union Bank, in its answer denied any conspiracy and asserted that it was not taking the part of either side in the controversy between the right and left wings in the union.

Philip R. Rodriguez, vice-president and general manager of the bank, said the bank was merely seeking to collect the loans of \$389,000 to the local unions, in which they did not seem to be sufficiently interested to ask for an extension of time when the notes became due. Furthermore, he said,

Pullman Porters Win 882 New Members In a Single Month

A. Philip Randolph, general organizer of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, announced that since the filing of the porters' case with the United States Mediation Board in December, close to 1,000 porters have been enrolled in the organization.

"From January 1 to February 1, the membership has been increased by exactly 882, a large majority of whom are from the Pennsylvania and Southern districts which until now remained hostile to the Brotherhood. Their sudden conversion to our cause is another evidence of the firm hold the Pullman porters' struggle has secured upon these workers in particular and the race in general in spite of the treachery and weakness of some of the so-called leaders of the race. The Brotherhood now has a membership totaling almost 85 percent of all porters and maids in the employ of the Pullman Company, and with confidence awaits its recall before the United States Mediation Board."

the bank had obtained "disquieting information about certain financial manipulations" by the Joint Board of the left wing locals.

Mr. Rodriguez said it was learned that more than \$750,000 deposited with these unions in trust by employers as security for the performance of agreements with the union, had been dissipated, and that their representatives had also received money on the security of government bonds similarly deposited by the employers. He said many of the employers had brought suit against the unions and in some cases judgments had been obtained.

The affidavit in behalf of the bank asserted that the collateral given by the unions as security for the \$389,000 still due is, being held in the same condition as when it was deposited, and that if it were necessary to sell the collateral would be disposed of in a legal manner.

Reunion to Celebrate 10th Anniversary of U.L.G.W.U. Educational Department

The tenth anniversary of the U. L. G. W. U. Educational Department will be celebrated Saturday, April 2, at 8 p. m. in the dining room of the Washington Irving High School. This year's affair will be different from previous ones. Dancing will begin at 8 p. m. The music will be furnished by the Paul Whiteman Piccadilly Players. Tickets can be obtained at Educational Department, 3 West 16th Street, or Saturday afternoon and Sunday morning at the Workers University, room 536, of Washington Irving High School.

Locomotive Firemen Ladies' Society Invites Friends to Entertainment

The members of the Ladies' Society of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen consists of the mothers, wives, sisters, daughters, step-mothers, step-sisters and step-daughters of the members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.

The officers of Lodge No. 314 are: Mrs. T. F. Byrnes, president; Mrs. Lyons, secretary; Mesdames Kelly, Mahler, Mede, Francis, Unick, Mesdames, Byrne, Haselton, Campbell, Fanning are some of the associate officers. On Saturday evening, March 26, they will give an entertainment and dance at the Bronx Central Palace, 705-7 Courtlandt avenue, the Bronx. Brother C. W. Maier, a member of the Brotherhood from California, will put on an entertainment that will be a golden treat for all. There will be other entertainers and dancing. Admission only 75 cents. Entertainment starts at 8:30, dancing at 10:30. A great turnout is expected, and from all indications the event promises to be a great success.

Anderson to Lecture

On Saturday evening at the Community Auditorium, Park avenue and 34th street, Sherwood Anderson, novelist, poet and critic, will lecture on "The Young Generation." Mr. Anderson has been called "the American man of letters of our generation reflecting purely American experience." This will be his first New York appearance this season.

China's War for Freedom

Continuance of Foreign Domination Keeps Nation of 400,000,000 in Chronic Civil War

How the Imperialist Powers Secured Their Foothold in China—The Dangers to World

By Yang Kan Tao

THE system of Concessions and of extraterritoriality, founded on iniquitous treaties, is poisoning at once the inner and the outer life of China. Here we desire only to recall briefly its origin and consequences.

It is fatal:

(1) To the peace of the world, by robbing China of her independence and of her equality with other nations;

(2) To the development of international socialism, by imposing on the workers in China a capitalist yoke without any means of self-defense;

(3) To the pacific evolution of the Chinese people, by provoking and maintaining the civil war.

I. Origin
We shall return to these questions. Meanwhile let us consider the origin of this system.

The starting point of the present relations of China with foreign powers was the Treaty of Nanking signed with Great Britain, on August 29, 1842, at the close of the Opium War. It will be remembered that, for having refused to receive this poison the City of Canton was shelled. China then had to pay an indemnity of 21 million dollars.

Soon afterwards followed the Treaties of 1843 with Great Britain, and of 1844 with the United States and France, which founded the system of concessions and of extraterritoriality. They were aggravated as a result of the Franco-British campaigns of 1857 to 1859, terminated by the Treaties of 1859 and 1860. Fresh restrictions on the rights of China over its own territory were imposed by France after the campaign of Tonkin and of Formosa (Treaty of 1884).

The starting point of a new era in the hunt for leased concessions (leased without rent and thus equivalent to absolute property), was the Sino-Japanese War of 1894-1895, which demonstrated the military weakness of China. The first to profit by it was Germany at Kiau-Tcheou. Then came Russia with Port Arthur and Tientsin, and Great Britain with Weihaiwei and Kiao-tang. France with Kouang-Tcheou-wan (1895), and even Italy, which tried, though unsuccessfully, to acquire the Bay of San-mun.

This series of aggressions extorted for the benefit of the various groups of foreigners, all kinds of economic, commercial and industrial concessions. Thus the Boxer revolt, which in its essence had rather a Manchu governmental character, found encouragement in the anger which had been provoked (1900). It closed, as will be remembered, by the Protocol of September 7, 1901, which put the finishing touch to foreign interference.

It was at this moment that, wounded in its flesh and blood, injured in its interests, the Chinese people began to acquire self-consciousness, and a desire to intervene in affairs of its own state. Hence the political crisis lasting ten years which in 1911 gave rise to the Chinese Revolution.

From that date onwards the Chinese people have counted for something and, impelled by no blind anti-foreign feeling, but by the feeling of its right to self-government, has made its resistance felt. An example is that of the celebrated 21 demands of Japan in 1915, which will never be applied as long as they have not been revised.

II. Consequences

1. FOR THE PEACE OF THE WORLD

The control over customs established in 1842 and in 1859 by the British and the French fixed the maximum of the single tariff at 5 percent ad valorem on all goods whatever. This was already a considerable infringement of the interests both of the country itself and of other countries, since native products cannot be sometimes protected and sometimes placed at the disposal of international exchange, nor on the other hand can the entry of foreign products indispensable to China's development be thereby facilitated.

But in addition, the value of commodities is fixed every ten years by international agreements. Such agreements took place in 1859, 1912 and 1918. The estimates at the close of the period of ten years can only be modified by the unanimous consent of all the concession-holding powers. But since the treaties with the various countries were concluded at different dates, they practically never expire at the same time; and under the pretense that the period for revision has lapsed, each country is free to maintain the same estimate for a fresh period. During almost fifty years, from 1859 to 1902, no fresh agreement was possible. We do not need to explain how much, given the variations in price, this artificial stabilization weighs upon the development of Chinese industry and on China's financial situation.

Either foreign powers will themselves be induced by their citizens to abandon this abuse of force in the economic sphere, or else there is a danger that the growing indignation against foreigners will bring about complications.

As to the privileges of extraterritoriality, it is sufficient to indicate their character to show that, not only do they reduce China to the level of a colony as regards foreign powers, but that further it is constantly creating between these powers themselves ac-

Domination by the foreign powers, including the United States, is fatal to China's well-being for three general reasons. It is a serious menace

- (1) to the peace of the world because it robs China of her independence and of her equality with other nations;
- (2) to the Chinese workers and the workers of other nations, because it imposes on the Chinese workers a ruthless capitalist yoke, at the same time destroying any possible means of self-defense; and
- (3) to the peaceful evolution of the Chinese nation because it provokes and maintains the civil war.

Yang Kan Tao, one of the leaders of the Chinese Social Democratic Party, has written this article, in which he elaborates the origin of the iniquitous foreign domination of China and its dangerous results as indicated above.

conomic rivalries capable of leading to the gravest conflicts.

The Consular jurisdiction set up under Articles 15, 16 and 17 of the Treaty of Tientsin (1858) with Great Britain—which replaced the Treaty of 1843—under Articles 21 and 25 of the Treaty of 1844 with America, and under Articles 25, 27 and 28 of the Treaty the same year with France, applies to the same facts a different code of law according to the nationality of the accused, is lacking in provisions for obtaining evidence from persons of different nationalities, involves complication and delay, and is opposed to impartial judgment, since the Consuls, in relation to their nationals, are both judges and parties to the case.

Even if this jurisdiction is gradually dwindling, it still exists with all its vices. The Mixed Courts in the Concessions deprive the Chinese authorities of their right of full jurisdiction, not only over foreigners, but even over its own Chinese subjects dwelling in the territory of the Concessions.

Thus the foreign powers have grown accustomed to viewing China as an easy and defenseless prey; and thus after 1919, at the close of the war, Shantung was taken from her.

A nation working towards its rebirth cannot long labor under such a yoke. It should be helped to deliver itself all the more because among the imperialist powers, competition and the effort of each to increase its influence give rise to complications pregnant with dangers of war. Of this fact further proofs will be seen in our concluding section.

2. FOR THE WORKING CLASS

Subject only to their own laws, with the complicity or the indulgence of their Consuls, foreign employers have been able to plunge the Chinese people into a condition of absolute enslavement.

The burden of capitalism is doubled by the foreign yoke. Out of the 1,740,556 spindles working in the spinning-mills at Shanghai in 1925, 962,432 belonged to British or Japanese. The conditions of labor in them are appalling. In an English factory, the British Yangtzeop Cotton Mill, out of 8,800 hands 700 are children, boys and girls under twelve. In the largest Chinese cotton mill, the Samsing Cotton Mill, the proportion—still of course too high—is only 430 to a total of 5,339 hands.

Need we add that by the effects of

competition this privilege of super-exploitation guaranteed to the foreigner prevents the introduction and application of laws protecting childhood in those factories managed by Chinese.

In the Shanghai factories work is commonly divided into day and night shifts. The wages are miserable. The brutal treatment by foreign foremen, the employment of women and children is everywhere aggravated and upheld by the power of the foreigners to escape any application of the law where such exists. Foreigners are protected by their armies and navies and by the volunteer forces organized by the capitalists for which the governments supply arms and munitions.

Is there any need to recall the painful events of Shanghai (May, 1925), when the national dignity of the Chinese people rose in revolt against the British massacres and acts of injustice? They were known in Europe as throughout the whole world. They have left bitter memories behind.

3. FOR THE PACIFIC INTERNAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA

It is foreign imperialism, now acting in union, now divided against itself, which provokes and prolongs the civil war in China.

At the close of the world war, the internal struggle which brought into conflict in 1920 Wu-Pei-Fou and the An-Fou Club directed by General Su, was a repercussion of the struggle between Great Britain and Japan. Two imperialist groups were meeting in the collision of two militarist cliques.

During the war Japan, profiting by the difficulties of the other powers and by its proximity, had become the main imperialist force in China. It succeeded in laying hold of the territories formerly held by Germany, namely the provinces of Chansoung and the wealthy portion of Tsin-Tac. As a result of its pressure on Yuan-Chi-Kai, the northern dictator to whom it addressed the celebrated 21 demands, it was able to extend its power over the coal mines and the railways. The Japanese State Bank received the privilege of financing Chinese industry. Japan secured the right of sending instructors into the Chinese army. It had representatives and advisers in the Chinese Foreign Office. In short, thanks to the war, it had acquired a preponderant influence on the economic, political and administrative life of China.

The war, over, the United States, and with it Great Britain, hoped to gain any sympathy or support from the American people.

William Karlin, of the Socialist party, attended the conference as an observer. After the conference he explained the position of his organization as follows:

"The Communists have a perfect right to organize themselves into Chinese, Russian, Alsatian or Pomeranian committees if they so desire. As long as they are honest about it, we wish them luck. Of course, the Socialists and trade unionists will have nothing to do with them. Acting on the good old Communist principle of 'no collaboration' we decline to associate ourselves with them. What we do object to in conferences of this sort is the Communist attempt to camouflage themselves and travel under false colors for the purpose of raising funds and other purposes."

"As in the past, the Socialist party will continue to its opposition to imperialism in China. We will fight for the abrogation of all unequal treaties and for the recognition of the Canton government. The Chinese students who have permitted themselves to become tails to Communist kites are doing their cause a great injustice."

It developed later that Mr. Ryan, of the central trades council had never given the conference permission to use his name as a sponsor. He denounced the Communists for hurting the Chinese cause.

"The use of my name by the people who called this conference was absolutely unauthorized," Mr. Ryan told The New Leader. "I never gave them permission to do so. A committee came to me on the matter. I, of course, told them I was in sympathy with the Chinese fight for freedom, but referred them to Mr. Frazee for endorsement. This they did not get from him either. As we feared, it has turned out to be merely another Communist piece of camouflage. Labor will have nothing to do with it. I hope the Chinese in the conference who are not Communists will not let themselves be used for Communist political purposes at the expense of the Chinese freedom movement."

Foreign Control—Its Effect on the Workers and on the National Development

turned towards profit from China. They found Japan reinforced, able to contest against them with advantage the outlets they needed for their capital. It was in order to oust this rival, without showing their hand, that they made use of the feuds existing between military and Chinese chieftains.

Why in May, 1922, do we find Chang-Tao-Lin at war with Wu-Pei-Fou? The fact is that after having relied, as always, on the capital of the power dominant in its own sphere, the bourgeoisie of Shantung was devoid of German capital. It was therefore a ready prey. On the other hand, the great ports have as their patrons British and American capital, the Central Provinces British capital and Manchuria Japanese capital. Hence the obstacles to the centralization of the country.

Chang-Tao-Lin, dominant in the three eastern provinces, dependent for the maintenance of his army and his revenue on the Chinese trading bourgeoisie, especially that concerned in the corn trade (transport over all Northern China and export abroad of Manchurian corn), linked further through the agency of Chinese commercial capital with Japan, was attempting to enlarge his realm. He needed both to increase his military force, to secure the safety of his transport and to consolidate the territory already won. On his side, by an inverse movement, Wu-Pei-Fou was striving to extend at once northwards and southwards. Thus the interests of the Chinese military chiefs came into collision. But the extent of their conflicts would not have been so great but for foreign imperialism which incited them and spurred them on.

What is the further meaning of the struggle in 1924 in Northern and Central China? Nominally to establish order and to protect the possessions and existence of the foreigners which were threatened, foreign imperialists assumed a menacing attitude. Their demands are well-known (enlargement of the neutral zone, foreign control over the railways, etc.).

At the same time they stirred up fresh disturbances. The Americans had not the patience to wait until Japan would be induced by their economic competition to give way before Yankee capital, and until it should gradually lose its influence. They took advantage of the moment when Japan was weakened by the great earthquake to embitter the struggle which was reopening between Chang-Tao-Lin and Wu-Pei-Fou.

With Great Britain, America strove to effect all traces of the influence of the pro-Japanese chief An-Fou in Tche-Kiang, the governor-general of which has at least a nominal power over the Port of Shanghai, the sixth in the world according to the movement of its tonnage, and through which 60 per cent of the mass of Chinese exports pass.

That is why the force of the struggle in Central and Northern China occurs just at the border of the zones of influence of Japan, Great Britain and America, at the cross-roads where the interests of foreign imperialism collide, namely in the neighborhood of Shanghai and of Chan-Hai-Kouan.

Accordingly this struggle in Central and Northern China must be viewed as a battle for economic mastery, America and Great Britain versus Japan.

In 1924 Tchang-Tao-Lin, having been victorious over Wu-Pei-Fou, betrayed and deserted by Feng-Yu-Siang, Japanese influence found itself strengthened in the north and tried to gain ground in the centre of China.

It is known how, aided by Soviet Russia, which was trying also to take advantage of the Civil War, Feng-Yu-Siang undertook to overthrow Chang-Tao-Lin and Wu-Pei-Fou to fight against the so-called Red army. This alliance continued against the government of Canton, which, of course, the Soviets also pretend to support. Before the league of the two military dictators Feng was compelled to flee towards Russia.

As regards the Cantonese army, based on the democratic impulse of the awakened masses, in its movement against the Peking government, it is fighting at once against Chinese militarism and against foreign imperialism.

4 LABOR PARTIES COMPETING IN JAPAN

Social Democratic Party Represents Most Socialists and Trade Unionists

WITH a general election due in Japan not later than May, 1928, and possibly considerably sooner, the slowly awakening political consciousness of the workers and peasants of that country is being severely tested by the strife among the various labor and farmer groups for the votes of the millions of recently enfranchised persons who will cast their first ballots for members of Parliament in the coming elections.

As in nearly every country, the natural difficulty of organizing the producing masses into a practical political party has been complicated by Communist agitation, which has resulted in splitting the few unions existing in Japan and in the formation of four distinct political labor and farmer parties. These parties, according to the latest information received by the Geneva office of the International Labor Organization of the League of Nations, are made up as follows:

The Social Democratic Party represents the bulk of the Socialist elements in the General Federation of Japanese Labor and Socialists not affiliated with organized labor. It was formally organized in Tokyo on Dec. 5, 1926, under chairmanship of Bunji Suzuki, president of the Federation of Labor. Professor Isao Abe of Waseda University, who was head of the Farmer-Labor Party organized on Dec. 1, 1925, and dissolved within three hours by a Government ukase, is chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Social Democratic Party. T. Katayama is secretary, and Bunji Suzuki is a member of the Executive Committee. It is expected that the Japanese Seamen's Union, the Seamen's Association and the bulk of the General Federation of Workers in State Enterprises will line up with the Social Democratic Party, whose program calls for full political liberty, socialization of important industries, land reform, social legislation and the "reform" of the capitalist system. Bearing in mind the eagerness with which the Japanese authorities hunt down disseminators of what they call "dangerous thoughts," it may be granted that the program is pretty radical. In declaring that the only way to save Japan from the desperate situation created by the old parties is to establish a proletarian party, the program invites workers, farmers, salaried men, retail merchants and professional men to join the new party and help it win.

The Labor-Farmer Party (Nomin Rodo To) was organized in March, 1926, but now consists only of the majority of the Japanese Farmers' Union, as the General Federation of Labor left it last October because the Farmers' Union wanted to admit several Communist organizations. At a meeting held in Tokyo, Dec. 12 and 13, 1926, amalgamation with the Japanese Labor and Farmers' Party was suggested, but when it was pointed out that the latter party had announced that it would not consider such a proposal until the Labor-Farmer Party had thrown out its "radical" elements, it was decided to wait until the Labor-Farmer Party should change its position. Resolutions were passed denouncing, in true Communist style, the Social Democratic Party and the Japanese Farmers' Party. Professor I. Oyama, of Waseda University, is head of this party, and K. Hososaka is secretary.

The Japanese Labor and Farmers' Party (Nihon Rodo Nomin To) was organized in Tokyo on Dec. 9, 1926, and is backed by the more "moderate" elements of the Japanese Farmers' Union, the Tokyo Municipal Street Car Workers' Union, the Federation of Porcelain Workers and some other unions expelled from the General Federation of Japanese Labor. Its program is similar to that of the Social Democratic Party. J. Miwa is its secretary. Its principal strength is expected to be 'drawn from the General Federation of Japanese Labor and Farmers to be organized by the unions expelled from the General Federation of Labor.

The Japanese Farmers' Party (Nihon Nomin To) was organized by the National League of Japanese Farmers' Unions, formed last April by groups that had seceded from the Japanese Farmers' Union. Its program is extremely moderate.

AMERICAN COMMUNISM

BY JAMES ONEAL

Author, "The Workers in American History"

Editor, The New Leader



history of the origin and development of the American Communist movement, its numerous organizations formed since 1919, their programs, their relations to the Communist International, the Trade Union Educational League, their work in the trade unions, their policies and methods.

It is documented with excerpts from Communist and other sources, many of them no longer available to the student of this movement.

The book will prove to be a standard authority on a phase of American labor history which has provoked considerable controversy.

256 Pages - - - - - Price \$1.50

Published by the

RAND BOOK STORE

7 EAST 15th STREET, NEW YORK CITY

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.

10, 25 and 50c. a box, at all druggists

A PAGE OF EXCLUSIVE FEATURES

Sport And War

I'VE been thinking (a rotten habit, seeing how happy crazy people usually are) why they pay a half-wit like Babe Ruth \$70,000 for knocking balls over an ex-cowpasture and three or four hundred thousand to a bruiser like Dempsey for staying long enough in the ring to acquire a bloody nose. Now I think I see a light. These muscle morons are professional sports and sport is the fine art of inflicting pain within the confines of the law and the sanction of society.

Have you noticed how cruel even the best of children are at times? A little brat will pull the legs off a beetle or the wings off a butterfly, and not think any more about it than if they were the petals of a rose. Well, this same tendency toward inflicting pain persists in many people to the end of their lives. Self-preservation and the reluctance to receive payment in kind prevents these grown-up children from going about the world distributing black eyes and bloody noses. Because the ordinary run of runts would always be at the receiving end in pugilistic exchanges with the few whom the Good Lord had intended for draft oxen and trained elephants.

We wouldn't be one, two, three in swatting a ball over the fence. A half-way he-man could knock us into a cocked hat with both arms in slings. So the best thing we can do is to select a capable proxy to represent us in the sorry game of giving and taking pain. Having done this, we beat the other fellow through the party of the second part. Babe won the game and we hoot at the other side until our brass-plated lungs leak in the seams. We won. Get that, we won. We beat the other side. We made 'em eat dirt. "Come back for another licking, you sore-heads." "Har, har, thought they could beat us." "We showed 'em," etc.

Of course our part in bringing about this glorious victory consisted largely in throwing epithets and pop bottles at the other side. But what does that mean to children who cannot distinguish between me and we, so that the muscular strength and agility of their chosen proxy becomes the living proof of their own prowess?

I have a suspicion that the thing that we call patriotism is also a species of sport. It is true the financial reward of the military hero is not nearly as great as that of champion ball-swatters and bruisers, but what they miss in a financial way is usually made up by glory, in proof whereof I submit the myriads of soldier monuments to be seen in any so-called civilized country.

Individually, the bulk of us are such colorless and meaningless little worms! We are born, propagate, and die while the universe pays no more attention to us than if we were just so many cottles. Poor creatures like that naturally long for some distinction, for some little glory. But being nothing in themselves, they love to identify themselves with something that is big enough to command attention, as a nation, for instance. Thus little wee-wee becomes big we, and we can strut about calling ourselves the grandest and greatest people God ever made, indicating he had an off day when he made the others. We can talk about our wealth, honor, glory and prestige, which individually taken wouldn't buy a spoiled head of cabbage on the installment plan. We can walk around with a chip on the shoulder, doubting the world to knock it off, while relying always, not on our own pugilistic prowess, but upon that of the collectivity whose dares we shout. Then, when, thanks to the pugnacious braggadocio, we succeed in stirring up a real war, how gloriously happy we are, even if we have to adopt a whole orphan asylum to keep out of it.

War, in my humble opinion, is the supreme pinnacle of sport. It is the mass infliction of pain by mass murder and mass destruction. The Babe Ruths of the ball park and the Jack Dempseys of the roped arena, reappear as the Foches, Hindenburgs, and Pershings of the battlefield. Baseballs become shrapnel, stuffed gloves, Big Berthas, and the rooters in the bleachers the loud-mouthed home guards who are too old, too young, too sick, or too wise to take part in the actual fighting.

If patriotism in its extreme expression of war does not belong in the category of sport, then what on earth is the thing good for. The interests of the different people on this earth are so interwoven that an injury to one has long ago become an injury to each. This is so true that ten years after the biggest and most destructive of all wars, the combined wisdom of mankind is still baffled by the crazy question, "Did the victor lose, or the vanquished win?" For my own part, I vouch the opinion that whoever was beat the worst will suffer the least in the end, just as the losers by proxy in sports frequently find peace and solace by sneaking quietly home while the victor by proxy often lands in the houseguest as a climax to the celebration of victory. The only difference between the fruits of sport and patriotism seems to be that when the sport event is over the game receipts are still to be divided while at the end of a war there isn't a damned thing to hand around but the blame for the silly mess.

Bavaria is up in arms. The reason—a 15 per cent. increase in the price of beer. Enraged citizens in mass meeting assembled issue the slogan: "Drink no more beer than is absolutely necessary to sustain life." Furiolously mothers besiege breweries and accuse owners of taking the beer out of their babies' bottles. The stein is no longer the stein that cheers. It has become "Ein Stein des Anstosses und des Aergerisses." There is wild talk in Munich of drinking water. Sober minds issue warning against such desperate measures and point to America as an horrible example of reckless water drinking. Awful!

Heiliggendam on the Baltic sea, former summer capital of his serene highness, the Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, has been purchased by the city of Berlin as a vacation ground for its children. A municipal sick benefit organization will also erect a large hospital and comfortable garden for convalescents on the former playground of royalty. The fair favorites which the Duke used to entertain so lavishly at Heiliggendam, have recently sued the state to force it to continue the annuities formerly received from the Ducal estate. Some gall!

Edwin A. Olson, retiring United States district attorney, says that the yearly graft of the Chicago beer trade is \$219,000,000. Beer manufactured at the cost of \$5 per barrel is sold to "soft drink parlors" at \$50 per barrel and retailed to the consumer at the rate of \$125.75 per barrel. Olson estimates the consumption around 5,000 barrels per day. Not half bad considering that it is only eight years since the country went bone dry.

Adam Coalidigger.

Socialist Labor Party's Insurgents Turn Syndicalist; Party Dwindles

CHAPTER III
(Continued from Last Week)

ALL the platforms of the Socialist Labor Party down to and including the year 1896 had solved this problem as nearly as the Socialist parties of the world had solved it by deciding that there was no necessary conflict between proposals for immediate measures and the ideal of a re-organized social order. Beginning with the year 1900 the party omitted the section devoted to measures of reform and has omitted this section in all other national platforms it has adopted. Its reasoning for this course is that mentioned above. By this action its members tended to give their attention to a coming social catastrophe, through which the workers are to be vested with power to completely alter the basis of modern society. The psychic result of this attitude is to prepare many of its advocates for some "short cut" to the ideal and to become impatient with political action itself. As the Socialist Labor Party became confirmed in this attitude toward current questions its literature became more and more characterized by an aversion to "petty" reform.

But the organized working class is by its very position in modern society compelled to give its attention to immediate economic, political and social questions. It must struggle day by day, and fight inch by inch, not only to obtain reforms and concessions, but often to protect those it has from the assaults of reactionary classes. However "revolutionary" some trade unions may believe themselves to be, they are compelled to take this course. A political party of the workers may take the other course, but in doing so it inevitably raises a barrier between it and prospective converts and forces it to look to other methods than political action or to supplement such action with some other action which, to that party at least, appears to offer a more swift march to the ideal. The Socialist Labor Party believed that it had found this more rapid march in an auxiliary organization, the I. W. W., that was to inspire the working class to "take and hold" the industries of

"Whence This Communism?" By James Oneal

the nation. But, as we have seen, in affirming the need of this extra organization and assigning to it the enormous powers and functions in a period of social transformation it invited attack on its political organization and loss of some of its most active members.

Nevertheless, the Socialist Labor Party has remained strict in its orthodoxy and it is positive that it has charted the road to ultimate success. Its national declarations have been curiously alike for many years except for a startling change in 1912 when it adopted a platform which is unique in that it forecasts or at least is suggestive of something like the Soviet State. Four years later, however, it reverted back to the style of its previous declarations.

The year 1912 was notable for its crop of economic and political programs, which were offered as "new." In 1912 practically every political and economic organization presented something "new." Besides this program of the Socialist Labor Party Mr. Roosevelt was urging the importance of his "New Nationalism," while Woodrow Wilson was expounding the "New Freedom." William D. Haywood and a number of others were offering a "New Socialism," which found supporters in the Socialist Party. An unclassified group, some members of unions or parties and some not, were expounding Syndicalism as a "New Unionism." Cutting across all party affiliations was a "New Know-Nothingism." The sociologist will find an interesting study in this period of the cult of the "new." The S. L. P. platform for that year declares that the "Political State, another name for the Class State, is worn out," and that "the Industrial or Socialist State is throbbing for birth." The working class "is grouped by the leading occupations, agricultural as well as industrial, in such manner that the 'autonomous craft union,' one time the palladium of the workers, has become a harmless scare-

crow upon which the capitalist birds roost at ease, while the industrial unions cast ahead of them the constitutions of the government of the future, and jointly, point to the Industrial State."

This idea is consistent with the view that the industrial unions are to "take and hold" and own the powers of production and distribution, while the I. W. W. headquarters are to be the capital of the nation. The conception of industrial unions as "constituencies of the government of the future" is further elaborated upon when the platform goes on to assert that "where the Congress of the land consists of the useful occupations of the land; where, accordingly, a government is an essential factor in production. . . . and the shackles of wage slavery are no more." While all this is consistent with democracy and may be reconciled with Socialism in general, the idea that the State powers are to be won in a general election and then abandoned or destroyed leaves the industrial unions not only as armies for the seizure of industry, but as functioning units of a government that is to replace the State powers. It is suggestive of the council idea, although there is no mention of soldiers, sailors and peasants who played an important role in the Soviet revolution of Russia.

Surveying this history of the Socialist Labor Party in perspective we observe that in organizing the Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance it began, as in the case of the Lassalleans of the seventies, by assigning to the trade unions a role subordinate to the political party, but here the analogy ends. The Lassalleans moved on to the abandonment of politics and turned Anarchist. The Socialist Labor Party, however, avoided the surrender to the force philosophy by ceasing to assign to the unions a minor role and conceding to them tremendous powers in a social revolution as well as making them the "constituencies" of a new government. The political powers are

merely to stand by while the union seizure is being carried out or even "adjourn" without completing this seizure on the ground that to retain the State powers is "usurpation." With this apparently lesser role ascribed to the political party it is not surprising that the Socialist Labor Party, through its editor, Mr. DeLeon, was required to fight the disintegrating idea that political action, being of such minor importance, might as well be abandoned as unnecessary. So the tendency was to reach Lassalleian Anarchism by a different route and a different method of reasoning. The early Lassalleans turned Anarchist because they believed that both the unions and political action were useless, whereas the Socialist Labor Party insurgents turned Syndicalist and went over to the anti-political I. W. W. because of their supreme faith in unions to serve as organs of combat and agencies for administering industry after the possessing classes have been exterminated.

By purging itself of its inharmonious elements the Socialist Labor Party, already weak from its attempt to nurse the Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance into a going concern, made practically little headway among the working people. It has, however, held steadfastly to the belief in the ballot and its contributions to the physical force idea as an essential part of educational propaganda has been very small. On the other hand its literature stresses the need of powerful industrial unions, trained, disciplined and informed and, above all, prepared to assert their power in the event of ruling classes refusing to accept a revolutionary victory in a general election. Should that occur, it urges, the masses would be justified in the assertion of their might to vindicate the mandate given by a majority of the electorate. Of course, this attitude is sound and is justified by every principle of fundamental democracy.

(Next Week: The Socialist Party)

We Take It All Back

A SHORT while back we wrote a piece about the governor of Oklahoma who has been accused of being influenced by a lady with a penchant for spiritualism. We said that we suspected that the smell of oil would presently assail us, if the governor were like most Oklahoma officials. Now we receive a letter from a friend of ours who was born and brought up in Oklahoma and did newspaper work there and knows the real insides of that most complicated and fantastic State, and at the same time is an honest to goodness radical. He has written us such an interesting letter about Governor Johnston and the present Oklahoma situation that we are going to break a rule about printing letters in this column and let you boys and girls in on the low-down. Here goes:

"I have just read your entertaining column in THE NEW LEADER of March 5 entitled, 'Ghosts and Governors,' and must rise to the defense of our noble executive.

"The ouija board and spiritualist stuff is just so much bull. The fact is that the governor is proving a disappointment to the oil crowd and some of us 'kickers' who voted for him. Of course he may flop later, but hasn't yet shown signs of being a normal Oklahoma governor.

"The trouble with this Johnston seems to be that he is unreasonably honest. He isn't infected with the virus of 'radicalism' either although the State press (Scripps-Howard and country weeklies excepted) is trying to trace his kinship to Citizen Trotsky. All because he discovered that farmers, laborers and small business men are paying three or four times as much taxes in proportion to income and ability to pay as are oil men and manufacturers. Taxes, that's all! In Oklahoma a man who suggests raising the oil tax is at once set down as an un-American, unpatriotic and a 'wild-eyed radical.' Johnston didn't do that much—merely suggested that the legislature create a board of tax equalization which would make an honest study of the disparity between the taxes on agriculture and those on oil and manufactures. Of course he promised this in the campaign, but then they always make promises. Immediately after he started the State by making this mild suggestion, when he was safely installed in the executive office, the oil men started their mud barrage.

"But Johnston as a member of the State Constitutional Convention, a respectable small town lawyer and some kind of high hunkadora of the Masons was too well known. The press even gagged on propaganda which made a radical dictator of him. So they concentrated on making the well-known phantom public believe that he is off in the beam—sort of a mild-mannered but dangerous nut.

"First he was branded as a religious fanatic with his alleged K. K. support in the campaign as the accusing finger. This encouraged the blue-noses, who began to howl for anti-evolution laws. Bible reading in the schools and even called upon their Messiah to swat the sinful Inauguration Ball. Johnston threw them down on all counts and it developed that the First Lady of Oklahoma shakes a mean hip on the dance floor. You may have read that the legislature killed the monkey bill before Johnston got a chance to veto it, as he gave every indication of doing. When Slosson, the creative chemist, spoke in Oklahoma City, Johnston gave aid and encouragement to science by vigorously applauding the cracks at fundamentalism. So the spiritualism stuff is now the fashionable form of Johnston-baiting and only Jahveh knows what will come next.

"Johnston is fighting back. He is writing a weekly article on the problems of Oklahoma State government—not politics—which the weeklies and small town dailies are eating up. He brought the farmers' leaders together for the first time since statehood. Farm and labor organizations fought him in the campaign but all except a few of the particularly rank kind of labor skates that Oklahoma breeds are with him now. His statement on Coolidge's veto of the McNary-Haughen bill was cheered by the farmers and all reputable Democrats without oil connections. And though it isn't on record, every good Protestant in the State knows that Johnston thinks Coolidge should keep to hell out of Nicaragua and Mexico. Johnston is not a demagogue of the Walton type, but he knows short grass philosophy and I'll bet a "Strad" against an Arkansas fiddle that he has more friends in the cotton patches with his plans to tax the wicked oil slickers than he ever lost by tolerating the Black Bottom and Darwin. For, after all, the shout in Oklahoma for anti-evolution laws would die to a whisper if only one full battalion of Bible-thumpers were deported to Tennessee."

We take off our hat to this Governor Johnston. If, as our most trustworthy correspondent assures us, he is an honest man in office in Oklahoma, he is in for a most lonely session. It doesn't matter whether he is a professional "radical" or not. Honesty in that State is the finest form of radicalism. Someone once defined a true patriot as one who was as honest in the handling of public funds as in the handling of his own money and apparently Mr. Johnston is a true patriot.

We wish to draw the attention of our city readers to the constant reference to religion that runs through the whole Johnston story. A lot of us here now sophisticates who somehow lost most of our formal religion when we came to town from the "short grass" forget what an all-fired important part in the sociology and economics of America, religion continues to play. Once you get above the Bronx River you bump into its influences everywhere. We have just finished reading Sinclair Lewis' new book, "Elmer Gantry," which takes an awful wallop at our religious brethren. And we prophesy that the turmoil that was roused up by Mr. Lewis' "Main Street" will be mild compared to the hullabaloo that will soon be coming our way from the Bible belts. Lewis has not only stepped on America's pet corn—he has plain trampled on it, and what a howl will go up. It is amusing to kid the Main Streeters and the Babbitts (all of them who read Mr. Lewis' early works think it was about the feller next door), but now he has come plumb out and torn down the veils of the Baptist and Methodist temples and the keepers of those sanctuaries will be rallying their followers to the battle.

We have returned unscathed from our missionary trip to the New England colleges and in fact we liked it so much that we are going right back again this week-end. It is a great relief after hanging around with "labor leaders" and tired radicals to be able to speak right out in meeting and say what you really think. Practically no one accused us of being "red" or even pink. It never occurs to these decent-minded kids to suggest that you are in the pay of Moscow. They listen to what you have to say and you come back with intelligent questions that are not speeches in disguise and they never suggest that you are boring from within or class-collaborating. In fact they seem singularly uninterested in the rows that some of us think are so important. Maybe they are to be pitied for their innocence. Maybe. At any rate there is a certain amount of joy in being able to tell the truth about the labor and radical world without being put down as either a "traitor to the working classes" or "a paid agent of Red Russia."

McAlister Coleman.

Scanning the New Books

The Fathers in Controversy By James Oneal

FOR at least a year our American Bolsheviks have been writing of the American revolution and affirming a close analogy between it and the Bolshevik phase of the Russian revolution. This assumption is amusing. It is assumed that because loyalists were suppressed we have an American justification of Bolshevik dictatorship. This raises an important question which is worth considering. There have been no less than a dozen studies of the methods employed by the American revolutionists. Of the general studies there is Van Tyne's work on "The American Revolution" and his work on the Loyalists. Sabine's two large volumes on the Loyalists is a standard work. Schlesinger's large work on the "Colonial Merchants" has become a classic. Then there are the recent volumes by Jameson and Fitzpatrick, the latter not of much importance. Of the special studies we have Gipson's biography of Jared Ingersoll, which considers Connecticut Loyalists; Lincoln's valuable study of the revolutionary movement in Pennsylvania; Flick's and Becker's studies of the movement in New York, and the three studies of the movement in Virginia by Eckenrode, Leake and Harrell. To these may be added some important contributions to the American Historical Review and materials published by the American Historical Association.

An acquaintance with this material provides no ground whatever for the assumption of our American Bolsheviks. All revolutions that take place in a period of war or chaos are accompanied with more or less suppression of dissenters; but this fact does not of itself establish an analogy between the Bolshevik revolution in Russia and the American revolution. If it is an analogy, then there is an analogy between the Russian and the German and Austrian revolutions, but our Bolsheviks are the last to make a claim for this analogy.

To the material mentioned above we may call attention to two volumes published by the University of the State of New York (Albany, pp. 1,182). The first is a reprint of the Minutes of the Albany Committee of Correspondence, 1775-1778, and the second presents the Minutes of the Schenectady Committee, 1775-1779. The first volume is edited by James Sullivan, and the second by Alexander C. Flick. These records confirm one fact which the other works mentioned impress upon the reader. No group of American revolutionaries seized power and suppressed, jailed or exiled all other revolutionary groups. This is what happened in Russia. The American revolutionaries by no means agreed on all questions. They had differences of opinion, but there is no evidence of one group usurping power and employing terror against all others. This is the real issue raised by the Russian



Drawn by F. E. Warren for the jacket of Zephine Hemphrey's "Winterwise." (N. Y., Doran & Co.)

Bolsheviks and their American apologists.

These New York committees were typical of other revolutionary committees. They watched suspects, issued passes to those who were trusted, jailed Tories who would not take the oath of allegiance, but were lenient with some who would not take the oath. They ordered the inhabitants not to sell liquor to the Indians, and reprimanded disorderly persons, including those who indulged in "profane swearing." They gathered arms, helped to recruit soldiers, and collected funds for the suffering population of Boston.

As they increased their functions they gradually evolved into governing bodies. They consulted with the city magistrates on various matters, occasionally instructed them, and even called the magistrates before them. The test applied to all was not support of some particular program to achieve success, but agreement that the old order must go. They established a town watch for night and day. There were a few cases of men and groups suspected of armed revolt and they were promptly suppressed. Delegates were sent to the Provincial Congress.

The committees tolerated no profiteering. Joshua Watts purchased a large quantity of boards to retail at a large profit and the committee ordered the boards to be sold at the market price. Disputes over rents were settled by the committee. Salt, which became very scarce, was purchased and retailed by the committee at the

cost of handling it. A dispute growing out of a quarrel over a game of cards was settled, and the committee listened to the complaint of one man who had been robbed of his tobacco and "two pair of britches." There is even the amusing case of John Brown, who had been living with a woman out of wedlock, said woman being charged with taking John's bedding, shirts, stockings, kettle and teapot and running off with another man! What the committee did with this case is unknown, as the later minutes are missing.

The decline in the value of paper money brought many disputes over the settlement of debts, and in the case of the Tory he was generally forced to accept paper if he were the creditor. These items include all the actions of the Schenectady committee and they are typical of the actions of the revolutionary bodies. Men were permitted to vote at elections so long as they favored the revolutionary cause, and no other test was required of the voter. The minutes of these committees agree with all the special studies that have been written of the methods employed by the Americans in the American revolution.

There were party differences among the revolutionaries. This became evident in the Constitutional Convention which adopted a number of important compromises to reconcile the differing views, but there was no Bolshevik faction monopolizing the movement and jailing those differing with it. It is up to our little Lenins to prove otherwise.

A Vivid New York

ANY record of New York, no matter how bleak, provided it were honest, could not fail to be interesting. But when, in addition to its historic accuracy and photographic lucidity, it is also a poet's articulate observation of New York, then the record becomes fascinating. That is why we recommend so highly Felix Riesenbergs' "East Side, West Side" (N. Y., Harcourt, Brace, \$2.50).

Though the plot may be a bit hectic and decidedly unworthy, Mr. Riesenbergs has done full justice to his background. Johnny Breen is the illegitimate son of a New York blue-blood. From his shipwreck in the odorous scum of the East River to his rise as a successful engineer, Riesenbergs doggedly follows his hero through the entire city.

First, as a disconsolate orphan in the Ghetto, then promoted to the Bowery—a professional ring fighter. Then on to Fifth Avenue as his father's protegee, progressing in his private life with the city's rapid growth. And later, as a successful engineer in the Aqueduct quarries. Thus, Riesenbergs presents the panorama of a captivating city in the throes of a tremendous growth of boundary and power, not exceeding his own power as a poet.

The most sordid corners of the city disclose to this poet at least a hint of beauty. In the Ghetto, "Smells more pungent than the rapid river filled the air, heavy with wet wash and laden with the languor of Spring." In the Bowery, where political excitement is always intense, Riesenbergs' word pictures are invaluable.

"Processions left the McManus corner, torches flaming and bands crashing through the streets with blaring horns and drums. Paid spellbinders shouted from the tail ends of trucks, while blazing flares lit sweaty faces and great transparencies spelled out the names of innumerable candidates. . . . Roughs threw decayed fruit and vegetable, and boys sprung rattlers or pulled on screeching reined strings attached to empty tin cans.

Ringdole battles are depicted with a horrible clearness. "The warm, salty blood trickling over his lips, sucking into his mouth, filled him with unbearable rage. He spat out, his eyes blazing, his muscles became tense, his whole body surged with the terrible lust to kill. . . . Purple blotches rose under the impact of his fists."

And then, carried away by his own powers, Riesenbergs flings through nineteen wild pages of ecstasy. It is probably this same abandon which prompts Felix Riesenbergs to fling his plot into the realm of hectic thrillers. "East Side, West Side" runs amuck with bloody prize-fights, melodramatic disclosures of identity, quarry explosions and the sinking of the Titanic. Our prophecy is that it will some day make a high-powered "movie."

Polly Markowitz.

Chicago Janitors' Union Establishes Standards; Maintains Closed Shop

The Field of Labor

ORGANIZATION among the janitors is so rare that special attention attaches to the agreement just signed between the Chicago Janitors' Union, Local No. 1, of the Building Service Employees' International Union of the A. F. of L. and the Chicago Real Estate Board. The new contract follows close upon the death of William F. Quessie, president of the local, who upon his demise left a rather tidy fortune to his heirs. The acting president is Alderman Oscar F. Nelson. Evidently the Flat Janitors' Union is of some account.

Among the provisions of the new agreement are the following:

1. A four-year contract.
 2. Closed shop.
 3. No janitor shall do work which will conflict with any trade union, except in cases of emergency.
 4. No janitor's wife nor shall woman be hired for janitor's work.
 5. A scale of wages based on the size of buildings and the rental values is specified. Additional compensation for certain special services.
 6. Janitor's apartment to be decorated at least once every two years.
 7. Abolition of certain abuses:
 - (a) No janitor to be required to trim, put in coal, put in window cords, paint screens, or to put up storm windows or doors.
 - (b) No janitor to be required to remove the litter caused by other workmen, or to wash woodwork in flats, but when the janitor has swept and dusted out the vacant flats, and washed the windows in vacant flats from time to time as may be necessary to keep the same in presentable condition for renting, his duty shall be fulfilled. But at the request of his employer he shall hire additional help for such extra work as may be required at employer's expense.
 8. Creation of a permanent board of arbitration, consisting of one representative of each party to the agreement and a third chosen by the first two in case of failure to reach a decision.
 9. Maintenance of status quo during arbitration.
- This Chicago agreement proves conclusively that janitors' work can be standardized and furthermore, that this type of worker can be organized and given the self-respect that he so often lacks because of the oppressed position in which he finds himself. Here is a fertile field for organization work.

TEACHERS' UNION PLAN WINS

The plan of New York Local 5 of the American Federation of Teachers to establish a summer school this year, which we discussed at length in this column last week, has met with the approval of the membership. The rank and file did not seem to be frightened by the "labor capitalism" apocryph. The professional interest triumphed. The union had been talking experimental education for years and here was its opportunity to practice a little what it had preached a good deal. Consequently, the Manhattan School will be taken over by Local 5 during July and August. One department will be conducted for children, the other for student-teachers. No doubt applicants for both branches will exceed the limitation set upon the number to be accepted. It will be interesting to learn to what extent trade unionism as such will find a place in the life of the school, both among the pupils and visiting teachers.

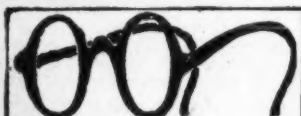
Workmen's Furniture Fire Insurance Society

INCORPORATED

New York and vicinity and 40 Branches in the United States.

Established 1872. Membership 44,000. Main office for New York and vicinity at 227 East 84th St. Phone Lenox 3558. Office Hours, 9 a.m.-5 p.m. Sat., 9 a.m.-1 p.m. Closed on Sundays and Holidays.

Brooklyn Office open only Mondays and Thursdays from 8:30 to 8:30 p.m. Labor Lyceum, 949-951 Wiloughby Ave. For addresses of Branch Secretaries write to our main office.



A Radical Difference will be made in the clarity and strength of your eyesight by the marvelous new "Punkal Glasses." Let us prove it to you by actual demonstration.

All Departments under the personal supervision of Dr. B. L. Becker. 311 East 32nd Street, Near 4th Avenue. 311 Second Avenue, Corner 8th Street. 115 East Broadway, Near Clinton St. 100 Lower Ave., Bet. 115th & 116th Sts. 285 East 10th Street, Bronx, N. Y. 1700 Franklin Avenue, Brownsville, Bklyn.

D. BARNETT & BECKER OPTOMETRIST & OPTICIAN

PARK PALACE

3-5 West 110th Street

Elegant Ball Rooms for Balls, Weddings, Banquets and Meetings.

ROSENBERG & HERTZ, Props.

Telephone: Monument 4254

Cathedral 5071

N. Y. Painters Face Alteration Problem; Wright, New Secretary, Explains Plans For Future

By LOUIS S. STANLEY

NOT all the painters in New York City are in the building trades, but the exceptions are few. Therefore, the A. F. of L. union in the field, the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers caters to the building workers. It concerns itself with their problems primarily, it measures its successes by what it achieves for them, it founds its hopes upon their further gains.

The census of 1920 revealed about thirty and a half thousand persons engaged in painting and allied occupations in Greater New York. Of this number, four-fifths alone were found in building work. Practically all of the remainder were employed in factories. Since this enumeration the building boom has occurred. It is safe to assume that the number of building workers has increased by half, so that we may estimate that there are today from thirty-five to forty thousand painters on housing projects, bringing up the total of painters in Greater New York to forty or forty-five thousand. Compared with this there are at the uppermost limit only sixteen thousand organized in standard and independent unions. While a forty per cent degree of unionization is perhaps a good showing when the plight of other trades is taken into consideration, several questions, nevertheless, come to mind:

1. Why do two- or three-fifths of the local painters remain unorganized?
2. Do these threaten the welfare of those in the unions?
3. Even if the present ratio is satisfactory, can it be maintained in the future?

Preference for New Work
Speaking plainly, the reason for such a large mass of unorganized painters is because the local unions of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators have chosen to have it so. The rank and file, if anything, has been more desirous of maintaining this condition than the officials. Those within the regular unions have the monopoly of the precious work on new buildings. Union men refuse to work with non-unionists. One craft will stand by the other. Through the Building Trades Council sympathetic strikes can be directed to force compliance with union rules. No contractor, rushing to complete a job on scheduled time, can risk even a temporary stoppage. He employs only union men. In the past this discipline by labor has had its seamy side. Witness Brindellism, for example, and Sam Parkism before that. What an ironic commentary on working class solidarity in the United States that it is the conservative building trades unions, without a vestige of class-consciousness, that have willy-nilly developed sympathetic action to the utmost.

Construction work, to be sure, has its undesirable features. There is an inhuman rushing, a wear and tear on the worker that goes with the unlimited right of the employer to hire and fire if his men do not "slap the paint on fast enough." Yet the painter generally prefers employment on new buildings, where the job is steadier and the union scale of wages of twelve dollars per day is more likely to prevail. Perhaps about one-fifth of the regular union members, particularly if they are elderly and have lost some of their speed, work below the set rate in order to avoid discharge.

All this has been well enough during the building boom but the painters, perhaps more than any other of the building crafts, have become increasingly aware of the impending slowing down of construction operations. Then, alteration and maintenance work will become of prime importance. Even within recent years redecorating of old offices and apartments has constituted a substantial portion of the painting business for landlords have had to attract tenants somehow. Once the housing shortage has been eased, this process will become even more accentuated. At any rates, work on new buildings will decline.

The Brotherhood locals in Greater New York have thus been coming face to face with the problem of organizing alteration and maintenance painting. Up to now their eyes have been fixed on the attractive new work only but recently they have begun to cast side glances at the repair jobs. In the future they will look upon them longingly.

Independent Union Appears
The negligence of the regular union has produced the inevitable result: the emergence of an independent organization among the unorganized alteration painters to protect their interests. It is rather small in numbers but it is tremendously significant as the symptom of an unhealthy situation. Under the imposing name of the International Progressive Alteration Painters and Paperhangers' Union it has been functioning since 1924, while its charter from the State of New York is dated April 1, 1925. It has had to live down the odium attached to it because it was founded by a group of ex-Brotherhood men, expelled, fined or suspended, who were hoping by organized pressure to re-instate themselves in their old unions. These charter members have all but disappeared. In fact, the latter has had to be disciplined for insisting upon making the Brotherhood an issue at every meeting. The present members are persons of a different type. They are interested in organizing the Brotherhood is only as a means to that end. For that reason they have made no overtures to the standard A. F. of L. union. They feel they are not a dual union in the sense that they are competing within the active jurisdiction of the regular organization. Since the Brotherhood has not been interested very much in the old work, their conscience is clear.

The A. F. of L. painters at first hailed the independents as outlaws. Since then their attitude has changed from indifference to tolerance. After all a large number of the New York painters entered the Brotherhood only as recently as 1914 through the independent Alteration Painters' Union to which they had belonged. There is a feeling, also, that the present Alteration Painters' Union does not yet really affect the regular first, because its membership is not very large and secondly, because it confines itself exclusively to the uninteresting alteration work. Nevertheless, there is an expectation that sooner or later the two sides will have to come together in order to avoid difficulties in an industrial crisis. Finally, it is the opinion that no difficulties should be encountered in procuring amalgamation, if the Alteration Painters, who now receive \$10.50 per day, can give assurances that they can maintain the twelve dollar rate to a reasonable extent.

District Council's Plan Rejected
Spurred on by the need of organizing the alteration and maintenance field, New York District Council No. 9 of the Brotherhood with jurisdiction over the boroughs of Manhattan, Richmond and the Bronx, sought to take the bull by the horns. Last summer it made quite a pretentious proposal to the membership and a special bulletin was issued to stir up the necessary enthusiasm. The council frankly warned the members of the coming period of deflation. It stated in plain words that:

"Our first difficulty is in gauging our strength in the 'alteration' and maintenance branches of the craft. We do not know how many of our members are employed on these jobs. We do not know where the jobs are located. We do not know who the employers are, except for the union employers. We do not know how many of the workers are not members of union. We do not know to what extent union standards are being violated."

This was the confession, and, then, it was suggested that a stoppage of one working day be called during the latter part of August or early in September, just before the busy renting season, when all union painters and paperhangers would be required, under penalty, to register as to their places and conditions of employment. In this way non-union employees and unorganized employers would be discovered. The next task would be to organize groups of men comprising specific non-union shops or jobs and permit them the privilege of paying the initiation fee in small weekly installments. Furthermore, all persons admitted under this plan were to be confined to their particular class of work for a period of one year. Thus, the old members would have no fear of losing their profitable jobs on new work to recent arrivals. This ambitious program was submitted to a referendum vote of the membership and was straightway voted down. "Why lose a day's work?" "We're not interested in old work."

"What a waste of money." "Why should we jeopardize our jobs?" "Why should we be disgraced by showing that we work under non-union conditions?" "It's a political gesture, anyway, before election time." "Things are good enough as they are." Thus reasoned the rank and file.

The organized Alteration Painters saw what had happened and continued their organization work even more vigorously than before. They moved to larger and more handsome quarters. Their membership passed the thirteen hundred mark. They set about establishing a modest beneficiary fund. They laid plans to publish an official journal, the "IAPU," on April 1. Their secretary, James Roth, and chairman, Joseph Karpencoff, are cheerful about the prospects. They hope that the Brotherhood officials will come to recognize the organization they represent for what it is, not a dual union but the manifestation of an honest effort to help the unorganized alteration and maintenance painters.

Wright Comes Upon the Scene
What has District Council No. 9 done in the meantime? To begin with, the internal political situation has changed. Philip Zauser, former day secretary, has been checked in his ascendant career in the Brotherhood by being defeated for re-election by Thomas Wright of Local No. 905, chiefly because of charge involving Zauser in the unaccounting of union funds. The accusations of corruption are now being sifted by the accountant and writer, Stuart Chase, and his assistants. The matter for the present is, therefore, in abeyance. The election, however, did not give Wright control of the Council. Even his own followers are not closely united. Against the thirteen votes he can command are lined up about thirty odd in opposition. But the latter, too, are divided, the issues being, first, the jobs that they can command for their own locals through the District Council office and secondly, playing with the old or the new Building Trades Councils. A shift in alignment may give Wright a working majority.

The new day secretary is an enigma, however. A man of idealism, he is inclined to underestimate opportunism and overlook politics. For several years, though elected, he was denied admission to the District Council. An Englishman by birth, he entered the Brotherhood by transferring from the painters' union in his native country. His early training made him a believer in the class struggle and in the necessity for exact knowledge in tackling any problem. It is his view that the situation in the painters' craft, as

indeed, in all industry, may be summarized by the expression, job adjustment. Information must be had as to the men available, their age and training, as well as the jobs on hand, with respect to quality and quantity. Then, an adjustment of men to jobs must be made. The greater the degree of organization of the workers the closer will it be possible to trim profits and turn the difference over to wages. That is about all we can hope for within the capitalist system. The workers must be educated to understand this.

"Tommy" Wright, therefore, proposed to the District Council a system of registering all members of the union to supply the necessary statistical data. His plan was turned down. It was, however, agreed to appoint three special organizers to concentrate their efforts on the alteration work and one organizer on half pay to serve the Varnishers' and Polishers' Local Union No. 697. The East Side Local, No. 442, was granted a special permit to have its own organizer for a period of six weeks preceding the holiday season. An effort was made within the council to increase the initiation fee from \$75 in cash to two hundred and more. Wright's compromise of \$100 was accepted. The varnishers after a staunch fight were permitted to reduce their fee to \$5 during their organization drive. It is interesting to note in this connection that the Alteration Painters charge \$25 regularly, installments being permitted, and \$5 at the open meeting nights that occur once a month.

Other Organizational Problems

A miscellany of other problems beset the painters of New York. Four deserve special mention: (1) The Tri-Council Working Agreement between the three Painters' District Councils of New York City (Nos. 9, 23 and 29), effected last fall, is about to have its first test of strength. The Brooklyn painters are facing a strike or lockout on April 1 to maintain their organization and their \$14-a-day rate—speculative real estate building in that territory having made the high wages possible. The employers will try to form an association under the tutelage of their Manhattan brethren. The question is how far will the Tri-Council Board be able to help their fellow-workers. Wright is in a strategic position in this body by virtue of his office.

(2) The agreement of District Council No. 9 expires at the end of this year. Wright proposes two modifications: (a) giving the union the right to place a definite proposition of the men on any job, and (b) paying a worker for the loss of time he entails in carrying a just claim for being discharged to the Joint Trade Board established by the agreement.

(3) The auto painters face a particularly difficult situation because of the introduction of the Duco spraying process. About three hundred of them are organized in the Independent union, the United Automobile, Aircraft and Vehicle Workers of America, but they constitute but one-tenth of the total in Greater New York. The Brotherhood does not handle this problem.

(4) The negro painters are clamoring for admission. There are no constitutional bars but prejudice keeps them out just as effectively. They are holding a first mass meeting on March 27, 1927.

(5) The ship painters, though eligible for admission, are also neglected by the Brotherhood. A group of them are organized in Brooklyn into a Marine Painters' Association. All of which goes to prove that despite the splendid achievements of the past in lifting the lot of the New York painters from the most miserable in the building trades to one of the best, there is still much to be done. A clear understanding of the problems by the membership is a necessary preliminary to any solution, otherwise a short-sighted democracy will bring about its own undoing.

MEETING TO BE HELD MONDAY, MARCH 27, FOR NEGRO PAINTERS

A mass meeting for the purpose of organizing Negro painters will be held on Sunday, March 27th, 1927, at 149 West 138th street, New York City, at 2 p. m.

All Negro painters interested in their future emancipation from wage, industrial and economic slavery are cordially invited to make this event a success. V. C. Gaspar is organizing the union.

The speakers at the meeting will be Isidore Silverman, secretary of local 261, who is aiding in the organization of the Negroes; A. Philip Randolph, Frank R. Crosswath, Rev. Ethelbert Brown and Hubert Harrison.

Books Reviewed in The New Leader and All Other Books for Sale at

RAND BOOK STORE
7 East 15th Street
NEW YORK CITY
Careful Attention to Mail Orders
Write for Complete Catalog

DON'T SPECULATE WHEN YOU BUY A HAT
McCann, 210 Bowery
HAS THE GOODS

Socialists of Iceland Now in International; Czechs Cement Unity

Labor Doings Abroad

AMONG the business transacted at the Paris meeting of the Executive Committee of the Socialist and Labor International last month not covered in the cabled reports was the formal admission to the International of the Socialist Labor party of Iceland and the assigning to it of one vote in the next congress of the International, scheduled to open in London on July 30, 1928.

Although the population of the northern island is only about 100,000, the Socialist Labor party has 4,540 members and plays a big role in the political and industrial life of Iceland. The party was organized in 1916, and it has developed into a powerful rival of the Conservative party that still controls the government. In the municipal elections of 1922 the Social Democrats of Reykjavik, the capital, cast 2,935 votes, against 638 for their bourgeois opponents. The labor unions are affiliated with the Socialist Labor party in a body, in British style. Communists exist in small numbers in Iceland, but their efforts to "capture" the unions and the party have been in vain. Iceland is practically independent of Denmark, although King Christian is the nominal ruler of both countries.

Seven votes in the coming congress were accorded by the Executive Committee to the newly affiliated Swiss Social Democratic party, and Chairman Arthur Henderson took occasion to give a hearty welcome to Robert Grimm, the Swiss member of the Executive Committee attending his first meeting.

The program of labor legislation for young workers adopted at the joint meeting of representatives of the Socialist Youth International, the International Federation of Trade Unions and the Socialist International, held in Berlin January 31, was approved, subject to objections by the affiliated parties to be made within a fortnight. A donation of 1,000 Swiss francs (\$193) was made to the Socialist Youth International for 1927.

At a meeting of the Bureau of the International, held just before the meeting of the Executive Committee, a committee composed of Robert Grimm, Friedrich Adler and J. Van Rosbroeck was appointed to administer the Matteotti Fund being raised by the Socialist and Labor International for the purpose of honoring the memory of the Italian Socialist martyr by aiding the fighters for freedom in all countries. It was decided that all contributions from Italy, Russia, Georgia, and Ukraine, Lithuania and Turkey be turned over to the Matteotti Fund, while in the case of the so-called semi-legal countries, Rumania, Hungary and Armenia, half of such dues is to go to the fund.

The Executive Committee, in its resolution on political prisoners, called upon the affiliated parties to name committees to raise money for the Matteotti Fund and to organize collections for it on May Day. The Matteotti Fund seems destined to become the Red Cross of the Socialist movement, carrying relief to the victims of political and economic oppression in countries without democracy, and also aiding in the active struggle against dictatorships of all kinds.

Czechoslovak Workers Hail Final Unity Step

The final step in effecting the unity of the Czechoslovak and German Socialist trade unions in Czechoslovakia, taken on February 19 and 20, when a joint conference of representatives of the two bodies was held in Prague under the chairmanship of Jan Oudegeest, a secretary of the International Federation of Trade Unions, has been hailed with joy, not only by the some 600,000 members of the unions concerned, but by many members of the numerous smaller labor organizations existing in the republic.

Some of these "outsiders" are only kept from deserting their old groups and joining the Socialist unions by force of habit, or religious influence, and they welcome the consolidation of the real labor forces as hastening the day when there will be no excuse for "independent unions." The same thing holds good for many of the some 200,000 workers still belonging to the Communist unions.

In the manifesto issued by the

S. HERZOG Patent Attorney, 116 Nassau Street, Evenings and Sundays, 1438 Glover Street, Bronx, Take Lexington Ave. Subway, Pelham Bay Extension, to Zeegeva Ave. Station

Trusses

When your doctor sends you to a truss maker for a truss bandage or stocking, go there and see what you can buy for your money.

Thengo P. WOLF & Co., Inc.
COMPARE GOODS AND PRICES
1439 Third Ave., 70 Avenue A, Bet. 84th & 85th Sts. Bet. 4th & 5th Sts. (1st floor) New York City
Open Even., 8 p. m. Open Even., 9 p. m. Special Ladies' Attendant

Santal Midy Quickly Alleviates PAINFUL URINATION Avoid Imitations Look for the word "MIDY" Sold by all druggists

Prague conference it is pointed out that now great progress may be expected along both industrial and political lines, as the gap that divided the union workers of Czechoslovakia for so many years has been closed and labor can go ahead with its organization and agitation unhampered by internal strife.

With a 100 per cent bourgeois government on the job, composed of Czech, German and Slovak politicians, big capitalists and agrarians, which is doing its worst to sabotage real labor legislation and to put over a political reorganization of the provinces calculated to hamper political progress and freedom for the racial minorities, it behooves the political forces of labor to follow the example of their brothers in the unions. Fortunately, there are many signs indicating that the German and Czechoslovak Socialist parties are steadily drawing closer together, despite occasional more or less serious disputes.

Socialist Denunciation Riles Hungarian Reaction

When the news reached Budapest that the Executive Committee of the Socialist and Labor International, at its Paris meeting last month, had included Hungary in the list of reactionary nations plotting for the restoration of the monarchies overthrowing following the World War and had called upon the organized workers and Socialists of all nations to try to control this menace to the world's peace, there was a wild outburst of wrath in the reactionary press.

Deputy Peyer, who had represented the Hungarian Socialists at the Paris meeting, was made the special object of violent attacks. Not only was Comrade Peyer denounced for having signed the Socialist manifesto, but he was also falsely accused of having re-proached Ramsay MacDonald at the Paris meeting for having, when head of the British Labor Cabinet, allowed Hungary to get its loan through the League of Nations. The Budapest Hirlap, counted as a semi-official organ of Premier Bethlen, was the most violent of all. It declared that every word of the Paris manifesto was a dagger thrust at Hungary, and it voiced the hope that there were still judges in Hungary who would know how to punish such "unexamined treason."

Nepszava, the Hungarian Socialist daily, pointed out that the story about Peyer's conversation with MacDonald must be a lie because the latter had not attended the Paris meeting. It said it would await Peyer's return to Budapest before making a detailed reply to the reactionary attacks.

In Bulgaria the Socialist and other opposition newspapers hail the manifesto as throwing welcome light upon the oppressive regime of Premier Liapcheff, while the Government organs voice great indignation at the charges. The semi-official Svobodna Retch has the nerve to assert that the manifesto reveals gross ignorance of conditions in Bulgaria. As the Bulgarian Socialists were not represented at the Paris meeting, the Government organs have no excuse for clamoring for their punishment.

Ask More Rail Pay in West
Demands for an increase in wages of 7½ percent, proportionate to the advances recently granted to railroad employees in the East and Southeast, have been made by conductors and trainmen in the Western territory. The petition represented about 60,000 employees.

WORKERS!

Eat Only in Restaurants that Employ Union Workers!

Always Look For This LABEL

WAITERS & Waitresses' Union

LOCAL 1

162 E. 23rd St.

Tel. Gramercy 0843

LOUIS REIFIN, President

WM. LEBMAN, Sec'y-Treasurer

For RHEUMATISM URACIDOL

(Made from Ash Leaves)

The best Herbal Treatment for URIC ACID, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, SCIATICA.

It gives marked relief—To be had from

J. GOODMAN, Inc., Dept. C

Druggists and Importers

1578 First Avenue

New York City

Mail orders promptly attended to

The Old Reliable Place to Buy

M.J. Roth INC.

Third Ave. at 84th St.

Large Assortment of

STATIONERY, PHOTO, DOLLS,

BOOKS, TOYS, SPORTING GOODS

Special Bargains in All Departments

VISIT OUR STORE

Helping the Good Work Along

IN reply to inquiries received regarding our special subscription card offer, we wish to repeat that the offer is still open. It has been extended to individuals as well as other organizations than the branches of the Socialist Party. For \$10 we will supply \$20 worth of prepaid subscription cards to be used with the discretion of those receiving them. The only restriction placed on this offer is that the cards can only be used for new subscribers and are not available for renewals. The reason for this restriction is that this low offer has been made with a view of stimulating the agitation for new readers. It is an offer that ought to appeal to every reader of The New Leader interested and willing to assist us in this campaign for new readers. An investment of but \$10 enables an individual or an organization to sell these cards and immediately receive back the amount originally invested. In addition, \$10 will be available for a revolving fund which can be used for new cards or for general propaganda work.

Comrade W. E. Davis of Whitneyville, Conn., is a new addition to the group that has taken up our subscription offer. For the last six weeks he has distributed copies of The New Leader containing the history of the Machineists' Union at meetings of machinists in New Haven, Conn., and now he is planning to follow up his good work with soliciting regular subscriptions from those who have received sample copies. He has our best wishes in his work, and we hope that his efforts will be crowned with the success it deserves.

Comrade Alfred Baker Lewis, in behalf of the District Committee of the Socialist Party of the New England District, is keeping up the work of collecting funds for the purpose of placing prospective or active sympathizers on a three months' trial subscription of The New Leader. This week he adds 21 new names to his credit, bringing the total close to 400. This is a record to be proud of. Thanks to this campaign, The New Leader is going to the home of some 400 active unionists and others in Boston and vicinity and will ultimately result in a substantial number of steady readers.

our appeal for new readers and took advantage of the special offer which was made to all subscribers with subscriptions about to expire. In brief, the offer is that for \$4 the subscription will be mailed for one year each to two new subscribers, or for six months to four new subscribers. We can mention the following who have gladdened our heart this week with new subscriptions besides their own renewals: J. Blaufarb, Brooklyn; Quin Henninger, Westchester, Pa.; Jas. A. Darrow, La Salle, N. Y.; E. A. Baker, Bear Lake, Pa.; H. Kremer, Norwood, Ohio; Orr Griswold, Bradner, Ohio; B. F. Orndorff, Plymouth, Pa.; J. C. Cantrell, Airmill Mo.; H. E. Berger, Belleville, N. J.; Wm. C. Berth, Brooklyn, Mrs. Leo M. Klein, New York.

A reader from Pa. writes to us: You have dropped my name from your list because I neglected to answer your numerous reminders to renew my expired subscription. For two weeks I have been without the paper, and I have missed it more than I can describe to you. I always intended to renew, but held back because I had good prospects to land three new subscribers for you and wanted to mail my renewal along with them. Dropping my name from the list prompted me to act quickly, and I am glad to enclose money order for my own renewal and three new subscriptions. You are putting out a fine paper, the best Socialist paper that ever came to my notice, and I am glad that I was able to atone for my tardiness in renewing by sending three new subscriptions. For God's sake, put me back on the list and mail at once the last two issues which I missed so much."

We are exceedingly patient with those of our subscribers who fail to renew their subscriptions on time. We can not carry them indefinitely, and if you do not wish to find yourself in the predicament of our Pennsylvania comrade whose letter we quote, do not neglect to renew your subscription as soon as it expires. At least, let us know how soon we can look forward for your renewal.

LECTURE CALENDAR

Manhattan
Sunday, March 20, 11 a. m.—Judge Jacob Panken. Subject, "Events of the Week." Hennington Hall, 214 East 2nd Street. Auspices of the Socialist Party, 1st-2nd A. D. Branch.
Sunday, March 20, 8:30 p. m.—Samuel J. Schneider. Subject, "Pre-Historic History." 204 East Broadway. Auspices of the Socialist Party, 1st-2nd A. D. Branch.
Sunday, March 20, 8:30 p. m.—Jesse Wallace Huggan. Subject, "Will Socialists Support the Next War?" 241 East 84th Street. Auspices of Yorkville Branch, Socialist Party.
Wednesday, March 23, 8:30 p. m.—William Karlin. Subject, "Problems of Organized Labor." Harlem Forum, 62 East 106th Street. Auspices of the Socialist Party, 17th-18th A. D. Branch.

Bronx
Friday, March 18, 8:30 p. m.—Louis Waldman. Subject, "Censorship in Literature and the Drama." Tremont Forum, 4215 Third Avenue. Auspices of the Socialist Party, Branch Seven.
On Friday, March 25, Joseph Shaplen will speak on "Prospects of Socialism in the United States."
Sunday, March 20, 3 p. m.—Thomas Rogers. Subject, "Elements of Socialism." 1167 Boston Road. Auspices of Central Branch, Socialist Party, Y. P. S. L. Circle No. 1.
Monday, March 21, 8:30 p. m.—Esther Friedman. Subject, "The Next War." 1167 Boston Road. Auspices of the Socialist Party, Central Branch.

Brooklyn
Monday, March 21, 8:30 p. m.—Dr. Hyman Katz. Subject, "Elements of Socialism." 345 South Third Street. Auspices of the Socialist Party, 4th-14th A. D. Branch.
FURNITURE, FLOUR AND GROCERY TEAMSTERS UNION
Local 285, T. C. S. & H. of A.
Office and Headquarters, 159 Livingston St. Phone: Dry Dock 2070.
The Executive Board meets every first and last Wednesday. Regular meetings, Second and Fourth Saturday.
WM. ANDERSON, MICHAEL BROON, SAM SCHORN, President, Business Manager, Business Agent.

WHEN YOU BUY CLOTH HATS AND CAPS

Always Look for This Label



WORKMEN'S SICK & DEATH BENEFIT FUND

OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
ORGANIZED 1894

MAIN OFFICE: 9 SEVENTH STREET, N. Y. C.
Number of Members December 31, 1925
57,115

346 BRANCHES—98 in the State of New York
TOTAL ASSETS—Dec. 31, 1925.....\$2,530,781.96

Benefits Paid
Death Benefit.....\$3,481,370.89
Sick Benefit.....8,461,033.81

WORKING MEN, PROTECT YOUR FAMILIES!

in case of sickness, accident or death!
Death Benefit, \$250. Sick Benefit, \$380 to \$900 for 80 Weeks.
For Further Information Write to the Main Office or to the Branch Financial Secretary of Your District

UNION DIRECTORY

BRICKLAYERS' UNION

LOCAL 34
Office: 39 EAST 84TH STREET Telephone Lenox 4539
Regular Meetings Every Monday Evening in the Labor Temple
THOMAS PORTER, Rec. Secretary EDWARD DUNN, Fin. Secretary

BRICKLAYERS' UNION

LOCAL NO. 9
Office & Headquarters, Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby Ave. Phone 4621 Stage
Office open daily except Mondays from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Regular meetings every Tuesday Evening
WILLIAM WENGER, President CHARLES PFLAUM, Fin. Secy.
VALENTINE BUMB, Vice-President JOHN TIMMONS, Treasurer
HENRY ARMENDINGER, Rec. Secy ANDREW STREIT, Bus. Agent

United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America

LOCAL UNION 458
MEETS EVERY MONDAY EVENING at 405 E. 168th Street
OFFICE: 301 EAST 161ST STREET. Telephone Melrose 5674
THOMAS DALTON, President CHAS. H. RAUSHER, Bus. Agent
HARRY F. ELERT, Fin. Secy THOMAS ANDERSON, Rec. Secy

DOCK AND PIER CARPENTERS

LOCAL UNION 1446. UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA
67-69 Lexington Avenue Madison Square 4902
Regular meetings every second and fourth Monday
CHARLES JOHNSON, Jr., President
Michael Erikson, Vice-Pres. Ed. M. Olsen, Fin. Secy Ludwig Hanson
Christopher Guldbrand, Recording Secretary Charles Johnson, Jr., Treasurer Ray Clark Business Agents

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS and JOINERS

OF AMERICA—LOCAL 2163
Day room and office, 180 East 63rd Street, New York. Phone: RHINELANDER 8559
Regular meetings every Friday at 8 P. M.
JOHN A. NANA, President J. A. DALTON, Vice-President W. J. COBBER, Rec. Secy
THOMAS SHEARLAW, Fin. Secy CHAS. BARR, Treasurer WILLIAM PIPE, Bus. Agent

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS and JOINERS of America

LOCAL UNION No. 808
Headquarters in the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby Avenue
Office: Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, Telephone Stage 5414. Office hours every day except Thursday. Regular meetings every Monday evening.
JOHN HARKETT, President ALFRED ZIMMER, Vice-President GEO. W. SMITH, Recording Secretary JOHN THALER, Fin. Secretary SIDNEY PEARSE, Treasurer
FRANK HOFFMAN, Vice-President

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, 345 EAST 84TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY.
MICHAEL J. COLLEMAN, President and Business Agent
J. J. O'CONNELL, Vice-President THOMAS SHERIDAN, Fin. Secy JOHN DOOLEY
MICHAEL GALLAGHER, Rec. Secy JOSEPH LAMONTE



Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators of America,
District Council No. 9, New York City.
Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and National Building Trades Council
MEETS EVERY THURSDAY EVENING
Office, 166 East 56th Street.
Telephone Plaza-4100-5416. THOMAS WRIGHT, Secretary



PAINTERS' UNION No. 261
Office: 43 East 106th Street Telephone: Lehigh 3141
Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday at the Office.
Regular Meetings Every Friday at 219 East 104th Street.
ISAIDORE SILVERMAN, President J. HENNINGFIELD, Recording Secretary



PAINTERS' UNION No. 917
BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Regular meetings every Thursday evening at the Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman St., Brooklyn
ABRAHAM AZLAN, President
I. JAFFE, Vice-President J. WELLNER, Bus. Agent
M. FEINSTEIN, Recording Secy. I. RABINOWITZ, Treas.
M. ARER, Financial Secy., 209 Tappan St., Brooklyn

N.Y. TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 6

Offices and Headquarters, 24 W. 16 St., N. Y.
Meets Every Sunday of Every Month at SHIELD'S HALL, 41 SMITH ST., BROOKLYN. Phone Watkins 9158
LEON H. ROUSE, President John Sullivan, Vice-President John S. O'Connell, Secretary-Treas. Theodore F. Douglas, Organizer

JOURNEYMEN PLUMBERS' UNION, LOCAL 418

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

U. A. Plumbers, Gas Fitters and Marine Plumbers

LOCAL UNION No. 461, of NEW YORK CITY
Office 2033 Fifth Avenue. Phone: Harlem 4878.
Regular meetings every Wednesday, at 8 P. M. 245 East 84th Street
MATTHEW J. MORAN, President. JOHN WALSH, Vice-President.
FRED DEIGAN, General Secretary. THOMAS HOPKINS, Secretary.
GEORGE MEANY, DAVID HOLBORN, JOHN HASSETT, PAT DREW.

LIGHTER CAPTAINS' UNION

LOCAL 996, INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S ASSOCIATION
Office and Headquarters: 217 Court Street, Brooklyn. Phone: 4453 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
B. AUGUST PIERSON, JOHN WISTEY, 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.
Fur Dressers' Union No. 2

N. Y. JOINT COUNCIL CAP MAKERS

Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union.
OFFICE: 210 EAST 5th STREET Phone: Orchard 3800-1-3
The Council meets every 1st and 3rd Wednesday.
JACOB ROBERTS, Secy-Organizer.
S. HERSHKOWITZ, M. GELLES, 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

115 EAST BROADWAY
Meet 1st and 3rd Monday, 8 P. M. Executive Board meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesday, at the Office, 501 E. 101st St.
R. GUSKIN, Chairman
M. TIGEL, Vice-Chairman
M. FEINSTEIN, Secretary-Treasurer

BUTCHERS UNION

Local 234, A. M. O. & B. W. of N. A. 115 E. B'way. Orchard 5320
Meet every 1st and 3rd Tuesday at 8 P. M.
AL GRABEL, President J. BELSKY, Secretary.
I. KORN, Manager.

BONNAZ EMBROIDERERS'

UNION, LOCAL 66, I. L. G. W. U.
7 East 15th Street Tel. Stuyvesant 3657
Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday Night in the Office of the Union
L. FRIEDMAN, President
GEO. TRIESTMAN, NATHAN RIESEL, Manager Secretary-Treasurer

NECKWEAR CUTTERS'

Union, Local 6939, A. F. of L.
7 East 15th Street Stuyvesant 1678
Regular Meetings Second Wednesday of Every Month at 162 East 23rd Street
Fred Fashland, N. Ullman, President
A. Wetner, Rec. Secy
Vice-Pres. J. Rosenzweig, Fin. Sec. & 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 584, I. U. of T.
OFFICE: 284 W. 5th St., City
Local 584 meets on 3rd Thursday of the month at BEETHOVEN HALL, 210 East Fifth St.
Executive Board meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays at
BEETHOVEN HALL, 210 East Fifth Street
JOE HERMAN, Pres. & Business Agent.
MAX LIEBLER, Secy-Treas.

GLAZIERS' UNION

Local 1087, B. P. D. & P. A.
Office and Headquarters at Astors Hall, 63 East 43 St. Phone Dry Dock 1072. Regular meetings every Tuesday at 8 P. M.
ADE LEMONICK, President
GARRET BRISQOE, J. GREEN, Fin. Secy.
Vice-Pres. ALVIN ROYTER, Recording Secy.
JACOB RAPPAPORT, AARON RAPPAPORT, Bus. Agent, Treasurer.

German Painters' Union

LOCAL 489, BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS, DECORATORS & PAPERHANGERS
Regular Meetings Every Wednesday Eve. at the Labor Temple, 243 East 84th St.
PETER ROTIMAN, President.
ALVIN ROYTER, Recording Secretary.
AMROSE HAAS, Fin. Secy.

PAINTERS' UNION, No. 51

Headquarters 308 EIGHTH AVENUE Telephone Longacre 5629
Day Room Open Daily, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
JOHN W. SMITH, President. FRED KALLA, Vice-President.
M. McDONALD, G. F. BEHREN, Recording Secy.
Vice-President Rec. Secretary
Regular Meetings Every Monday, 8 P. M.

MEETING HALL TO RENT

FOR LABOR UNIONS AND FRATERNAL SOCIETIES. Seating Capacity 150.

Patronize Union Laundries!

Laundry Drivers' Union Local 810
Headquarters, 219 Sackman St., Brooklyn
Phone Dickens 1144
Philip Lurie, Pres.
M. Mendel, Organizer
I. Burshtein, Treas.
S. Rosenzweig, Bus. Rep.

AMALGAMATED TEMPLE

11-27 ARION PLACE Brooklyn, N. Y.
Meeting Rooms and Mass Meetings for Organizations at Moderate Rates

BROOKLYN LABOR LYCEUM

949 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn.
Large and small hall suitable for all occasions and meetings at reasonable rentals. Stage 3845.

LABOR TEMPLE

245-247 EAST 84TH ST. NEW YORK.
Workmen's Educational Association.
Free Library open from 1 to 5 P. M.
Halls for Meetings, Entertainments and Balls. Telephone Lenox 1259.

The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union

3 West 16th Street, New York City
Telephone Chelsea 2148
MORRIS SIGMAN, President ABRAHAM SAROFF, Secretary-Treasurer

The Amalgamated Ladies' Garment Cutters' Union

Local No. 10, I. L. G. W. U.
Office 231 East 14th Street Telephone Ashland 2609
EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETS EVERY THURSDAY AT THE OFFICE OF THE UNION
DAVID DUBINSKY, General Manager

Italian Cloak, Suit and Skirt Makers

Union Local 45, I. L. G. W. U.
Office, 221 E. 14th Street.
Executive Board meets every Thursday at 7:30 P. M.
SECTION MEETINGS
Downtown—231 E. 14th St. 1st & 3rd Friday at 8 P. M.
Bronx—E. 18th St. & S. Boulevard 1st & 3rd Tuesday at 8 P. M.
Harlem—114 Lexington Ave. 1st & 3rd Saturday 13 A. M.
B'klyn—108 Montrose Ave. Jersey City—34 Montgomery St.
SALVATORE NINIO, Manager-Secretary.

EMBROIDERY WORKERS'

UNION, Local 6, I. L. G. W. U.
Exec. Board meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesday, at the Office, 501 E. 101st St.
Malrose 7650
CARL GRABNER, President.
M. WEISS, Secretary-Manager.

Italian Dressmakers'

Union, Local 89, I. L. G. W. U.
Executive Board meets every Tuesday evening at the office 36 W. 28th St. Phone: Lachawanna 4816.
LUIGI ANTONINI, Secretary.

WHITE GOODS WORKERS' UNION

Local 67, I. L. G. W. U.
117 Second Avenue
TELEPHONE ORCHARD 7106-7
A. SNYDER, Manager

AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA

11-15 UNION SQUARE, N. Y. AMALGAMATED BANK BLDG. 3rd FLOOR.
Telephones: Stuyvesant 6500-1-2-3-4-5
SYDNEY HILLMAN, Gen. President. JOSEPH SCHLOSSER, Gen. Secy-Treas.

NEW YORK JOINT BOARD

AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA
611-611 Broadway, New York, N. Y. Telephones: Spring 7000-1-2-3-4
ABRAHAM BECKERMAN, Gen. Mgr. ABRAHAM MILLER, Secy-Treas.

New York Clothing Cutters' Union

A. C. W. of A. Local "Big Four."
Office: 44 East 12th Street. Stuyvesant 5558.
Regular meetings every Friday night at 910 East Fifth Street.
Executive Board meets every Monday at 7 P. M. in the office.
PHILIP ORLOFSKY, Manager. MARTIN SIGEL, Secy-Treas.

PANTS MAKERS' TRADE BOARD

OF GREATER N. Y. AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA.
OFFICE: 175 EAST BROADWAY. ORCHARD 1297
Board Meets Every Tuesday Evening at the Office. All Locals Meet Every Wednesday.
MOBIS BLUMENREICH, Manager. HYMAN NOVODVOR, Secy-Treasurer.

Lapel Makers & Pairers'

Local 181, A. C. W. A.
Office: 3 Delancey St., Drydock 5400
Ex. Board meets every Friday at 8 P. M.
JACK SCHNEIDER, Chairman
KENNETH F. WARD, Secretary
ANTHONY V. FROISE, Bus. Agent.

Pressers' Union

Local 1, A. C. W. A.
Executive Board Meets Every Thursday at the Amalgamated Temple
11-37 Arion Pl., Bkn., N. Y.
LOUIS CANTOR, Secy.
M. TAYLOR, Rec. Secy. LEON BEAR, Fin. Secy.

NEW YORK JOINT BOARD INTERNATIONAL POCKETBOOK WORKERS' UNION

Affiliated with The American Federation of Labor
GENERAL OFFICE:
11 WEST 18th STREET, N. Y. Phone Chelsea 3084
CHARLES KLEINMAN, Chairman CHARLES GOLDMAN, Secretary-Treasurer
A. I. SHIPILOFF, Manager

PAPER BOX MAKERS' UNION

OF GREATER NEW YORK Phone Orchard 1299
Office and Headquarters, 701 Broadway
Executive Board Meets Every Wednesday at 8 P. M.
AL GREENBERG, FRED CAIOIA, SAM SCHNALL, FLORENCE GELLER, President, Manager, Treasurer, Fin. Secy.
Organizers: GEORGE E. POWERS, THOMAS DINONNO. Delegates: JOSEPH DIMINO.

MILLINERY WORKERS' UNION, LOCAL 24

Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union
Downtown Office: 640 Broadway. Phone Spring 4548
Uptown Office: 39 West 17th Street. Phone Wisconsin 1270
Executive Board meets every Tuesday evening
Board of Directors meet every First and Third Monday.
Local 24—Executive Board meets every Tuesday.
Local 24—Executive Board meets every Thursday.
Local 24—Executive Board meets every Wednesday.
These Meetings Are Held in the Office of the Union

N. Y. Joint Board, Shirt and Boys' Waist Makers' Union

AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA
Headquarters: 621 BROADWAY (Room 533) Phone Spring 2238-2239
G. GOOZE, Manager
Joint Board meets every Second and Fourth Monday.
Board of Directors meet every First and Third Monday.
Local 45—Executive Board meets every Tuesday.
Local 24—Executive Board meets every Thursday.
Local 24—Executive Board meets every Wednesday.
These Meetings Are Held in the Office of the Union

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

130 East 25th St. Madison Square 1934
Executive Board meets every Monday at 7 P. M.
D. GINGOLD, A. WEINGART, Secy-Treas.

FUR DRESSERS' UNION,

Local 1, Internat'l Fur Workers' Union.
Office and Headquarters, 949 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn. Pulaski 9788
Regular Meetings, 1st and 3rd Mondays.
M. REISS, President.
S. FINE, Vice-President.
E. FRIEDMAN, Rec. Secy.
E. WENNER, Fin. Secy.
M. KALINOFF, Bus. Agent.

INTERNATIONAL FUR WORKERS' UNION

OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA
Affiliated with The American Federation of Labor
9 Jackson Ave., Long Island City, N. Y. Tel. Hunters Point 68
O. SCHACHTMAN, General President.
I. WOHL, General Secretary-Treasurer.

The AMALGAMATED SHEET METAL WORKERS

UNION LOCAL 137
Office and Headquarters 12 St. Marks Place, N. Y.
Regular Meetings Every First and Third Friday at 8 P. M.
Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday at 8 P. M. Phone Orchard 3748
M. BROWN, President
J. I. NEWMAN, Vice-Pres.
H. FRUCHTER, Treasurer
ALBERT E. CARTER, President
A. J. Kennedy, Frank J. Flynn, Rec. Secy, Bus. Agent

Amalgamated Lithographers

of America, New York Local No. 1
Office: AMALITHONE BLDG., 260 WEST 14th ST. Phone: WATkins 3706
Regular Meetings Every Second and Fourth Tuesday at ARLINGTON HALL, 19 ST. MARK'S PLACE
ALBERT E. CARTER, President
Pat's Union, Vice-Pres. Fin. Secy Rec. Secy Frank Schel, Frank.

U. A. Plumbers, Gas Fitters and Marine Plumbers

LOCAL No. 1, BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.
Office: 19 Fourth Avenue. Phone: Sterling 9733.
Regular Meetings every Monday evening, at 185 Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn.
Executive Board meets every Friday evening, at the Office.
Office open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
THOMAS F. OATES, President. CHARLES A. PETERSON, Secretary-Treasurer.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY AT WORK

National

Party Referendum

The National Office has mailed ballots to all State and district secretaries for a referendum on striking out part of a plank in the national platform. Any secretaries not receiving ballots should notify the National Office at once.

Miss Stephen's Meetings

The meetings of Miss Jessie Stephen of England are all excellent. Comrade Stephen is giving her audiences something to think about when she explains the practical work done by the British Labor Party. Her future meetings are as follows: March 17, 18, 19, 20, Pittsburgh, Pa.; March 22, Syracuse, N. Y.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh

Sunday, March 20, at 2:30 p. m., in large lodge room, Moose Temple, 634 Penn. avenue, Miss Jessie Stephen of London will speak. Subject, "Labor's Bid for Power in Britain."

Lecture and Social

Saturday, March 19, at 8:15 to 11:45 p. m., in International Lyceum, James and Foreland streets, N. S. Speaker, Miss Jessie Stephens. Subject, "Nine Days That Shook Britain." From 9:30 to 11:45, dancing, cards, refreshments and a social time. Admission 50 cents. Auspices of Debs and North Side Branch, Socialist Party.

Illinois

Cook County

Dinner to Norman Thomas. The Socialist Party of Cook County, co-operating with the Chicago chapter of the League for Industrial Democracy, has arranged a dinner in honor of Norman Thomas of New York for Friday, March 18, at the Y. W. C. A., 59 East Monroe street. Reservations are 75 cents a plate.

May Day Celebration

The Socialists of Chicago will celebrate International May Day with a mass meeting on Sunday afternoon, May 1, at Fiebler's Hall, 1635 N. Halsted street. The committee elected by county delegates is making plans for one of the best May Day celebrations held in years.

New England

The Massachusetts State convention will be held Sunday, April 24, at 21 Essex street, Boston, at 10:30 a. m. All branches are urged to elect delegates at once and to send in anything they think is important to be considered to the district secretary.

Dates are available for Albert Baker Lewis's tour for the first three weeks in April. Any branch or workmen's circle that wants a State secretary will at once to our headquarters, 21 Essex street, Boston.

Boston

Comrade Lewis spoke at the Boston Central Branch Weekly Forum on Thursday, March 17, on "Unemployment and Unemployment Insurance."

On Thursday, March 24, McAllister Coleman, who is well known to all readers of The New Leader, will speak on "The Coal Question." Before the meeting the members and sympathizers will have a supper at 6:30 p. m. On Thursday, March 31, Joseph Benrak will speak on a subject to be announced.

The Speakers' Training Class is holding its meetings every Sunday at 21 Essex street. "Immigration and the Labor Movement," "Guild Socialism," "The Immorality of Capitalism" and "American Psychology" are subjects scheduled for the coming weeks.

Julius Hochman will speak on "The Left Wing in the Unions" at Ford Hall Forum on March 27.

Ypsela

The Ypsela district convention will be held April 2 and 3 at Maynard. Socialist sympathizers of Ypsela age, 16 to 25, who want to take part in the Ypsela essay contest are urged to join the Ypsela at once. Fifty dollars worth of prizes for the five best essays are being offered.

Connecticut

New Haven

The New Haven Trades Council will hold a mass meeting in Poli's Palace

Theatre with William E. Borah, U. S. Senator, as the main speaker on Sunday afternoon, March 20. His subject will be "The Outstanding Issues Confronting America." It is expected that the Senator will have something to say about the Nicaraguan and Mexican situations.

State Committee

The March meeting of the State executive committee of the Socialist Party will be held Sunday afternoon, March 27, in New Haven. All members of the committee are urged to be present as plans for the State convention will be discussed.

Hamden

Local Hamden will hold an important meeting Friday evening, March 18, at 80 Francis avenue, Whitteville. The local will hold a discussion on the proposed Debs memorial radio station.

New York State

National Referendum

Ballots have been distributed for members to vote on a national referendum of the party instituted in California and designed to strike out of the platform approval of legislation to legalize light wines and beers. Let there should be confusion and members mark their ballots contrary to their intentions, the National and State secretaries announce that cross marks in the "Yes" square of the ballot will be counted as votes to strike out of the national platform the light wine and beer proposition, and cross marks in the "No" square will be counted as votes to retain it. Members must file their ballots with their branch or local secretaries on or before May 15.

Enrolled Socialists

Local Schenectady has voted to make a special appeal to all those who have appeared as enrolled Socialists for the first time and try to induce them to affiliate with the organization. The enrollment of voters of every county shows that many voters enrolled as Socialists for the first time last year, despite the fact that many who formerly had enrolled as Socialists neglected to record their political allegiance. As a matter of fact, the decline in the number of enrolled as Socialists is explained by the failure to enroll at the time of registration, and not to transfer of allegiance to either of the old parties. That this is the case is clearly indicated by all the enrollments of counties so far received at the State office. Too many workers are obsessed with the idea that enrollment lists are scanned by employers, and that Socialists lose their jobs at the first convenient opportunity.

New York City

Membership Drive

Four enrolled voters' meetings were held last week. The meeting in the West Side, in the territory of the 7-9th-11th Assembly Districts, addressed by Comrade Panken and Esther Friedman brought in a fine addition of new members to this branch, which has been somewhat dormant for the last couple of years.

The meeting in the 7th-8th Assembly Districts, Bronx, addressed by Comrades Orr and Claessens was not so good, but a couple of new members were enrolled.

The enrolled voters' meeting in Yorkville was a complete fizzle, while on the other hand the meeting held in the territory of the 3rd-5th-10th Assembly Districts, Manhattan, was a very gratifying one and several new members were added to the branch.

The next meeting of this character will be held in the 9th-16th Assembly Districts of Brooklyn, the Boro Park section. This meeting will be held Tuesday evening, March 22nd, in the Labor Lyceum, 14th avenue and 43rd street. The speakers will be Judge Panken and August Claessens. Another meeting will be held in the 23rd Assembly District, Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, March 29. Speakers, A. I. Shipiloff and August Claessens. The plans are now being effected for enrolled Socialist voter meetings in the 6th-8th Assembly Districts, Manhattan, and on Washington Heights.

Thirty-nine new applications for membership to the Socialist Party were passed upon and accepted at the meeting of the Executive Committee, March 8th. Most of these applications were obtained at the enrolled voters' meetings and at our Sunday morning Forums. It appears now that our records for the month of March will show very healthy increases in our Party membership, due to our many activi-

ties and reaching Socialist sympathizers and voters.

New Housing Leaflet

A new leaflet written by Norman Thomas on the housing problem is now on the press and will be ready for distribution in a few days. It is a four-page leaflet. The contents are Comrade Thomas' open letter to Mayor Walker on the housing situation. It is a very effective piece of propaganda, and in order that it be used efficiently as well as effectively the City Office wishes to urge every branch to obtain a quantity of these leaflets for immediate distribution. Branch officers should call at the City Office on Saturday afternoon to get their quota. Let's serve it while it's hot!

Manhattan

1-2nd A. D. Branch

The 1st-2nd Assembly District Branch has gone through a reorganization and is making headway in its sale of dues stamps and in the return of delinquent members. At the last branch meeting, held Thursday evening, March 17th, the following officers were elected: Joseph Lewental, organizer; Samuel Whitworth, financial secretary; and Emil Zwirn, recording secretary. Its Executive Committee is composed of the following comrades: B. Needleman, N. Schlimowitz, A. Scall, A. Letzer and H. Vittas. Its Sunday night forum, at which Comrade J. Schneider is delivering a series of lectures, continue to be most successful. Special attention is hereby directed to all East Side Socialists that a bazaar, entertainment and dance will be held under the auspices of the East Side Branches and the East Side Socialist Center, at the Forward Hall on April 1, 2 and 3. There will be an excellent entertainment, good music, dancing and a number of booths containing all kinds of merchandise and gifts. The object of this annual affair is to raise funds for the maintenance of the building of the East Side Socialist Center, 204 East Broadway.

6-8-12 A. D. Branch

A very fine headquarters has been secured by this branch at 96 Avenue C. The comrades are particularly elated at their luck for the lease on their Avenue B headquarters is due to expire on May 1 and for some time they were worried as to the possibility of getting appropriate headquarters in their district. The committee elected to find the clubrooms was rather pessimistic after several months search for a desirable location and decent accommodations. In fact, they were driven to the idea of purchasing a building. Due to the sudden collapse of a Republican club, which occupied the headquarters at 96 Avenue C, near Sixth Street, our committee was able to obtain a suite of rooms which includes a hall that can conveniently accommodate about 150 people, besides an office and three other rooms that can be converted to recreational usage. This luck will temporarily halt the activities of this branch in purchasing a building, but many of its members are determined to begin a campaign for the raising of funds for the purchase of some property in their territory upon which they may build a clubhouse in the future.

The forum conducted by this branch held every Sunday morning at Hennington Hall continues to show most gratifying attendance. It will hold two more sessions for the season. The closing date is Sunday morning, March 27, and a very fine program is being arranged for an appropriate celebration of the conclusion of the most successful forum conducted on the East Side in many years.

Yorkville Branch

The Sunday evening forum conducted by this branch showed an increased attendance at its second session held last Sunday evening. While the enrolled voters' meeting was a decided failure from the point of view of attendance, nevertheless the comrades are determined to try other means in order to enlist sympathizers in this territory into the ranks of the party. A thousand copies of Congressman Berger's recent speech in Congress will be mailed to voters in Yorkville and an effort is being made to carry on co-operative ventures in a membership drive in conjunction with the Hungarian and Bohemian branches whose membership resides in the Yorkville territory.

Upper Manhattan

Several branches in Harlem and the upper West Side branch are making steady progress in their various undertakings and the preliminary work of organization on Washington Heights is being undertaken by Comrades Pierre De Nio and George Meyers.

Bronx

Central Branch

Comrade Esther Friedman is continuing her interesting series of lectures every Monday night at the headquarters, 1167 Boston Road, and every effort is being made to obtain an increased attendance for her. The next dance held by this branch will be on Saturday evening, April 9. The tickets for this dance are now ready. In order to stimulate activity and attendance at the lectures the branch is offering a set of Oscar Wilde's five volumes and Will Durant's "Story of Philosophy," to be awarded as prizes to the most active members. Other activities will be announced shortly.

Branch Seven

Several new members have been added to the ranks of this rapidly growing branch. Its Friday evening forum reports increasing interest and attendance. The last entertainment and dance of the season is being arranged to conclude and celebrate the success of their winter and spring work.

This branch sustained a loss of one

of its comrades last week in Comrade Ellen Murphy, wife of Patrick J. Murphy, secretary of the branch. At a meeting of the City Executive Committee, a resolution of condolence was adopted and sent to the family, along with a wreath of flowers and a delegation representing the City Committee at the funeral held last Saturday.

Brooklyn

2nd A. D.

The big affair arranged by this branch with the active co-operation of the Y. P. S. L., Junior and Senior Circles, No. 13, will be held at the Brownsville Labor Lyceum, Friday evening, April 1. This affair will be in the nature of a concert and an unusually fine program has been arranged. The following artists will be on the program: Molly Schnyder, a rising young soprano, who gave a song recital at the Town Hall, Wednesday, February 9, will repeat part of that program in two groups of folk songs in Russian and Yiddish and other languages. This will be the first occasion the Brownsville music lovers will have to listen to this splendid artist. Sol Deutsch, the brilliant young violinist of the East Side, who is the radio artist for WLWL and a member of the Juilliard Music School Fellowship. This young artist has appeared frequently in New York concerts and recitals and has played on several occasions at the Judge Jacob Panken forum. This will also be his first public appearance in Brownsville and he will render two sets of popular classic violin solos; the third artist on the program will be August Claessens, who will cast aside his many duties and activities for that evening as secretary, organizer, lecturer, etc., and for a half hour or so resume one of his former professions as an entertainer. He will render a recital of sketches of a humorous character in the art of pantomime. Admission to this concert is 50c, and the proceeds of this affair will be devoted entirely to the benefit of the new building fund, which is being raised for the erection of a new clubhouse at 420 Hinsdale street. This modern structure will house the Socialist Party, the Y. P. S. L., Workmen's Circle and trade unions in that section of Brownsville. Every Socialist and sympathizer in the Brownsville district is urged to assist this concert to success.

5th A. D.

The membership of this branch is increasing and the last few meetings held on the Tuesday of each week have shown a remarkable attendance and some interesting discussions have taken place. An enrolled Socialist voters' meeting is contemplated in their territory in the near future. It should also be said that the amalgamation of the 5th A. D. Branch with this branch, which was effected last week, has brought in considerable life and activity. It is hoped that a number of big things will be accomplished in the near future and that a very energetic campaign will once more be waged in this territory.

9th-16th A. D.

An enrolled Socialist voters' meeting, addressed by Judge Jacob Panken and August Claessens will be held at the Labor Lyceum, 43d street and 14th avenue, on Tuesday evening, March 22. An effort will be made at this meeting to strengthen the forces of the Jewish branch that meets in this building and is decidedly one of the best branches in the city and at the same time an effort will be made to organize an English-speaking branch in the Borough Park territory.

23rd A. D.

The theatre party held on March 11 was a success in many ways. With their usual generosity and interest in the Socialist movement, outside of their district as well as within, at their meeting on Monday, March 14, they voted a donation of \$100 to the city office and \$100 to the Debs memorial fund. The enrolled Socialist voters' meeting, to be addressed by Comrade Shipiloff and Claessens will be held in a week or so. Announcement of date will be made in next week's Leader.

Queens

Jamaica

At the last business meeting of Branch Jamaica, a contribution of \$5 was voted to the Debs radio memorial fund and individual members were urged to do their bit toward making the fund a success. The branch secretary was instructed to mention the Debs radio in all communications to members and sympathizers.

Barnet Wolff was elected delegate to the city convention, with Ernest Welsh as alternate. Plans were made for holding a special meeting for enrolled voters in the near future.

Lecture Forum

The next Jamaica lecture meeting will be held in Odd Fellows' Hall, 160th street and 99th avenue, Wednesday evening, March 23. Dr. B. Hoffman will speak on "A Jewish Republic in Russia and a Jewish State in Palestine." Tickets are going fast and an interesting evening is assured. There are questions and discussion after all the forum lectures.

Yipseldom

WITH THE CIRCLES

The National Executive Committee of the Y. P. S. L. met in New York City last Saturday and Sunday. The principal object was to make definite plans for the organization work permitted by the results of the drive, as

well as for a national convention, which has been delayed, due to the low condition of finances. Report on the meeting will appear next week.

Norwood, Mass.

The comrades of Norwood have been active the last weeks. It appears that a circle will be organized next week. Necessary information has already been given the new Yipsela and a charter application has been drawn up. The national office is arranging to send an organizer to start the circle off right.

Gardner, Mass.

An entertainment was provided Gardner by the Fitchburg Yipsela Feb. 27. The program was well received. The national director spoke briefly on the threatening possibilities of war, and the attitude of the public and many peace organizations. The entertainment is the second of a series of exchange visits being conducted by the two circles. On March 5 the Gardner Yipsela presented a full evening comedy, "Kleptomaniacs," in the Finnish language.

Essay Contest

Busy in many other phases of activity, the New England Yipsela have added another commendable effort toward general educational work. Under the direction of Alfred Baker Lewis, Socialist Party district organizer, and with the valued help of Albert S. Coolidge, the essay contest promises to be the most prominent and interesting activity of the District Yipsela this year. The contest is open to all Yipsela of New England who have paid three months dues in 1927. Members may join at any time prior to closing the contest. Those desiring to join the League in territory where no circle exists may apply for member-at-large.

Five prizes are offered: \$25 as first prize, \$10 as second prize, and three honorable mention prizes of \$5 each. Essays must be sent to Alfred Baker Lewis, 21 Essex street, Boston, Mass., not later than May 14. The essays must be 1,000 to 5,000 words in length. The judges will grade the essays 70 percent by their matter, and 30 percent by their manner of presentation. In all cases preference will be given to essays which show the result of reading and study of the subjects. Any subject concerning Socialism, the Y. P. S. L., or the Labor movement in general may be selected. The judges have selected 16 sample titles, with suggested readings for all subjects. Complete references are kept in the District Office. Those unable to find them locally may borrow books by writing to Alfred Baker Lewis at the above address.

For further particulars write to the Young People's Socialist League, 21 Essex street, Boston, Mass.

Newark Circle Active

The young Socialists of Newark are running one of the most active circles in the state. Organized four weeks ago, it has 40 members. Meetings are held Sundays at 5:30 p. m. in the Workmen's Circle School, 398 Hawthorne avenue. Anna Pomerantz is the organizer. The circle has taken advantage of the fine weather to arrange hikes. Other interesting activities are being planned. Irving Moskowitz is the recording secretary and Fred Newman is treasurer.

New York City

Quite a few applications to join the Yipsela baseball team have come into the City Office. Sunday, March 20, all applicants will meet at the Harlem Socialist Center, 62 East 104th Street, and will go to Central Park for the first practice. We meet at 11 a. m. sharp. If you're interested be there on time. Bring with you all baseball supplies you may have.

"China's Struggle for Freedom" will be the subject of Edward Levenson, assistant editor of the New Leader, at Circle 2, Brooklyn, this Sunday at 8 p. m. The headquarters are situated at 219 Sackman Street, and all those desiring to hear Comrade Levenson are urged to be there on time.

The Y. P. S. L., in conjunction with the World Youth Alliance, will show a five-reel picture on the German Youth Movement on Saturday, April 2, at 4:30 p. m. at the Labor Temple, 14th Street and Second Avenue.

In connection with the picture a chorus of 25 young people, known as the "Wanderfögel," will accompany the picture with German youth songs. Other musical numbers will be given. The admission will be only ten cents and all comrades are advised not to miss the picture.

Entries for the debating work are not coming in fast enough. Yipsela are again asked to let the City Office know if they are interested in the work.

Circle 1, Bronx, will hold its city elections this Sunday at 4 p. m. All circle members are requested to let no other engagement prevent them from attending.

Comrade Rogers will continue his course in economics this Sunday at 3 p. m. The subject for this week will be "Surplus Value." All comrades in the Party and League are cordially invited.

Circle 9 Midgets have joined the League as a regular Junior Circle, to be known in the future as Circle 12 Juniors. New members are coming into the circle quite rapidly. The Circle is joining the hike to Dunwoodie with the other Circles this Sunday.

Circle 9 Juniors are holding a hike to Dunwoodie this Sunday, March 20. Circles taking part are 2, 9 and 12, and some members of Circle 3 Seniors are coming along. Hikers will meet at 1336 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, between 7 and 8 a. m.

Scott Nearing to Lecture in Brownsville Lyceum

Scott Nearing will deliver a series of six lectures on Tuesdays and Thursdays at the Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman street, Brooklyn.

The first lecture will be held Tuesday evening, March 22, when Dr. Nearing will discuss the "Rise of Capitalist Imperialism." In the second lecture of the week, Thursday, March 24, Dr. Nearing will talk on "The Crumbling British Empire." The lectures are conducted under the auspices of the Co-operative Educational Association.

N. Y. SOCIALISTS TO CONVENE APRIL 2

Agenda for New York City Convention Is Drawn Up

THE City Convention of the Socialist Party of Greater New York will be held in the People's House, 7 East 15th street, on Saturday afternoon, April 2, at 2 p. m.

Delegates representing the branches of the Party in all five counties will be present, according to the following representation: One delegate for each branch and one additional delegate for every 20 members in good standing. Those branches that have not yet elected their delegates and those secretaries who have not yet sent in the credentials for their delegates elected are hereby urged to do so at once. It is absolutely imperative that every branch be represented at this convention, so that all matters pertaining to the organization and its efficiency will be properly discussed and acted upon.

A sub-committee of the City Executive Committee was elected to prepare the agenda for this convention. This committee has had one session so far and has submitted the following tentative report:

Tentative Report of the Agenda Committee

(Recommendations adopted at the meeting held Monday, February 28.) The basis of the organization to be the Assembly District, and the Executive Committee to be empowered to organize more than one branch in an Assembly District where conditions require it or to combine several Assembly Districts into one branch.

Should the Assembly Districts be re-apportioned, the Executive Committee shall reorganize the branches according to the new Assembly Districts. All Party members residing in the new Assembly District, regardless of their present affiliation, are to be urged to join and belong to the branch in the territory in which they reside.

Foreign language branches to be urged to co-operate and assist the American branches in their territory, particularly to get the young members who are either born or brought up here, to join or form English-speaking branches.

We further urge the N. E. C. to take up now and study the problems of the foreign language federations, to the end that a closer co-operation between the foreign language branches and the main American branches will be possible, and the possibility of the members of the foreign language branches becoming members of the main American branches.

The committee finds that the present system of having one executive officer to take care of all the work of the office is inadequate, as one man cannot take care of the great bulk of the routine work the office requires and the field or organization work that has to be carried on to rebuild our Party organization in the City of New York.

The committee, therefore, recommends that a fund be raised to employ an executive secretary and an organizer, so that the routine work of the office can be taken care of and the organization work carried on without one interfering with the other.

The committee recommends that, in the coming campaign, the Party centralize all efforts in districts where there is a possibility of electing the Socialist candidates and in nominating candidates, such comrades be nominated, who, if elected, will give time and work to the Party in assisting the Party to rebuild.

RUSSIAN SOCIALISTS TO CELEBRATE REVOLT

The Russian branch of the Socialist Party will hold a meeting Monday evening, March 21st, at 8 p. m. in the Rand School, 7 East 15th street, to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the February revolution in Russia which overthrew the Czarist regime and established freedom for a brief period for the first time in Russia.

All Russian Socialist organizations will participate in the meeting. Speakers will explain the significance of the revolution and the present situation in Russia. The chairman will be Dr. Sergius Ingerman. Among the other speakers will be Almeron Lee, A. Alexeeff, Anatole Brailovsky, A. Chernoff, Jonah Villitzer, Litvak and others. All are welcome.

Miss Stephen to Lecture Before Pittsburgh Club

Pittsburgh—Miss Jessie Stephen, lecturer on British Labor and Socialism, will be the speaker at a meeting to be held by the Social Science Club in Moose Temple, 634 Penn. avenue, on Sunday, March 20, at 2:30 p. m. Her subject will be "British Labor Bids for Power."

THE Workmen's Circle

The Largest Radical Working-Men's Fraternal Order in Existence

85,000 MEMBERS \$3,200,000 ASSETS

750 Branches All Over the United States and Canada Insurance from \$100 to \$1,000 Sick benefit, 15 weeks per year, at \$5 per week. Many branches pay additional benefit from \$3 to \$5 per week. Consumption benefit, \$200, or nine months in our own sanatorium, located in the most beautiful region of the Catskill Mountains—besides the regular weekly benefit.

For information, apply to THE WORKMEN'S CIRCLE 175 East Broadway, N. Y. City Telephone Orchard 6816-6817

TIMELY TOPICS

(Continued from page 1)

tional convention, as allowed under our present federal constitution, for wiping out the 18th amendment. The theory is that constitutional tinkering might not stop with the 18th amendment. A constitutional convention might encourage "radicalism." It might also encourage conservative tinkering. At present, we agree that a convention would do little good. Times are not ripe for it; there has been too little thought about it. But progressives and radicals may well remember the possibility of changing the constitution through a convention especially called. The plain truth is that our present constitution as interpreted by the courts makes fundamental social change next door to impossible.

We have not seen the bill directed against the injunction evil in the New York legislature. A brief newspaper reference to it says that it follows the line of the Clayton act in the federal field. Experience has shown that that is not good enough; still, any step in curbing the irresponsible autocracy of judges in this matter is good and we favor it. One important question is: How far will Alfred E. Smith, Governor of New York and presidential aspirant, go in putting, not nominal approval, but his mighty influence behind a law to protect labor from the whims and partiality of injunction-granting judges?

So President Coolidge is against a Nicaraguan protectorate as advocated by Diaz. Well, he had better be! But at that a regularized protectorate might be better than the irregular government of Wall Street banks through the marines. It is hypocrisy for one government to say "we don't want a protectorate" when 5,000 marines hold Nicaragua at our mercy. How partisan has been our control is proved by the belated confession of the State Department official that Admiral Latimer did "lose" the liberal arms he took from Sacaca—a fact which Kellogg had denied.

It is imperative in Nicaragua, Mexico and China to work out a constructive program of good will and helpfulness in place of an impossible isolation on one hand or arrogant imperialism on the other. It can be done. But not, we fear, by Coolidge, Kellogg, Doherty and Wall Street.

It would be strange if there were no divisions of opinion between the more and the less radical in the Chinese Nationalist party and army. And it would be still stranger if those differences were not grossly exaggerated by American and British correspondents housed with the Shanghai bourgeois. As for Russian influence, it would be good if all Americans could read the frank statements of the conservative Julius Sauerwein, editor of the Paris Matin, published in the New York Times. He sees what Russia's policy in China and her school for Chinese in Moscow are doing to win a deserved affection. Why can't the United States try to do something of the same sort? Chinese affection is a better protection for our nationals than American gunboats.

IVORY TOWER HAUNT

23 Minetta Lane Greenwich Village green 8 p. m. to 1 UNIQUE, EXOTIC HAUNT (CAVE INTERIOR) FOR INTELLECTUALS. DECORATIVE ACCOMPLISHED HOSTESS

AMERICAN APPEAL

National Organ Socialist Party, \$1.00 per year, 50c six months, 2c each in bundles.

EUGENE V. DEBS Founder

Managing Editor MURRAY E. KING Published at 2853 Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

MORRIS WOLFMAN

Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law (formerly of 40 Graham Avenue) announces that he has removed his law office to the new building at Court and Remsen Streets. No. 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., where he

THE NEW LEADER

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

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

Contributing Editors:

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

Morris Hillquit
Algernon Lee
Norman Thomas
Lena Morrow Lewis
Wm. M. Feigenbaum
G. A. Hoehn
Cameron H. King

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

	United States	To Foreign Countries
One Year	\$2.00	\$2.50
Six Months	1.25	1.50
Three Months	.75	1.00

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

SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1927

KELLOGG'S DUMMIES

THE old American capitalism of the last decade of the nineteenth century is hardly recognizable today. In that period we had just rounded the corner on our imperialistic career, but all its implications could not then be anticipated. It awakened the hunger of our ruling classes for overseas loot and in a few years Roosevelt seized the Panama strip and later defended the raid in terms of religious ethics. Since then our ruling classes have come into possession of much other property and we generously provide them with the Army and Navy as a police force to guard it.

Another extension of this policy is to set up dummies in the little nations which we have taken over to give the impression that these nations have not been deprived of their independence and sovereignty. Panama, Nicaragua, Haiti and San Domingo have these puppets, although Coolidge and Kellogg are having some difficulty in convincing the Nicaraguans with our marines that Diaz is really their own.

Another elaboration of the farce is seen in the exclusion of Senator King from the "sovereign" nation of Haiti. We have set up a dummy in Haiti who is hated by the natives because they know he represents the United States, not them, and when the dummy declares that Senator King cannot land in this province of the American empire the State Department makes no objection. To object would be to interfere with the "sovereignty" of Haiti, yet the dummy who issues the order cannot remain in office twenty-four hours if he is unfaithful to New York banks.

With no dummy of ours ruling Mexico the matter of sovereignty assumes an entirely different aspect. We tell Mexico that her Constitution does not suit us and that she should not enforce her land and oil laws. Mexico's "sovereignty" would be respected if instead of Calles we had an agent of the United States in the presidential office supported by our bayonets.

The Haitian precedent may easily be used by Diaz in Nicaragua for the purpose of preventing Senator Borah and others from visiting the country to get first-hand information. Within a few weeks all Nicaragua may be parcelled into "neutral zones" by our marines and Diaz will then have a free hand and rule the roost. In the name of Nicaraguan "sovereignty" he may then issue a pompous note excluding Borah and his colleagues. Thus the Western Hemisphere is being "made safe for democracy."

THE AMERICAN MENACE

WE ARE apprehensive that all the nations south of us from Mexico to Argentina may do one or two things. They may form an All Latin-American Federation for the purpose of preserving order in the United States or appeal to the League of Nations to undertake the job. They may do this on the ground that we are so disorderly as to menace the peace of the Western Hemisphere.

These remarks are prompted by headlines on one page of the Times last Sunday. Here is a selection from a single page: "Gang Blasts Safe, Gets \$32,000 Cash"; "Six Murderers Try Break From Jail"; "Gunwoman Conducts Three St. Louis Holdups"; "Gang Leader Fears Slain Aides' Fate"; "Boy Trails Robbers and Causes Arrest"; "Thieves Loot Three Safes"; "Alderman Seized in Gambling Raids"; "Pay Car Bandits Auto Found by Detectives."

This is certainly a good contribution for one day. If Nervous Nell could cull these items from a single page of a Mexican newspaper even in the present period of disturbance in that country one of the amateurs in the State Department would have an opportunity to market a good "Bolshevist" story in this country regarding Mexico.

We hope that the Latin-American countries will be lenient with us and give us an opportunity to become civilized before they appeal to the League or form their All Latin-American Federation.

AN INVERTED KOO KOO

CONGRESSMAN GALLIVAN is known in every Boston newspaper office as the spokesman of clerical politics in this country, and his "speechless speech," which appears in the Congressional Record of March 9, measures up to the standard maintained by clerical politicians in all countries. Protected from prosecution for libel which the privilege of the House gives him, this speech, which was never delivered, is an example of reckless perversion of facts, covert insinuation, and the malice that accompanies every reactionary movement. He has already been challenged by Frank Tannenbaum to

repeat his statements regarding Mr. Tannenbaum outside the House, and we are confident that Gallivan will ignore the invitation.

The speech is intended to represent Mexican officials in the United States as carrying on a propaganda against the Government. For this purpose the Socialist Party leaflet, "Hands Off Mexico," is cited, the implication being that the Mexican Consulate is engaged in its wide distribution. Mexican Consul General Elias effectively answers the tissue of falsehoods which the clerical gentleman brings to the aid of our oil magnates and the former landed oligarchy of Mexico. We are proud to have Gallivan link the Socialist Party of this country against our reactionary cliques who would deliver the Mexican people into the hands of American piety and profits.

Gallivan is a type of the clerical politicians who, by their utterances and actions, have provided the Ku Klux Klan what few arguments it has mobilized in favor of a nightshirt paradise. At heart he is an inverted Koo Koo who seeks to embroil two countries in order that American finance and capital may rule from the Canadian border to the Isthmus.

TWO ACHIEVEMENTS

FOR years our friends of the "left" have been pleading for a "united front" with trade unions, Socialists and others for various purposes. It was finally realized last December when representatives of 300,000 members of the unions organized the Committee for the Preservation of Trade Unions. Of course, this alliance not only leaves the "lefts" out, but it is also organized to oppose them. However, it certainly is a united front.

Having taken this queer turn, a turn not anticipated by those who asked for an alliance, it also assumed another peculiar form at the Kerensky meeting last Sunday. Monarchists and "lefts" appeared at this demonstration. One perfect lady with an affection for the old monarchist regime of Russia appeared on the platform and slapped Kerensky.

The result was magnetic and instructive. Monarchists and "lefts" united in a demonstration of approval. Thus another "united front" was accomplished. If these achievements continue this year by its end our friends of the "left" will have so many united fronts to their credit that they will not know what to do with them. They will become so numerous that the market for united fronts will be glutted.

LAST CALL!

THE NEW LEADER, the Rand School and Local New York of the Socialist Party have undertaken an ambitious program for tonight (Friday), and it is of such importance that we feel warranted in again reminding our readers in New York City and vicinity of it. This is the Commune celebration, reunion and ball, at the Central Opera House. The New Leader, the school and the party have co-operated for weeks to make this affair not only a success, but an inspiration to their friends. The program is worthy of the occasion and we urge all our friends to pack the Central Opera House to capacity. The invitation is extended to our friends across the river, as the celebration is as accessible to them as to New Yorkers.

Last call. Meet us tonight at the Commune Celebration!

WILL THERE BE WAR?

IS THERE to be a war against Russia this summer? We do not know, but the Russian Bolsheviks expect it, and various news items the past few weeks warrant putting the question. Late last year Bukharin devoted a long speech to this theme and other Communists have followed him. They expect war and are preparing for it. They contend that various agreements and conferences of the border states are preparations for the attack. France and Great Britain are charged with being behind one or the other of the little powers.

On the other hand, the recent note of England to Russia protesting against Soviet propaganda in China is followed later by a London story that "an intensive drive is shortly to be started in India with the help of Russian money." On the same day Trotsky appears before a large meeting in Moscow and defies the British lightning. "It is not Britain who should have protested to us about anti-British propaganda," said Trotsky, "but we should have protested to Britain about her anti-Soviet propaganda." The German press thinks the tension of the two countries sufficiently grave to warrant an attitude of neutrality.

We have in this verbal and press duel between Russia and Britain the possibilities of war, and it will be interesting to watch it for the next few weeks. If any of the Powers contemplate war against Russia we may expect it in the warm months, and they are approaching. Such a struggle may easily involve many of the Powers, and the outcome is one that no human being can predict.

Courage

She has no need of sword or spear,
She shelters in no guarded place,
She watches danger drawing near,
And fronts it with a smiling face.
Not hers the dull, unseeing eye,
Blind fury and the lust of blood;
Across her soul no tempests fly,
No passions surge in angry flood.
But clear as that dome above,
Which frames the sun and hides the star,
And quiet as the words of Love,
The motions of her spirit are.
And ever following in her train,
Come two glad figures fair as she:
One, with his feet on vanquished pain,
And one, the foe of tyranny.
Where'er the sons of man are found,
And hearts aspire and deeds are done,
There Courage walks on holy ground,
With joy attained and freedom won.
—B. Paul Nauman.

The News of the Week

Our Coolidge Prosperity

With the property of thousands of Western farmers in the pockets of big bankers and a few hundred small bankers out of a job, this bankrupt section can enjoy Coolidge's speeches. Turning to the home of Coolidge, the New England States, the news of disaster that follows the textile workers continues. Recently we reported the stark distress of hundreds of families dependent upon the textile dukes of Maynard, Mass. In Rhode Island two mills have been closed indefinitely following a strike of the employees. It appears that the workers objected to returning to a fifty-four-hour week after having worked a forty-eight-hour week, and the masters thought this a good opportunity to turn the "free men" adrift in the streets. Up in New Hampshire the American Woolen Company mill at Tilton has closed for an indefinite period, and its workers will have plenty of time to read Coolidge's next address on the state of the Union. Returning to Massachusetts and stopping at the city of Lawrence, founded by an anti-slavery family of that name, the workers of the Pacific Plant are objecting to the installation of a time-card system, which is intended to squeeze more values out of them at the same old wage. Thus the news seeps out of the Coolidge paradise from week to week, raising the question as to what relation presidential speeches bears to the real conditions of millions who feed, house and clothe our happy politicians. The marvel is that the underdogs continue to roll up Republican majorities without a whimper.

The Mystery Of Mysteries

What has come to be called the "mystery note" to Mexico still remains a mystery and the newspaper correspondents are still speculating regarding its contents. In an editorial on Tuesday the New York World sends a warning to Kellogg which may induce Nell to purchase a supply of smelling salts. "If the mystery is not cleared up," declares the World, "either by publication of the notes or by a clear and responsible explanation as to why they must for the present remain secret, it may be the duty of some newspaper, which knows what is really in these notes, to publish their contents and put an end to the scandal." Rumor has it that Nell fainted when this was read to him. One story from Washington declares that the United States has taken a firm stand on its contention that Mexico is the headquarters of a Bolshevik movement, and that the British Government's stiff note to Moscow, Italy's ratification of the treaty conceding Bessarabia to Rumania, and the deportations of alleged Communists by the Chilean dictator, are "calculated to impress" any government in this part of the world encouraging Bolshevik activities. If this guess is correct it appears that Coolidge and Kellogg cling to the Bolshevik charge against Mexico, a charge that is discounted by every authority on modern Mexico. However, these two boy diplomats might as well choose this phantom as any other. We may also remark that the Rand School has been honored by a number of mysterious visitors which

Segregating The Negroes

Occasionally something comes out of the Supreme Court for which we can be grateful. That body has upset a Texas law which prohibited Negroes from use of the word "Shirmer" on the ground that it properly belonged to white men. The decision must be a serious blow to the "superior" whites, and it must not be forgotten that Texas a few years ago was a province of the Imperial Wizard of the Koo Koo. Another decision upsets a New Orleans ordinance providing for segregation of Negroes, which, in turn, was based upon two State laws which defined the conditions under which residential property may be occupied by whites and Negroes. Of course, the mention of a number of mysterious visitors which

whites in the statute was camouflage, as discrimination would rarely affect them. The State Supreme Court had sustained this legislation, and it came before the Federal Supreme Court on appeal from a Negro who had been enjoined from converting a house in New Orleans into two apartment flats with the view of renting them to people of his own race. While we welcome the decision, we doubt whether it ends the movement for segregation. Southern politicians have a genius for evading constitutional prohibitions regarding the Negro as the suffrage provisions of many southern states show. We shall not be surprised if new legislation is eventually framed to accomplish the purpose without coming into conflict with the ruling of the Supreme Court. Law in the hands of an upper class has always been a flexible thing to be shaped to serve its will.

Mussolini Jails Foreign Writer

backed up a story on bad working conditions in Italy with photographs, Karl Dellus, a German newspaper man employed by the Berlin *Illustrirte Zeitung*, has been sentenced to thirty days in jail in Genoa for "maligning" Italy. This has caused some excitement among other foreign correspondents in Mussolini-land as showing that promises given by the Minister of Justice when the public security law was enacted that foreigners would be allowed to criticize Fascist Italy without being prosecuted are of little value in cases where their facts get under the Dictator's hide. Meanwhile the new Military Defense Court is working well. Its latest feat was the sentencing of thirty-six ex-Communist Deputies and other agitators, three of whom were women, to terms of from two to fourteen years for "fomenting class hatred" and a few other high crimes, including "offenses against Mussolini." It actually acquitted four defendants. Postponement of the trial of the ex-Socialist Deputy Zaniboni, General Capello and some others on the charge of having conspired to shoot the Big Black Shirt in November, 1925, in connection with rumors of a special amnesty decree scheduled for April 21, strengthens the theory that the whole "conspiracy" was a frame-up for the purpose of adding to the Dictator's prestige. The arrest in Leghorn of eighty members of a co-operative association charged with anti-Fascist activities will doubtless help keep the new court in good working order. With 13,000 Italian workers on the official unemployment list on Jan. 1, against 122,000 a year before, according to a belated report from Rome, and no material decline in the high cost of living, the rosy stories about Italian prosperity in some American papers appear ill-founded. The comedy touch, always evident in Italian news, is supplied this week by a fiery den of Paris style dictators by the Fascist National Association of Tailors of Women's Garments and by a fulsome laudation of American industrial organization by Signor Belluzzo, Minister of National Economy.

THE CHATTER BOX

THE recent growth of Pelman Institutes and Salary Increasing Universities, as evidenced by great advertising campaigns in national publications, is a grim commentary on America as a home for white-collared mediocrity. The shrewd merchandisers behind these schools and courses know what a great market they have among the native dumbbells. And with what keen sense do they word and picture their appeals to the myriads of customers. How devilishly do they combine the sex element with the power urge, giving photographs of some alluring lady who is seen rebuking the downcast, tuxedoed lad for his stupidity when this question or another was asked of him by some well-informed graduate of the Pelman School, let us say, and how discomfited she and the ignorant one felt at the stammering debacle. And then how after six months of intensive training the erstwhile ignoramus surprises all his old scoffing acquaintances with perfectly-phrased quotations from Mallarme in Mont-Parnassian French, and original Persian quatrains from the Tent Maker. Immediately thereafter his employer raises him to a salary of \$10,000 and the Board of Directors give him the Chairmanship of the Corporation. The last scene is laid in a parlor furnished with the latest installment furniture, the sweet Helen of his former defeats is now his wife, and from her lips pour forth, "I knew you would do it, dear." With true humility of the truly great he seems to reply, "Don't give all the glory to me, Pelman College pulled off the deal."

This sort of stuff in varied forms is raking in the suckers and their hard-earned money. As much as \$50,000 a week per advertiser is spent throughout the country for this sort of hokum. Surely three times that much is taken in in real profits while the vogue is on.

The pathos that lies underneath this national fake is deep and cruel. The vast majority of our high-schooled clerk class is in the dumps of inferiority complexes. The banks, the mercantile houses, the brokerage firms, the large construction and public utility concerns are just overlaid with puppyhood Roosevelt, Napoleons, Judge Garys and Schwabs. Only how to reach the stature of a Captain of Finance or Industry! Only to find the Open Sesame to the door behind which lies hidden the wizardries of success! Only to rise out of the routine deadliness of desk and detail to the big room with the long oblong table around which sit the Marlins and the Knights of the Golden Barter! Only to follow step by step the methods that lift the mighty ones out of low estate into millionairehood!

The word goes around that the "big shots," the "chiefs," the "gunners," are erudite and magnificent in their intellectual attainments. Perhaps therein the first step upward. So the five-foot shelf of classics is bought by the mile. After a week of eye straining and fierce repression over sleepiness six inches of the shelf are hazily pored over, and then the job is given up with a Spanish determination to return to the task in the tomorrows that never arrive. Installments on the newly purchased tomes of magic are allowed to lag, they stop altogether, and then commences the daily worry of the bill collector and the publisher's truckman. But knowledge and culture must be had somehow. So the condensed and popularized stories of philosophies, histories, literature, science and the like are grabbed upon as the next element toward greatness and power. Even these prove too heavy and involved for the jazz-filled brain with its physique built up on tabloid journal diet. In the meantime the girl is calling him a dumbbell, and his friends are laughing at his awkward attempts at wise-cracking. Laughing at him, mind you, not with him.

Galled with the sense of impending disaster he calls upon whatever gods there be, thanks them for his unconquerable soul, and fills in the little order below the dotted line attached to a Pelman or Alexander Hamilton Institute advertisement in the "Initial" Magazine. A week later he has paid his initial fee and is safely embarked on the road to the Knight-hood of the Oblong Director's Table. Six months

later he is in a lot of Course Lecture Shirting and out of patience and four weeks salary. The last scene is probably in his office at his old desk. The junior clerk below him was advanced ahead of him. "And just because he was distantly related to the manager," our erstwhile hero moans.

The Suicide

Before me lay the cool glimmer of the stream,
Behind me lay darkness and a shattered dream;
Before me lay the waters that would quench the
inward fire,
Behind me lurked the ghosts of pain and lost desire.
Ah, you who speak of Heavens and Hells, can you not
think
That I have stormed high barricades and paused at
the dark brink;
Life had too many knots my hands could not untie,
I nurtured many a flower and watched them droop
and die,
Many a tower I built with stuff of hope and pain,
And saw them crumble in the dust. But I rebuilt
again;
I wrestled fate, I reached for stars, and found as time
went by
I loved Life much too well, and so I had to die.
—Max Press.

Walking West

Beat in my ears, clatter of footsteps,
Broken on the cold gray stones,
On the frozen slabs of clay—
Beat in my ears, tollers of the night,
Grinding dust beneath you,
Treading backward the formless sifted ages—
Beat in my ears, leathery soles,
Pressing the burdens of your earthly care,
Precariously lifting monotony—
And strike the distant chord
Of weariness,
Of emptiness,
Of burdened solitude, as you beat in my ears,
And onward lay down your cares in the night.
—Solomon Portnow.

Conscience

And thus it is we do not know
The more of why, the less of where,
But e'en as winds ply to and fro,
And wintry winds are harsh and bare,
There is a morse of my heart,
Blots words and thoughts as fast they grow,
And sets them in a place apart;
But why, and where, I do not know.
Save, now and then, I chance to find
Stark pictures screening in my mind.
—William Closson Emory.

Gus Gerber, the gallantest go-getter gallivanting around these Guernias, gives us the news that the station W-D-E-B-S is rounding out in superstatic shape. All that is necessary is that the Comrades chip in as much as they can toward a living monument for our grand old Leader, whose memory will always live with us. It would be wonderful after all to get a real old-time Socialist speech over the air, just such a one as elected Jack Panken to Judge-ship, or defeated up for Assembly. Wouldn't it give our rebel soul the high jinks to be able to tune off Cal Coolidge's colorless rant on national economy, and set the dial whistling in Norman Thomas in an unexpurgated diatribe against Kellogg over Latin-America? Come on, fellers, and give this WDEBS campaign a real healthy push. Now—alles, all together.

S. A. de Witt.

Critical Cruisings

By V. F. Calverton

THE rise of Protestantism was once treated as a profound revolution. It was once viewed as the inspiration of the modern outlook. Luther, Calvin and Zwingli were considered the leaders of volcanic forces that overthrew an old civilization. Luther was the avatar of revolt. Without these Protestant zealots we would have had no modern age, no freedom from Catholicism, no personal freedom in things ecclesiastical or civil. It was Protestantism that effected the schism between Church and State.

This interpretation of the events of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries is no longer tenable. Protestantism is seen to be but part of the great movement of individualism that had begun to sweep over the entire face of the European world. Feudalism had already begun to disappear and royal absolutism had become a calculable force in the changing destiny of the new order. Renaissance had been the cultural outgrowth of the Commercial Revolution, which had first transformed Italy from the remnant of a decadent empire into a distorted confusion of struggling republics, each in aggressive competition and conflict with the other. The Hanseatic League in the Baltic was a northern expression of this same revolution. And the compass the discovery of America, and the development of trans-oceanic traffic, these inland-sea civilizations surrendered to the oceanic ones. England, holding the key position in the new avenues of trans-oceanic commerce, became the dominant power. With all of this change, however, had come the growth of modern civilization, the downfall of medieval culture, the rise of a competitive economy, the decline of communal attitudes and the protrusion of individualistic ones. Individualism became the ethical criterion of the new age. Individual values were exalted over social. Luther in his cry for the right of the individual to interpret the Bible in his own way, and his desire to afford the individual the opportunity of reading the Scripture in his own language, expressed this economic motivation. Protestantism was not a cause but an effect. It was not Protestantism that changed the old world into something new; Protestantism was part, an effect, of the underlying economic change which did achieve this great revolution in values. Unity was replaced by diversity, order by chaos, the social by the individualistic. The internationalism of the Roman Catholic church was replaced by the nationalisms of rising economic centers and groups.

These facts are admitted by students as conservative as Preserved Smith, who, in his historical analysis of the period, in his book, "The Reformation," recognizes the vast play of economic forces in this clash and change of cultures, as well as by students as radical as Friedrich Engels, who, in his analysis of the peasant revolts of the era in his book, "The Peasant War in Germany" (International Publishers, \$2.50) discusses the economic basis of the whole cultural transformation. Luther, like the other heretics, was but a tool of his time. The fact is, despite his individualism in philosophic concept, Luther was very reactionary in social outlook. To those entertained by the notion that Luther was a great leader in the movement of progress, an embodiment of revolutionary verve and vigor, these words of his will quickly disillusion:

The peasant must be "knocked to pieces, strangled and stabbed secretly and openly, by everybody who can do it, just as one must kill a mad dog." Therefore, dear gentlemen, hearken here, save there, stab, knock, strangle them at will, and if thou diest, thou art blessed; no better death canst thou ever attain. Whoever has pity on those whom God pities not, whom He wishes punished and destroyed, shall be classed among the rebellious himself. . . . The heads of the peasants are full of chaff. They do not hearken to the Word, and they are senseless, so they must hearken to the virg and the gun, and this is only just. We must pray for them that they obey. Where they do not, there should not be much mercy. Let the guns roar among them. . . .

These were the words of Luther, who in another place said that the peasants should learn to thank God "when they had to give away one cow," as Engels put it, "in order that they might enjoy the other in peace."

Engel's description of the condition of the peasant, the economic background of the revolts, their course and conclusion, are all effected in a manner that is brilliant as well as comprehensive, lively as well as profound. It is satisfying to see such leaders as Muenzer and Joss Fritz receive the credit that they deserve, a credit neglected by so many academic historians and sociologists.

The picture of the rise of simultaneous revolts in different parts of the country, all breaking out with an almost revolutionary rhythm on Judica Sunday, April 2, is a piece of historical drama as intense and moving as can be discovered in ancient or modern chronicles. Engels vivifies the swell and flow of the movement. It becomes a dynamic, creative force. He does not sentimentalize the peasant. The peasant camps become centers of exciting, insurrectionary activity. The battle at Odenwald with Hipler and Metzler in the vanguard, and the ensuing conflicts, afford tense pictures of the struggle.

The failure of the revolts, due to the decentralization of Germany, the unprepared and crude organization of the peasants, is discussed in detail as conclusive as the analysis of the cause of the revolts. Altogether the "Peasant War in Germany" is a significant contribution to radical thought.