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Runaway Necktie Shops Fail to Meet Usual Standards

Union Maintains Fight on Four Manufacturers—
Berger Exposes Plan of Troy to Create Open Shop
Haven—\$10 Weekly Workers and "protection"
Boasted

RECENT tragedies in the Atlantic and Pacific call attention to how far from complete is man's triumph in the air. The great oceans are still mighty barriers. Of all the Atlantic flyers only Lindbergh flew straight to his destined goal. Chamberlin with Levine flew farther but did not reach Berlin. No one yet has successfully flown from any great European city to New York. It is probable that it is wise to call a halt on attempted flights, except possibly for exceedingly well qualified machines and men. But one must admire the physical courage and love of adventure which has sent so many gallant men and women to their doom. It takes no war to prove that men are willing to risk even life itself for some great achievement.

This failure of recent flights means that America's isolation from attack by air will not be ended quite so fast as seemed likely earlier in the summer. We have a breathing space in which to plan our affairs so that this new triumph of man's courage and genius shall be a blessing and not a curse, an instrument of peace and not of war.

In this connection it is interesting to note that Dr. Loudon, a Dutch delegate, before the League of Nations has specifically lauded the "outlawry of war." I am glad that the idea is gaining ground in Europe for I am convinced that Mr. Levinson's plan to outlaw war is the most practicable and important immediate step that might be taken to preserve international peace. The League of Nations itself would take on a different complexion if it existed on the basis of the outlawry of war as an institution, the codification of international law, and the erection of a genuine court of peace to interpret it. Disarmament will become practicable when war is outlawed. The best exposition of this entire matter that I have ever seen is found in a recent book by C. C. Morrison entitled "The Outlawry of War." I should like to see the Socialist Party endorse and actively support the particular plan for which he argues so convincingly.

But the Socialist Party cannot afford to rest its hope of peace on any panacea, not even the outlawry of war. Mr. Morrison claims too much for his plan. His remarks on the causes of war are quite inadequate and his trust in law as a substitute for war is not supported by the facts of history or of history—certainly not by the fantastic and misleading extreme to which he pushes the analogy between war and dueling. The outlawry of war on the Levinson or any other plan is only one step toward peace. The preservation of peace means the end of imperialism. And that, in turn, means the end of both capitalism and nationalism as we know them. I was profoundly interested to hear the other day from my friend, Dan Hogan of the Oklahoma Leader, that the people out of his way are deeply interested in peace as the most important of problems and that some of the more thoughtful of them have come to see that real peace means an extension of international cooperative control over economic resources and processes now left to individual greed. To establish such control without a very deadly war requires more than one step. A peace program must have many elements but no specific cure will be worth much which blind us to the need of a steady and systematic campaign against imperialism. And we can't successfully fight imperialism unless we learn to practice internationalism.

Whether we like it or not it is quite evident that our Latin American neighbors are going to discuss their grievances against American imperialism wherever they get a chance. And that means on the floor of the Assembly of the League of Nations even if the Assembly is powerless to do anything more than to furnish a somewhat sympathetic forum. It was perhaps unfortunate that the first actual case brought to the attention of the League was one so vague and so mixed up with personal politics as Dr. Morales' statement of some Panama grievance of no great merit so far as newspaper despatches show—a statement which his own government has repudiated. Nevertheless on the general right of the little American nations to a world hearing there can be no doubt among fair minded folks. We shall not be accepted as god of the Western hemisphere nor our imperialism as sacrosanct. If we value our own peace and honor we should take the initiative in setting our affairs in order without waiting for the storms of the world's jealousy and hate to break upon us. Our strength is very great but no empire yet has been mighty enough to endure forever in the face of the strength

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EFFORTS of several neckwear manufacturers to operate on the open shop system out of New York City, where they had previously operated union shops, are meeting the vigorous resistance of the United Neckwear Makers Union, Louis D. Berger, manager of the union, declared.

Mr. Berger said that four New York plants which had broken off relations with the union and moved to other cities have failed to "even approach production standards which they enjoyed in New York City."

Mr. Berger charged that there exists a deliberate effort on the part of manufacturing interests and city officials in the city of Troy, New York, to create "a haven for open shop firms, where low wages, long hours and merciless sweating will be the rule."

In this connection, he made public a letter local neckwear manufacturers have received from Van Zandt's Incorporated, a large collar and shirt manufacturer located in Troy. The letter, signed by Van Zandt, President, promised "op-

erators accustomed to earning \$12 weekly and "full protection" by the city.

The letter, as made public by Mr. Berger, follows:

"Gentlemen:
"New York Neckwear Manufacturers are looking to Troy to establish open shops. One large manufacturer has about concluded arrangements."

"If consummated, this will be an aid to one or two other manufacturers to locate here."

"We have plenty of idle short knife cutters accustomed to earning \$30.00 to \$35.00 weekly. Many idle collar operators accustomed to earning \$12.00 to \$20.00."

"Because of former defeat, union not popular. City will furnish full protection."

The United Neckwear Union is now conducting four strikes against what it terms "runaway shops." These are C. Stern and Mayer, Berkman and Adler, Stern-Merritt Co. and Frank Strohmeyer.

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1,000 Register In Socialist Sunday School

Brownsville Institution
Hopes to Extend Its
Activities to the Entire
City of New York

"RECENT events lead us to predict a registration of at least a thousand," Fred Shulman, Principal of the Brownsville Socialist Sunday School reports.

"In the current phrase," he continued, "we will have a 'bigger and better' school than last year. The intensified political campaign and the momentous tragedy of Sacco and Vanzetti are already showing their reaction on our school registration for the coming year—which begins on September 25th. In preparation, the faculty has been doubled and many new experiments in scientific methods of teaching are to be inaugurated. Adequate facilities for recreation are being added. Large classes will be conducted in dancing and gymnastics. Many outdoor trips, hikes and museum visits are scheduled."

"In the past, we have placed in operation many radical ideas in teaching methods. We have made extensive use of the Socratic or dialogue method of instruction. We are also pioneers, we believe, in a course which we have called 'Scientific Thinking.' In this course, given to children as low as ten years of age, we analyze the nature of reflective thought and point out how prejudices arise through incomplete thinking. We have found these innovations highly effective in neutralizing the current propaganda fed to school children. We are not content to rest here, however. We want to build the past into the future, and shall continue to use newer and more progressive methods as they are developed."

Mr. Shulman was asked what efforts were being made by the school to interest the young people of high school age. "We realize the special importance of concentrating on those children who will soon be our 'voting generation,'" he replied. "In an effort to make these children sensitive to important social problems, we have created four high school divisions, and in the belief that these problems are best illustrated by history and economics, complete courses in ancient, medieval and modern history, and in economics are being given. There will also be given courses in Evolution and Applied Psychology. In the short time the students are with us we make no attempt to actually give them a complete course in any of these subjects. Our policy is rather to break down the barrier of callousness which is raised by their training and to make them sensitive to vital social problems. Given that sensitiveness and clear, correct thinking, we feel that the answer to these problems inevitably leads to Socialism."

"Many registrations have reached us from young people living outside of Brooklyn. This has been a source of much encouragement and we have good reason to expect to draw a large part of our attendance from other boroughs in this city. In fact, our plans for expansion include schools for every section of the city in the not-far-distant future. At present our school, conducted at 229 Sackman street, Brooklyn, is in session on Sunday mornings only, but our plans

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Socialists Of Austria Want Schober Fired

24 Huge Mass Meetings
Brand Police Prefect As
Responsible For July
Massacre

By A New Leader Correspondent
VIENNA.—Since the July upheaval of the masses in Vienna as a protest against the acquittal of Fascist murderers the organized workers have remained calm but determined to force Herr Schober, President of Police, out of office. Herr Schober is not responsible to the municipal authorities but to the Clerical reaction controlling the National Government. He is not representative of Socialist and trade union Vienna but of the rural and clerical conservatism of the countryside. His headship of the police department is just as provocative of conflict in Vienna as the appointment of Socialist police officials would be in the peasant areas.

Because of this anomaly the relations between Socialist and trade union Vienna and the National Government have been strained and the workers of the city since the events of July have determined to force Schober out of office. At one of twenty-four monster mass meetings this week called to protest against the "blood-stained reactionary methods adopted against the labor population subsequent to the July disturbances," Mayor Seitz said:

"Since the day when the police in cold

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500 New Members 'By Election Day Is Goal Of New York Socialists

THE organized Socialists of New York City have received word of the plan to obtain 500 new members before the end of the campaign. The New Leader now adds its voice in support of this drive and it believes that the 500 new members is a minimum of what can be obtained. With devoted and persistent efforts we can get twice this number of members. Therefore, the aim is a modest one.

In answer to a doubting Thomas who questioned whether Negro bondage could be wiped out, Wendell Phillips said that with enough hearts beating in union for the same purpose the strongest pillars could be beaten to dust heaps. And he was right. The monstrous thing which he and other liberators fought was destroyed because they had faith in themselves. They knew that the forces of progress were with them.

It isn't true that "Right is forever on the scaffold and wrong forever on the throne." It is true for part of the time, not all the time. From time to time the forces of human liberation have torn down the scaffolds and opened the prison

'Debs Drive' of 16 Days Is Planned

Organization Work Will
Lay Plans For National
Campaign Of Next Year

Memorial Meetings
For Debs To Be Held

Special Efforts To Enlist
New Members Urged
By National Secretary
Henry

CHICAGO.—An intensive educational and organization drive throughout the country in preparation for the national campaign next year is planned by the National Office of the Socialist Party for sixteen days in October and November. The general plan contemplates co-operation of locals, branches, members at large and the state organizations. The program announced by National Executive Secretary, William H. Henry, this week, is intended to make all other plans of the party correlate with it. The statement of the National Office follows:

"To the Locals, Branches and Members—

"At-Large of the Socialist Party:

"Dear Comrades:
"Just one year ago this coming October 20, the active and useful life of our beloved comrade, Eugene Victor Debs, was ended, but his work goes marching on. No other human being in this nation was more loved, and no man gave more of his long and useful life to the cause of humanity than our Gene. We are all proud of his beloved name and we shall never forget his wonderful love and devotion to our cause."

"On October 20, or as near that date as possible, the Socialists and friends will commemorate his passing in great mass meetings throughout the land and rededicate our future to the cause to which Gene gave his life's work. We shall do as Gene would have us do, and that is not only to rededicate ourselves to the cause, but give practical effort towards building the Socialist Party and the strengthening of Gene's child the American Appeal. We shall also strengthen our other publications, and last, but not least, we shall contribute all we can spare to carry on our work."

"The National organization therefore calls upon every local and branch to arrange great mass meetings, where our comrades and friends will gather to commemorate the first anniversary of the death of our comrade. In the cities where there is more than one local or branch of the party, all should co-operate in one great meeting. In places where there is but one local or branch, that organization will arrange a meeting. In places where there are no groups organized, the members-at-large will give their services to the cause by getting new members in the party, gathering subscriptions to the American Appeal and other Socialist publications, and in every way possible build and strengthen the Socialist movement in their community. Our comrades who arrange the meetings should secure the co-operation of all groups that are friendly to the Socialist Party and our great cause."

"At all meetings comrades must see to it that application blanks for mem-

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Plumbers Asked To Aid Helpers and Repairmen

Organization would increase hold of journeymen on
trade—Agitation by unorganized arouse rank and
file—Election outcome awaited

CONDITIONS among the plumbers of New York are coming to a head. Four factors have contributed to the situation: (1) unemployment; (2) the insistent demand of the plumbers' helpers for admission into the A. F. of L. union; (3) the appearance of an alteration and jobbing plumbers' organization following in the footsteps of the helpers, and (4) the discontent among the rank and file in the A. F. of L. plumbers' unions, reaching the proportions of a political threat in the present election campaign in the Manhattan and Bronx local No. 463.

The slump in building construction this year has increased unemployment among plumbers. This summer has seen the ranks of the jobbing plumbers grow rather larger than usual. Naturally such a state of affairs leaves the men dissatisfied and lends weight to the criticisms of those who oppose the present leadership.

Unemployment a Factor
Those who have analyzed the circumstances in the plumbing field realize, of course, that current evils are to a great extent accounted for by the contracting

Perkins Runs To Head Board of Councilmen

Buffalo Socialists Prepare
for Vigorous Campaign
in Local Elections

(By a New Leader Correspondent.)

BUFFALO.—At a special election held on August 29 Buffalo adopted a new charter to replace the Commission form of government. The new charter takes effect January 1. All officers under the new charter, will be elected this fall, except the Mayor, whose term does not expire for two years.

The Socialists have filed a complete ticket for city and county offices. The Socialist candidate for President of the Council under the new charter is Frank C. Perkins, present Commissioner of Public Affairs, who was elected to the old Council as a Socialist in 1919 and was re-elected in 1923. He is the unanimous choice of Buffalo Socialists for this office.

The other candidates are Comptroller, Charles Baumann; Councilmen at large, Elizabeth C. Roth, Frank Ehrenfried, Ir-

vine Schnabel, John Vennerm and Philip Koch. District Councilmen, North, Herman J. Hahn; University, Emory P. Younkens; Niagara, Angelo Cardaro; Delaware, Frank H. Root; Macon, George T. Wister; Walden, Stanley Grejczyk; Elliott, Samuel Brady; Lovejoy, Louis F. Rexin; South, Joseph F. Murphy.

The Socialist nominees for County of-

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Labor Clinic Appeals For Financial Aid

Garment Union Charges
Communists Are Re-
sponsible For Health
Center Plight

DESPITE its unpolitical character, the Union Health Center at 131 East 17th Street, N. Y. C., which has served tens of thousands of members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and kindred labor unions, has been virtually wrecked by the recent Communist adventure in the garment unions, it was charged this week when an "s. o. s." was issued by officials of the institution to keep from closing its doors.

Enjoying an international reputation as a pioneer in the field of workers' health and hygiene, the Union Health Center, with its dental department at 222 Fourth Avenue, has in its 12 years of existence contributed more than any other single factor to the prevention of occupational disease with which the needle trades were afflicted, especially the scourge of tuberculosis. Until the Communist-conducted cloak strike of 1926, local unions of the International had gladly contributed large sums of money to meet deficits in the institute budget, since it is a non-profit making health center. During the strike, when it was important to maintain the health and morale of the strikers, the health center did yeoman work in this direction.

According to Dr. George M. Price, Director of the center, and Harry Wander, business manager, Communists then in control of the New York Joint Board and certain local unions withheld over \$10,000 for work done. This has been a severe blow to the high quality of work previously maintained.

Officials of the institution have issued an appeal for \$25,000 to be raised from union members through "Health Certificates." These certificates, ranging from \$1 to \$5, are to be sold under the following terms:

1—The \$1 certificate will entitle purchaser to an examination in the Dental Department. 2—The \$2 certificate will entitle purchaser to a general medical examination. 3—A \$5 certificate will entitle the purchaser to a life extension examination.

Federal Employees First To Take Group Policy in Labor's Insurance Co.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Union Labor Life Insurance Company, Matthew Woll, president, announces that Local 105 of the Federal Employees' Union, Washington, D. C., was the first union to take out a group policy in the company and was the first to receive payment on its policy on the death of a member. Payment of the insurance was made a few hours after notice of death had been received at the insurance company's office.

A number of national and international unions are now arranging to take out group insurance in the Union Labor Life Insurance Company, covering all their members. Many local unions are planning to do the same thing.

Pastor Aide of Vanzetti Faces Ousting

President of Evangelical
Synod Begins Action
Against Rev. Hahn of
Buffalo

Own Congregation
Supports Minister

He Will Make Race As
Socialist For City Council
to Test Freedom
Of Action

(By a New Leader Correspondent.)

BUFFALO.—Definite action looking to the ousting of the Rev. Herman J. Hahn, Pastor of the Salem Evangelical Church, Buffalo, from the Evangelical Synod Ministry was instituted by the recent visit to Buffalo of the Rev. John Balzer, D. D., of St. Louis, Missouri, the President-General of the Evangelical Synod Church of North America.

Dr. Balzer came to Buffalo in response to official communications from several Evangelical Churches, both in Buffalo and elsewhere, which demanded that Rev. Hahn be tried and ousted from the ministry of the Evangelical Church for alleged heresy. The heresy consisted of his activity as Secretary of the Buffalo Sacco-Vanzetti Committee and his arrest and conviction as a picket before the State House in Boston prior to the execution of the two radicals.

Rev. Hahn, who met the challenge of his critics by re-affirming his social and economic views, has accepted the Socialist Party nomination for Councilman in Buffalo in order to test out the right of a minister to publicly fight capitalism and organized greed. He is a candidate in the North district—the district in which he resides and in which his Church is located. He intends to wage an energetic campaign and will receive the wholehearted support of his Church brotherhood.

Trustees Support Him
The trustees of Salem Church are unanimously supporting him in his right to express his views, although a majority of the trustees do not personally hold the same political or economic views as their pastor.

In the event of a heresy trial, Rev. Hahn is prepared to defend himself. Irving M. Weiss, local Socialist Attorney, has offered his services as Counsel.

Rev. Hahn issued the following statement in answer to his critics:

"I am not even mildly surprised at this reaction in the ranks of the so-called followers of Jesus. They do not know what Christianity is all about. They regard Jesus as a polite and proper parlor saint, instead of the historic rebel He was, defying the forces of injustice to the point where they nailed Him to the cross! Folks have always wanted a respectable Savior. The crowds in Jerusalem wanted Jesus to be respectable and avoid the ignominy and disgrace of being arrested and executed. When He refused to comply they dropped away and cheered for Barrabas."

What unbelievable hypocrisy! Here the lives of two men were swaying in the balance. Millions of well informed people believed them innocent of crime. And yet these church-people are more concerned about maintaining the dignity of the Evangelical ministry than about saving these lives. They range themselves with the priest and levite who considered it beneath their dignity to kneel in the dust of the highway and minister to the dying man. They, too, curled their lips in scorn at the 'unconventional' Samaritan heretic.

"These professing Christians, not having slaked their thirst for blood in the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti, two innocent men, are out to crucify others. I defy them to do their utmost. I have no excuses to make. If one is denied the simple privilege of practicing the precepts of humanism in the church, God knows I don't want to stay in the church. Let them put me out if they dare and if they can. We haven't begun to fight as yet."

SESSION OF POALE-ZION

(By a New Leader Correspondent.)

Zurich.—Delegates of the provincial organizations of the Jewish Socialist Labor Union Poale-Zion met in Basle, Switzerland, August 24, for several days' deliberations. The agenda comprised, in addition to the reports by the Bureau of the Federation in Europe and Palestine, the problems of colonization and of the working class in Europe and Palestine, and the tactics of the Socialist group in the coming Zionist Congress, the position in the International, the relations of the parties within the organization towards other Socialist parties, and a variety of questions of organization. Delegates were present from Palestine, America, Germany, France, Poland, Lithuania, Latvia and Roumania.

Northwest Parley Meets In December

Minnesota Farmer-Laborites Call Conference Of Sympathetic Organizations

(By a New Leader Correspondent)

ST. PAUL.—About 150 delegates of the Farm-Labor Association met in state convention at the Labor Temple last week and gave attention to matters of organization, propaganda and the campaign of next year. One of the most important decisions of the convention was to call a Northwest conference of sympathetic organizations to meet next December. The conference will be asked to stimulate regional organization work with the view of building up an independent national movement.

A resolution was introduced calling for the admission of educational clubs, sick and death benefit societies, etc., to membership in the association. This proposition aroused considerable discussion and opposition. Secretary Starkey explained the dangerous possibilities of such a provision. It would permit unknown elements to invade the association and transform it by other delegates to the conventions with delegates from non-descript groups. He cited a number of possibilities but admitted that there were cases where special consideration should be given particular groups.

Delegate Youngdahl emphasized the need of provisions for language groups. It was pointed out by other delegates that every ordinary situation was met by the present provision which permitted members to affiliate through their unions or through district organizations and if non-descript groups were permitted to join it would have a demoralizing tendency. The matter was referred to the executive committee to work out a solution of the problem and submit it to the next convention of the association.

The committee on publicity submitted to the convention a lengthy statement relative to the problem of representing to the people the facts about the Farm-Labor movement. An analysis was made of the method that had been employed and to be adopted for the future. The report was summarized in the following recommendations which were adopted by the convention:

Publicity Program

1. That the state committee of the Farm-Labor association organize an editorial board composed of a managing editor and all Farm-Labor progressive editors to prepare and issue publicity matters and to be known as the Farm-Labor Editorial association to work under the direction of the state committee.
2. That a weekly news and editorial service be furnished to all progressive newspapers at a small annual subscription price.
3. That a weekly paper be issued temporarily as the official organ of the association under the direction of the managing editor.
4. That steps be taken to promote the publication of a monthly educational magazine to be issued when 10,000 subscribers shall have been secured at \$1 each.
5. That the history of the Farm-Labor movement of Minnesota be printed in pamphlet form.
6. That the legislative report of the railroad brotherhoods be adapted to use of the Farm-Labor association and issued as a campaign book in the next state campaign.

A vital addition was made to the constitution which it is hoped will greatly strengthen the association. A new section was added to Article 4 as follows:

Direct Representation

"Sec. 3. Each trade or labor union and farmers' economic organization affiliated with the state association shall be entitled to one direct representative to the state convention and shall share equally with county delegates in all rights in making up the county quota vote, but in no instance shall the county quota be increased by virtue of this direct representation."

In the course of the discussion it was explained that under the present system of indirect representation through county conventions the economic organizations had been cut off and had lost interest as well as connection with the movement, resulting in a decline in affiliations. With direct representation each trade union and farmers' economic group will have some voice at the convention to report and to stimulate interest. This change will not affect the vote of the counties on vital questions.

Plumbers Asked To Aid Helpers

(Continued from Page 1)

Interested by the local and the employers, and their wages are set down in the union agreement. After five years at the trade they take the journeymen's examination. Plumbers' laborers are organized in a Brooklyn local, affiliated with the International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers' Union. They do the necessary common labor connected with plumbing, such as digging for sewers.

Unionism's Plumbers' Optional

The plumbers' union affiliates with the American Federation of Labor is the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steamfitters of the United States and Canada. It has never attempted to organize the helpers, tho its constitution states (Section 1) that it shall be "composed of Journeymen, Helpers and Apprentices engaged in the supervision, installation and maintenance of piping

One Worker in Five In Cannery Camps Not Six Years Old

Women and Children Leave Homes During Season to Work in Delaware Plants—U. S. Bureau Reports Conditions in Many are Abominable

WASHINGTON.—The fact that there are not enough women in Delaware in communities adjacent to the canneries to care for the vegetable crop during the canning season is responsible for the migration of workers from Baltimore, Philadelphia and "The Eastern Shore"—Poles, Italians, native-born whites and negroes. This information is found in a recent report of the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor on "Women's Employment in the Vegetable Canning in Delaware."

The report further states that in many cases the living conditions and working conditions in the camps are very poor. "Some of the camps were all that could be expected with substantial buildings, well roofed, clean and comfortable, but more often the living quarters provided were bad. The dwellings were the cheapest and poorest that human beings would accept as shelter. The camps, most of them erected on the canneries grounds, ranged from a small shed in which two families lived to one or two decent houses with accommodations for possibly fifty families. Furnishings were meager. Occasionally there were iron bedsteads and cots, but bunks, single and double-decked, with straw, were the most common arrangements for beds. In a few places straw was spread on the floor, with no pretense of bunks. Usually there were tables and chairs or benches. Washing and cooking were carried on largely in the yards. Some of the managers complained of the destructiveness of the campers, but the occupants seemed to maintain fairly high standards of cleanliness and order where good camps were provided."

The working conditions vary, the study shows, largely dependent on the progressiveness of the management. Quoting from the report: "Twenty of the thirty-four canneries visited had peeling tables of a height convenient only for standing at work, and none of these provided enough boxes or stools for the women to sit occasionally. The other canneries had tables of sitting height, but only six were adequately supplied with stools. Two other canneries had tables and boxes enough for all the women to sit at work." Constant standing for ten to twelve hours a day undoubtedly takes its toll of the workers' strength and certainly does not promote greater skill or output.

According to the report, hundreds of the women worked only part of the week, but about a third whose working hours were reported exceeded the maximum number of hours prescribed by law in Delaware.

There were 166 schedules filled out by the Bureau agents for women representatives of migrant families. In many cases the husbands and older children remained in the city while the mother and younger children came to the camps "to add to the contents of the paternal pocketbooks."

"Children old enough to peel tomatoes or to help around the cannery frequently find employment with the mother. The fact that practically one person in five of the migrant group was under 6 years of age suggests the need of a caretaker, to be responsible for the little tots while the mother are at work, a provision noted at two of the camps visited."

are not organized with the other plumbers. Furthermore, if helpers are not admitted into the union as helpers, they do get themselves admitted as journeymen. They may go to a school and prepare for the necessary examination by the union but at any rate by hook or by crook they become full-fledged members, paying the official initiation fee, that in the case of Brooklyn amounts to as much as \$165. It is contended that if helpers were to receive a decent wage, say nine to eleven dollars as in other building crafts, instead of four or even less today, most of them would not be desirous of taking on the added responsibilities of a journeyman for the sake of making twelve dollars a day. In this way the journeymen would really be protecting their own interests by taking the helper into the union and improving working conditions of these underpaid workers.

Hand in hand with the situation just described is the problem of alteration and maintenance work which the regular union has neglected in preference for new construction. The Manhattan and Bronx local is only affiliated with the local official A. F. of L. Building Trades Council, which exists only on paper. Queens and Brooklyn are not even members of the unofficial Building Trades Council, which does function. Therefore, while the New York plumbers (except those of Richmond) have no right to call upon the other building trades' unions to strike with them in case non-union plumbers appear upon the job, as a matter of fact in normal times personal arrangements among business agents sometimes results in "pulling" jobs anyway. This makes it easy for the plumbers to keep their hold on new work. In a crisis, however, as in the lockout last spring, the other unions take no official action because the plumbers are not affiliated with them in the effective (tho not officially recognized by the A. F. of L.) Building Trades' Council.

Alteration Plumbers Want Union

Repair and jobbing plumbing is in large measure done by non-union men working at much less than the twelve dollar union scale. No sympathetic strikes by other crafts can be of use because the plumber on old work generally finds himself all alone on a job. Eight dollars during the busy season and five and six at other times are typical wages on old work yet alteration plumbers, because of the diversity of their work, require even more skill than their fellow-craftsmen on new work who specialize only in certain operations. The alteration and jobbing plumbers were organized in a way some six or seven years ago but it is only early last August that they began to close ranks again. They formed the General Association of Alteration and Jobbing Plumbers of Greater New York with a platform calling for a twelve dollar day and organization by the United Association of their class of plumbers and the work they perform.

These unionization efforts have not been in vain. The General Executive Board members of the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steamfitters are to consider the case of the New York plumbers' helpers at their next meeting in Chicago this November. The annual convention of the New York State Federation of Labor in August seated a representative of the American Association of Plumbers' Helpers as an observer. He had the opportunity to inform the delegates thru a hand-bill that union plumbers in New York were working with non-union helpers. The leaflet was hastily printed during a recess period, following a discussion on union-made goods and, therefore, struck home. The alteration plumbers are going to cooperate with the helpers.

Plumbers Become Interested

The journeymen are beginning to be aroused. They are receptive to sound criticism. The last strike movement led

Debs Drive Is Planned

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bership are on hand and that an active committee gives everyone a chance to join the party. Subscription blanks to the American Appeal and other Socialist papers must be on hand, also Socialist books and leaflets in large quantities, and especially the last work of Gene Debs, "Walls and Bars."

"At all these meetings contributions should be taken, and as large an amount of funds as possible secured for the party and its press. After expenses of the meetings are met, the receipts from collections and contributions should be divided as follows: 50 per cent. to be sent to National headquarters, which will be divided in half between the national party treasury and the American Appeal. The other 50 per cent. should be divided equally between the local organization and the state offices. In states where there is no state organization the amount due the state should be sent to national headquarters."

"Our comrades should also take note that November 5 is the birthday of Comrade Debs. It is just sixteen days from October 20 to November 5. These sixteen days should be a period of unusual activity in every way possible to strengthen the party, the American Appeal and other Socialist publications. We must make these sixteen days red letter days for the Socialist movement in the United States, and wherever it is possible there should be a second meeting held on November 5, Gene's birthday."

"Begin arrangements at once. Halls should be secured and speakers selected, so that these meetings may be made a success in every way to the end that the Socialist movement may be pushed forward in the United States."

"We shall never forget the noble life of our Gene, and we shall never forget that Socialism will free our class. Just as soon as arrangements are made, the National Office should be notified so that we may publish same in the American Appeal. The Memorial Edition of the American Appeal will be issued on October 15, giving plenty of time for delivery everywhere."

Runaway Shops Fought

(Continued from Page 1)

effort and Cowan. The latter has made an effort to resume operation in Poughkeepsie. The others are attempting to carry on production in New Haven and Glen Falls. Union representatives are stationed in these towns, as well as in others, where, it is suspected, open shop neckwear firms are considering operating. The plants are being picketed daily.

"Despite the fact that C. Stern and Merritt have been trying to begin operations in New Haven for almost a month," Mr. Berger asserted, "they have completely failed to meet anything like the production standards they enjoyed in New York. The firm has absolutely failed to employ any skilled men. The sales force has disintegrated. Two open shop manufacturers of shirts are complaining that Stern and Merritt are taking their employees away from them."

We have been informed that the Chamber of Commerce has told Stern and Merritt that they cannot pay their fellow workers more than \$10 a week. "It is interesting to note that these towns which boast of low wages and 'protection' against union organizers are always offering open-shop manufacturers deserted and broken down factories. If manufacturing conditions in these towns are so favorable, why are there so many failures? Why is there such a feverish effort to subvert parts of factories to the open-shop firms. These runaway firms, which are the only ones in the entire industry, will learn that away from efficient standards maintained by the union they will soon go the way of their predecessors in the deserted plants they now occupy."

The present conflict grew out of the efforts of the union to end the system of home-work in the industry. The union charged ties were being made at the lowest wages by workers in their homes. When its contracts with the National Association of Men's Neckwear Manufacturers expired September 1st, a new one was reached which called for the abolition of home work. This contract was agreed upon by the Association and all independent manufacturers, with the exceptions noted above.

One hundred strikers went to New Haven Tuesday, where they covered the entire city with an appeal for support. At a meeting in the trades council hall, they were addressed by Louis Waldman, counsel to the union, and John Murphy, Connecticut representative of the American Federation of Labor.

Adele Wolfman Dies

Socialists everywhere will be grieved to learn of the sorrow sustained by our comrade, Morris Wolfman, in the tragic death of his daughter, Comrade Wolfman has been for a quarter of a century and more one of the most devoted of the Socialists in Brooklyn, serving the cause in every possible capacity. His daughter was a brilliant girl of 18, a law student who hoped shortly to become a partner in her father's office. Whatever consolation there is in the sympathy of his comrades and co-workers is Wolfman's to the fullest extent.

them restless. In Brooklyn the men went back to work on a promise of arbitration of the fourteen dollar a day wage demand but no arbitration or conference has yet taken place. In the other boroughs the opportunity of the locals to help Brooklyn by concerted action, once they were all locked out, and thus by the terms of the various agreements automatically gain the fourteen dollars a day within ninety days was left split by the administrations of the local unions have had to meet with open opposition. The outcome of the present internal political manoeuvres will be significant.

Ousting of Chiang May Bring Re-union of Chinese Factions

Differences Between Hankow and Nanking Governments Now Not Sufficient to Keep Them Apart, Is View of Observers—Some Feel Drive on Peking Should Be Abandoned

AFTER months of experimentation as head of his own government in Nanking Chiang Kai-shek definitely has resigned. His retirement will be hailed by the enemies of the Chinese Nationalist movement as a weakening of the Nationalist structure and the immediate result may be the capture by Northern troops of territory formerly held by the Cantonese. But the ultimate result is likely to be a strengthening of the whole Nationalist movement. Chiang Kai-shek was the greatest obstacle to unification of the movement. His successes had done more than any other one thing to undermine the confidence of the Chinese in the program of the Kuomintang. Now that he is removed it is possible to gather together the broken fragments of the various factions.

Chiang Kai-shek was beaten by a combination of military and propaganda forces. While he maintained a bold front it is possible to gather together the broken fragments of the various factions. Chiang Kai-shek was beaten by a combination of military and propaganda forces. While he maintained a bold front it is possible to gather together the broken fragments of the various factions.

We cannot enter here upon the task of describing the actual workings of the Hankow regime retained the loyalty of it should be said that the Hankow government was much less under communist control than it was represented. Only six of the executive committee of the Kuomintang at Hankow (about one-fourth) were Communist Party members and the program which the government carried out in the labor unions was by no means a communist program. The communists have now been officially eliminated from the Hankow regime and their elimination was due to civilian as well as military opposition.

Hankow and Nanking.

The differences between the Hankow government and the remnants of the Nanking government are not now sufficient to keep them apart. The leaders of both factions agree heartily in opposing foreign imperialism and advocating the abolition of the unequal treaties. The question which gives friends of Chinese Nationalism most concern is whether the civilians in Hankow and Nanking can resist the encroaching power of their own military aides. Chinese nationalism is likely to control at least the southern half of the vast Middle Kingdom if it can overcome this obstacle.

Meanwhile there are many sincere members of the Kuomintang who believe that it "has bit off more than it can chew." They would like to see the campaign toward Peking abandoned and an attempt made to gather under one efficient government the territory from Canton on the south to Nanking on the north with the rich and strategically vital valley of the Yangtze under their control.

Sun Chuan-fang, ally and subordinate of Chang Tso-lin, immediately took advantage of Chiang Kai-shek's retirement to advance south on Nanking and Shanghai with the purpose of controlling the rich sources of revenue along the lower Yangtze. It is doubtful if the Northern forces can keep a permanent grip upon this region because of the lack of unity in their own ranks. Sun Chuan-fang is by spirit and tradition an independent war lord who cares no more for Chang Tso-lin than for any other rival militarist. The armies of the North are not fighting for an idea which can hold the support of the soldiers in moments of adversity. A reorganized Nationalist movement should be able to wreck these armies with propaganda as the Cantonese forces did in the northward advance of last spring.

Editor, The New Leader:

May I compliment you on the splendid issue of the Leader of September 3. The Old Timer was indeed a very interesting and thoughtful article as well as the regular feature articles by Coleman and Goldfinger. DeWitt's article on the Communists and the Sacco-Vanzetti case hits the nail on the head. These soundbites should be brought to light and shown what they really are.

They have not as yet denied that money which was collected by them was used for other than the Sacco and Vanzetti cause.

Hoping that the good work will be kept up by The New Leader and its loyal staff,

ABE KLEIMAN

Mexican Laborites Convene

Resentment Against Military Chiefs in Evidence Among Delegates

(By International Labor News Service.)

MEXICO CITY.—Mexican labor has just concluded the most important and successful convention in its brief history. The meetings were held in the Iris Theatre, one of the largest in Mexico City, with 2,800 delegates present representing a membership of 3,000,000.

Following adjournment of the Mexican Federation of Labor convention, the Labor party held its convention, approving the candidacy of Gen. Alvaro Obregon for president.

The Mexican Federation of Labor convention went through its work with a precision that was amazing in an organization which is now only eight years old. There was an utter absence of that windiness and floridness of debate that might have been expected. There was debate and plenty of it, but to the point and with a purpose.

New Board Elected. The most significant features about this convention were its evident and practical democracy, its determination to work its own will with projects which came before it, and its self-imposed discipline. It had its minorities on many questions, but these minorities submitted to majority decision once that decision was recorded by vote.

At the conclusion an entirely new mesa directive, or executive board, was elected, headed by Jose Lopez Cortez, a descendant of Hernando Cortez, the conqueror of the Aztecs.

Much more important than the resolution adopted was the fact that in this convention was gathered the only organized force in Mexico organized on national lines, independent of purely personal leadership. Mexican nationalism has its strongest defender in the organized labor movement.

Militarists Denounced. One of the important actions of the convention was a denunciation of militarists who may, for selfish purposes, threaten the peace of the nation.

The religious issue did not enter into the deliberations of the convention, except when it was brought forward in one speech. This speech, one of the finest pieces of oratory in the convention, was delivered by Vicente Lombardo Tolezano. It was an answer to one previously delivered by Mosses Saenz, sub-secretary of education at Williamstown Institute of Politics, in which Saenz was reported as declaring that the Protestant church would be the salvation of Mexico. This Tolezano denied.

Aside from this remarkable address the convention devoted itself to the question of organization, consolidation of the movement, wages, working conditions and hours of labor.

A message of greeting sent by President William Green of the American Federation of Labor was greeted with prolonged applause.

The report of the joint immigration commission appointed by the American and Mexican Federations of Labor was approved without change.

Socialists Waron Schober

(Continued from Page 1)

blood shot down eight-five unarmed citizens 7,500 bourgeois have become enrolled as Social Democrats and 13,000 Roman Catholics have deserted Chancellor Seipel head of the Christian Social Party.)

"The time has come for Schober to realize that one cannot remain the head of the police when one has forfeited the confidence of the majority which is in charge of the city administration and rules the province," he continued. "Schober absolutely must go and his successor must remain mindful that Vienna is ruled by Social Democrats who require people's police force, whose members are related to the people and understand them and know how to preserve order without adopting methods of denunciation and brutality."

During the Vienna riots, the Social Democrats demanded that Police President Schober resign. They declared that "his brutal, radical offensive caused the uprising of the masses."

The Austrian Government, however, did nothing.

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Children of Miners Carry On Struggle

School Children Wage a Sympathetic Strike Against Children of Strikebreakers

PITTSBURGH.—The strike of the miners in western Pennsylvania has brought into the public schools in the outlying sections of Allegheny where children of union miners are carrying on a sympathy strike against children of strikebreakers. The strike began at Gallatin where about 135 pupils went on strike last week and has spread to Axleton across the river from Monongahela City, where half of the 240 boys and girls enrolled in public school classes refused to attend sessions with sons and daughters of non-union miners.

The situation at Gallatin was reported quiet by members of the Sunnyside Grade School Board. It is known that a committee of parents visited the school and suggested that their children be separated from the children of non-union miners. This could not be done, it was pointed out, and as soon as the non-union children appeared for classes the others walked out.

The young strikers, both at Axleton and Gallatin, picketed the schools this morning, according to residents of the district, and children of farmers and business men were urged to join the sympathy strike. A number of parents, fearing their children would be molested, kept them at home.

The trouble started, according to Miss Lois Groff, the principal at Gallatin, over the practice of the Coal and Iron Police employed at the Pittsburgh Coal Company's mine, of escorting the children of non-union miners to school daily. The police, it is said, were armed, and objection was raised to their appearance on the public thoroughfares. State Police, sent in over the weekend, took the place of the Coal and Iron Police in the streets, and it is said the union sympathizers were content, with the result that several of the striking children returned to their studies.

A similar situation existed last week at the Franklin School at Lock No. 3. The children of the union miners refused to attend classes with the non-union boys and girls, but after two or three days matters were adjusted satisfactorily and now the school is functioning normally.

\$14 Weekly Pay In Laundries; Many Get Less

Survey Shows Only 7 Per Cent. Receive \$20 Or More—Women To Confer At Brookwood

THE Fifth Annual Autumn Conference of Trade Union Women will be held at Brookwood, Labor's College, Katonah, New York, on Saturday and Sunday, October 1st and 2nd. The program is full of live subjects with good discussion leaders. New York unions having women members are invited. The program: "Progress of the American Federation of Labor. Round table discussions led by Ethel M. Smith, Rose Schneiderman and Mrs. Maud Swartz. "Trade Union Psychology." Mr. A. J. Muste will be the discussion leader. "The Five-Day Week." Mr. M. H. Hedges will lead the discussion. "Does Saving Cause Depression?" Mr. George Soule will lead this discussion of a theory of industrial depressions advanced by certain economists. A limited number of guests will be accommodated in the order of their applications.

California Minimum Wage
Lack of space prevents an adequate presentation of the recent report of the California Industrial Welfare Commission regarding the effect of the minimum wage regulations. The report explodes a number of theories advanced by opponents of this legislation. The minimum wage has not become the maximum. Apprentices or lower paid workers are not being dropped on reaching their minimum wage to be replaced by lower paid workers. The highest paid workers have not had their wages reduced to equalize the additional wages paid by law; industry is not being throttled and new industries are developing.

An analysis of certified pay-roll reports of women employed in mercantile, laundry and manufacturing industries shows an increasing per cent. of women receiving actual weekly earnings in excess of the minimum wage of \$16 a week, as follows: 1920, 46.4%; 1922, 54.3%; 1923, 58.6%; 1924, 62.7%; 1925, 63.2%.

From the same pay-roll data it was found that apprentices are fewer each year. In 1920 the ratio was 14.3%; in 1925 it was 5.8%. Pay-roll reports filed with the Commission in 1919, under the \$10 minimum wage, showed only 446 women received earnings of \$30 or over a week. In 1925, under the \$16 minimum, 6,084 received actual earnings of \$30 or over a week. The record shows that in the three industries reported the number of establishments employing women has increased 100 per cent. in six years. The number of women workers reported in these same industries has increased from 44,373 in 1919 to 76,566 in 1925.

Women Laundry Workers
With an estimated working population in laundries in New York State of 20,000, of whom about 11,300 are women, the Bureau of Women in Industry in a recent pay-roll study of hours and earnings covered about one-quarter of all the

100 Per Cent Want Naturalized Citizens Barred For Sedition

Deportation not only of aliens, but of naturalized citizens convicted of seditious acts is urged by the Veterans of Foreign Wars, an association of American ex-service men.

In a statement issued from its national encampment, now being held at Providence, Rhode Island, the organization announces that it has passed a resolution "urging the deportation of all aliens convicted of seditious acts, and also urging that naturalized citizens who are convicted of such offenses be deprived of their citizenship and deported."

The resolution calls upon Congress to enact suitable legislation to carry out the Association's recommendation.

14 Miners Held After Raid on Sacco Meeting

Policeman Is Killed When Pennsylvania Cossacks Brutally Attack Protesting Cheswick Workers

PENDING a thorough investigation of an attack by state police on a Sacco-Vanzetti protest meeting at Cheswick, Pennsylvania, on August 22, the American Civil Liberties Union has received the following information concerning the affair.

A protest meeting of miners and their families, numbering about 3,000 people, was being held in a grove on private property near Cheswick when fifty state police, under command of Lieut. Martin and Sergeant Dowley, appeared. Most of the police were mounted. They ordered the meeting halted.

The chairman, an Italian, asked them what authority they had to stop the meeting and demanded written orders. The chairman then asked the assembled miners if they wanted to continue the meeting. By acclamation, they voted "Yes."

Lieut. Martin ordered his men to disperse the meeting. The horsemen charged into the crowd. About 300 persons were injured, many of them seriously.

After dispersing the meeting, the police continued to beat up the stragglers. Some of the state policemen started to beat up one of a group of four men. After an officer had clubbed him across the legs the man protested and the policeman struck him on the head. The man then drew a revolver and killed the policeman, afterward disappearing into the crowd.

After this, the police began a round-up of stragglers, taking them to police headquarters at Haverick. The exact number arrested was large but it is not definitely known. Most of the arrests were made five or six hours after the meeting. The arrests were carried on with great brutality and many more persons were beaten up.

About twenty of the miners were taken to the Allegheny county jail at Pittsburgh where they were charged with unlawful assembly, inciting to riot and resisting officers.

At a preliminary hearing, held before Squire Blair, the prisoners were represented by Allen David, a Pittsburgh attorney. He had previously obtained some dismissals, the number of prisoners being reduced to fourteen.

High Bail Fixed

With a stenographer and attorney present to represent the workers, the police appeared to be somewhat embarrassed. After a legal battle which lasted from 6 P. M. until 1 A. M., the group of prisoners was finally divided into three categories. Bails were set at from \$500 to \$5,000.

One Italian, whose bail was set at \$5,000, was falsely identified as the chairman of the meeting. Many witnesses are available to testify that he was not. All of the prisoners are believed to be citizens and none of them are members of the Workers Party or other left-wing organizations. So far, none of the miners has been charged with the actual killing of the policeman.

Points made by Attorney David at the preliminary hearing were as follows:

1. The authority of the sheriff to forbid the meeting was questioned. 2. The right of the police to stop the meeting without an order was questioned. 3. A definition of the powers of the state police was demanded. 4. Answering the charge of unlawful assembly, the attorney claimed that the meeting was not forbidden by statute.

The sheriff, questioned by David, refused to say how many of his deputies were paid by the coal company.

women laundry workers in the state. The study is based on 3,216 women employed in 64 laundries, 34 in New York City. The median weekly rate of women laundry workers in this state was \$14.70—that is, one-half of the women had rates which were lower than this amount and one-half had rates which were higher. 6 per cent. of the workers were hired to work for less than \$12 a week. Only 7 per cent. had rates at \$20 or more.

The foregoing figures are based on rates, but the amount which the worker actually earns in the course of a year's employment is the most important figure on wages which can be quoted. The median earnings of laundry workers for one year in this state was \$796.37. The earnings of 6 per cent. of all the women studied did not reach the \$600 mark while only 5 per cent. earned \$1,200 or more.

Much discussion has taken place as to the possible loss in women's earnings which would follow reduction in the number of hours which women are permitted to work by law.

WEVD Seeks Wide Chain Of Stations

Twenty-five Points Being Hooked Up for Broadcasting Labor News, It Is Announced

READY to begin broadcasting labor programs from Station WEVD in New York, the Debs Memorial Radio Fund, 31 Union Square, is reaching out to establish a chain of labor radio stations which will present to the radio audience the aspirations of the labor and progressive movement of America.

Trustees of the fund, which includes representatives of the miners, needle trades, bakers, barbers and other organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, declare that \$250,000 is required to make WEVD's labor programs available to trade unionists and the public generally in every section of the country. An appeal, therefore, is made to all non-union workers, who want the radio monopolists' grip on the air broken and to use the air for labor interests to contribute financially as much as possible to the Debs Fund.

Station WEVD begins to function officially October 1 on a 256.6 wave length and on a 1220 frequency. It has obtained the entire sixth floor of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, 3 West 16th Street, New York City, which is being converted into an up-to-date studio and reception room. It is being connected by land wires and direct phone communication with the transmitter at Woodhaven, N. Y. Twenty-five other salient points in the city are being directly hooked up with the transmitter to permit broadcasting spot news activities of interest to the labor movement.

"Station WEVD has obtained its license to operate from the Federal Radio Commission," G. August Gerber, secretary of the fund, declared this week. "While the power of the station will permit us to broadcast programs of interest to labor over a considerable area, we will not rest content until we have blanketed the entire country and part of Canada with a labor broadcasting chain."

"The response of hundreds of local unions throughout the country to our appeal for funds has been gratifying, but it has not yet reached those proportions as to make our dream of a network of labor stations a reality."

"Our effort is one of the most far-reaching attempts ever made by the labor movement to take advantage of modern ingenuity and invention to protect and promote its own interests. Radio has supplanted and augmented the newspaper as a propaganda factor either for or against the American labor movement. It behooves us, therefore, to challenge the powers that control the air and to use it for our own purposes."

"We urge all supporters and well-wishers to come to the aid of the Debs Memorial Radio Fund, 31 Union Square, New York City. There can be no more direct utilization of labor funds for the advancement of labor than through the means of a radio station, a network of such stations guarding labor's interests."

School Has 1,000 Pupils

(Continued from Page 1)

for the future also include night classes for adults.

"In spite of the many additions to the faculty and equipment, we are still able to enroll pupils at the 'time honored' fee of 25 cents per term. This is possible through liberal contributions from many individuals and some radical organizations."

The School will remain open for registration at 229 Sackman street, Brooklyn, on September 18th, from 7 to 12 noon and on September 19th to 22nd, from 5 to 8 P. M. each day.

Women Urge Fight On Capital Punishment

THE Women's Peace Union, through its working committee, has taken the occasion of the Sacco-Vanzetti institution to begin a fight on capital punishment. In a statement issued this week the Union says:

"The killing of Sacco and Vanzetti is focusing attention upon capital punishment which, like war, should be immediately repudiated by all decent people."

"The Women's Peace Union believes that the State has no right to take human life. We protest against the killing of Sacco and Vanzetti, innocent or guilty. We would deplore the execution of Madeiros were he ten times a murderer."

"Whether it is done by the State for the so-called public good or by the individual for private and evil ends, killing breeds violence and hate and more killing. It creates a scorn for the law. A society so wobbly, so unimaginative and destructive that it seeks to protect itself by killing is a feeble affair. And a State which avenges itself upon its enemies should not be surprised if its citizens take vengeance on their enemies."

"Any State which conscripts young men to destroy its enemies by the millions affronts reason and justice when it kills men because they like the State, have held cheap the lives of their enemies."

"Any State which in time of peace trains thousands of young men for wholesale killing, in Citizens' Military Training Camp and Reserve Officers' Training Corps, many of whom are afterwards commissioned in the Reserves, cannot afford to be squeamish if killing

International Board Meets In Brussels

Executive Socialist Group Convened in Brussels

Morris Hillquit Attends As Delegate From U. S.

(By a New Leader Correspondent)

PARIS.—The Executive of the Labor and Socialist International meets in Brussels in the Maison du Peuple from September 11 to 13. Besides matter relevant to the general political situation and to a great number of questions of organization special attention is devoted in its agenda to preparations for the International Congress of 1928.

There is also to be considered the report of the Disarmament Commission of the L. S. I., which the latter finally drafted in its session in Zurich from August 27 to 29. In connection with this program there will be dealt with a proposal by the Labor Party for the extension of arbitration to political conflicts within the frame-work of the League of Nations; further a proposal by the Labor Party dealing with principles of reform of the Penal Code will be examined.

On the afternoon of September 11 at 3 p. m. the ceremony of unveiling the monument to Matteotti erected by the L. S. I. will take place in the Salle Blanche of the Maison du Peuple in Brussels. On behalf of the International the president, Henderson, will speak; for the Italian Socialists, Turati, and for the Belgian Labor Party, which is taking the monument under its care, its secretary, Van Roosbroeck. On the evening of the same day will be held an artistic festival, at which a German, a French and an Italian speaker will be heard.

As already stated, the meeting of the Disarmament Commission, and also on September 9 the meeting of the Colonial commission of the L. S. I. will precede that of the executive. On September 10 the bureau of the L. S. I. will sit to prepare the work of the executive. On September 12 will be held the constituent session of the Commission of Enquiry into the Conditions of Political Prisoners.

Morris Hillquit, representing the American Socialist Party, is here to attend the sessions.

Box Makers Hold Noon Meetings

The Paper Box Makers Union is conducting a series of noon-hour street meetings in the heart of the paper box district, Greene and West Houston streets. These meetings follow the successful mass meeting held last week at Beethoven Hall where the workers in the crowded hall pledged their support to the union.

The first street meeting, which was held Tuesday, drew a big crowd of box makers on their way to lunch, many of whom have not signed up but who signified their intention of taking out union books. Powers Haggood, former organizer for the United Mine Workers, and Lucy Branham, writer on labor subjects, spoke. B. Friedman, manager of the union, was chairman and will preside at future meetings. Samuel Beardsley, Secretary-Treasurer of the International Jewelry Workers Union, Norman Thomas, Rose Schneiderman, president of the Woman's Trade Union League and other prominent labor leaders will address the meetings.

Because of the recent large increase in membership, the Executive Board at Tuesday night's meeting made plans for another mass meeting to be held Tuesday evening, September 20, in the large auditorium at Beethoven Hall, 210 East 5th street.

TIMELY TOPICS

(Continued from Page 1)

that a common hate gives to jealous or exploited peoples.

This means specifically that we cannot regard the problem of Haiti, Nicaragua or the Philippines as unimportant because these nations are weak. Certainly we cannot regard the problem of Mexico as unimportant, for Mexico is not so weak.

Interesting illumination of the fundamental Mexican issue is contained in a recent reprint of a debate which appeared in the Forum between Admiral Rodgers and Amos Pinchot. Admiral Rodgers speaks with engaging candor without hypocritical phrases. To him the economic needs of powerful nations justify their interference in the affairs of the weak. He has a certain sympathy with the oppressed Mexicans, but if after "reasonable opportunity they fail to make good, the world loses sympathy and expects them to take up their fetters and get to work again." The United States will see to it that they do get to work; if there is much more nonsense. That is frankness for you.

To which Amos Pinchot replies that in spite of revolution and confusion the Mexicans are getting to work and the value of her trade has steadily increased since the time of the dictator, Diaz. More fundamentally he argues that it is no business of the American taxpayers to send their sons and their money "southward to get the adventurous and deliberately hazardous dollars" of American investors out of trouble. Here is good ammunition in our fight against imperialism.

It isn't likely that we shall get very far in stopping the exploitation of foreign people by our financiers unless we can stop the exploitation of our own workers. I saw the other day a letter from a certain firm in Troy, New York, inviting neckwear manufacturers to come to a city of lower rents, cheap and abundant unorganized labor and plenty of police protection. Certain neckwear makers are moving to New Haven, Glen Falls and elsewhere to escape the union and to reestablish low wages and home work which means sweat shop work. One of these manufacturers, I am told, is a great giver to Jewish charities. It is an old discovery of the rich that charity is cheaper than justice and infinitely more satisfactory for the warm glow of self admiration it brings.

If there is any group of exploited workers in New York it is the paper box makers and it is very encouraging to see that they are rallying again to the union after their defeat in the last strike. Without a recognized union to bring some stability to the paper box industry in Manhattan the bosses have been killing themselves and the industry in cut throat competition. A union organization campaign gives promise of success. I came away from the last public meeting of the union, which now has an A. F. of L. charter, with real hope. But of course an organizing campaign requires money and it is no secret that the boxmakers themselves and the friendly unions are poor. If some of the New Leader's millionaire readers who are, I hope, supporting the paper, the Socialist Party, and the Debs Memorial Radio, have some spare dollars the paper box makers union at 640 Broadway will know what to do with them.

The other day a comrade showed me a clipping from the New York Times which I had overlooked. It was a little notice to the effect that federal judges had nullified a state law in Tennessee reducing the price of gasoline. The striking thing about it was that action for the protection of property in Tennessee took place on the last day of the struggle to save Sacco and Vanzetti. The federal judges could find no way to do for the life of these men what it did as a matter of course for the profits of the Standard Oil Company. Our national government, it appears, is far more effectively interested in protecting profits from adverse action by the states than persons.

Perkins Runs In Buffalo

(Continued from Page 1)

Perkins are County Clerk, Martin B. Heiser; County Treasurer, Israel B. Taylor. Members of Assembly, 1st dist., John Nasuto; 2d, Elizabeth M. Yokom; 3d, John Neeb; 4th, W. P. Anderson; 5th, Henry E. Kleine; 6th, Ernest H. Kleine; 7th, Willard J. Dawson; 8th, Otto Stille. City Supervisors, 1st ward, Michael Coughlin; 2d, Alice Young; 3d, Fred Gravius; 4th, Felix Ruffo; 5th, Fred Specht; 6th, Clara Hauschamer; 7th, Edward Miller; 8th, Fred Reinhold; 9th, Walter Stephen; 10th, Henry L. Kleine; 11th, Louis Neeb; 12th, John Reitz; 14th, Fred Mueller; 15th, Kolkmann; 16th, H. Meyer; 17th, L. Fullington; 19th, Charles Nix; 20th, J. Davidson; 21st, Charles Neek; 22d, Hugh Crothers; 24th, Ralph E. Horne; 25th, Edward A. Franks; 26th, Anthony Provino; 27th, Nicholas Mastorillo.

Local Buffalo is in the field for an organizer and has asked the State Executive Committee to help secure one. The experience of Emil Herman in 1926 showed that there is a big field in Buffalo and Erie County for organization work.

Coal Peace Efforts Fail
CHICAGO, Ill.—Hopes for immediate settlement of the Illinois tie-up crashed Tuesday when operators rejected a reported proposal of the miners to resume work under the old pay scale pending thorough investigation by a commission. No counter-proposal was submitted by the operators. The original subcommittee will meet again with the miners for further negotiations.

Brownsville Opens Drive Next Friday

The Socialist campaign in Brownsville will be formally opened Friday night, September 23, with a ratification meeting in the Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman street.

The speakers list for the meeting will be headed by Municipal Court Justice Jacob Panken, who has always been a strong drawing card with the Brownsville Socialists and sympathizers. Other speakers at the meeting will be Louis Waldman, August Claessens, Charles Solomon, assembly candidate in the 23d district; Louis P. Goldberg, candidate for Judge in the 7th Municipal Court District; Sadie Rivkin, aldermanic candidate in the 50th district, and Rufus L. Perry, candidate for Judge of the County Court.

The trade unions in the section have organized themselves into a league to aid the Socialist campaign. At the organization meeting in the Lyceum there were represented Barbers' Union, Local 657, by Barnett Jacobs and V. J. Malorana; the Laundry Drivers' Union, Local 810, by Samuel Rozenzweig; Bakers' Union, Local 500, by B. Elchel and J. Karp; the Children's Dressmakers' Union by Morris Berkowitz, the Brownsville Section of the Cloakmakers by M.

Goldberg, the A. C. W. A. by J. Stein, the Children's Clothing Workers by H. Stern, the Carpenters by J. Y. man, the Paintmakers by J. Rubin, Painters by S. Rabinowitz.

Another meeting of the League will be held in the Lyceum on the night of September 22.

The Campaign Committee in Brownsville is arranging for a series of street and hall meetings as well as a number of well advertised outdoor mass meetings with special attention to the Italian sections.

A special effort will be made in the candidacy of Goldberg for municipal court judgeship.

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A Socialist Program for the United States

Social Insurance Against the Evils of Capitalism, War on Imperialism, Russian Recognition, Urged

By Morris Hillquit

In discussing political platforms we are not to confound declarations of principles with programs of action. While there is a definite and logical connection between them they are by no means identical and not entirely dependent on each other. One may conceivably accept the concrete and immediate political program of a Socialist party without subscribing to the whole social philosophy and economic doctrines of Socialism and vice versa.

Programs Do Not Make Movements

I am inclined to believe that American Socialists have always attached too much importance to programs as statements of political faith. Our platforms have in most instances been lengthy disquisitions on the cardinal principles of Socialist philosophy, coupled with a detailed map of the whole road leading to the realization of its ultimate ideal. We have had a simple and strangely non-Marxian faith in the magic effect of the word, and our efforts to create an effective Socialist movement have taken the form of a continuous search of a proper program, a formulation of our views and aims stated in such lucid and convincing language that it would secure instantaneous acceptance and support of the large masses of the American people. Our platforms have been little read and have had practically no effect on the changing fortunes of American Socialism. The fact is that programs do not make movements, but on the contrary movements produce programs.

When the social, political and economic conditions of a given time and place become so oppressive on a class of people as to call for drastic remedies, the basis of a radical mass movement is created.

To be successful the movement must of course be planfully shaped and co-ordinated, and its aims must be definitely stated. It must have an organization and a program. But the organization must be rooted in the actual political and economic needs of a large class of the people, and the program must be a true expression of these needs. Since the popular needs vary with the varying conditions of time, place and circumstances there can be no such thing as a model Socialist program of universal and permanent validity. During the absolutist regime of the Romanoffs, the Socialists of Russia were badly hampered by difficulties of propaganda and organization. Their principal political platform plank was naturally the demand for freedom of press, speech and organization—political democracy. To-day a certain section of the pre-revolutionary movement is in political control of Russia. To carry out its ultimate program of socialization or communication of all assure its continued power. The cardinal political problem of the Russian Bolsheviks or communists is to maintain their control of the governmental machinery. They believe to have found the solution in the "Dictatorship of the Proletariat."

The Question of Dictatorship

One may question whether the theory of proletarian dictatorship, promulgated by Marx and Engels about half a century ago, had proved to have justification or applicability in modern times. One may deny that the "Dictatorship of the Proletariat" was ever intended to mean the absolute rule of a political party, the suppression of all freedom of press, speech and action outside of the party and of criticism even within the party. One may admit the necessity of such a regime as an exceptional condition during an acute state of civil war, and reject it as a normal and durable form of government. But whatever may be thought of the merits of the proletarian dictatorship as practiced in Russia, it cannot be denied that it is an actual and vital issue in contemporary Russian politics and that the subject, pro and con, has a legitimate place in the Russian Socialist program. In a program of a Socialist group in the United States any plank of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat is for the same reason ridiculously out of place.

Peaceful vs. Violent Action

Similarly in countries in which the Socialist movement is or may be approaching the point of political supremacy, the question whether the conquest of the government is to be accomplished violently or peacefully, is one of vital importance. The Western Socialist movements have generally declared their preference for peaceful and constitutional

methods. But regardless of the merits of the question, it is obvious that in Great Britain, Austria, Germany, France, Belgium, Sweden and Denmark, and in other countries of similarly advanced Socialist movements the issue has real meaning. In the program of a Socialist movement in its infancy it would be devoid of sense.

The task of Socialist parties without substantial political strength is vastly different from that of parties who control the government of their countries or exert a powerful influence on them. Nor are the problems of all weak Socialist movements identical or even similar. In countries of undeveloped capitalism, such for instance as the Balkan countries or those of Asia, the movement calls primarily for measures of economic development and for a campaign of political

education. In Italy, where the Socialist movement had attained to a high degree of development, and where its organization has been forcibly suppressed by the fascist reaction, the overthrow of Fascism is the indispensable condition of Socialist resurrection, and that plank must be given first place in the political platform of the Italian Socialists.

Must Adapt to American Conditions

The program of American Socialism must be closely related to the specific economic political and social conditions of the United States. A mere translation or adaptation of the heavy "theses" made in Moscow or of the admirable platform of the Austrian Socialists would have about the same effect on the American masses as a splendid oration in

Russian on Nebraska farmers or a German dissertation on Kentucky mountaineers.

Prosperity and the American Socialist Movement

What then are the distinguishing features of American economic, political and social life, as affecting the specific problems of American Socialism?

The United States presents the unique spectacle of a weak Socialist movement in a country of highly developed capitalist industry. It is the most striking exception to the Marxian rule of social development. The reasons for this paradoxical situation are too many to enumerate. The youth of the country, the absence of hereditary and crystallized classes, the heterogeneous character of its population, the greater opportunity

for individual advancement, the constant flux of its economic life and the very rapidity of its industrial development have all contributed to it. But the main cause of the retardation of American Socialism has undoubtedly been the comparative prosperity of the American workers. This has been the case particularly since the war when the United States became the center and repository of the wealth of the world.

American Prosperity Overrated

The huge post-war wave of prosperity has undoubtedly been the greatest single obstacle in the path of Socialist progress in the United States, but I do not believe it is insuperable. To begin with the prosperity of the American workers is largely overrated. The workers in the

building trades and a few other skilled trades earn larger wages, absolute and relative, than those they received before the war, but in other industries, notably in transportation and mining, wages are still comparatively low, while in still others unemployment is a chronic and seemingly incurable condition. Furthermore the higher wages of American workers are often obtained at exorbitant costs in terms of health and life. Work in the model American giant plants is often so intense and consuming that it uses up the worker, physically and mentally, in a short number of years. Besides the existence of the American worker is more uncertain and precarious than that of his fellow worker in other advanced countries. The United States is the only one of such countries that makes no provision for unemployed, sick,

invalidated or aged workers. Our government recognizes no social responsibility towards the workers of the country and leaves them to beg or to starve when they can find no employment or have become incapacitated for work.

But even admitting that the material conditions of the American worker are on the whole superior to those of his European fellow worker, i. e., that he is better fed, better clothed and better housed, there are other and equally important things of which he is deprived. The worker is almost totally excluded from the finer spiritual and cultural sides of life. The real pleasures and joys of civilized existence are not for him. At best he is a well-cared for beast of burden.

Then too it must be borne in mind that the much vaunted prosperity of the country has been little felt by the large and important class of farmers. After the war as before the war millions of American farmers have become bankrupt or been brought to the very verge of bankruptcy through their exploitation by capitalist and financial interests.

Politically the people of the United States and particularly the working classes suffer under the oppression of a judicial absolutism and tyranny, which overrides their laws and limits their freedom of action and struggle to an insufferable degree.

Our Imperialism

In the sphere of international relations our government policy is characterized by a brutal military imperialism towards some of our Southern neighbors and by a more subtle but no less dangerous form of financial imperialism towards other Latin-American and European countries. The policy of our government towards Soviet Russia is reactionary and stupid and its provocative attitude in dealing with Mexico is fraught with grave danger of war. In this field the American Socialists have perhaps the clearest advantage over their political opponents. They represent the only party which has at all times openly, courageously and consistently opposed war, and the American people want peace.

Ethical and Economic Factors

These then are the elements of a practical Socialist program in the United States. American Socialists must make their appeal to the broad masses of the producing population, agricultural as well as industrial, and even to certain sections of the middle classes. Our appeal must stress the spiritual, ethical and cultural aspects of our movement to a greater degree than heretofore, without neglecting the fundamental economic problems. Our indictment must be directed against the waste in production, the iniquitous distribution of wealth, the sordidness and precariousness of the worker's life, at least as much as against their relatively low economic standards.

A Possible Program of Action

Our main economic planks must deal with social insurance for workers in cases of unemployment, sickness, invalidism and old age, and adequate government help for the farmers. Politically we must demand above all an effective curb on the powers of the courts to nullify laws and to paralyze the struggles of the workers by injunctions.

In international policy we must combat imperialism and war and demand the recognition of Soviet Russia. I am not attempting here to formulate a complete program of action, but merely to outline the salient points on which the political activities of American Socialism center at this time.

It is perhaps needless to add that such a practical program does not imply the abandonment or even suspension of the general Socialist philosophy or the ultimate Socialist idea.

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Why Fascism Will Destroy Itself

"Fascism Triumphs, But Italy Is Defeated," Labriola Says

By Arturo Labriola

But that which a studious passerby or a newspaper man in search of exciting themes cannot see, perhaps not even have the presentiment of, is this horrible compression of the inner consciousness, this violation of the spirits, that Fascism is consuming, and which will be the ruin of it or the ruin of the nation.

An authoritative government, a "strong" government, an illiberal or anti-liberal government, may not only be conceived of, but even endured. It was tolerated during the war even by those peoples better educated to the ample exercise of private and public liberties! Provided that this government informs its citizens where it has placed the limits for the manifestations of personal activity and does not lay snares into which from one moment to another one might fall, especially holding against one the ideas professed in other times; this government can even be accepted. It can be accepted, also, in another case, which is, however, more delicate and questionable, that is, when in the manner of the soviet government it aims at determined purposes of which all are made aware, and which, coinciding with some general purposes, render necessary the subordination of individual activity to that of the state. The fascist government does not, however, take advantage of this consideration, for as has been remarked by Nadeau, it is impossible to define fascism, since it has changed directives and vesture every year.

That which is intolerable, that which is intimately and extrinsically repugnant to the conscience of humanity, that which men individually or collectively have never been willing to accept, that which has in all ages and everywhere provoked their rebellion, is the inquisition of a man's conscience and an imposed homage to a faith which is not one's own.

Authority and Inquisition

Now, when it is said, "In Italy there is no room for anti-Fascists," that is, for the dissent of the inner self against the beliefs of other men, it is precisely the violation of the conscience which is committed, that very fact which humanity has never accepted. To reach this intent a government must in truth arm itself with atrocious and miserable means; develop police investigation to the highest degree, surround all the citizens with a close-meshed and inextricable net of espionage, place within the privacy of one's own home the spy and confidence man, substitute suspects for inquiry, and then "frame up" for suspect, the government thereby becoming provocative and insidious. It demoralizes the citizen, determining in him a lack of confidence in himself and in his own innocence. Finally, state and citizens lose their reciprocal esteem, they consider one another not only strangers, but in fact enemies; and it is but the fear that the one has of the others, and inversely, which prevents them from drawing the natural conclusions from these premises, and it is this fear which is mistaken for obsequiousness and loyalty.

The most simple consideration shows that Fascism has not been able to draw

the line which separates the exercise of an authoritative government from the inquisition of man's self determination. That Fascism should gradually evolve from an illiberal regime to a dictatorship, from a dictatorship to an individual or group despotism was inevitable; but that from despotism it should pass on to tyranny, that is, pass on to an arbitrary and inquisitorial government, on to the organizing of the confiscation of the consciences and of the citizen's private life, this, was not indispensable, this could have been avoided, this should have been shunned in the very interest of national principle which Fascism proclaimed to the winds.

Can Fascism Endure

It is seriously believed that a country can endure with such a system? Can one think in earnestness that a country not abounding in potential individualities, of limited culture, and much illiteracy, does not run the risk of seeing the last springs of its moral existence become

arid when it imposes upon its citizens, silence and dissimulation, when it is openly imposed upon them either to live in accordance with the uncertain and changeable ideas of their masters, or face the most grave punishment? The great crime of Fascism consist in having adopted a method which leads directly to the distribution of the morale of the country.

A Socialist can live peacefully as subject of an autocratic government, a democrat is not necessarily offended by the existence of a Communist dictatorship, provided these regimes do not encroach upon the private life and individual thought of the citizens. Even czarism which limited the circulation of orthodox teachings, the religious indifference of its subjects. Thus, not all the resources of humanity were destroyed. There still remained something which permitted a utilization of a few among the most rare forces of humanity; independence of thought, individual her-

esy, a repulsion for conformity. It should not be overlooked that man is gregarious, he prefers to follow, consent, applaud. Contrary to the accepted belief, the forming of a personal opinion is of the chosen few.

The government violates the consciences; this is imputation which in the struggle against it surpasses the political horizon, and explains why, without being involved in politics, one may combat fascism. It is not taking political issue when a defence is made for individual conscience; but the political system which has placed itself in the position of being no longer a simple fact of the state, therefore political, conducts men back to the most elementary phases of social aggregation. This confers, also, to its opposers a very singular force, although up to the present they have been unaware of it.

Ideas Made to Order

If Fascism asked of the citizens only taxes, military service, respect for its

organization of state, for its laws, it would be no worse than the usual oligarchical and authoritative regimes have been. But it creates theories and faiths (successive and changeable) asks and imposes upon the citizens homage for these theories and faiths; it asks and imposes, therefore, the adherence of the conscience.

The Christians did not refuse to pay taxes to Caesar, nor to lend military service; they refused merely to admit that Caesar was God. And Rome passed with the infamy of history because it laid claim to the recognition of Caesar as God. Fascism has the presumption of being, itself, the "fatherland" and the faith of the nation. The faith of the nation lies with those who love it beyond a formula; and when Fascism asks of them devotion to this formula it asks nothing more or less than that they deny their fatherland, and that is what is being refused to the Fascist State. Let Fascism try to invoke the supreme sacrifice of the war in the name of this formula, and it will see its delusion! As a matter of fact it seems to have become aware of this, and there is no longer any talk of war.

Fascism does not ask, it imposes, and in imposing threatens and inflicts the most grave punishments, obliging the respectable but timid citizen of dissimulate; making this manner of Fear and Hypocrisy the tutelary goddesses of contemporary Italy.

Does Fascism understand what it is doing in Italy? Does it take account of the horrible distortion which it is accomplishing in the conscience of contemporary Italy? Has it a presentiment that at the end of this process lies the death of the consciences? It is aware that finally the national spirit will lose every autonomy, will become mechanized, debased and desiccated, vanishing in the formal paying of homage to the will of the stronger, which to-day is the Fascist, and to-morrow—admirable hypothesis—the stranger? . . .

These are the many queries which Fascism will never answer, not only because it does not find it convenient to do so, but also because—puffed up with haughtiness and conceit for its easy successes—it does not even see these problems, but thinks that they are invented by its enemies, only to spite it, and broadcasts the unfounded tales of surplus budget, the revaluation of the lira, triumphant foreign politics; dispersed enemies.

Ah me! yes Fascism triumphs but Italy is defeated, that is, Italy as a power of ideal valuation, as a conscience which judges, as a judgment which governs and regulates life! And can there be conceived a worse undoing for a country, than to openly proclaim that to-day forty millions of men are worth less than but one among them?

It is only with a total indifference for one's native country, that the affirmation of a similar blasphemy can be dared, and yet all the activities of Fascism contain this blasphemy.

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An Earlier "Boss" Tweed Painted in a New Light

By Bert Mac Donald

THE certain pen of Thomas Nast and the partisan newspapers of a previous era have conspired in handing down to us a cartoon of William Marcy Tweed more intimately known as The Boss. He was, so the fable runs, a gross, drunken, thieving fellow, a blackguard risen from the slimy gutters of the Five Points to feast on corruption. It has remained for Denis T. Lynch, in the first full-length portrait of the man, to present him and his age in their true lights. In "Boss Tweed," published by Alfred A. Knopf, we have a picture free from the distortions engendered by the heat of partisanship. Here is a book devoid of fancy and conjecture. It is based on the solid rock of fact. Mr. Lynch does not go roaming with his imagination as so many biographers do. He does not have to, for in the amazing facts he has dug up through years of research, he has a story almost fitted for the task.

The author is peculiarly fitted for the task. He has been a political reporter in New York through the turn of the century and in his work has made contacts with men who were intimate with The Boss, men who supplied the personal side of the man. For the rest, Mr. Lynch went right to the record, culling from the newspapers of the period and other documents the skeleton of the book.

Others, of course, have gone to the record for their facts, such as Gustavus Myers in his "History of Tammany Hall," but where Myers took the attitude of a special pleader, presenting as bitter a picture of The Boss as possible, Mr. Lynch looks at the man as a product of his times and lets the facts speak for themselves.

A Great Biography

All this fact and anecdote could be buried very easily for the task of picturing that grim generation, as Mr. Lynch calls it, is overpowered. But the author has brought to his work a powerful style, a style which sweeps the reader along to greater and greater heights reaching a grand crescendo at the end. This book undoubtedly will take its place among the great biographies of the country.

Either through blindness or partisanship, which amounts to the same thing, those who have gone before have presented an entirely distorted picture of Boss Tweed. He always has been known as a drunkard. The fact is that he rarely drank and never smoked. He has been called a blackguard and a low thug. From those who knew him, both friend and foe, Mr. Lynch has gotten the same picture of a powerful but kindly man. He came from a good family and was on the way toward "honest wealth" in various business enterprises when he decided to become a politician.

Looking at him he saw Fernando Wood, he set the style for professional politicians, stuffing ballot boxes, grafting to get funds to hold his organization together and resorting to all manner of fraud and chicanery to hold his power. Tweed was no fool. He understood that to be successful in politics, one must be crooked. He wanted to succeed in politics,

therefore he must be crooked and he brought to his knavery a brilliant mind, so brilliant that only a peculiar combination of fates closed his career ignominiously. Had it not been for two untoward accidents, Boss Tweed might have died a revered man with his wealth intact and a million persons to mourn his death.

Crookedness is not always discovered, in fact, Mr. Lynch shows that most of our revered families of to-day got their start in life through the high skulduggery of Tweed. Only Tweed was trapped while those who fattened on his largesse managed to slip under the hand of law by turning on the man who made them.

Jay Gould's Benefactor

Virtually for the first time, we have a complete picture of the thievery of that grim period from 1850 to 1870. It comes down to us through Mr. Lynch's volume that there were only a few men who did not have their price. George Jones of the "New York Times" was one of them. He exposed Tweed even though \$5,000,000 was offered for his silence. But for the rest, they played Tweed's game, ousting him only to batten on the city themselves.

Samuel J. Tilden has come down to us as an exemplary man, but he knew all about Tweed's activities. He kept silent until it was safe to howl The Boss down because of his lust for office. Jay Gould owed his fortune as much to Tweed as to his own inverted abilities. The good citizens of New York were so intent on bagging Tweed that they overlooked the hundreds of other grafters high and low and only Tweed suffered for the amazing

looting of the city, which he undoubtedly led. So corrupt was the city that little attention was paid to Jones' attack. The other newspapers, including The Tribune of Greeley and The Herald of Bennett either were silent or made half-hearted attacks on The Boss. And apparently Tweed's final fall came not so much through an inherent purity of soul on the part of the city, but because Tilden thirsted for power so much that he went after Tweed so that he could have his own way with the organization.

An amazing story of an amazing generation, this is, and Mr. Lynch writes it right up to the hilt.

John P. Frey Out As Moulders' Editor

CINCINNATI, Ohio.—September 15 will mark the closing of an editorial career unique in American labor history—a career running over 25 years, a period covering big developments in the American Federation of Labor.

John P. Frey, editor of the Moulders' Journal, has just tendered to the executive board his resignation as editor of the Moulders' Journal, after having left a lasting impression upon labor editorial work.

"Of course, I shall have to resign as president of the Ohio State Federation of Labor some time after I assume my new duties as secretary-treasurer of the National Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor at Washington," said Mr. Frey.

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A PAGE OF EXCLUSIVE FEATURES

SOCIETY RETURNS TO TOWN

MISTRESS Funny Face, the attractive daughter of our black cat Isabel, the Feline Matriarch, returned to town from her summer home this week accompanied by three charming children born to her in Wilton, Connecticut, last August. On arriving at her dwelling, Mrs. Funny Face kindly consented to be interviewed by the Society Editor of The New Leader. She said in part:

"After all there's no place like New York. Particularly after a prolonged stay in Connecticut. Unlike my mother, I am an essential metropolitane. The sight of golden rod, phlox and other flora bores me stiff. Especially distracting is the great number of strange animals that one encounters in the country. For example I had been in Wilton but a few days when I ran into a curiously marked black and white animal, who at first sight seemed friendly. As I myself ran to black and white as a color scheme, I concluded that I had met a fellow spirit and the two of us had quite a chat about affairs in general, the effects of rural air upon the rearing of kittens, the inferiority of country chopped meat as compared to what one gets in the city—in short we had a real good feminine talk. All the while of course, I had taken it for granted that my acquaintance was, like myself, a Liberal in politics. You will recall that several of my litters were born on torn-up copies of The New Republic and I had my last batch on Fred Howe's book, Confessions of a Reformer. However, no sooner had I ventured the opinion that, all things considered, peace might be a better state of affairs than war, than I noted an expression of great anger upon the face of my vis-a-vis. 'You are a low-life pacifist, communist, intellectual and free-loving anarchist,' she literally screamed. 'I'll have you understand that I am a member of the D. A. R., the Women Builders of America, the Spider Webbers and the Young Women's Bayonet and Dirk Association. I am now writing a new report which proves that Florence Kelley, Carrie Chapman Catt and Lillian Wald get barrels and barrels of gold every Tuesday direct from Moscow and next month I am going out with Mr. Cashman on a speaking trip through the colleges to tell the boys and girls all about you Reds. So take that.' Whereupon a most unpleasant and overpowering scent pervaded the atmosphere and I went hastily away. An elderly Connecticut Elk who was passing on his bicycle at the time fell off on the soft shoulders of the hard road in front of the house crying aloud: 'My God, a skunk is among us.' For several days I was forced to hang around the garden completely surrounded by sweet peas."

"So naturally," she continued, "it is grand to be back among all you sophisticated who take life in your stride as it were and refuse to become wrought up about anything whatsoever. The Mississippi may overflow, red revolution may bust out from the Baltic to the Balkans, the stars desert their courses but the native New Yorker will go on her imperturbable way, utterly unconcerned so long as they still serve shrimps at the Crillon, so long as sugar poppers will come through for full fashioned hosiery and one can get a fairly decent cocktail in the Forties."

If Funny Face only knew it, her black and white friend was suffering from a bad attack of "psychotoxicosis". Prof. Harry Overstreet has just been telling folks in California all about this engaging malady. It is an actual poisoning of the mind, says the professor, and "results in heresy hunting, chasing down reds and queer hatreds and fears." It is another one of those "osis" things that have been haunting all us readers of national advertising. For a year or so we have been gazing on pictures of young men sunk in gloom while little children tell them that they never, never can be great, big, enormous bank presidents because they have that awful halitosis. Or as the old song goes,

Hal.
of Listerine will
that half a bottle
is a sure cure
here is a new
no possible doubt
ces like the Union
Region Headquarters
on hand. At any
liable to break out
ould be simple in
first-aid treatment.
The victim is read-
the Herald-Tribune.
covered arm-chair
ling up and down
crying: "Oh dear,
Marvin? It says
rising, that the
the City Hall at
merican Civil Liber-
s. And Freddy is

Listerine handy, the
in the club lounge
ctide.
nding to us these
Alderman for one
ing the stuff that
of WEVD next
month. We haven't done much broadcasting but from
what we have heard we gather that the bath-room is
a well place to practice in. Deep, bass notes reverberate
pleasantly around the tiles. Say almost anything in
that "rocked-in-the-cradle-of-the-deep" tone while you
are lying in the tub and it sounds grand and important.
Several nearby tenants have been throwing fish through
our bath-room window since we started rehearsing but
we are not a bit upset by such frivolity. We go right
on thundering:—

"Ladies and gentlemen of the radio audience, dear little,
dimpled little Dottie Doolittle, the Song Bird of South
Seacause will entertain you tonight with her imitations
of Hudson River ferry-boats. Her first number will be
sunrise over the Colgate clock as seen from the deck
of the Weepawken R. R. Number 5."

The sheer entertainment stuff isn't so hard as the
educational music line. When you get to Dvorak, for
example, there are so many schools of pronunciation
that it is a lot safer to spell it for your dear public
(Continued in Last Column)

Scanning The New Books

Thomas Mann's Masterpiece

THE gods of fiction (in Europe, if you please) have been quite generous to us in the last few decades. Romain Rolland gave us the incomparable "Jean Christophe"; Anderson Nexo presented us with his "Felle the Conqueror," an astounding literary production of first water; Knut Hamsun tossed in our lap, so to say, his grandiose epic "Growth of the Soil"; Jacob Wasserman, peer of any, shook the literary world with his "Christian Wahnschaffe" or, as it is better known around here, "THE WORLD'S ILLUSION." Now comes Thomas Mann, the dean of German letters, with "THE MAGIC MOUNTAIN," Alfred A. Knopf, N. Y. \$5.00) one of the greatest novels ever written.

It is difficult to classify Mann's masterpiece. Human knowledge novelized or seen across human temperament is something new in the world of fiction. A novel with no plot, without lyrical outbursts, without Fine Writing is no novel; at least no accredited American novelist would dare call it such, and no habitual novel-reader would waste his time on such a thing. Perhaps the "Magic Mountain" is the novel of the future; perhaps this is the sort of novel our writers would write if they could write about life, about mind, about the things we know and of the things we don't know.

Hans Castorp, a young engineer, goes to a sanatorium, on the summit of the Magic Mountain, to visit his consumptive cousin. His health, however, breaks down, and he stays there for seven long years. A new world unfolds itself to him. Here among human derelicts he develops a new Weltanschauung, a conception of life—without which no intelligent German would care to live. "What am I, who am I, what are the thoughts and things we live by?" asks Hans. Being German, which means orderly, disciplined, systematic, he proceeds to inform himself on the mixture of truths and conjectures that goes by the name of knowledge, wisdom, science. And so Hans Castorp speculates on Time and Space as no philosopher or metaphysician ever speculated before him. Page after page of the most subtle analysis is of these invariable elements, or pure intuitions, as the school-

men are calling them. He speculates on Love in a manner that compels the author to render the gist of these speculations in French—a very appropriate tribute to the delicacy of this most subtle of languages. He speculates on Mysticism, and on the baffling psychology of narcissism that the hopeless develop in order to live... even in gasps.

No one can forget the pages on music as Hans Castorp listens in to the Gramophone "the small dull-black temple." Singers, players, opera-music, symphonies, everything passes through the sieve of human understanding and emotion. And there are unforgettable pages of discussion between the Italian humanist and philosopher Settembrini, who is Castorp's Cicero, and Herr Naphta, the Jewish talmudist and rabbi turned Jesuit, discussions on the holy terrorism by which faith will save the world, on the subtleties of theologic dogma, on the necessary brutality of militaristic caste, on intellectual daring, on the duty to life and the duty we have to death.

No one can forget the battle between the lone Jewish patient and his neighbor the rabid antisemite—"the man who is no longer anything but an antisemite still." They fly at each other because the Gentile can't stand that Jewish face, they roll on the floor, tear each other's hair, scratch and bite and kick their poor hearts out. And now that our antisemite has another notch in his mental gun, he lolls back in his chair, ready to breathe his last, while the Jew, who is the stronger of the two, cries bitterly with the misery and the shame of it all.

Then there are the two physicians—Hofrat Behrens, the chief surgeon and head of the sanatorium, and his assistant, the scholarly and lugubrious psycho-analyst, Dr. Kreskowski. Behrens, himself an ex-patient, efficient, of droll humor (the only trick at his command consists in knowing how to tie his shoe-lace with one hand) indifferent to life and death (his conception of what a genuine scientist should be), paints portraits in his hours of leisure, paints the life under the skin of a woman who has aroused his passion or whatever there is left. "Will you do me the favor and die like a

gentleman" he cries at a patient who screams and yells and kicks as death approaches. And when his assistant, in exhaustive in his lectures "on the love-aspect from the point of view of psychoanalysis" decides to experiment on a patient who claims to be a medium, we are transported into the world of spirits, pages of the most amazing adventures in the realm of the unknown, the doubtful, the questionable but, Mann slily suggests, not the impossible.

It is life seen through the eyes of the dying that Mann parades before us. Quite a few people seem to have their little fun even in the anticipation of death; perhaps more of it than when dragging along in no fear of immediate extinction. Eternal human whistles through her glass-filled lungs to attract a male, and Hans Castorp, the thinker, carries with him the X-ray film of the woman he wants in his hours of passion. A great book, revealing the human shell under which life throbs, thinks, wills, and sometimes hopes. A tremendous book written by a tremendous personality, and a great, a very great artist.

—J. B.

On Social Science

ONE of the most important problems in general education is the dissemination of knowledge of the social sciences. To popularize this knowledge is not a simple matter and to interest the masses in it is not easy. Then there is the necessity of guarding against some of the old dogmas of social science which were simply rationalizations of mill-owners' interests. Among these dogmas which rendered service to the regime of capital was the fiction of the "economic man," the "wage fund" dictum of the bourgeois economists, and the trick of carrying over into the social sciences the doctrine of the "survival of the fittest" from biology.

It is rare that any of these dogmas are found stressed by social scientists today, but other fictions are often substituted. For example, many of the bourgeois economists still write their text books on economics as though economic society was a separate department fenced off from politics, history and moral judgments. As a result of this attempt to cut the economic heart out of society we have numerous volumes on the "principles of economics" or "principles of political economy." The fact that there is a large number of such volumes is proof that the economists do not know their job.

It would be futile to advise readers without considerable leisure to read or attempt to read many volumes that relate to the social sciences. Those who have not the time but care to consider a single volume may well invest in Recent Developments in the Social Sciences (Lippincott, Philadelphia, \$3.50). This is an addition to the Lippincott Series in Sociology edited by Professor Edward Cary Hayes of the University of Illinois. Some idea of the range of the book may be gathered by the contributors and the subjects, which include Sociology by Charles A. Ellwood; Anthropology by Clark Wissler; Psychology by Robert H. Gault; Cultural Geography by Carl O. Sauer; Economics by John M. Clark; Political Science by Charles E. Merriam, and History by Harry Elmer Barnes.

The volume lives up to its title. The authors do not attempt to even summarize the evolution of their respective sciences except in a very sparing way. What they bring to the reader is the recent developments in their respective fields and this, on the whole, is well done. One would have to read many contemporary volumes and periodicals to obtain the information that is assembled in this book. The chapter on History by Harry Elmer Barnes (whose given name by the way erroneously appears as "Harvey") throughout the book) is in his usual brilliant and informing style and sets it quite apart from the rather detached and coldly objective style of the other contributors. The book should prove serviceable to many students.

James Oneal

John Ruskin

JOHNS RUSKIN is admirably introduced in this volume (Ruskin's Views of Social Justice, by John Ruskin. Vanguard Press, N. Y., 50 cents.) by James Fuchs, who shows why, although Ruskin was far from being a radical, he holds the affection and respect of both radicals and reactionaries, who esteem him for his intelligence and love him for his simplicity and warmheartedness.

The voice of Ruskin is as sincere as the voice of Christ. He came not, however, of humble parentage, but was born with the proverbial silver spoon in his mouth. As a matter of fact, he inherited about a million dollars, which he caustically referred to as having been unjustly taken from the workmen in his father's wine-making business. Unlike the modern millionaire who leaves his riches to the poor after having robbed them of it during his life, Ruskin spent practically his entire fortune in an attempt to remedy social evils, and died a comparatively poor man.

One essay in this volume shows him bravely and earnestly talking against war to students of a military academy; asking the rich to give up their luxuries to make the poor comfortable, urging higher paid industry and extolling the arts of peace. Now, and again, with some witty sarcasm, he startled the complacent Englishmen of his day—the merchant class from which he himself sprang and which had then almost completely thrown over the rule of nobility, and was settling itself in the government saddle.

Moreover, Ruskin won the respect of this class which might be suspicious of a Gladstone, whose reforms spelled votes for himself. But Ruskin had no axe to grind. On the contrary, his was a life of sacrifice at every turn. The moneyed class might oppose his principles and fight him bitterly, but it could never for an instant doubt his sincerity. When there was a heart in a money bag he won it, and bankers as well as workers, artists and politicians, laborers and aristocrats listened when he spoke and wrote for land improvement, for diminishment of squalor, for full and fair wages, for a rightful share in what pleasures life can offer.

They fought him, of course, for they did not want to lose their deer-parks any more than they wanted to lose their profits; but he was undaunted. In spite of bitter discouragements in his private life, Ruskin kept up his unrelenting war against social injustice.

—A. B. C.

TERRORISM IN BULGARIA

(By a New Leader Correspondent)

Paris.—The Socialist Group in the Bulgarian Parliament refused to send a delegate to the meeting of the Inter-parliamentary Union which opened in Paris at the end of August. The "Narod" reports that the Group and Executive of the Party were agreed in declining the nomination of the Socialist Deputy Paschouff as member of the delegation, in order to demonstrate that the Bulgarian Parliament is not the free expression of the people's will, and secondly, in repudiation of the government's financial policy, by which on the one hand, costly delegation expenses are incurred, while at the same time adequate wages are denied to civil servants.

THE GENEVA CONFERENCE

ONE of the many reasons why I didn't write more about the Geneva conference for the limitation of armaments was because I didn't think it would get anywhere. And sure enough it didn't.

What a hare-brained idea to expect a bunch of admirals and other navalists to negotiate themselves out of jobs. The whole thing smacked too much like cats contracting to have their claws and teeth ground off for the conservation of mice.

England don't want to give up her supremacy of cruisers through which she secured a monopoly of the sea while fighting for the freedom of the seas.

France has already informed the world that if the world thinks she's going to give up her supremacy in submarines and airplanes and let Johnny Bull cut her off from her African cannon fodder when she needs it the most against said Johnny Bull, then the world has got another thing coming.

Japan, which can't afford to keep up its present navy nor afford to reduce it so long as her former allies in the war for self determination, democracy and all those other nice things are still hoping to fish something out of the Asiatic muddle without thought of a divvy with Japan, would like to do something to reduce the high cost of looting but don't know what.

Mussolini is smitten with the queer bug of becoming Caesar Bonito of the new Roman Empire, waiting only for somebody to loan him the wherewithal of world conquest, which means watchful waiting around the Italian boot for something to come.

The United States which is blessed with a life-sized ocean on each side, a string of helpless republics on one end and only a fleet on the other, feels justly that it can Monroe-Doctor its weak neighbors to the south into submission with a much smaller naval establishment than the present and therefore is willing to do something for peace along the lines of economy and efficiency.

What all the great powers overlook is that Imperialism is "ausgespielt." The admirals, rear admirals and front admirals at Geneva were dicker over a dead horse and there is no profit in dead horses. In fact, it is seriously to be doubted, that Imperialism (trade by force and violence), ever did pay. Carthage tried it and went busted. Rome tried it and went busted. Spain tried it and went busted. England tried it and if there is a sorrier wreck than Merrie England of the present time, I would hate to see it.

The world, as I have said so often, has become an economic unit. Nothing but freedom of the seas and the sinking of all economic boundary lines and trade restrictions can assure the development toward peace, happiness and prosperity. And the worst obstacles in the way of such a development are the very militarists, navalists and nationalists whom the sundry governments chose to represent them at the weeping farce in Geneva. This country might still serve mankind by polishing leicels on the Equator or mowing the lawns of the Esquimaux, but as protectors of peace and prosperity they are as useful as emory sand in the gears of delicate machinery.

More Ingratitude

I don't know what the world's coming to! What with the Chinese, Indians, Egyptians, Turks, Afghans, Africans, Nicaraguans, Haitians, Dominicans, Cubans and whatnots and Hottentots rebelling, revolting and revolutionizing against our humane efforts to impose our civilization on them, the white man's burden is becoming unbearable.

It's getting worse all the time, too. Hardly a day now arrives but comes the news that a new bunch of ungratefals are shooting poisoned arrows our way. And all because we were trying to save and civilize them! I'll say it's simply awful.

The latest bunch to start out banditting for freedom broke loose in Bolivia, a backwoods country down in South America, where we had only recently installed our duly unelected president and were beginning to clean up on everything in sight, and there was lots of it, too.

Labor was cheap and plentiful and our president was doing his level best to see that no man was molested in his inalienable right to work for whom he pleased, when he pleased, for what wages he pleased, and for how long he pleased. Women and children, too, were granted equal rights just like the men. Everybody was happy. Everybody satisfied. The open shop was wide open day and night. No labor union was allowed to dictate to the poor, ignorant workmen. Ideal conditions prevailed everywhere in Bolivia.

Then what do you think? All of a sudden, for no reason at all the fool Bolivians rise en masse over night, start gunning for their best citizens and raising hellanaria in general and particular. What for? "God knows." Must be the labor agitators. They're never satisfied to let other people be satisfied. If this thing goes on much longer Nordic civilization won't pay its way, much less a profit.

Adam Coaldigger.

Society Returns to Town

(Continued from First Column)

and let them fight it out. But you can't apply this to Tschickowsky because you won't be able to find anyone around the studio who can even spell that name, let alone pronounce it. Anyhow its going to be very elevating for us, no matter what happens to our unseen audience. We are going to get a spiritual look and a black flowing tie such as the other broadcasters are sporting. Some day you may find a story about us in Success Magazine telling how we were picked up by Gus Gerber when we were a waif on the Bowery and how his trained ear was so affected by the beauty of the voice with which we said: "Excuse me, mister but I ain't had a thing to eat for seventeen days. Could you slip a poor feller a dime for a cup of cawfee?" that he took us right up to WEVD with him and gave us a swell job at \$250 a night. There will be a closeup of us smiling like anything with a halo of microphones all around our head. In a little box at the head of the article we will give six rules for successful broadcasting together with our endorsement of Smith Brothers' Cough-drops. We will say that we owe everything we have in life to the example of our Aunt Martha who flew with Levine as a missionary to the Mesopotamians. It seems that she and Levine fell out about the cut on the collections, Levine claiming that he was entitled to three-fourths of the gate at all revival meetings and my Aunt holding out for one half on the ground that, like Miss America she was doing a patriotic duty by refusing to allow her name to become commercialized. My Aunt finally won by taunting Levine. She got up on the platform and dared him to prove that he was a Baptist (as he had been claiming) by singing all the verses of "Shall We Gather at the River?" His failure so humiliated him that rather than face the enraged Mesopotamians he got right into his aeroplane called "The Spirit of East Broadway" and flew back to the Missus.

—McAlister Coleman.

The Office Window



A muse ments



The Week On Stage

Eight Openings, Among Them Some Plays,
Provide the Starred Theatre-goer with a
Varied Fare to Choose From

By Joseph T. Shipley

MOST plays that bid for extended attention—as which does not?—have at their basis some profound problem of humankind; this week's offerings prove no exception. The two musical comedies build upon the ever interesting movement of war; gingerbread wit, of course, with sugar icing, but with implications better (for the purposes of the play) left unexamined. "Half a Widow" at the Waldorf, weaves its half a story—the rest of it being re-acted around an American officer who pretends to be dead so that his French girl may marry the wife-widow. The A. E. F. parade across the stage in the other intervals, to get the applause. In "My Maryland," at the Johnson, it is our own little Civil War that holds the stage; as the audience must be as fond of "Dixie" as of "Marching Through Georgia," there are provided a few veterans of the Mexican war to talk and sing about that conflict, and make the Mexican the villains. So the comic chants that he used to "loot as the Mexicans loot," and that he left a group of gringos behind him. Of course one laughs to hear on stage that an American sowed children abroad, but when the enemy leave such a trail in invaded land, there is no crime viler than rape of civilian enemy. This indicates the inevitable tone of musical comedy war; even Bernard Shaw, for all his satire, does not escape a measure of the mood in "Arms and the Man"—save that he takes it out in laughter.

There was a sound of "Revelry" by night, at the Theatre Masque, where Maurice Watkins, author of "Chicago," spreads the dramatization of Samuel Hopkins Adams' novel, of which—novel and play—patriotic Philadelphia would have none. This play seeks to present the essential drama of the scandal that was a stretch in the Harding administration, though "President Grant" and others have also tales to their discredit. "Yellow Sands," at the Fulton, offers an antidote to the radical ideas that might be roused by "Revelry"; it attempts to put the wild-eyed radical into his proper place, by showing how shallow his theories really are, plumed by the taut rope of wealth. For the young fisherman who looks into the sea so long that his thoughts become fishy (i.e. radical), the sea who follows fancy till she leads him to object to this best of all possible societies, is made at one puff to recognize his mistake. He becomes through little mental or muscular effort, possessed of a wife and a fortune; thereupon he knows that radical ideas are the height of folly. All becomes a merry dance upon the yellow sands that are less a quotation from Shakespeare than the name of a fishing town, and money makes the mare go along the usual way.

George M. Cohan's "The Baby Cyclone," at the Henry Miller, turns away from these more serious aspects of life, to daily with the ever amusing spectacle of married life. As it presents two generations of marriage, plus one unborn (an engaged couple) the pace of the production can be surmised. "Ten Per Cent" at the Cohan Theatre, and "The Wild Man From Borneo" at the Bijou, both tickle the surface of theatrical life, the first dealing with production and intrigues of money-made stars, the second more amusingly tracing the self-advertising exploits of a star of small magnitude who wants to be thought a blazer. In general, the week is a lively one, with variety enough to spice it. And Riesenfeld, returning to movies at the Colony, brings an excellent general program to surround the film.

Our Maryland

"My Maryland" comes to the Johnson Theatre with the power of a long Philadelphia run behind it, and the assurance of the Shubert organization that it is the best musical comedy on earth. While advertising perforce tells an overstrong tale, this story of Barbara Fritchle is well done, with music that, though reminiscent, is pleasant and likely to take hold, with choruses that can sing, and with a popular story.

The book is so arranged that there is practically no villain to the story, for are not both north and south soon to be reunited, friends? "My land and your land will be our land one day," runs the recurring stanza; likewise the constant mood. History has sentimentalized Barbara into a gray haired woman—"Who touches a hair of you gray head dies like a dog. March on," he said; you remember. The play makes Barbara the belle of the town, of course; she is a devoted Southerner whom love of a northern captain turns to devotion to the Union cause; she waves the flag in front of her companions, who hurl tin cans at her until Stonewall Jackson does his stunt; after the general's generous words, Barbara's northern lover comes from the bed where the chances are "a thousand to one against his recovering" to embrace her on the balcony in sight of all, with no one taking him prisoner, no one even surprised to see him there. For all that the play runs entertainingly, and the antics of George Rosner, who might be a spy, or a jolly drunken veteran, supply a constant stream of amusement beneath the sentiment of the story. The costumes are pleasantly decorative, the choruses well trained in graceful dance, and clear-voiced. Evelyn Herbert makes a charming heroine, to the hero Nathaniel Wagner, who can act as well as sing. "My Maryland" is on the way to a long run.

"The Wild Man of Borneo," by Marc Connelly and Herman J. Mankiewicz, which Philip Goodman is exhibiting for our laughter at the Bijou, presents one of those impossible beings who, like Cyrano de Bergerac, become alive through sheer irresponsibility carried back to the atmosphere of 1898, we behold an aging medicine man, one of those who "have learned among the Indians the secrets of their healing power, and in this swampy tonic offer a cure for rheumatism, coughs, colds, pimples, ex-scema, rashes, etc., that's Queen Victoria's favorite drink." One of the prize vendors of this elixir discovers his grown daughter, her mother now dead. The old champion, proud of his offspring, is ashamed to reveal to her his true sphere in life. Possessed of a charm of personality and the gift of fluent discourse, he imposes himself upon the adoring child, and—for a while—upon a theatrical boarding house as Mansfield's substitute in the role of Cyrano. The manner in which they quite on another trail, discover their star playing the wild man of Borneo in a Fourteenth Street Museum, the way in which he still handles a stellar attitude, breaking to a fit climax—though rejecting the proffered hand of the wretched landlady—spin the play through a pleasant evening to a swift conclusion.

The dialogue is not boisterous, but constantly enlivened with sharp lines and pertinent quips, the authors having held Broadway's pulse so often they may be suspected of less than medical austerity in their intentions. The company moves with the celerity demanded by the unfolding; George Hassell's brilliant performance being well supported by the entire company, though perhaps special mention should be made of Spencer Charters as the suspicious Bird, of Josephine Hull as the gushing, worshipful landlady, and Anna Thomas as the young nuisance whose impertinence is well timed. But George Hassell with the bounding exuberance of his being overflows buoyantly through a part and a play that bears an undertone of genuine pathos below the genuine humor of its growth.

"Revelry"

Amid much trembling by our sensitive Ralph Esley's, "Revelry" arrived in town Monday, fresh from Philadelphia where its players narrowly escaped going to the hoosegow for a bit of lese majeste. By now it is pretty well known, thanks to its would-be suppressors, that "Revelry" deals with what went on in Washington during the term of the late Mr. Harding. It is hardly a play a school teacher would take her civics class to in order to illustrate how our government works. For, according to one of the characters who ought to know, "the White House is a place where you put in a little and get out all you want." Yet, school teachers who really care to show the youngsters how things are done in Washington could do no better than make a bee line for the Theatre Masque in West 45th street.

Our cosmopolitan critics, too fazed to take offense at most anything else that is dished up on the stage, have shown themselves a bit squeamish at the events that are set forth in "Revelry." Some have been thin-skinned enough to suggest that the carouse of the Ohio gang of thieves is not fit stuff for the drama. Others sniff "propaganda" in it, and, of course, that makes it twice-damned.

We can't for the life of us see why ideas have no place in a play.

The Harding administration offers rich material for story and play. It should be done, not once, but again and again, so that the people may have seared in their minds what a sordid state high politics have come to, and what common charlatans our statesmen frequently are. It is greatly to the credit of Robert Milton, the producer, that he is putting this thing on; his protest that he is doing only for "art's sake" may be dismissed as a sop to silence his more ostentatious critics.

All of which makes it very sad for us to report that "Revelry," as Maurice Watkins has dramatized it, is rather weak stuff as a play, and weaker still as a convincing attempt to portray the machinations of the Ohio gang. The intrinsic fault lies in Samuel Hopkins Adams' book, from which the play is too faithfully chosen. Mr. Adams and Miss Watkins would have us believe that the shoddy Daugherty possessed the virtues which the play gives him. Daugherty was ever zealous of Harding's health, his state of mind. He was the friend who stuck through thick and thin. He was a tender friend, the play would have us believe. The man who tried to frame Wheeler, who turned the Department of Justice into a fence, could not have been capable of attachment to anything except booze.

Mr. Adams would have us believe that Mr. Harding, the window dressing of the Ohio gang for a quarter of a century, the associate of Daugherty, Forbes, Fall and similar rascals, was so innocent of the game of politics that he didn't know thievery was going on in the left of him, to the right of him, and in back and in front of him. A man in Republican politics 25 years or more could not have boasted such idyllic innocence. Yet good Americans will grasp at any straw rather than believe their president dishonest. Mr. Adams knew this and made the most of it.

Aside from these and similar unconvincing bits, the play drags also on the technical side. The dramatic moments in this drama are very scarce. —E. L.



MR. JOHN HALLIDAY
In "The Spider," the mystery play at Music Box, West 45th street.

In Brief

Because of the success which "The Grand Street Follies" has enjoyed since moving uptown to The Little Theatre and the indications that the production will continue its run until late in the fall it is now possible to announce plans for other productions by the same organization during the winter season.

The rights to four plays have been acquired, with the possibility of a fifth. The plays already scheduled for production are "If," by Lord Dunsany, which was produced five years ago in London with Gladys Cooper in the lead; "Maya," by Simon Gantillon, the sensational play which has been running at the Champs Elysees Studio Theatre in Paris since last winter; "Lovers and Enemies," by Artzybasheff, and "Filipote," by Frederic Le-maitre.

The first of these productions will be "Lovers and Enemies," which will be presented at special matinees.

Every mail brings to the Chanin 46th Street Theatre dozens of suggestions for new mottoes to decorate the campus flivver in "Good News."

The New York, London and Chicago companies of "The Desert Song" played to gross receipts of \$102,000 last week. The spacious Drury Lane Theatre in London led the procession with a gate of nearly seven thousand pounds.

Schwab and Mandel have cancelled the booking of "The Desert Song" in Boston, which was to begin in October, owing to the fact that the attendance at the Casino Theatre continues at capacity.

Grace Hayes of "A Night in Spain" at the 44th Street will permit her audience to choose the new numbers which she is to introduce in the revue. On Tuesday night at 7:30 p. m. she will sing five numbers over the radio station WOR and the two which are best liked by her hearers will be incorporated in her specialty.

"My Golden West," a new opera based on "Arizona," began an engagement in Boston this week preliminary to its metropolitan opening.

George Jessel is back from Hollywood and opens his third season in "The Jazz Singer" at the Shubert Riviera Theatre next Monday night, September 19. Arrangements are now being made for Mr. Jessel to play "The Jazz Singer" in London, starting in February.

Writes a reader: "I get a real lift out of such able, clear and fearless exposition of the evil days in which we live as is regularly set forth on the pages of The New Leader. I wish you had a million readers." A wish which has the hearty concurrence of

COAL PEACE EFFORTS FAIL
CHICAGO, Ill.—Hopes for immediate settlement of the Illinois tie-up crashed Tuesday when operators rejected a reported proposal to resume work under the old pay scale pending thorough investigation by a commission. No counter-proposal was submitted by the operators. The original subcommittee will meet again with the miners for further negotiations.

The Coming Week's Opening

SEPTEMBER 19
THE COMMAND TO LOVE (LONGACRE)—a play by Rudolph Lothar and Fritz Gottwald, translated by Herman Bernstein and Brian Marlow, with Basil Rathbone, Mary Nash, Henry Stephenson, Violet Kemble Cooper, Ferdinand Gottschalk, and others. John Tuerm, William A. Brady, Jr. and Dwight Deere Wiman—137 W. 48th St.—Tom Weatherly—Bryant 4060.

SEPTEMBER 19
THE TRIAL OF MARY DUGAN—a melodrama by Bayard Veiller, with Ann Harding, Rex Cherryman, Arthur Hohl, Robert Cummings, Cyril Kiehlighy and others. A. H. Woods—236 W. 42nd St.—S. Hoffenstein—Wis. 7700. Also called THE PEOPLE VS. MARY DUGAN.

SEPTEMBER 19
FOUR WALLS (JOHN GOLDEN)—a play by Dana Burnett and George Abbott, with Muriel Wisenfriend, Jeanne Greene, Bella Finkle, Clara Langner and others. John Golden—John Golden Theatre—Martin Mooney—Circle 4010. (formerly called THE PRISONER).

SEPTEMBER 19
ENCHANTED ISLE (LYRIC)—a musical romance by Ida Hoyt Chamberlain, with Greek Evans, Kathryn Reece, Hansford Wilson, Basil Ruyssael and others. American Allied Arts—1476 Bway—Bryant 5221.

SEPTEMBER 20
ENEMIES AND LOVERS (LITTLE)—from the Russian of Artzybasheff for matinees on Tuesdays and Thursdays, with Leo Bulgakov, Esther Mitchell and members of the Grand Street Follies company. Helen Arthur, Bus. Mgr. 505 Fifth Avenue—T. Delehanity—Van. 0154.

The Cat and The Colony

UNDER the management of Hugo Riesenfeld the Colony Theatre is presenting a graceful and attractive surrounding for its feature film "The Cat and The Canary." From the "seating hostesses," who smile as you enter, to the classical jazz that sways you as you leave, there is a swift sweeping into and a holding of a personal mood, making you properly welcome.

The program itself has several effective preliminary numbers. Stefanescu plays upon a novel instrument of different sized reeds, called on the program the pipes of Pan, and purporting to be the old favorite of the gypsies of the Roumanian forests. Paderewski appears for a brief but characteristic solo, through the kind assistance of Tony Sarg, chief marionette maker to Broadway. The usual pen-and-ink comedy is unusual in conception; but beyond these in boldness of imagination matched with skill in execution is the dance of American industry, called the New Ford; in this the Marmen Ensemble moves through a series of mechanical rhythms that without the subtlety of a Schongberg but with all the noise and vigor of an Antihell capture the mood of these machine moments we hurry our lives through.

"The Cat and The Canary," as film versions of mystery plays go, is well done. There is an overlong exposition, and a tendency to sprinkle titles too freely, relying on good lines from the play to carry the moment. But there is a gathering sense of mystery, mingled with comic effects, that is achieved with great photographic skill. Paul Lenz, the director of "Variety," has in "The Cat and The Canary" completed his first American picture, and its quick grasp of camera opportunities augurs well for further films of his guidance. Meanwhile, it comes as the culmination of an excellent program at the Colony.

J. T. S.

The Cost of the Fascist Militia

Paris.—By scanning the balance-sheets of the main governing departments of the Fascist regime, it is possible to extract some figures on the expenditure involved by the Fascist militia. This expenditure is openly entered in the balance-sheet of the Treasury as an item of \$10,000 lire. But there is also more in the books of the Ministry of the Interior, there are items of 30,000,000 lire as the cost of keeping observation at the frontier, and another 50,000,000 lire for political inquiries and investigations which are both almost entirely swallowed up by the militia, while there is a further mention of 10,000,000 lire for special "services" rendered by the same body.

The Fascist Forest militia amounts to a charge of 7,800,000 lire. Thus we get in all a total of 157,610,000 lire.

Campaign Meetings of the Socialist Party

MANHATTAN
Friday, Sept. 16, 8:30 p. m.—10th street and Broadway. Speakers, Samuel Ulanoff, Ben Goodman, August Claessens.
Friday, Sept. 16, 8:30 p. m.—94th street and Broadway. Speakers, Esther Friedman, Pierre DeNio.
Friday, Sept. 16, 8:30 p. m.—115th street and Lenox avenue. Speakers, I. George Dobsavage, Eli Cohen.
Saturday, Sept. 17, 8:30 p. m.—137th street and Seventh avenue. Speakers, Frank Crossworth and others.
Monday, Sept. 19, 8:30 p. m.—Grand and Norfolk streets. Speakers, Samuel Ulanoff, Molly Weingart, Isidore Orr.
Tuesday, Sept. 20, 8:30 p. m.—Rivington and Pitt streets. Speakers, Samuel Ulanoff, Molly Weingart, Isidore Orr.
Wednesday, Sept. 21, 8:30 p. m.—108th street and Madison Avenue. Speakers, Leonard C. Kay, I. George Dobsavage, Eli Cohen, Pierre DeNio.
Wednesday, Sept. 21, 8:30 p. m.—5th street and Avenue B. Speakers, August Claessens, Samuel Ulanoff, Isidore Ostrowsky.
Thursday, Sept. 22, 8:30 p. m.—Sheridan Square (Grover Street and Washington Place). Speakers, Leonard C. Kay, August Claessens.
Friday, Sept. 23, 8:30 p. m.—10th Norman Thomas, Samuel E. Beardsley, Leonard C. Kay, I. George Dobsavage, August Claessens, Tim Murphy, A. N. Weinberg.
Friday, Sept. 23, 8:30 p. m.—95th street and Broadway. Speakers, Esther Friedman, Pierre DeNio.
Friday, Sept. 23, 8:30 p. m.—Broome



GRANT MITCHELL
In George M. Cohan's newest farce, "The Baby Cyclone," at the Henry Miller Theatre, 45d street, east of Broadway.

In The Movies

"The Way of All Flesh," Emil Jannings' vehicle, which closed Friday at the Rialto Theatre, made a record run. "The Way of All Flesh" equalled the record of "Variety," which was Emil Jannings' former record breaker. Comparative runs at the Rialto Theatre are as follows:

"We're in the Navy Now" (Beery and Hatton); 8 weeks; "The Kid Brother" (Harold Lloyd); 6 weeks; "For Heaven's Sake" (Harold Lloyd); 6 weeks; "Metropolis" (German UFA production); 6 weeks; "Beau Geste"; 6 weeks.

The record single week's business is still held by Harold Lloyd.

"The Way of All Flesh" will be followed by the United Artists Picture, "The Magic Flame," with Ronald Colman and Vilma Banky, presented by Samuel Goldwyn and produced by Henry King. This picture is the story of a clown and a trapeze performer.

"Seventh Heaven," featuring Janet Gaynor and Charles Farrell, which by many is considered the best picture that William Fox has yet produced, will be held over at the Rovy Theatre for a second week. It has been drawing capacity audiences daily and in attendance has been second only to the sensational record of "What Price Glory" at Rovy's Cathedral of the Motion Picture. Rovy's prologue also will be held over and Erno Rapee's song, "Diane," which furnishes the basic musical theme of the picture, has been exceptionally successful as sung by Beatrice Belkin and James Melton.

Florence Vidor in "One Woman to Another" opens at the Paramount Saturday for a week's engagement. A Paramount picture, it was directed by Frank Tuttle, and taken from the play by Frances Nordstrom. The picture is romantic comedy through which Miss Vidor is given an opportunity to wear even more lavish clothes than heretofore.

On the stage, Paul Whiteman and his Pals will render something new and novel for Paul. Buss, the clown trumpeter, will essay something that will surprise and amuse Broadway it is said.

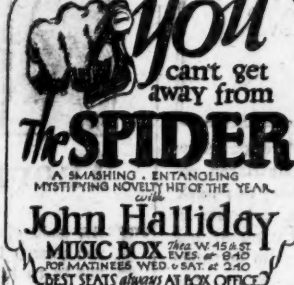
"Underworld," with George Bancroft and Olive Brook, continues to thrill New York with its strong-arm love and the appeal of a man who devotes his genius to living outside the law.

and Clinton streets. Speakers, Samuel Ulanoff, Molly Weingart.
Saturday, Sept. 24, 8:30 p. m.—137th street and Christie streets. Speakers, Frank Crossworth and others.
Wednesday, Sept. 21, 8:30 p. m.—137th street and Broadway. Speakers, Esther Friedman, Andrew Regaldi.

Italian Meetings
Friday, Sept. 16, 8:30 p. m.—MacDougal and Bleeker streets. Speakers, William Karlin, Lupis, G. Valenti, S. Romualdi, Sala.
Tuesday, Sept. 20, 8:30 p. m.—Corner Stanton and Christie streets. Speakers, G. Valenti, Lupis, Ruggieri.
Friday, Sept. 23, 8:30 p. m.—Corner MacDougal and Bleeker streets. Speakers, G. Valenti, Lupis, Vacira.

BRONX
Friday, Sept. 16, 8:30 p. m.—138th street and Brook avenue. Speakers, Frank Crossworth, Tim Murphy, Isidore Polstein, Murray Gross.
Monday, Sept. 19, 8:30 p. m.—163rd street and Prospect avenue. Speakers, Isidore Polstein, Samuel Orr, Murray Gross, Esther Friedman.
Thursday, Sept. 22, 8:30 p. m.—180th street and Daly avenue. Speakers, Esther Friedman, Irving Bassoff.
Friday, Sept. 23, 8:30 p. m.—169th street and Grant avenue. Speakers, Samuel Orr, Samuel A. De Witt, I. Polstein, Murray Gross.

BROOKLYN
Friday, Sept. 16, 8:30 p. m.—Bristol street and Pitkin avenue. Speakers, Elmar Levinson, Louis P. Goldberg, Sadie Rivkin, Jack Altman.
Saturday, Sept. 17, 8:30 p. m.—Sutter and Pennsylvania avenues. Speakers, William M. Feigenbaum, Maurice C. Miller, Samuel Kantor.
Saturday, Sept. 17, 8:30 p. m.—Have-meyer and South Third streets. Speakers, August Claessens, Harry Schegher.
Saturday, Sept. 17, 8:30 p. m.—13th street and 42nd street. Speakers, Esther Friedman, Morris Gismel, Isidore Abb.
Monday, Sept. 19, 8:30 p. m.—Ellery and Tompkins. Speakers, Joseph Tuvin, Rufus Lewis Perry, Jacob Axelrad.
Tuesday, Sept. 20, 8:30 p. m.—Hinsdale street and Sutter avenue. Speakers, J. A. Well, Frank Rosenfarb, H. Mallis, Esther Friedman.
Thursday, Sept. 22, 8:30 p. m.—Hart street and Sumner avenue. Speakers, Joseph Tuvin, J. A. Well.
Saturday, Sept. 24, 8:30 p. m.—Have-meyer and South Third streets. Speakers, Esther Friedman, Harry Schegher.
Saturday, Sept. 24, 8:30 p. m.—Pennsylvania and Sutter avenues. Speakers, Friedrichs, Maurice C. Miller, Samuel Kantor.
Saturday, Sept. 24, 8:30 p. m.—13th street and 42nd street. Speakers, Rufus Lewis Perry, Morris Gismel, Isidore Abb.



YOU can't get away from THE SPIDER
A SMASHING, ENTICING, MYSTIFYING NOVELTY HIT OF THE YEAR.
John Halliday
MUSIC BOX 242 W. 45th St.
TOP MATINEES WED. & SAT. 2:40
BEST SEATS always at BOX OFFICE



THE SECOND MAN
GUILD TH. W. of 52d St. Evngs. 8:40
Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:40

Bright Retires As Bookkeepers' Head

Leonard Bright, for eight years president of the Bookkeepers, Stenographers and Accountants Union, has announced that he "does not choose" to accept another nomination for the office. His statement in the current number of The Office Worker discloses that he wished to retire last year but that he remained because "left wingers" were still active although powerless since the reorganization of the union in 1922.

Mr. Bright declares that he is retiring for two reasons: "First, because eight years of service in one position is long enough—a new man will probably bring a more invigorating spirit into the union—and second, because I wish to devote all the time I can spare to study and to writing on problems before the Labor movement."

Primary Day in N.Y.C.

To Be September 20

TUESDAY, September 20th, is the date of the Fall Primary Elections. Every enrolled Socialist voter must vote. This is absolutely essential because no candidate can be placed on the ballot and voted for at the general election of November 8th unless the candidate is voted for at the Primary Election of September 20th. Every loyal Socialist voter must vote next Tuesday, September 20th.

You have the right to vote at the Primaries if you have enrolled as a Socialist at the registration prior to the election of 1926. The polling place is the same where you voted last November. The hours for voting in New York City are from 3 p. m. to 9 p. m. All that is necessary is to enter the polling place, state your name and address, see to it that the clerk gives you a Socialist ballot (canary color). Then go into the polling booth and mark a cross (X) in the box before each Socialist candidate's name printed thereon. Fold the ballot into the same form that you received it, then hand it to the ballot clerk and see that he puts it into the box. The following is the list of candidates to be voted upon at the Primaries of September 20th:

New York County
Justice of the Court, Isaac Sackin; Justice of the Court of General Sessions, William Karlin; Justice, Municipal Court, 2nd District (Full Term), Jacob Panken. Member of Assembly, 1st District, Morris Goldowsky; 2nd, Dominick Cantatolo; 3rd, Evelyn Hughes; 4th, Louis Reiff; 5th, Bertha H. Mallis; 6th, Isidore Orr; 7th, Bertha Nathan; 8th, Samuel E. Beardsley; 9th, Joseph Mueller; 10th, Jessie W. Hughes; 11th, Mary Murphy; 12th, Bernard Fenster; 13th, Walter Karp; 14th, George Dobsavage; 15th, Eleanor D. Brannon; 16th, Herman Volk; 17th, Leonard C. Kay; 18th, Hyman Marcal; 19th, Maurice Caspe; 20th, Philip Hanel; 21st, Gotthold Ollendorf; 22nd, Louis Sabloff; 23rd, David Mikol. Is Aldermanic District, District, Henry Fruchter; 2nd, John Vaccaro; 3rd, Ernest K. K. Harsen; 4th, Samuel P. Ulanoff; 5th, Nina Prev; 6th, August Claessens; 7th, Clarence V. Howell; 8th, Norman Thomas; 9th, Anna Ingberman; 10th, McAlister Coleman; 11th, Pierre De Nio; 12th, Mikko W. Bruun; 13th, Andrew Regaldi; 14th, Louis Binger; 15th, Julius Halpern; 16th, Joseph Laas; 17th, I. George Dobsavage; 18th, Otto West; 19th, William E. Henry; 20th, Edward P. Cassley; 21st, Lucille Randolph; 22nd, George Meyers; 23rd, Harry Goff; 24th, Warren E. Fitzgerald.

Kings County
County Judges, Rufus L. Perry, Morris Gismel; Sheriff, Max Rosen; County Clerk, Eleanor Levinson; District Attorney, Jacob Axelrad; Register, Minnie Weisberg; Justice, Municipal Court, 3rd District, Morris Wolfman; 6th, Herman Rivkin; 7th, Louis P. Goldberg; Senator, 11th Senatorial District, Anthony De Biasi.

Member of Assembly, 1st District, Abraham Belsky; 2nd, Frank Rosenfarb; 3rd, Julius Lichtenfeld; 4th, Samuel Schneider; 5th, Joseph T. Atkins; 6th, Samuel H. Friedman; 7th, Martha Sadoff; 8th, Hyman L. Hanales; 9th, Isidore Orr; 10th, Julius Weinberg; 11th, Jacob Cane; 12th, Meyer Robinson; 13th, Harry Simon; 14th, Morris Blumenfeld; 15th, Paul Godwin; 16th, Rose Brody; 17th, Simon Sarason; 18th, Albert Halpern; 19th, Samuel L. Mallman; 20th, Joseph A. Well; 21st, Arthur G. Breckenridge; 22nd, Louis Sabloff; 23rd, Robinson; 24th, Charles Solomon.

Alderman, 33rd Aldermanic District, Samuel Heligott; 34th, Harry Schachner; 35th, Harry W. Laidler; 36th, Lipa Zwirn; 37th, Israel Chateaufort; 38th, Muel Katcher; 39th, Harry Mallis; 40th, Charles Kanowitz; 41st, George Gordon; 42nd, Louis Geipar; 43rd, Bernard J. Rivkin; 44th, Frank Pinto; 45th, Meyer ley; 46th, Annie M. Eliah; 47th, Julius G. Wolpert; 48th, Joseph Tuvin; 49th, Sadie Rivkin; 50th, Joseph Leppo; 51st, Hyman L. Greenberg; 52nd, William Shapiro; 53rd, William Shapiro; 54th, Eva G. Dann; 55th, William Halpern; 56th, Maurice C. Miller.

Richmond County
Sheriff, Hjalmer Murahainen; Member of Assembly, 1st District, Walter Dear; 2nd, Elmar Byrns; Alderman, 63rd

LAST WEEK
The Grand St. Follies
LITTLE THEA. W. 41 St. Mats.
the Thurs. and Sat. 2:30.
4 Special Matinees Beginning
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.
LOVERS AND ENEMIES
By Artzybasheff
with this cast: Leo Bulgakov, Albert Carroll, Eva Condon, Otto Hultich, Lily Lubell, Marc Loebell, Esther Mitchell, John P. Roche, Joanna Rose, and Paula Trueman.
Tues. Mat. Sept. 20. Tues. Mat. Sept. 27.
Thurs. Mat. Sept. 22. Thurs. Mat. Sept. 29.
Orch. \$2.00 with 115 Good
Balcony Seats at \$1.00
SEATS ON SALE NOW

"The Cathedral of the Motion Picture"

Under the Personal Supervision of S. L. Rothwell (ROXY) 50 St. and 7th Ave.

THEATRE
Second Tremendous Week
First Time at Popular Prices
The Best Picture of the Year

"7th HEAVEN"

with JANET GAYNOR
and CHARLES FARRELL
Directed by FRANK BORZAGE
Based on John Golden's Brilliant Stage Play, with Orchestral and Choral Accompaniment on the
MOVIE TONE
and a Striking Prologue

B. S. MOSS
BROADWAY AT 53rd STREET
THE CAT AND THE CANARY
RIESENFELD STAGE NOVELTIES
Noon to Midnight
25c to \$1.10—Smoking in Loge Seats

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To Be September 20

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Alderman, 33rd Aldermanic District, Samuel Heligott;

The Socialist Party at Work

Ohio

Cleveland
Cleveland Socialists gathered at a beautiful old home on the lake front Sunday afternoon, parading of 3 lunch and listened to National Executive Secretary Henry and others discuss party problems. Cleveland Socialists have a number of candidates for the City Council.

The National Secretary visited the Jugo Slav Socialists Sunday morning in their hall and discussed party affairs. In the afternoon he addressed the State Conference of the Workers' Circle and in the evening the lake front meeting was held. Funds were contributed at each meeting for the American Appeal and a number insisted that another big meeting be held.

Kansas

Kansas Socialists are expecting to hold a mass meeting in Crawford County, probably at Pittsburg, this fall. Arthur Bridwell, State Secretary, Baldwin City, Kans., would like to hear from Socialists and sympathizers regarding the best time and place for the meeting.

Montana

Earl McConnell of Musselshell, gathered a big list of subscribers to the American Appeal. He writes that he expects to organize Socialists in Musselshell and Roundup. He talks enthusiastically about the possibility of having a complete county ticket at the coming election. This is real news from Montana.

Mississippi

W. C. Kennedy, R. F. D. 5, Magnolia, who has not been active as State Secretary for some time, has again come to the front. Socialists will get busy and line up a state ticket for the November election. They feel that if they can get a state ticket for this fall's election, they will be in good shape for 1928.

Pennsylvania

READING

A final pre-registration message of interest to every member of the family but addressed particularly to women, was distributed to every house in Reading on Sunday morning by the Socialist Campaign Committee. Distributors in organized branches began the distribution early in their own districts and then met at Labor Lyceum, Reed and Walnut streets, at 7 o'clock to complete the work in unorganized wards.

Connecticut

Hamden

The Socialist party of Hamden, has nominated the following ticket:
Assessor, Joseph Bearhalter; Board of Relief, Cornelius Mahoney; Selectman, Gustave Berquist; Ernest Castiglione; Town Clerk, Elsie Berquist; Town Treasurer, Nels Lindquist; Auditor, John Lindquist; Collector of Taxes, Sven Ottoson; Registrar of Voters, Walter E. Davis; Town School Comm., Florence Davis, Lillian Ottoson.

Walter E. Davis was elected political agent for the candidates.

New Jersey

Essex County Picnic

Local Essex County has completed arrangements for a thoroughly enjoyable time for everybody at the picnic in Prospect Park, Linden, N. J., Sunday, Sept. 18. The Yipsel band of Hudson County and at least a hundred members in Hudson County have declared their intention to take part in the picnic. Union County Socialists will attend in a body and all the northern section of the state will be represented.

Abraham Shipiloff and August Claessens will address the crowd in the afternoon. This will be real party re-unions which no loyal Jersey Socialist can afford to miss.

New York State

State Secretary Merrill notes a revival of interest in the Socialist movement upstate. A number of inquiries have been received from individuals in various sections who are anxious to get in touch with the party and its activities.

Importance of Primaries

The State Secretary has strongly urged all locals to make a special effort to get enrolled Socialists out on primary day.

September 20, and vote for the party candidates. The neglect of this duty in the past, declares the State Secretary, has been scandalous, and it should not continue. Candidates are not legally and officially nominated until they have been nominated at the primary. This is just as true for the Socialist Party as for Democrats and Republicans. Locals are advised to send special letters to members and enrolled voters urging them to participate in the primary. In cases where candidates have not been designated by petition, names should be written on the primary ballot.

Schenectady

The right of free speech, even in regard to the Sacco-Vanzetti case, was upheld in Schenectady when a police judge discharged speakers of the S. L. P. who were arrested a fortnight or more ago. Judge Fryer declared that the defendants were perfectly within their rights guaranteed by the Constitution.

State Secretary Merrill announces that the purchase of dues stamps by Greater New York for August was the largest for any month of August since 1922.

New York City

MANHATTAN.

2d Judicial District.

At the Campaign Committee meeting last Monday progress was reported in many ways. Conferences of Trade Unions, Workers' Circles and other affiliated bodies will be held next week. Campaign headquarters in the Italian section of the 2d A. D. have been opened at 94 West Houston street. It will be open Monday, Sept. 19. The Budget Committee reported the possible expense for the big campaign and also possibilities of raising funds. A Finance Committee was elected to begin a drive for funds. Julius Gerber is now acting as Manager-in-Chief. Max Lewis, Congressman Berger's Secretary, as well as a remarkably fine newspaper man, will head the publicity department, and Hyman Waldman is added to the staff of workers. The Campaign Committee will meet Monday, Sept. 19, at 7 East 15th street.

3-5-10th A. D.

The branch met Monday evening, Sept. 12. Organizer Pepperberg reported progress in street meetings. The branch will help make the Campaign Dance and Reunion a success. A talk was delivered by Leonard C. Kaye on "War Guilt." A number of comrades made interesting comments on the subject.

6-8-12th A. D.

The branch met Monday evening, Sept. 12. Organizer Pepperberg reported progress in street meetings. The branch will help make the Campaign Dance and Reunion a success. A talk was delivered by Leonard C. Kaye on "War Guilt." A number of comrades made interesting comments on the subject.

Harlem

Harlem branches met Tuesday evening. A Campaign Committee of nine was elected and empowered to conduct a vigorous campaign in East Harlem. Many old-timers were present and a substantial campaign fund was raised. Campaign issues and strengthening our branches were discussed by William Karlin, candidate for Justice of the Court of Special Sessions, who also acted as chairman. Leonard C. Kaye, candidate for Assembly, 17th A. D., made an able address, and August Claessens, Executive Secretary, also spoke.

BRONX.

A general party membership meeting will be held on Tuesday evening, Sept. 20, 8:30 p. m., at the headquarters, 1167 Boston road. It is urgent that all Bronx members attend, as a meeting of the Central Branch will follow immediately. The campaign manager and assistants will report plans for an active campaign in the Bronx.

Yipseldom

Not only will those who attend the Community Church on Friday, October 14, have the pleasure of listening to Bertrand Russell on the topic "Why Men Fight" (Youth and War), but with him will appear Oswald Garrison Villard, editor of the Nation, and Heywood Brown, formerly of The World. Mr. Villard will act as chairman. Mr. Brown as honorary chairman. Comrades are urged to buy tickets soon. A committee of about thirty Yipsels will be needed for the lecture. The work is of extreme importance.

Those desiring to assist should inform the City Office.

The City Office thanks the members for the healthy response to the call of "Vanguard." One hundred books were sold in one month. Let's do better the next four weeks.

An Open Letter.

Dear Comrades:

I am writing you on a very important matter that needs your immediate attention. For the last few months the sale of dues has been negligible. Of course, a great deal of it is due to the summer and the vacation season. However, it is the main source of membership income and as such must be collected.

You must understand that an organization such as ours cannot exist on air. Unless the members pay their dues the work of the organization is greatly hampered. Please start the season right—pay up all your back dues and then keep in good standing.

Branch Seven.

The branch met Tuesday, Sept. 13. It was the best attended meeting in years. Several old-timers were present and the meeting was a decided success. The Open Air Meetings Committee recommended several new corners. All members were earnestly urged to make every effort to sell the NEW LEADER and to attend the next General Party meeting in Bronx County. Members will be notified by mail and through the NEW LEADER.

Brooklyn.

The Ratification Meeting will be held Wednesday evening, Sept. 21, in Public School No. 174, Dumont and Alabama avenues. The following speakers will address this meeting: A. I. Shipiloff, William Karlin, William M. Feigenbaum, Nathan Chanin, Eleanor Levenson, candidate for County Clerk; L. P. Goldberg, candidate for Municipal Court Justice, 7th District; Frank Rosenfarb, candidate for Assembly, and Harry Mallis, candidate for Alderman. Admission is free. Meeting begins at 8 p. m. Voters and sympathizers are welcome. Branch meetings are held every Friday evening at the headquarters, 420 Hindsdale street.

5th-6th A. D.

The branch will meet Tuesday evening, Sept. 20, at headquarters, 167 Tompkins avenue. James O'Neil, editor of THE NEW LEADER, will speak on "The Importance of This Year's Campaign."

4-14th A. D.

Regular branch meetings are held every Monday evening. Club rooms, 345 South 3d street.

22d A. D.

A banquet has been arranged for Saturday evening, Oct. 8, at Kessler's Restaurant. This affair will be a campaign get-together of East New York Socialists and their friends.

Yipseldom

Not only will those who attend the Community Church on Friday, October 14, have the pleasure of listening to Bertrand Russell on the topic "Why Men Fight" (Youth and War), but with him will appear Oswald Garrison Villard, editor of the Nation, and Heywood Brown, formerly of The World. Mr. Villard will act as chairman. Mr. Brown as honorary chairman. Comrades are urged to buy tickets soon. A committee of about thirty Yipsels will be needed for the lecture. The work is of extreme importance.

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THE AMALGAMATED SHEET-METAL WORKERS' UNION

Office: Room 410-11, Bible House, Astor Place and Fourth Avenue, New York

Phone: Stuyvesant 4230

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Brooklyn—218th St. & S. Boulevard 1st & 3rd Thurs. 8 P. M.

Harlem—1714 Lexington Ave. 1st & 3rd Saturday 12 A. M.

Bklyn—165 Montrose Ave. Jersey City—14 Montgomery St.

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Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union

Downtown Office: 640 Broadway

Uptown Office: 28 West 35th Street

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Board of Directors meet every First and Third Monday

Local 246—Executive Board meets every Tuesday

Local 246—Executive Board meets every Thursday

Local 246—Executive Board meets every Saturday

These Meetings Are Held in the Office of the Union

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130 East 25th St. Madison Square 1884

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D. GINGOLD, A. WEINGART

Manager, Sec'y-Treas.

INTERNATIONAL FUR

THE NEW LEADER

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The New Leader, an official publication of the Socialist Party, supports the struggle for the organized working class. Send contributions to the editor to reach the office of the New Leader. On the other hand, contributions are requested to be sent to both sides of the paper and not to one side only. No return will be made unless return postage is enclosed.

... SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1927

BACK TO THE ROMANOFFS

REPRESENTATIVE Harrison H. Atwood has filed a resolution in the lower House of the Massachusetts Legislature which urges a national census and registration of aliens and deportation of alien anarchists. This is to be followed by a bill by the same gentleman in the Legislature after the notorious anti-syndicalist law of California. The Boston statesman declares in favor of legislation to reach "not only the foreign Reds among us, but also the parlor pinks and the native yellows as well, whether they are connected with our higher institutions of learning or whether they are merely of the common variety."

If this program had been carried out in Massachusetts in the decade of the fifties some of the most eminent men of that state would have spent most of their lives in jail. These would have included the first American anarchist, Josiah Warren, descendant of the Warren who fell at Bunker Hill, Garrison, Phillips and their entire group of the extreme abolitionists would have shared Warren's fate for they took the same attitude towards politics and legislation that Warren did and that Sacco and Vanzetti did. They refused to vote and even went farther in their opposition than the two Italians recently executed in Charlestown prison. They openly opposed enforcement of the Fugitive Slave Law and Garrison, to emphasize his extreme views, publicly burned the Constitution at Framingham to the applause of his followers.

There were Atwoods in that period also. Believing that they were at a disadvantage in the free arena of debate, they resorted to extra-legal action. That is the final resource of the man and the class without an argument. Atwood proposes to strike down the Bill of Rights for the same reason. He would carry the policy of terror into the public schools and all the higher institutions of education in his state and have the nation establish police espionage of aliens throughout the republic. This is a leaf taken out of the history of the Romanoff dynasty.

What is the matter with these gentlemen? What are they afraid of? They now have the schools and the universities. They have the governing powers of state and nation. They have the overwhelming majority of the newspapers and magazines. High power publicity has for a long time been in their hands. Hundreds of specially subsidized 100 per cent societies are at their disposal. No one would charge that the two leading party organizations are not theirs. Many thousands of pastors accept their lead in reaction.

One would think that with all this tremendous power of intellectual coercion the Atwoods would be satisfied, that they would feel a profound sense of security against the puny influence of all who dispute their views. Not at all. They feel it necessary to strike down the Bill of Rights, adopt a Romanoff policy against dissenters, finger-print all aliens, deport suspects, and pursue a medieval hunt through all educational institutions. Not until they have struck down all opposition discussion while giving a free field for their own views do the Atwoods and their kind feel that they are safe.

If there were only one Atwood we would laugh at him. But he expresses what others have expressed, including Congressman Johnson and Senator Trammell of Florida and some influential newspapers. Our ruling classes fear. They do not think and they do not want anybody else to think. They want to terrorize opposition. Like other ruling classes in history they believe that perfection has been reached by them and that further progress is sedition. They are apostates to the best traditions of American history. They declare that their supremacy is not consistent with a free forum in this country. Thanks for the admission, gentlemen. It means that your power cannot last forever. No power can survive that is afraid to permit its claims to be subjected to unrestrained criticism. The past belongs to you. The future is ours.

WALKER LOVES MUSSOLINI

MAYOR Walker's expressed admiration for Mussolini enables us to estimate the mental caliber of the man. He could go so far as to admire Mussolini as a "humanitarian" while the dictator in turn paid some personal compliments to Walker.

Consider the facts known to all who have followed the history of Italy since the march on Rome. Thousands of men have been murdered in that country with the approval and cooperation of Mussolini. Villages have been burnt by his Black Shirts. Political opponents have been brutally tortured. Thousands of the opposition are in prison or in Parliament is in sole control of Mussolini's sins. All other parties have been suppressed. Trade unions have been destroyed. The only permitted publication bear the Fascist label. The courts are instruments of the bloody tyranny. Elections are unknown. Matteotti, a Socialist member of Parliament, was murdered by Mussolini's Black Shirts and he personally received the papers proving that Matteotti was dead. This is

the "humanitarian" which the Mayor of New York City admires.

We are certainly living in a remarkable period of American history when our politicians and industrial magnates single out the most revolting monster in Europe upon whom to lavish their affections. We hope that Mussolini showed Walker the papers taken from the corpse of Matteotti and gave the Mayor a demonstration of how the castor oil bottle is used on political opponents. A few symbols of Fascist rule like these should be brought back by Mayor Walker to exhibit when he is again a candidate for more honors at the hands of voters in New York City.

WORSHIPPING TRUTH

IN HIS address on Lincoln last week President Coolidge declared that "Unless our halls of learning are real temples which are to be approached by our youth in an attitude of reverence, consecrated by worship of the truth, they will all end in delusion."

It is a fine sentiment but we doubt whether the speaker favors translating it into performance. It was Mr. Coolidge who urged the newspapers not to criticize his Administration in its foreign policy and that policy can hardly be reconciled with the pursuit of truth. It was also Mr. Coolidge who, as Vice-president, put his name to a series of articles on radicalism in the colleges which showed that he favored "halls of learning" not dedicated to the pursuit of truth but to servility to current beliefs and prejudices.

As a matter of fact the ideal mentioned by Coolidge cannot be realized by institutions subsidized by millionaires. All experience shows that a constant struggle must be made in educational institutions to prevent the discharge of educators who venture beyond the rubber stamp views that sustain the present order. Educators may explore new fields of research and expound the most revolutionary ideas in the physical sciences but their jobs are at stake if they follow the same course in the social sciences. The old Prussian universities were much more liberal in this respect than American universities have ever been. Professors could be avowed Socialists in the old Prussia but in the United States a mild criticism of the capitalist parties would bring the professor on the carpet for an inquisition.

Worship of the truth is not wanted here among the teaching staff or the students. What is wanted by our ruling classes is goose-step minds.

JUSTICE AND THE LAW

A CALIFORNIA reader sends us an able article by J. H. Ryckman in The Open Forum of Los Angeles relating to judges, justice and the old chestnut that we have a "government of laws, not men." Plato defined justice as "the interest of the strong" and the writer accepts this as fundamental. So do we. There may be any number of abstract ideas of justice but the only reality is the justice that is assessed in society and this has generally been the "interest of the strong."

But this idea may be misleading if not subjected to further analysis. The weak may become strong and the strong weak. When this occurs justice in its application changes. Those who were formerly weak have the power to institute another code of justice for the old one. Under present arrangements justice is founded on the system of invested capital because the owners of capital are the strong. They are not strong in numbers. Their strength lies in their ability to rule the State with the consent of the masses. When the latter refuse this consent and rise to power the justice based on invested capital will pass away and a new concept of justice will take its place.

The hukum regarding a "government of laws, not men" gets by because of the habit of people accepting "blessed words" without any serious thinking. If the statement were true judges and executives would be useless. The very judges who occasionally repeat this hukum may divide five to four in an important decision. When the nine judges disagree as to what is law, five holding to one opinion and four to another, is it not men who govern and not the law?

Moreover, law is not self-enforcing and it is not self-interpreted. Men enforce and men interpret. Therefore, we have a government of men. And these men often differ regarding enforcement and interpretation with the result that enforcement of penalties, for example, widely varies. A poor devil may get ten or twenty years for picking a pocket while a wealthy banker may rob thousands of depositors and be sentenced for a year and a day. Hukum? Sure.

THE NON-VOTERS

THE United States is the only modern nation where its bankers, capitalists and representative politicians are compelled to invest millions in a campaign to induce voters to vote. The National Association of Manufacturers has decided to try to get more than half the voters to go to the polls next year. It will first go to the Republican and Democratic conventions and urge them to adopt platforms of "American industry." That is, the "open shop" corporation mastery.

When about half and, in some elections, less than half the voters go to the polls the capitalist parties are on the decline. Voters vaguely understand that it makes no difference which party is in power as there is no difference. When this inertia of the indifferent voters is replaced by intelligent comprehension of what is happening a party of the masses will harvest the votes. The total vote will then increase, but the reactionaries will be just as dissatisfied with this increase as they are now with the failure of the two-party twins.

The Condemned

Once you have killed these men destroy their skin And bone utterly and hide all vestiges Of their existence. Let only nothingness Remain of what your prisoners have been. Permit their friends no grave to lay them in. Brase their writings and their likenesses. Forbid their names in all assemblages. Cause them to be unmentionable sin.

For if anyone so much as named their name, It would mean not them but you yourselves and shame, And looking on their likeness he would see Not them in prison cells but you and me— And would find recorded on their graveyard stone That the death we meant for them became our own.

—Witter Byner.

From the NEW LEADER MAILBAG

From Mrs. Michelson

Editor, The New Leader:
After reading your comment on my letter which you chose to head with the question, "What is Honesty?" may I submit herewith evidence of my honesty in the form of letters and telegrams from the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee of Boston authorizing me to make the arrangements for the memorial demonstration in New York? If, after reading these, you and your readers still doubt my authorization, I shall be glad to show you the originals of these communications and to furnish you with photographic reproductions which you may publish for the satisfaction of any of your doubting readers.

I can show you, written on the stationery of the Boston Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee, the following letter "Dear Clara Michelson:

"This note will serve to identify you as our authorized representative in the matter of arranging a New York City memorial gathering for Sacco and Vanzetti, and, if possible, a funeral procession with Vanzetti's ashes.

"Should anyone question your authority, you are to call up immediately here at the office—Richmond 4665.

"Yours sincerely,
(Signed) Gardner Jackson."

In addition to this letter I have a Western Union telegram, dated 2:36 P. M., August 25, 1927, as follows:

"As agreed act as our representative in arranging meeting powers haggard will serve as chairman. News regarding Miss Vanzetti and Mrs. Sacco later.

Sacco Vanzetti Defense Committee"

Have also a Postal telegram dated 1:54 P.M., August 25, 1927, as follows: "Mrs. Clara Michelson

22 Bank Street New York NY This is to repeat emphatically that the Sacco Vanzetti Defense Committee of Boston authorizes you to arrange for the mass meeting, Monday, August 28, 1927. The original plans for a funeral hanged because of our inability to secure the ashes of our two comrades in time and because of Mrs. Vanzetti's decision not to sail this week. We hope and believe that all labor and fraternal organizations in New York will cooperate with you in the carrying out of our respects to our comrades Sacco and Vanzetti.

Sacco Vanzetti Defense Committee, Joseph Moro Secretary"

In compliance with these instructions from Boston I went ahead and sought the cooperation of all the New York he cooperation of all the New York groups. The International Sacco-Vanzetti Committee dropped their own plans for a meeting. The Emergency Committee, far from taking over the meeting as you have asserted, immediately fell in line with the Boston Committee's plan and was good enough to turn over to me the police permit which it had obtained for a meeting in Union Square.

In fact every group I approached was eager to cooperate and did, except the Socialist Party. There were, however, many Socialists who took part in the memorial meeting, including Powers Haggard, the chairman of the meeting. You say you "ascertained" that I "posed as a Socialist." I posed as nothing. There were no factional lines nor disputes in Boston over whether or not any adherent of the Sacco-Vanzetti cause was a Communist, Anarchist, Democrat, Liberal, Socialist or Republican. And of course there should have been none and should be none now. The cause of Sacco-Vanzetti is the cause of the workers irrespective of political belief.

Clara Michelson

Mr. Bailey Said It

Editor, The New Leader:

In your issue to September 10th reference is made to remarks of "a high official of the Civil Liberties Union" in criticism of the lady who was in charge of the arrangements in New York for memorial exercises for Sacco and Vanzetti. I learn from a representative of the paper that the official referred to was myself.

I regret very much that the writer of your column "The Letterbox" saw fit to use the name of the Civil Liberties Union in the connection. I do not recall at this time what the remarks were explicitly nor all the circumstances in which I made them. Two points, however, I can insist upon: (1) the remarks were made in private conversation and were not intended for publication; (2) the only criticism I could possibly have made in this connection was of what seemed to me an error of tactics at an early stage of the preparations when the lady in question publicly stated that her plans would be carried out in defiance of the police department. I did feel that the tactics employed in this instance were unwise, and I may have stated that opinion in "unmeasured terms."

I consider that an improper use was made by the New Leader of the name of the Civil Liberties Union and of my own private remarks. The Union does not presume to sit in judgment officially on individuals or organizations. A private remark of mine is not important enough in the first place to deserve such attention as was given it. To give it such attention without my explicit permission was an abuse of confidence.

FORREST BAILEY.

Argentina Releases Radical Labor Leader

The Argentine Government has pardoned the well known Argentine labor leader, Eusebio Manesca, who was sentenced to twenty-five years prison for his revolutionary tendencies and activities. The pardon was due to the efforts of the Mexican legation in Buenos Aires and especially to the representations of Mexico's labor attaché in Buenos Aires, Carlos Gracías.

Mexico's labor organizations concentrated in a united front for the liberty of Sacco and Vanzetti and have held mass meetings and street demonstrations protesting against the carrying out of the death sentence imposed upon the two Italian labor men in Massachusetts.

THE CHATTER BOX

... Sonnet

It is not given me to pose a part
Of wearing anguish for a proper dress,
Because this pining will impale my heart
Upon an iron spike of loneliness

I have no taste for any mummery.
Then keep such pence of pity you would fling
Before my play in gentle charity

For I am what I am, a rugged lot;
I cannot grasp a hand within a glove,
Or choke to whispers what I want to shout.....
Nor can I make a trickery of love.

Then let us part without the artifice
Of suave regret or melancholic kiss.....

Summer's End

The summer's gone and slowly in my brain,
Like sun-lit changing hues of forest pine
That shape themselves into the mind's design
Of coloured dreams—these golden thoughts remain,
Like drops of jeweled dew upon the weed,
That in its humble ecstasy, thrills to
A nobler grace and lifts into the blue
Its weathered talk—unmindful of its seed.

And yet, I seemed a vague and nameless dread
To speak my will—to feel that with a word
You banish all that I have secreted
Within the phrase unvoiced and unheard.
Too well I knew my love was doomed to die,
For when we met, I always passed you by.

..... G. H. S.

Three Books on Russia

To those of you who are interested in Russia of 1927. "On the Steppes," a day-by-day diary of James N. Rosenberg, under the imprint of the House of Knopf should prove clarifyingly helpful. While it is quite frankly a brochure to interest charitable compatriots for further donations to the American Joint Distribution Committee operating in Russia to help settle the Ghetto Jew on the land, the narrative is honest enough to enjoy authority on actual conditions obtaining there. Particularly among the peasantry. Observations are recorded in quite a number of newly settled agricultural sections, showing the aptitude of the Jew to the land after he has been forced out of his trade life. The pioneer spirit is inspiring him into slow but concrete accomplishment. They are building their houses out of stone. Which fact causes the author to observe, that the Jew intends to remain settled to the earth and its ways. Here and there are touches which throw clear light on the complete upheaval that the land of the Muscovite has undergone. The ascendancy of the toiler over the rest of the human strata; the utter social unimportance of the business man, the broker, the non-producing intellectual; the desperate strain under which the agencies of government are striving to turn the hands of industrial and agricultural time two hundred years ahead in productivity and development, are all vividly brought to mind by short pertinent scenes and incidents. Quite a well written book too. And told without gesticulation to the right or left of the question. Americans should spend a few profitable hours with it. Communists here will find it entirely too factual and near to the bone of truth for their purposes.

Or if you want to have a giggle or two about that

S. A. De Witt

Sacco, Vanzetti and the Poets

For a Land That Allows Sacco and Vanzetti to Die

FROM heaven what sign?
What writing on the wall?
What whisper running along the wind that power
and pride shall fall?
Assyria lies barren, the might of Egypt is a whirled
simoon over deserts, the Persian hosts.
Fell behind tumbling waters, and Greece is a story told,
and sounding Judea
Lives in a dying book, and Rome was proud of its world
dominion, the haughty hidalgos of Spain
Have gone with their Inquisition; mighty nations have
gone
Up roads of pride and splendor past memory of their
start, past chiding recollection
Of simple things and honest ways and surging force
of spirit—spirits a word they deny, a myth to them,
a delusion
Their science and power and growth have parted from,
have surpassed—their one salvation,
Pride: To stand in the ways of truth that lead past
public scolding.

Power: To be gentle as the mountain breasted with
pine and crested with snow, calm as justice opening
her eyes, serene
As laying of fingers on the new born. Have ye this
power, this pride, O Nation of Nations? O ye in
your turn.

For a space overgrown, three-bellied lord of the earth,
with brazen bowels and feet of tempered steel and
head

Bent ground-ward from habit of search for gold and
oil! have ye mole's eyes? Look up—will the sun
blind ye? Can ye look upon man

Nor be ashamed? Will your kind know ye? Already
the whisperers, the squirrels through the forests
of the mind

Telling their brethren the tale, beyond fear and hate
to a pity, as for the eagle dying, as for a land
once great

Turned by its splendor from truth, won by its wealth
from justice, swaggering blindly

To its doomed end. What have ye of worth, O my
country, what hidden well of spirit, with breath

Of humility astir in your lungs, softly, what steel rod
of wrath ejecting the wrong

As the ramrod, the powder—what fire to eat the poison
though half your glory burn—my country!—

And avert that end?

—Joseph T. Shipley.

Musing on Two Men in Dedham Jail

You, in quiet courage
Have retained a freedom
Wider than the space
Where even the planets fret
Away their settled dooms.

You are the symbol
Of our servitude
The bars that halt your feet
Are stripes that scar
Their insolence and shame
Upon our souls.....

troubled enfant terrible to bourgeois civilization. Albert and Charles Boni have recently issued a tickling travesty by our homespun humorist Will Rogers, entitled "There's Not A Bathing Suit In Russia, and other bare facts..." The old wheeze whanger has an astonishingly liberal attitude toward the land of Lenin and while here and there he does pull off a Loew Circuit wise crack, on the whole he proves himself to be a not unwholesome observer. In fact like "On the Steppes," it offers a large peephole through which we may peer and see actual golings on. And if one can laugh here and there while attending the peephole, what can be more desirable for a reader's afternoon?

"Russian Poetry," issued by the International Publishers, translated by A. Yurmolinsky and transcribed by his wife Babette Deutsch into even, readable English verse is indeed a much wanted addition to any American's library of the world's literature.

It commences with Pushkin who flourished in the early part of the nineteenth century, runs through the sparse, stubbly field of imaginative and lyrical creation up to the present day, ending with Blok and the few Bolshevik bards that the revolution has produced. In spite of the erudite and complete introduction that presumably has been written by Mr. Yurmolinsky, we cannot help but feel depressed by the hollow unimportance of Russian poetry. Miss Deutsch's transcriptions are in many cases much better than the original for choice of fluent phrasing and sound adherences. Most of the subject matter of the poems and their treatment are so wholly influenced by French, Greek and German sources as to border at times on the brink of plagiarism. I refer here particularly to the pre-Revolution product. Hardly ever, except perhaps in some of Lermontov's impassioned outbursts, does any part of Russia enter. European philosophy, French decadence, and some of the Shelleyan natural and anarchic precepts permeate poet and product alike. Something there surely was in Russia's black age before 1917 that strangled the imaginative intellect and left it nothing fine for perception. And surely allowed no purely lyrical throat of its own to pour forth in "unprecedented art" during her awful night. It is so tritely axiomatic to harp on the ancient and dishonored Russian mood of morbidity. The poetry of that nation piles another mountain of proof upon its already ponderous pile. It is no pleasant thing to find a nation of one hundred and sixty million souls almost devoid of laughter. It is still more bitter to contemplate it as being barren of lyrical substance.

However, Blok, Yessenin and Kazin have blazed a way into poetical birth for the new Russia. With literacy and the new life of the nation burgeoning forth, we may yet see in our own day a naissance of truly Russian song; and whether the moujik shall strum of his wheat fields, or the worker in the shop twang harmony out of the machines and street traffic, we shall know it is Russia he is singing, and not the already thinning echoes of lands that are almost dead.....

It has been a poetically discouraging task for the two gifted collaborators of "Russian Poetry." Both of them are too well rooted in the essentials of the art, not to have found the work irksome at times. All the more splendid their result. The collection and translation of the poetry of Russia for us in America was much more important perhaps than the poetry itself. Since it gives us who will live on to see and read the spiritual unfolding of the new Russia, the record of what Czarism had so effectively and brutally suppressed during the ugly age of its power.

S. A. De Witt

Souls... Recurrent Christ, Forgive the sacrifice...

Souls are instrument of sense
Beyond the grunt of swine
Who snout the filth of pens
For sustenance.

Only souls can see
The vision founting from the eyes
Of one who dies
Quite firmly for a dream

One Christ is worth
A thousand-fold
The craven multitude
He bleeds himself
To save.

And if you die,
Oh, do not say you gave
Your torchlike living
For our sodden selves.....

But slowly let us learn
How we
Who stood complacently before
Your piteous goal
Had lost our liberty.

S. A. deWitt.

Dead—They Live

Their spirits march to no slow drums of death.
Let fall no tear! Their bodies have been slain—
Their spirits freed by one hot blasting breath.
Now march with those who have not died in vain.

Unloosed from narrow prison cells they go
With giant strides through all the earthly lands,
Red banners flaunt about them, and to show
The way bright torches flame in mighty hands.

Their marching, marching, marching in the night.
Unshackled now they move with steady tread
And eyes that glance neither to left or right
Within the ranks of labor's martyred dead.

Lift high the crimson banners! Lift the torches!
Two staunch recruits have joined this army brave
To shingling goals that ever steadfast marches,
Defying now the prison and the grave!

—Henry Reich, Jr.

To Gov. Alvin T. Fuller

Aug. 23, 1927

And now the awful deed is done, wash well your hands
Before the mob; can you not see
The Nazarene go forth at your commands
And climb again to Calvary?
Snug and content you sleep tonight while he
Is writhing on the cross again.
Hear how the mob shouts at his agony;
Hear how a few weep at his pain.
How will it be with you in that red dawn
When we shall scale the walls of hate and fear,
When those you killed shall be again reborn
With all the truths they held so dear?
Pilate, you have steered our hearts and cleared our
eyes
To meet the morning light as darkness dies.

—Max Press.