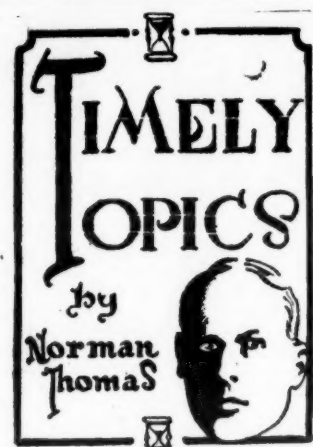


Arm. Troops Rule Colorado Mines After Killing of Unarmed Strikers

Demand Court Re-Open Voting Machines in N. Y.



ONE OF President Coolidge's recent pearls of wisdom was to the effect that government ownership is incompatible with political freedom. You all understand that the tragic lack of freedom among the workers on the New York subways, in the textile mills of the South and most of all among the striking coal miners of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Colorado is due to the fact that the government runs the subways, the textile mills and the coal mines—or don't you?

Back of the misery of Pennsylvania and Colorado, back of all questions of immediate responsibility for this act or that, is the brutal fact that we have permitted coal-like other natural resources which no man created—to belong to private owners by luck of inheritance or speculation. These private owners have wastefully exploited this treasure. They cannot even protect their own interest except by waging virtual war upon the workers. The basic denial of justice and reason represented by private ownership and extravagant competition makes a fitting foundation for a whole structure of cruel repression by all the devices recently brought into play in Pennsylvania and Colorado. It is worth while to fight the battle of the miners on the issue of civil liberty. It is even more worth while to fight the battle on the basis of the sound principle of collective bargaining. But in the long run neither the struggle for civil liberty nor for the right of collective bargaining can be won without challenging the basic folly and injustice of our system of private ownership of coal and its production for profit.

By similar reasoning honest men must come to understand that election frauds in New York or Philadelphia are more or less normal and natural things so long as the almost openly acknowledged function of Tammany Hall and Senator Vane's machine in Philadelphia is to keep the poor quiet for the benefit of the rich. Respectable citizens in New York and Philadelphia do not want to know too much about election frauds or the rottenness of our judicial system. It might make them uncomfortable. And what we do not want to know we usually find a way to overlook. Tammany Hall is about the most perfect political instrument yet devised for making the minimum concessions to the masses of the people which will keep them reasonably quiet. It is a buffer between the rich and the poor, and the rich without asking too many questions, gladly pay the broker's commission without asking too many questions of the organization.

Nevertheless there is enough sentiment for honest government to make it imperatively worth while not only for Socialists but all honest men to challenge the attention of New York City, state, and nation to the enormous election abuses in Brownsville and in the 2nd municipal court district. We can at least show the workers what their apathetic acceptance of Tammany bribes and threats means to their manhood and to every standard of decency.

Hence I rejoice in the fight that Judge Panken is leading to show up the election frauds. The one window we have opened in the 23rd precinct of the 2nd Assembly district reveals only a small part of the extent and grossness of the election frauds. The voting machine in that district when finally reopened

(Continued on Page 2)

Hillquit to Carry Fight Forward to Expose Tammany Theft of Judge Panken's Re-election

DETERMINATION to carry on a campaign of publicity against Tammany and its criminal actions in the recent election was the decision of a well-attended meeting of New York Socialist Party members Tuesday night at Beethoven Hall. The meeting had been called to consider this matter and work out a program of continuous educational work from now to the election of next year.

Julius Gerber, manager of Judge Panken's campaign, opened the meeting by calling attention to many incidents that had come under his observation on election day. Tammany heeled had followed voters into the voting booth and voted for them while many voters permitted themselves to be intimidated without knowing that they could have had offending inspectors arrested.

Gerber also pointed out the fact that in the 2nd and 4th Assembly Districts Republicans have no organization. Here a few Tammany heeled enroll as Republicans and become Republican inspectors who serve Tammany. In these two districts the voters face a turn of front of election thieves.

Machines Tampered With

Judge Panken declared that one voter made an affidavit affirming that in one voting machine a piece of tin had been placed under one pointer so that socialist votes could not be registered. He gave many other instances of vote-stealing and declared that thousands who had no right to vote in the district voted. What is immediately required, he urged, is two or three hundred devoted men and women to immediately volunteer to canvass voters this week, obtain their affidavits, and give widespread publicity of Tammany crimes. He declared that we may be able to get into the courts and it is necessary for us to carry the matter into the next Legislature. He regarded this issue of tremendous importance and one that gives a special opportunity to build the Socialist Party. Some fifty or more members volunteered to canvass.

In a very forceful speech Algernon Lee, Educational Director of the Rand School and who, with Edward F. Cassidy a few years ago were given their seats in the Board of Aldermen only a few weeks before their terms ended, declared that we may not succeed in opening the voting machines. If opened we may not get the evidence we want. We may not even get a recount, but one thing is certain. We must fight and carry the fight everywhere that we can.

He recalled the fraudulent election of 1876 which stole the presidency for Rutherford B. Hayes and mentioned the courage of the New York Sun which for four years carried the portrait of Hayes at the head of its editorial column with the word "Fraud" across the forehead of Hayes. He concluded that we should make the whole country know the crimes of Tammany Hall and its politicians.

Program Is Outlined

The meeting ratified a number of recommendations of a committee which includes the following program: (1) that immediate action be taken to inspect the voting machines; (2) that Morris Hillquit be asked to serve as advisory counsel; (3) that an attorney be employed to assist Hillquit; (4) that a drive for funds be started to pay expenses of the general work; (5) that volunteers be immediately obtained for canvassing voters and obtaining affidavits of fraud; (6) that public meetings be held to arouse citizens of the city and nation not less than once each month.

The first meeting of this kind is to be held this Friday night in Public School No. 4, corner of Rivington and Pitt streets. The speakers are to be Judge Panken, Matthew M. Levy, David M. Neuberger, Charles Solomon, Norman Thomas, William Karlin, Louis Waldman and B. Charney Vlodeck.

Permanent headquarters have been established in the Forward Building, room 902, 175 East Broadway, and friends who can help in any way in this work are urged to call at the earliest possible moment.

Watchers in Panken's District—Important!!

A meeting of the watchers in the 2nd Judicial District will take place Saturday, November 26th, at 1 P.M., Room 408, 7 East 15th St. You must attend—Unless you do all efforts will go for naught.

Socialist of Reading Won't Take "Velvet"

Treasurer Sets Precedent By Spurning Fees Usually Pocketed by Republicans and Democrats

(By a New Leader Correspondent)
READING, Pa.—For the first time in the history of this city a city treasurer will turn \$20,000 a year of what is known in political circles as "velvet" into the city treasury. William C. Horvater, cigarmaker and Socialist city treasurer-elect, has made this announcement.

The annual salary paid to this official is \$6,000 a year but fees from various sources amount to about \$20,000 a year. This sum has always been pocketed by Republicans and Democrats who have held the office. This is a common practice in every Pennsylvania city and has been a source of personal enrichment by professional politicians.

"To my way of thinking," said Horvater, "it is ridiculous to permit any man to take upwards of \$20,000 out of the city treasury each year when the people who pay their taxes are struggling to make both ends meet."

"Why did you not make this announcement as a campaign issue?" he was asked. The question brought a laugh.

"My main reason is that I did not want to give the people in the treasurer's office," he replied, "the impression that I was pulling in for my councilman and school candidates and the election of a controller and a treasurer was a pleasant surprise. I had thought that the treasurer should at least pay the clerk hire in his office, but I did not make that a campaign issue because I did not wish to scatter the efforts which were being centered on the fight for a mayor and two councilmen. Besides, the people are tired of pre-election promises."

"No action was taken by the Socialist party advising any of its successful candidates how to conduct his office. However, I have discussed my action with a number of members of the campaign committee and it has met with their approval in every case. I am confident that I shall not be criticized by the Socialists of Reading for refusing to profit by a law which, in the opinion of many people, permits a public official to dig too deeply into the public funds for his own enrichment."

"Do you realize that this announcement will cost you approximately \$14,000 per year for the next four years," Horvater was asked.

Money Looks Good, But

"I have considered that and the money looks very good, but we have been conducting a campaign against special privilege in assessments and it would be inconsistent for me to take advantage of special privilege for myself. Besides, I am a cigarmaker and even \$6,000 is a mighty fine salary for men of my craft. In this city they receive considerably less than half of the salary I will take as city treasurer, and I should be satisfied and happy to conduct the treasurer's office for \$6,000. Yes, I realize what it will mean to me, but I am convinced that I will only be doing an act of justice to the tax-burdened people of this city if I turn all my commissions above the amount I have set for myself back to the public fund where, in my honest opinion, it rightfully belongs."

Former City Treasurer Charles H. Kershner's recompense from the office was placed at close to \$20,000 annually.

Belgians Nip Communists

Communist activities within the ranks of organized labor in Belgium are expected to be reduced to insignificance through the recent confirmation by the National Council of the Belgian Federation of Labor of a resolution adopted in 1924 to the effect that no member of the Communist Party may hold any post of confidence in the trade unions. The Communist movement has never had much real strength in Belgium, although some of its agitators have managed to make themselves quite conspicuous in King Albert's country.

Mine Guards Gentle While A.F.L. Looks

Pennsylvania "Cossacks" Suddenly Sprout Wings As Labor Leaders Make Inspection Trip

By Art Shields

PITTSBURGH.—Coal company gunmen at Harwick stood aside at first and let the sheriff's rules be disregarded when a substantial looking man, in clerical black suit, hat and tie, walked up and down through the town, with seven or eight companions, talking to strikers and their wives as they passed.

It was Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, looking the situation over with William Mahon, president of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, and a half dozen representatives of the miners' union. As far as they were concerned, the sheriff's orders against more than two persons assembling on the highways did not exist.

They strolled through the single street, bending over door steps to chat with the folks who are conducting the fight, and ambling past the deputies' headquarters, getting an eye-ful of thugs, decorated with metal badges and long locust clubs, with bulging hip-pockets indicating grimmer weapons.

Only one deputy made a fuss, and then in a whisper. "That scab had edged with in earshot as David McKee, miners' board member from Montana, who is stationed in Harwick in charge of the local strike, was telling Morrison a story illustrating the behavior of the thugs when no distinguished visitors were present.

Break It Up

A miner was arrested, said McKee, and fined \$14 for helping his neighbor's wife. Company law says that the miner who sets foot in another company house is trespassing on company property. This miner saw the woman struggling with a sack of potatoes. He swung the burden on his shoulder, deposited it in her house, and was arrested as he set foot in the peace, who happens to be outside. Taken before the Harwick justice company bookkeeper, he was fined before he could summon a friend or a lawyer.

The deputy was annoyed at the yarn. So sidling up to McKee he whispered "Break It Up!" meaning Split the Crowd into two. But the only one to break was the deputy.

The incident amused the crowd. There were present in two parties such men as David Flower, International union representative of the miners; Leonard Craig, director of Workers Education for the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor; Rinaldo Cappellini, president of the Scranton-Wilkes-Barre mine field and John Brophy, former president of the central Pennsylvania district.

All the while the A. F. of L. leaders were in the strike region the coal companies were trying to be on their good behavior. That day in Harwick none of the blue-coated, revolver-bellied Coal & Iron police were to be seen, only plainclothes' deputies. And the day before when a larger A. F. of L. group toured Castle Shannon, Pittsburgh Coal Co. town, and Russellton, no gunmen of any kind were reported.

But now that the visitors are gone the hoof-beats of the bluecoats are pounding again along the cement highways.

10 Per Cent. Wage Cut Handed Maine Workers

BOSTON.—Six Maine cotton mills, five in Lewiston and one in Augusta, have announced a 10 per cent wage reduction. Poor business was the reason given by the manufacturers. The only formal statement was the following from the office of the Continental Mills of Lewiston.

"The reduction has been forced by the continued poor conditions in the textile industries after having been postponed as long as possible in the hope that there would be a material turn for the better."

The mills affected, employing at present about 4,800 operatives, are the Continental Mills, Bates Manufacturing Company, Hill Manufacturing Company and Roscoggin Mills and Lewiston Bleachery and Dye Works, all of Lewiston, and the Edwards Mills, Augusta.

Mellon Niece Wed In Feudal Splendor As Miners Starve

Fights Injunctions



LOUIS D. BERGER
Manager, Neckwear Workers' Union

Injunction Fails to Jar Tiemakers

C. Stern and Mayer Admits Weakness By Getting Court Order Against Pickets

WHILE the American Federation of Labor is straining every energy in a fight on the injunction system of combating legitimate trade union activity, injunctions against trade unions continue to fall on the shoulders of the labor movement.

Included in this week's crop is one issued by Supreme Court Justice Arnold in Dutchess County, New York, against the United Neckwear Makers' Union. The injunction aims to tie the hands of the union in the strike which it has been conducting against the C. Stern & Mayer firm, New York manufacturers of neckties, who moved their plant to Poughkeepsie some weeks ago in an attempt to escape dealing with the union.

The injunction is based on the usual stereotyped affidavits sworn to by strike-breakers and others who depend on the employers for their jobs. These affidavits recite stories of alleged intimidation practiced against strikebreakers by union pickets and union representatives. The injunction forbids picketing within a radius of two blocks of the Poughkeepsie factory now being used by C. Stern & Mayer.

If the injunction was intended as a move to break the spirit of the strikers and discourage the union from its strike efforts, it has had the opposite result. C. Stern & Mayer have been trying to belittle the strike as having little effect. The injunction is regarded as an admission of the strength of the strikers and has revealed what is felt to be a desperate situation on the part of the employers.

The strikers will keep up their picketing on all sides of the factory outside of the two-block "no-man's land" created by the Court order. Meanwhile, former Assemblyman Louis Waldman, chief counsel for the union, will put up a strong fight to have the order withdrawn. The injunction names Louis D. Berger, manager of the union, Louis Fuchs, business agent, and Louis Feldheim, president, in particular, and through them the 4,500 members of the union.

The union is continuing to give battle on all four fronts—Poughkeepsie, New Haven, Glens Falls and Philadelphia—in its efforts to bring the "runaway" shops to a reckoning. The firms are the only ones which have refused to accede to the union's demand for the gradual elimination of home-work from the industry.

\$100,000 Temporary Pavilion Rigged Up—The Moon Is Improved Upon Half Million in Gifts Bestowed on Kin of Money King

By McAlister Coleman
PITTSBURGH, PA.

I'VE been in Pittsburgh watching the progress of the union leaders conference to consider ways and means of fighting the menace of government by injunction that is threatening the very existence of trade unionism in America. Here in the home of anti-unionism, the Open Shop and capitalism rampant you come upon the most startling contrasts.

Early this week there was a tremendous explosion of a huge gas tank in the working class district of the city that wiped out whole blocks of tenements, killed twenty-eight persons and wounded many others. While the ruins were still being searched for bodies, while Red Cross workers and other relief agencies were busy providing shelter for the homeless, the Mellon family, who are the feudal lords of this great industrial realm, put on one of the most shockingly extravagant, vulgar and brazen displays of conspicuous waste that this country has seen for a long time.

A niece of Andrew Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, was married to the son of an old Pittsburgh family. It is estimated that close to a half million dollars was blown in on the wedding ceremonies. All traffic was shut off from travelling on public roads past the holy place where the big doings were held, out in a part of Pittsburgh ironically called "Liberty". A special pavilion was erected at the cost of \$100,000. This was just a temporary affair and as soon as the services were over it was hauled down. It would take an army of expert accountants to figure out the amount of jack that was blown in on each of the thousand guests.

"Wed in Arabian Splendor"

"Miss Mellon is Wed in Arabian Splendor," says a headline writer who had been dazzled by the show. And why not? The young lady's father is Richard Beatty Mellon, and her uncle is Andrew Mellon, candy Andy, the secretary of the treasury in Coolidge's cabinet, and third richest man in America.

Andrew was there, the giver of his share of the half million dollars of wedding presents that heaped the tables of three rooms in the hundred thousand dollar pavilion built specially for the celebration. And this undred thousand original cost was as little compared to the extravagant luxury of the furnishings.

Folks who would know how their rulers live should look up the reports in the Pittsburgh and New York papers that blind the eyes of the reader with the picture of magnificence.

In providing a scene rivaling the beauty of a fairyland bower, the Mellons challenged the elements. Although there was no moon 'neath Uncle Mellon's money provided a bigger and better moon than that common star that shines for everybody. There was synthetic moonlight serene and mellow, from all four sides of the pavilion.

"Looking from the windows, the guest's gazed out on classic gardens where the synthetic moonlight illuminated the marble images of Venus, Psyche and Diana. With the color and extravagance within, the windows opened on tropic scenes," says an enraptured Pittsburgh reporter.

All the skill of the stage-master's craft was employed in arranging for this semblance of a summer moon. Huge lenses were hung high under the eaves of the pavilion roof, and myriad electric bulbs cast their glow, changing hues as though by the passing of clouds."

A Dress Draped in Pearls

In the vestibule "rugs from Iraq formed cushions underfoot. Tapestries from Iraq and the mountains of the Caspian were suspended from the walls amid hangings of silk. In broad panels between were glistening mirrors that caught up the designs of carpets and hangings and mingled them with the glow of gold, orange and blue from the high ceilings."

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Ludlow Massacre Repeated

Strike Continues Firm Despite Violence of Militia and Jailing of Many Leaders

DENVER, Colo.—At Columbine, thirty miles from Denver, four striking miners fell under the bullets of armed guards of the mine owners and probably thirty men and women have been injured. Labor men are beginning to fear that this may initiate a ruthless rule made infamous 25 years ago when General Sherman Bell uttered his famous statement regarding the civil rights of strikers: "To hell with the Constitution. We will give them post mortem."

A reactionary law against picketing to which the Legislature wrote the will of the mine owners into law, permitting irresponsible private guards to serve as police at the mines, and supplementing these mercenaries by a force of state constabulary who are instructed to prevent picketing, all the elements making or another fierce class war are present in this strike of the miners.

The mine at Columbine and the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company's mines in the Walsenburg and Trinidad districts are the only large properties in the state successfully resisted the strike. The mine owners in Fremont County and the Crested Butte district closed their large mines for the winter, thus bringing a lockout as an answer to the strike. Only three of seventeen mines in this county remained open and these are small concerns employing from three to eleven diggers each.

The strikers have for more than a week planned to persuade the miners in the Columbine mine to join the strike and it was during a demonstration of the strikers at this mine that the private guards fired into men and women. With bombing planes, preparation to use poison gas, and firing into crowds of men, women and children of the miners, the latter and their friends and sympathizers are wondering about the screaming headlines in newspapers some ten years ago about the alleged atrocities of German army commanders ordering the bombing of villages regardless of the peril to women and children. Here on our own soil what was charged to the Germans is a grim reality with the connivance of the public authorities.

Stories regarding the bloody clash at Columbine conflict but it appears that five hundred miners appeared at Columbine mine shortly before daylight. Deputy Sheriff Lou Beynon of Weld County spoke to the men and tried to get them to turn back. Some favored the suggestion, but Adam Bell took charge of the crowd and shouting "Come on, boys, let's go," he started into the Columbine mine at the head of the strikers.

Policeman Hits Striker

One of the State policemen hit him with a club, according to witnesses, and as he sank to the ground bricks were hurled at the crowd by the police. Tear bombs followed. The crowd held up a moment, then it rushed forward again. The State police, headed by Louis N. Scherf, fired over the heads of the crowd. Part of the crowd, witnesses said, started to fall back. The police, however, say they thought the miners were coming on again and turned machine guns upon the crowd. Some of the strikers fell and others hurled stones and wielded sticks as they pushed forward.

Strike leaders, on the other hand, said the State police had shot seventeen holes in the American flag, which the miners were carrying, and that not a miner in the crowd was armed.

Women Among Wounded

Among the seriously wounded was a woman in man's clothing, and several other women were among the less dangerously hurt. Women have played a considerable part in the entire strike, begun about six weeks ago.

According to a strikers' committee, the shooting was started by "a real speed cop" who fired into the marching strikers who, the statement insists, were not heading for the pits at all but for the Post Office which is on mine property. The first shot caused some fighting in the ranks of the marchers. They en-

plained, and then came the private police guarding the mine.

The national guardsmen are now strike leaders continue throughout the quartered in the mines. Arrests of affected region and some of them are being brought to Denver. The Civil Liberties Union of New York City has wired a protest to Governor Adams regarding the ruthless policy that is developing regarding the strike but there is little hope that the Governor will change it.

Emergency Committee Revived to Aid in Miners Relief Work

Shoes for every shoeless child in the coal mining regions of central and western Pennsylvania, Ohio and Colorado, are part of the relief program of the Emergency Committee for Strikers Relief which has been called into activity under the leadership of Norman Thomas, director of the League for Industrial Democracy. The Emergency Committee, now working for miners relief, has established its office at 156 Fifth Avenue, Room 1027, New York City, and is distributing through the local relief committees of the miners.

Last year the committee raised many thousands of dollars for the Passaic strikers and sent boxes of clothing to miners locked out by employers breaking from the Jacksonville contract. It is now preparing to rush food and clothing to the half million jobless miners and their families who are in serious want as the winter comes on.

"Thanksgiving finds thousands of little children unable to go to school for lack of warm clothing, or at best stumbling out in the shoes of their fathers or older brothers, while the owners sit in stocking-feet at home," says a statement issued by the committee.

"Thanksgiving dinner will consist of scanty rations of flour and coffee and sugar and potatoes and bacon. At best the union can afford for relief no more than \$2.00 a week for a grown person, with fifty cents extra for each child. Some families get nothing. Babies do not know the taste of fresh milk. There is no money for clothing and none for medical attention.

"The money and clothing that is raised will be distributed in co-operation with local unions, which have appealed to us for aid. The miners, some of them now in the eighth month of their strike, must not perish for lack of assistance."

Conference Called In N. Y. to Give Aid To Colorado Strikers

Upon publication of the news that striking miners of Colorado had been fired upon by mine guards, killing four and injuring nearly thirty others, Donnell of the Church of All Nations issued an appeal for a conference of labor organizations to meet in room 32 of the Labor Temple, 14th Street and Second Avenue, Friday at 8 P. M.

The purpose of the conference is to arrange to extend aid to the miners so long as the struggle continues.

The Industrial Workers of the World has also obtained a permit for a protest mass meeting in Union Square Saturday, beginning at 1 p. m. The list of speakers has not been completed but Norman Thomas and James O'Neal are among those announced.

Mellon Niece Wed In Feudal Splendor As Miners Starve

(Continued from page 1)

And so on; the description runs riot. There are "curved pillars of gold, simulating the supporting arches of a Hindu temple, each pillar surmounted by a mystic light." And the "walls were hung with antique tapestries, depicting heroic and pastoral scenes." Miss Mellon's dress was draped in pearls.

At the end of a short trolley-ride from the scene of the wedding you come on flimsy barracks of wood and tap-paper where striking coal-miners evicted from Mr. Mellon's company houses are preparing for the miseries of a bleak winter among the storm-whipped hills. In the other direction the guests could look out on the ruins of the district rocked by the explosion where homeless men and women were wandering about in the cold rain.

Some of the apologists for this crude display, try to excuse it by saying that such splurging by the rich puts money in circulation and gives employment to plenty of people. Exactly the same thing might be said about speak-easies and disorderly houses. In fact in the latter cases, the distribution of money is made more quickly and is in the form of cash.

175,000 Strikebreakers, 3,000 Seals

The labor men who conferred over the coal situation were outspoken in their charge that Pittsburgh is the seat of a nation-wide conspiracy to break the miners' union and there is no question but what they were right. Such great industrial forces as the Mellon interests, the Pennsylvania Railroad and the New York Central, which is a large owner of mines in this region, have come together to break unionism in the industry by importing some 175,000 strikebreakers, chiefly negroes from the South, by hiring 3,000 gunmen imported by such detective agencies as that run by the notorious William J. Burns and lastly and most effectively perhaps by the use of injunctions. Just this week a judge in a nearby county granted an injunction against the union which prohibited picketing in any form, forbade the miners even to display signs announcing that strikes were in progress and finally went so far as to enjoin members of the United Mine Workers from lifting their voices in song. When a judge solemnly forbids a union man to sing, you can see how far the matter has gone.

The labor leaders who comprised the Executive Council of the A. F. of L., finally decided to lay their case before Governor Fisher of Pennsylvania and President Coolidge. Governor Fisher received them amiably enough and listened to their stories of the terrorization of men, women and children by State troops and coal and iron police. As Fisher is a machine politician absolutely subservient to the interests of big business, as he was counsel for one of the large coal mines before he was elected and has the staidest viewpoint of the blackest of reactionaries, labor is not going to get very far with Fisher. No farther in fact than the leaders got in Washington when they saw Mr. Coolidge on Monday.

There is a Biblical saying that "where there is no vision the people perish." Vision has not been a strong point of the leadership of the miners in recent years. John L. Lewis, the head of the miners, openly supported the Coolidge Presidential campaign and went to Mr. Hoover for advice before he signed the Jacksonville agreement, the agreement that has been torn up by every large operator in Pennsylvania. It may be that Mr. Lewis felt that if he would be a good boy and play the game with the Republicans he would get favors from the powers that be. Now he is discovering how mistaken he was. He deliberately turned his back on progressive political action and now reactionary politics combines with economics all through the coal region to bust his union. If labor had been on the job politically there would have been fewer injunction judges down here, fewer deputy sheriffs working for the coal companies, fewer gunmen breaking every law of God and man. Labor has shown what it can do in Reading, Pennsylvania where the entire administration is Socialist from top to bottom. What labor can do in Reading, it can do elsewhere when it wakes up to the fact that the fight for human liberty and happiness must be waged on every front.

It is encouraging to find that despite the strange hold that the Mellons and other capitalists seem to have on this community, the Socialists hereabouts are showing more life than they have manifested for years. Branch meetings are well attended, sixty children have been formed into a Socialist Sunday School and a strong group of Ypselans has been organized. This has been done because a few brave men and women refused to be discouraged in the face of the most discouraging conditions but went ahead quietly forwarding the movement.

Labor's Greatest Problem

Pittsburgh is one of the greatest problems confronting labor today. When you go up Squirrel Hill on the edge of the town, past one beautiful home after another and then look down through the heavy-hanging smoke and low clouds lighted up by the glare of the furnaces into that sprawling steel hell that is Homestead, you realize how hard trade unionism has still to go and what mighty forces it has still to combat. Steel and coal, the foundations of our latter day civilization—the first untouched by any form of real workers' organization, the second in a constant state of chaos and civil war! What will the unions do to give the workers in these two industries some chance for decent American life? Many of the gains won for the coal miners are being lost these days and in spite of the so-called eight hour day the life of the steel worker is still a dark tragedy. Is there wisdom and courage enough on the part of the old-line leaders of the labor movement to tackle the new problems that a new and mightier capitalism thrusts before them?

Fanny Hurst, Texas Guinan, Mrs. Will Durant to Tell About the Modern Woman

"The Revolt of the Modern Woman" will be the subject of a discussion at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, on Sunday, December 18th, at 8:15 P. M. Fanny Hurst, the famous novelist, Texas Guinan, night club director and actress; Mrs. Will Durant, who is reported to have bested her husband in more debates than one; Eva Le Gallienne, actress and producer of plays, and Elizabeth Marbury, will be the speakers. Tickets are on sale at the Rand School, 7 East 15th Street, and Gray's Drug Store, 43 St. and Broadway.

The Lecture Calendar

Saturday, Nov. 26th
Rand School, 7 East 15th Street. N. BRYLLION FAGIN on "Rebels in Contemporary American Literature." 2 p. m.
Peoples' Institute, At Muhlenberg Public Library, 209 West 23rd St. DR. MORTIMER J. ADLER on "Whereof One Must Be Silent: The Aesthetic Experience." 8 p. m.

Sunday, Nov. 27th
Community Church, 34th St. and Park Ave. JOHN HAYNES HOLMES on "America and Russia: Shall They Be Friends?" 11 a. m.
Community Forum, 34th St. and Park Ave. OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD on "Wanted—A Political Opposition." 8 p. m.

Tuesday, Nov. 29th
Rand School of Social Science, 7 East 15th Street. MORRIS HILLQUIT on "These Ten Years." 8 p. m.
Friday, Dec. 2nd
Rand School, 7 East 15th Street. SAMUEL C. SCHMUCKER on "The Ascent of Man." 8 p. m.

Saturday, Dec. 3rd
Mecca Temple, 55th Street and Seventh Ave. HERTZ AND RUSSELL on "Companionate Marriage." 8 p. m.
Workers' University, Washington Irving High School. A. J. MUSTE on "The Worker in Modern Civilization." 1:30 p. m.
Rand School, 7 East 15th Street. N. BRYLLION FAGIN on "Rebels in Contemporary American Literature." 2 p. m.

Sunday, Dec. 4th
Workers' University, Washington Irving High School. N. BRYLLION FAGIN on "The American Novel." 11 a. m.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC
Atlantic Ave. Station
Sunday, December 18, 8:15 p. m.
SYMPOSIUM

Revolt of Modern the Woman
Speakers
Fanny Hurst
Texas Guinan
Elizabeth Marbury
Mrs. Will Durant
Eva Le Gallienne
Tickets: \$.50, \$1.10, \$1.65, \$2.20, \$2.75, at Box Office
Rand School, 7 E. 15th St., & Gray's Drug Store, 43rd St. & B'way
CONTEMPORARY FORUM

Bill for Old Age Petitions to be Drawn at N. Y. Conference

In conjunction with the New York State Federation of Labor, the American Association for Old Age Security is arranging a conference for the purpose of formulating and drafting an old age pension bill to be presented to the New York Legislature at its coming session. The meeting will be held in the Auditorium at 3 W. 16th St., New York City, on Wednesday, December 7th at 8 P. M.

The speakers will include Judge Bernard L. Shientag, former head of the New York Industrial Commission, Alexander Taylor, Counsel for the New York Joint Legislative Welfare Committee to Investigate Old Age Pensions, Buffalo, John Sullivan and Thomas J. Curtis, President and Vice-President respectively, of the New York Federation of Labor. Professor Joseph Chamberlain of Columbia University will present a draft of a bill for discussion.

Suggest Seat For Labor on Transit Board

N. Y. Socialists Win Important Point on Proposed Reorganization of System

THE Socialist Party of New York City has won an important point for the chances of reorganization of the New York transit system, which is being actively considered at this time. Early last week, the New York Transit Commission, which has made public a comprehensive plan for the taking over and operation by the city of the transit facilities, let it be known that it has decided on a number of important changes in its original proposal. This plan was drawn up by Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the commission. According to the revised plan, the board of directors of the new unified system would have as one member a direct representative of the workers employed on the lines. Other changes recommended by the commission have failed to come up to the Socialist demands.

The plan drawn up by Mr. Untermyer, on the subject of control, proposed that the board of directors be composed, in the main, of representatives of the Merchants Association of New York City, and the five chambers of commerce of the New York boroughs.

The Socialists criticized this proposal, pointing out that, in the first place, the city could not legally and legally turn over its property to be handled by private organizations. The Socialists argued, further, that the businessmen's organizations were not responsible to the city in any manner which would guarantee the operation of the transit lines in the interests of all the people. The chambers of commerce, it was argued in an analysis of the plan made by Louis Waldman, of the Socialist transit committee, have no official or quasi-official standing. They are responsible to their own narrow membership and to none others. Mr. Waldman said in his memorandum, which was filed with the Transit Commission.

The announcement by the transit commission that it favors seating a representative of the workers of the board of directors was not made officially. It may have been put out as a feeler to test the reaction of the financial interests involved. At any rate, the Socialists feel that they are making headway.

The other change suggested by the Transit Commission to an extent also meets with the demands of the Socialists, though the new proposal is far from satisfactory. The Transit Commission would now have the Mayor name the directors of the unified system. It is felt that this would concentrate great power in the hands of Tammany Hall, which organization would be altogether likely to us this power in its notorious way.

Confer With Untermyer

The logic of the Socialists' convention was proven a few weeks after the Untermyer report was issued when the Merchants' Association, proposed as one of the controlling bodies on the new board of directors, came out flat-footed for an increased fare. While attacking the proposal to vest control and direction in the hands of the business interests, Mr. Waldman proposed as an alternative the creation of a board of directors broadly representative of all the citizens. He put forth the Socialist proposal that directors to be chosen by the different political parties on a ratio determined by the local elections, each party to have the right to appoint a director for each

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Regular Meetings every 1st and 3rd Saturday.
Executive Board meets every Monday.
CUTTERS, LOCAL 2
Meetings every 1st and 3rd Thursday.
Executive Board meets every Monday.
All Meetings are held in the
Headgear Workers' Lyceum
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210 East 5th Street.

1,800,000 Women Workers Average \$17 Weekly, Bosses' Agency Admits

(By a New Leader Correspondent)

WASHINGTON—About nine million persons, of whom one out of five is a woman or girl, work in American factories. Their wages are low. They are often out of work or on part time work. Relatively few of them belong to unions.

The average wage of the "unskilled" men, as given recently by a federation of employers' organizations, the National Industrial Conference Board, is \$24.08 a week. They range from thirteen dollars a week in southern cotton mills to \$28.49 a week in rubber factories. Average wages of the "semi-skilled and skilled" lumped together, are \$31.33 a week, ranging from \$18.70 a week in the southern cotton mills to the printers' wage of forty and forty-five dollars. Most of the wage rates are around thirty dollars.

Women make an average of \$17.38 a week, ranging again from the lowest paid in the cotton mills to the highest among the printers. The average wage for the "unskilled" men is \$4.00. For the "semi-skilled and skilled" men, it is close to \$5.25 a day. For the women it is \$2.88. Over half of them at the last computation worked beyond eight hours a day and nearly a fourth worked nine hours or more.

Great changes in the chance for work fall upon factory workers. In 1919 there was an average of nine millions. Two years later there were two million less. In 1923 nearly as many had work as in 1919. In 1925 there were only eight million. In September, 1927, the number had dropped another quarter of a million.

There are too many factories in the United States for the business they can command. In 1923 with nearly as many persons employed as in the extremely active year after the war, the factories reported to the federal census that they were only producing 75 per cent of their maximum possible output. In other words, they could have produced 40 per cent more. In 1921 they reported that they could have produced 75 per cent more. Industrial engineers are generally agreed that even these figures are too low.

Over half of these workers are in ten thousand establishments, one twentieth of the total number of American factories, and they produce two-thirds of American factory products.

Mr. Waldman laid particular emphasis on a demand that a representative of the workers on the transit lines also be entitled to sit on the board of directors.

Mr. Waldman, and Norman Thomas, as members of the Socialist transit committee, conferred with Mr. Untermyer at some length on these questions. While they succeeded in impressing the transit commission counsel with the advisability of having the workers pick a member of the board, their more general proposal did not receive quite as favorable consideration. Mr. Untermyer felt that the Socialist proposal was "new" and "novel". To this Mr. Waldman responded that the Untermyer plan would be no less an innovation than the Socialist suggestion.

The announcement by the transit commission that it favors seating a representative of the workers of the board of directors was not made officially. It may have been put out as a feeler to test the reaction of the financial interests involved. At any rate, the Socialists feel that they are making headway.

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A. F. of L. Appeals To Unions to Give Aid To Pa. Strikers

WASHINGTON—The American Federation of Labor has sent an appeal to 107 national and international labor organizations, forty-eight State Federations of Labor, 1,000 city central bodies and more than 30,000 local unions in the United States and Canada in behalf of thousands of striking bituminous miners in Central and Western Pennsylvania.

"The plight of these striking miners and their families," the communication asserts, "presents a most tragic and pitiable picture. Suffering, sacrifice and starvation have been endured and are being faced by these heroic miners and their families. In the State of Pennsylvania these miners, members of the United Mine Workers of America, are the victims of brutal and inhuman treatment accorded them by coal and iron police, the State constabulary and deputy sheriffs.

"Thousands have been evicted from their homes and are living in barracks built for them by the United Mine Workers of America. Thousands more are facing eviction."

Money, clothing, food, shoes and blankets are requested. One hundred and fifty thousand miners are on strike, and 600,000 women and children dependent upon them.

"The appeal was signed by President William Green.

"We are face to face with the supreme test of the solidarity, brotherhood and fraternity of the organized labor movement," he said.

Conference to Promote Station WEVD Called By N. Y. Labor Leaders

To promote station WEVD, the labor and Socialist radio station being conducted by the Debs Memorial Radio Fund, a Provisional Metropolitan District Conference Committee has sent a call to all trade unions, fraternal bodies and Socialist party branches for a conference to be held on Wednesday evening, December 30th at 3 West 16th Street.

The call for the conference was signed by Morris Sigman, President, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union; Samuel Beardsley, International Secretary-Treasurer of the Shipyard Workers' Union; Abraham I. J. Shipplaff, manager Pocket-book Makers' Union; Abraham Beckerman, manager, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America; and Charles Stetsky, assistant manager, the N. Y. Fur Workers Joint Council.

Public Conference Called To Aid Pullman Porters

One of the most important conferences ever held in behalf of Negro workers has been called by prominent Negro clergymen, lawyers, doctors, and businessmen to meet in the headquarters of the New York Urban League, 262 West 136th Street, Friday, Dec. 2, at 2 P. M. An invitation is being sent to all labor and liberal organizations of the city to be represented.

The purpose of the conference is to give an expression representative of general opinion regarding the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters in particular and of Negro labor and its problem in American life. Such conferences are likely to be held in other large cities and it is believed that the conferences will be helpful to Negro labor and help others to understand the special problems Negro workmen face in modern industry.

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TIMELY TOPICS

(Continued from Page 1)

showed 36 votes for Judge Panken. The unofficial slip which was conveniently lost, but not until after Judge Panken had seen it, gave him votes. It was from this slip that transfers were to be made to the official papers signed in blank by the inspectors. Socialist watchers who were denied an opportunity to see the rear of the machine heard 11 votes announced for Judge Panken. At the hearing before the magistrate it was brought out not only that the nominally Republican inspectors had left the polls and their tally sheets to their Democratic brethren but also that the chairman of the board had voted from an address which was not his home and that his Democratic colleague was probably automatically incapacitated for service by two previous criminal convictions—a fact which he did not take the stand to deny. It is significant that in this case on the evening of the arrest a Tammany Assemblyman almost immediately appeared as counsel and a high Tammany judge was ready to act as committing magistrate. His conduct while so acting set up a rather extraordinary standard of judicial procedure. The magistrate who finally heard the evidence is taking two weeks to make up his mind whether under the law he can hold the election board for the Grand Jury. Whatever loopholes an able magistrate may find in the law the facts in the case are as we have stated them. This magistrate in certain censorship cases has shown an independence which we hope will support him in this important matter. There is no reason to believe that the 2nd district of the 2nd assembly district is unique. Other evidence is piling up that what happened there is characteristic of that reformed Tammany whose leader is none other than His Excellency, Alfred E. Smith.

Now we know that some at least of Hearst's inflammatory telegrams and letters which his papers pretend were stolen from some fashion from the Mexican archives are forgeries. This has long been the claim of the Mexican government. It is proved by the falsity of the document involving Ernest Gruening, formerly editor of the Nation.

Yet Mr. Hearst who is willing either deliberately or in ignorance to use forged documents to stir up international hate still passes as a patriot. It is only Jane Addams and folks like her who labor for peace who are subjected by our patriotic societies to all manner of denunciation and abuse.

It appears that President Robinson of New York's City College did not temporarily suspend two boys who spoke against military drill for that reason but only because they were naughty and said something about faculty "insincerity" in connection with civilian drill. As the father of his students he could not permit such bad manners so he spanked the boys and got from them some sort of apology which he graciously accepted. Query. Does this method promote sincerity among students or real good manners? Does it instill in college boys a belief in real freedom of speech and the desire of educational authorities to stimulate it? Or does it make for docile submission, half fearful, half hypocritical, among students to whom a diploma is the key to open the door to richer opportunities—a key for which they themselves and their parents have desperately toiled and struggled.

My congratulations to our Reading comrades on the way they are getting started and the favorable publicity they are winning.

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Bribery Laid to U.S. Agents in Colombia

Labor Demands Oil Wells Be Developed For Benefit of The People

THE working folk of the Republic of Colombia seem to be playing an important part in the country's political life, judging from reports found in labor papers printed there and in occasional news dispatches from Bogota.

It is said that the Government's move in favor of practically nationalizing the oil lands of the republic, which has stirred up so much excitement in the Chamber of Deputies and has resulted in charges of all sorts of graft and bribery, is largely due to the desire of President Abadía Méndez to head off the rising Socialist sentiment by showing the working people that most of the reforms they advocate may be obtained without any radical political turnover.

Under the terms of the new law, all unexplored oil lands are to be considered State property and may be exploited only by the Government or by mixed companies controlled by the Government through ownership of at least 50 per cent of their stock. Existing concessions, most of which are held by Americans, are to be confirmed without much difficulty, according to semi-official explanations.

Labor Awaits Independence

During recent sessions of the Colombian Parliament it was charged that the country was the bone of contention between American and British oil interests and that while Colonel H. I. P. Yates, said to be of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, was taking advantage of anti-American feeling to try to obtain a big concession in the Uraba district, agents of American oil companies were active in bribing Deputies to oppose the nationalization bill. American interests are far in the lead in Colombia, their investments being put at about \$200,000,000, largely in oil lands and mines. In 1925, one-half of Colombia's imports came from the United States.

The contention of most of the labor organizations is that the Government should spend less money on railroads alleged to be largely useless and should devote more of the \$25,000,000 paid to the country by the United States in settlement of the Panama grab to oil wells, pipe lines and airplane transportation with the object of making the republic independent of foreign capital. In voicing his view Claridad, the Bogota organ of the syndicalist groups, said, in a recent issue:

"North Americans or English; Standard Oil Co., or Dutch Shell Oil Co., Imperial Oil Co., or Anglo-Persian Oil Co., Tropical Oil Co., and Andean National Corporation, all of them constitute the International Robbers Corporation. What interests us in Colombia is not the question of whether the North Americans or the English are to dominate the situation or if the sphere of influence is to be divided, as the diplomats say. The important, the vital matter is to conserve and develop the natural wealth for the benefit of all Colombians."

In the same issue of Claridad is a denunciation of a law to tax gasoline and transportation. It is asserted that this is aimed at the German-Colombia Company which has an airplane service and a boat line on the Magdalena River and which is said to play a beneficial role in the development of transportation and in mail delivery.

In the meantime, the Government is understood to be disposed to use the iron hand in repressing any labor agitation calculated to bring about general strikes or political revolutions, regardless of the nationalistic character they may assume.

In addition to the scattered syndicalist groups in Colombia, there is a Socialist political organization and a central labor union, both of which are affiliated with the Pan American Federation of Labor.

That there was some sort of labor trouble at the ports of Barranquilla and Buenaventura recently seems indicated by the publication in Santiago, Chile, on November 12th, of a story telling of a clash between police and troops and workers that had resulted in sixteen persons being killed and many wounded. The next day a cablegram from Barranquilla asserted that there was no truth in this story about a fight with the police, but persons in New York familiar with the functioning of the Colombian near-censorship are awaiting further details before concluding that the Santiago report was a lie out of whole cloth.

Unity House Reunion Dance Saturday Evening December 10

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New York Meeting Backs Colo. Strikers; Relief Fund Raised

An audience that comfortably filled the Debs Auditorium of the Rand School met Monday night in a protest meeting against the treatment of the Colorado miners now on strike in that state. The school donated the auditorium to the I. W. W. for the meeting.

The speakers were McAllister Coleman and Norman Thomas. James O'neal presided. Arthur Garfield Hays who had been announced to speak was unable to be present but he sent a substantial check for the relief of the miners. Clarence Darrow wired his regrets at being unable to be present and John Haynes Holmes sent a sympathetic letter.

An appeal for relief for the women and children in the strike zone brought a total of \$150 in contributions. Further relief work will continue if the strike is prolonged.

Unity House Dance For December 10

Only four weeks remain before the Unity House Reunion Dance of the night of Saturday December 10, when I.L.G.W.U. will be given in the beautiful ballroom of the Manhattan Opera House, at 34th St. near 8th Avenue. A great attraction will be the unequalled music of the Paul Whiteman Piccadilly Players.

The date is drawing near and many friends are preparing for the great event. They are inspired by the expectation of seeing their friends again and spending an evening in sociability and good fellowship amid artistic surroundings.

The first thing those interested in the Unity Dance should do, is to make sure they will be admitted by securing a ticket at once. As last year, many thousands more will want to join in this affair than the hall accommodates. Tickets can be obtained at the Educational Department of the International, 3 West 16th Street, Chelsea 2148. Admission is \$1.00 including wardrobe.

Get your tickets early and reserve Saturday, December 10 for the Unity Reunion Dance.

Mexico Will Not Change Land Policy

Mexico City.—The Mexican Government denies official declarations in the press of the United States that a change in its agrarian policy may be expected and on the contrary states that it regards the agrarian policy as one of the most important conquests of the Revolution in Mexico and that it is doing and intends to continue doing everything possible to carry out the provisions of the Land Laws in accordance with the law regulating its execution. The Government figures that approximately 500,000 hectares will have been distributed among the peasants during 1927.

International Urges End of Death Penalty

At the recent session of the Socialist and Labor International the report on the initial meeting and the plan of work of the Commission of enquiry into the conditions of political prisoners was given by Crispin. The following resolution by Kierekoper, as recommended by the Commission, with amendment by Longuet, Tsereteli, Modigliani, was unanimously passed: "The Executive of the Labor and Socialist International is shocked by the judicial murder committed against Sacco and Vanzetti, victims of a ruthless class justice, by the executions in the colonies of the Netherlands carried out although in the mother country the death penalty has ceased to exist since 1870, by the numerous executions in Russia, Georgia and China, and by the restoration of the death penalty in Italy aimed particularly against political offences.

"It declares that it is a most urgent task of our time to abolish the death penalty everywhere from the penal code; it calls upon the parliamentary representatives of socialists in the various countries to press in their parliaments for the abolition of the death penalty, and calls upon the masses to range themselves with all their might behind this demand of humanity and true justice."

"The Supreme Court Vs. Civil Liberty" Pamphlet Is Revised

The pamphlet "The Supreme Court versus Civil Liberty" which was first issued by the American Civil Liberties Union in April, 1921, has been completely revised and brought up to date. It is now on the press and will be ready for circulation shortly.

It contains the dissenting opinions of Justices Brandeis and Holmes on many cases affecting civil liberty.

The introduction to the pamphlet says in part:

"The Supreme Court—by judicial construction has forged a powerful weapon for those who believe in governmental suppression of ideas deemed to be dangerous. This departure from what most accept as the traditional American political philosophy has not been accomplished without the vigorous and able dissent of Mr. Justice Holmes and Mr. Justice Brandeis. The extent of the Court's departure from the principle of civil liberty is made clear by the following excerpts from these dissenting opinions."

The pamphlet can be obtained from the American Civil Liberties Union, 100 Fifth Avenue, New York City. The cost is ten cents for each copy.

Pensions for Aged Wins Wide Support

Secretary Epstein Organizes Local Supporting Groups in Many Cities

UPON his return from a lecture tour which took him to the Pacific Coast, Abraham Epstein, Secretary of the American Association for Old Age Security, moved the national office of the organization to 104 Fifth Ave., New York City. As a result of this tour, Mr. Epstein organized local committees to cooperate with the national organization in Milwaukee, Madison, St. Paul, Portland, Salem, San Francisco, San Jose, Bakersfield, Los Angeles, San Diego and Louisville. These committees will soon establish state organizations.

With the transfer of the national office from Harrisburg to New York the organization expects to carry on more effective work throughout the country. The association points out the significant fact that only six American states have old age pension laws—Colorado, Kentucky, Maryland, Montana, Nevada and Wisconsin—yet there is a frightful toll on the vitality of workers in American industries.

It is conservatively estimated that at least 1,800,000 aged persons in the United States today are dependent upon relatives, and public support or charitable relief for their support. Moreover, the present method of poor relief represents a system which has been changed little since its inauguration by Queen Elizabeth in 1601. The receipt of such relief is not only repugnant to every self-respecting person but the fear of being forced to apply for it robs the mind of the middle-aged worker of all contentment and happiness. The system is antiquated, insufficient, and altogether too costly as well as humiliating.

The main purpose of the organization is to wipe out this archaic system of relief by the enactment of old-age pension legislation whereby aged workers will receive aid not in the form of degrading charity but as compensation due them as veterans of industry. Much educational work remains to be done before the United States catches up with many progressive countries.

Mr. Epstein has nearly completed a book which deals comprehensively with the subject and the association is making every effort to sell it at the maximum price of 50 cents. The executive of the organization has framed a modest budget of \$6,000 for the legislative year. Those who desire to assist this cause in any way may write Mr. Epstein at the above address.

Mrs. Anna Dietzgen, Formerly of Chicago, Dies in Wiesbaden

From Wiesbaden, Germany, comes news of the death of Mrs. Anna Dietzgen, wife of Eugene Dietzgen, formerly of Chicago. Both were intimate friends of the late Eugene V. Debs and helped to organize the Social Democratic Party in Chicago in 1898. The platform of the party was written at the residence of Dietzgen, the committee also including Debs and G. A. Hoehn, now editor of St. Louis Labor and the German weekly, the Arbeiter Zeitung.

Eugene Dietzgen is also the son of Joseph Dietzgen, a German thinker, who became a profound student of philosophy. Two volumes of his essays were translated into English and published in this country some twenty years ago. It was at a German Congress of Socialists which the elder Dietzgen attended that Karl Marx said of him, "This is our philosopher." He died in Chicago many years ago.

Eugene Dietzgen acquired a comfortable fortune in the tool business in Chicago but some fifteen years ago he and his wife went abroad because of ill health. Dietzgen also financed the translation of the second and third volumes of "Capital" into English which were published in Chicago. He and his wife never lost their interest in the American Socialist movement, and for many years Mrs. Dietzgen sent \$25 each year to C. A. Hoehn as her subscription to the English and German weeklies which he edits.

Socialist Vote Up In Schenectady

Schenectady.—The Socialist Party somewhat more than held its own in the election Tuesday in comparison with two years ago. Herbert M. Merrill receiving more votes for Mayor than Cole in 1925. John L. Meyers, with an independent indorsement designated the Square Deal Party, polled 5,916 votes for City Comptroller, according to newspaper returns. Wilcox for Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals received approximately 100 more votes in Schenectady County than Panken for Governor in 1926.

The voters of all parties showed marked apathy, but the newspaper advertising campaign of the two old parties was more than ordinarily pronounced.

State Secretary Merrill reiterates the opinion that the Socialist Party must give more attention to interesting the women of the state, as enrollments continue to give conclusive proof that the average woman is essentially stand-pat and conservative in her attitude. She was recognized when Socialists were so ardently campaigning for equal suffrage, but nothing has been done to overcome the handicap to political victories for radicals which the zeal of our party for justice in the matter of the franchise has imposed. The State Secretary holds that this subject is so important that it should be given prominent place in the Agenda of the next National Convention.

Soviet Russia Jails Socialists and Unionists Active in the Revolution

Many Cases of Persecution of Workingclass Leaders Because of Political Belief Listed—Many Exiled by the Czar Now Suffering Similar Fate

(By a New Leader Correspondent)

ZURICH.—Last week I wrote of the persecution and imprisonment of workingclass and Socialist leaders in Russia because of their opposition to the Soviet government. These reports are based on information gathered by the Socialist and Labor International.

Who are these men who are condemned to such tortures? Are they in very truth counter-revolutionaries, as the Bolsheviks call them? No, they are workers and Socialists, who earlier fought against the pre-war regime, or else young people who in recent years have attached themselves to the revolutionary movement. It is impossible to see by the lives of these persons whom the Bolshevik Government is really keeping under lock and key.

ROSA ELMAN—member of the Youth Federation. On account of her membership of the federation and the Social-Democratic party she was at 20 years of age arrested in Moscow in 1921 after seven months imprisonment. But soon afterwards she was again arrested and has not been at liberty since that time. At the present time she has received four new sentences: in 1922—banishment, in 1923—internment in a concentration camp (she was interned in the Solovetski Islands and in the Tobolsk prison), in 1925—fresh banishment and in 1926—again imprisonment. Now she is in the Worche-Uralsk prison. There are still two years remaining of the last sentence so that she will formally only be set free after nine years, and then, as usual, she will be sentenced to three years' banishment. Her membership of the Social Democratic party has to be paid for with ten years loss of freedom. No other charge has ever been raised against her.

VICTOR KOROBKOW, a printer of Odessa, member of the Party since the first years of this century. Under Tsarism was sentenced to banishment, fled, was re-arrested and condemned to a term in gaol. Served his sentence in the Central gaol of Alexandrovsk (Siberia). After the revolution of 1917 he was elected President of the Trade Union Council in Odessa. For his activities in the trade union movement and Council he was imprisoned in 1920 and then for the second time in 1923 in the concentration camp. In 1925 he was transferred from Solovetski to the Katonga prison in Tobolsk. After serving this sentence he got in 1926 a further sentence—banishment for three years. At present is in banishment in the Village of Kolpaschovo district of Naryn.

BENJAMIN TRACHTENBERG—workman from Odessa, played a part in the revolutionary movement of the eighties. His revolutionary activity under Tsarism brought him a punishment of prison and banishment. After the 1917 revolution he was elected vice-chairman of the Odessa Trade Union Council, 1923 was together with his son, member of the Social-Democratic League of Youth arrested and confined in Solovetski. After serving his sentence he received another three years' banishment to Turkistan, where he still is today.

GEORGE KUTSCHIN—Party member since 1905. Played an important role in the Party and was elected to the Central Committee. Took an active part in the labor movement up to the 1917 revolution. During the revolutionary period of 1917 he was made Commissioner of the Western front by the Workers' and Soldiers' Council of Petrograd. After the October revolution he went to Kiev, where during the Denikin period, he led a campaign against the White Guards and organized a trade union movement. Was many times imprisoned by the Bolsheviks: in 1918 for participation in the Conference of the Workers' Councils in Moscow; in 1920 in Kiev, in 1921 in Charkov. He was banished to Turkistan, escaped in 1922 and returned to party work, in which he took part until 1924. In this year he crossed the frontier illegally and took part in the conference of the Executive of the Labor and Socialist International in Vienna. In October, 1924, he was arrested in Petrograd and, on account of his activities in the party, especially for his participation in the above mentioned conference, sentenced to ten years imprisonment. At the present time he is in Jaroslavl prison.

SERGEI ZEDERBAUM-JESCHOW (a brother of the deceased Comrade Martov) joined the Socialist movement in the nineties of the last century. One of the founders of the social-democratic party of Russia. Member of the Central Committee, organized trade unions, cooperatives, etc., took part in the legal labor movement until 1917. During the Tsarist regime he spent about ten years in banishment and prison. Is unnecessarily persecuted by the Bolsheviks. Was arrested at a legal party meeting in Moscow in 1921. After one year's imprisonment he was banished to Wjatka, where he was again imprisoned. In 1923 he received a new sentence, that of banishment to Kaschin. In 1925 he was arrested in Kaschin and, further, banished to Minussinsk (Siberia), where he is today.

FRANZ BJALOVSKI, metal worker from the Ukraine, member of the Ukraine Party Committee, one of the leaders in the trade union movement. Has belonged to the Party since 1910. He was arrested by the Bolsheviks for the first time in Charkov in 1920 and removed to the independent Georgia. After the Bolshevik occupation of Georgia he returned to Russia, settled in Moscow and was elected by the workers to the Workers' Council. He was arrested in

Moscow in 1922 after the printers' strike at Sytin's. After a hunger-strike of twelve days he was liberated, but in 1923 he was again arrested and condemned to be interned in a concentration camp. He served his sentence in Pertominsk in the Solovetski Islands and in the Tobolsk prison. After this sentence had been served he was sentenced again—to banishment in Siberia for three years. At the present time he is in banishment.

ILJA BUSKIN—printer from Moscow, Party member since 1903. Played a prominent part in the Moscow printers' federation. Was already acquainted with prison life and banishment during the time of Tsarism. The 1917 revolution released him from banishment in Jenniselsk. In 1920 he was arrested by the Bolsheviks in Moscow for his activities in the printers' federation. For a second time he was arrested in Baku in 1924 on account of his participation in the party work, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment. This sentence was served first on the Solovetski Islands and then in the Worche-Uralsk prison. After the expiration of his sentence he was condemned to banishment for three years. Today he is still in banishment.

BORIS BER member of the Party since 1903. Member of the Central Committee of the Party. Leader of the Party organization in the Ukraine. Up to the 1917 revolution he had spent six years in prison and had also lived as an emigrant. In 1920 he was arrested by the Bolsheviks in Charkov and removed to Georgia. On the next occasion he was arrested in Moscow in 1923 and banished to the Government Perm for two years. In 1924, on the ground of a new sentence he was banished to Kaschin, where he was again arrested in 1925 and banished to Turkistan; in 1926 again arrested and banished to Syriyansk district, where he still is today.

WASSILI JEFANOFF—Party member since the nineties of last century. Metal worker from Jekaterinslav. During the Tsarist regime he received numerous sentences of imprisonment on account of his activities in the Party. Was banished by the Bolsheviks to the Tobolsk district.

ALEXANDER BOWSCHOWSKI, printer, member of the Party since 1902. One of the founders of the All-Russian printers' federation. Had to pay for his activities during the Tsarist regime with imprisonment and banishment. Up to 1920, when the Bolsheviks smashed up the printers' federation, he was president of the Central Committee of the federation. In 1923 he was arrested by the Bolsheviks and sent into banishment. He is there today.

KONKORDIA SACHAROVA—an old leading woman Socialist. Was for the first time imprisoned in 1897. Was arrested by the Bolsheviks in 1922 again some time set free and in 1923 again arrested. Since that time she has been hunted from one place of banishment to another by the political authorities of the State. Is at the present time in banishment in Minussinsk (Siberia).

ANDREI KRANICHFOLD—member of the Social-Democratic Youth Federation and one of its founders. At ninety years of age—in 1921—he was arrested in the Party Club in Moscow and sent into banishment in 1922. He escaped, but was again soon arrested in Charkov. He fled again and was then arrested at the All-Russian Conference of the Youth Federation, not far from Kiev, and sentenced to three years imprisonment. His sentence was served in the Solovetski Islands and in the Tobolsk prison. In 1927 he received a new sentence, that of three years' banishment. At the present time he is in banishment in Turkistan. Altogether he has spent over five years in prison and banishment.

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Jailing of Socialists Makes Brockway Spurn Russian Invitation

A. Fenner Brockway, Secretary of the British Independent Labor Party, and editor of The New Leader of London, has declined an invitation extended to him by A. I. Rykov, Chairman of the Russian Council of the People's Commissaries, to attend the tenth anniversary of the establishment of the Soviet Dictatorship in Moscow.

Brockway has been very sympathetic towards the Russians. In his letter to Rykov, Brockway declares:

"I know that amidst all this triumph, there are hundreds of Socialists lingering in your prisons and exiled from civilization, whose devotion to the working class, whose love of social justice and human freedom, has been proved by courage and sacrifice no less than yours."

Brockway then presents a list of revolutionaries now in jail or in exile who had been imprisoned or exiled to Siberia by the Czarists and concludes by saying that he cannot close his ears to "the cry of the Socialists in prison and exile in Russia."

Danish Workers Want No General Strikes

Despite the great dissatisfaction with the steps taken by the Conservative Government of Denmark toward reducing State aid to the unemployed workers of that little Kingdom voiced by nearly all the speakers at a recent meeting of representatives of organized labor in Copenhagen, only fifteen of the 583 delegates voted in favor of a general strike, or a 24-hour suspension of work, as a means of protest.

Under an Act, effective since Oct. 1, the State grant of 65 per cent of the contributions paid in by trade union members to their local unemployment insurance organizations is cut to 45 per cent, and the special emergency government fund for helping local groups that can prove their funds are exhausted because of extraordinary circumstances is abolished.

The Copenhagen meeting, at which 312,024 unionists were represented, was addressed by C. Madsen, a national trade union leader, and Theodor Stauning, former Socialist Premier. While contending that the fact of 50,000 workers, or almost 1 per cent of the unions' membership, being idle through no fault of their own, was an indictment of the present Government, the speakers insisted upon seeking relief through peaceful means and urged their hearers to do their best to put a Socialist Government into power by use of their ballots.

Let's See Your Tongue!

If you don't feel so well today, if you lack energy and ambition, if you are tired and lazy and feel as if you would like to run away from yourself, just take a mirror and look at your tongue. If your tongue is white and coated, it is a sure sign that your liver and bowels are not in perfect order and must be regulated at once.

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Mexican Labor Contests Elections In Capital City

Mexico City.—The Mexican Labor Party will appear as the only contestant in municipal offices during the coming elections in Mexico City. This is due to the fact that Labor has controlled the municipality for the last five years and has been so overwhelmingly victorious over all other contestants in the last few campaigns that no rivals have a chance to win.

The Labor Party's administration in Mexico City under the active guidance of Jose Lopez-Cortez who is also general secretary of the Mexican Federation of Labor (the CROM) has had outstanding success in establishing the city's finances, in greatly improving the public administration and in carrying out a program of public improvements that has the approval of all classes of society.

Socialists Hold Own in New Haven

New Haven, Conn.—The vote of the Socialist Party in the city election Tuesday remains about the same as that cast two years ago. No great interest was evident. The Republicans elected their candidates for the leading offices and the Board of Aldermen will consist of 17 Republicans and 16 Democrats.

Among the Democratic Aldermen is Mrs. Joseph Whitney, head of the League of Women Voters, the first woman ever elected to the board. George A. Hutchinson, member of the Machinists' Union and former member of the Socialist Party, was also elected. Patrick F. O'Meara, President of the State Federation of Labor, John Murphy, President of the New Haven Trades Council, and Samuel Tator, former State chairman of the LaFollette forces in 1924, were also elected aldermen.

A CORRECTION

Editor, The New Leader: In your report in the Leader on the work of the Executive Committee recently in session in Detroit, while reporting the standing of the Federations, you slightly in error and I wish you would correct the same in the next issue of the Leader.

It was not the Bohemian Federation that reported that they have an associate membership of 12,000 and that they collected \$1,950 for the Debs Radio Fund. (The amount is not quite correct as reported by me; it was \$1,593.15. This was my report and in justice to our Federation and to those that have contributed towards the establishment of the W-EVD broadcasting station it would be no more than right that such correction appear in the next issue of The New Leader. Give credit to those to whom credit is due.

Many of our comrades are readers of the Leader and they'll be very interested in the report concerning our Federation. So please do not overlook this, to Federation it is a very important item.

CHAS. FOGORIELLO, Translator-Secretary, Chicago, Ill.

New York City

A PAGE OF EXCLUSIVE FEATURES

A STRIKER'S BOOK OF ETIQUETTE

IN view of the multitudinous injunctions threatened or already issued against the workers, it has been suggested that it would be a service to the labor movement to print a set of rules for the etiquette of strikers. Here goes for a start.

Upon arising in the morning, the striker shall first take out his copy of the injunction and read and reread it carefully, observing particularly those sections in regard to roads on which he is not to walk and places of worship he may not attend. Putting on the silk shirt, the \$3.50 necktie and the Brooks Brothers overcoat, the costume of the American worker, accredited to him by the old line newspapers, the striker then steps into his limousine, and with a copy of the Supreme Court decisions in the Hitchman case, Bedford Cut Stone and Cornado, he is driven within five miles of the struck factory or mine, as the case may be.

Here it is permissible to alight from the old car and read aloud the story of Red Riding Hood and the Wolf. It is not wise to dwell too much, however, on the color of the young woman's costume. By exercise of some subtlety, the striker may convey to such non-union adherents as are in the neighborhood the implication that the wolf is a symbol of company unionism. The naïveté of Red Riding Hood in accepting the wolf as her grandmother should be touched on but not emphasized.

Other bedtime stories that could be used in similar fashion are "Curly Locks and the Three Bears," "The Prince and the Pauper," (although in this case care must be taken to point out that the pauper in question was a foreigner, as there are no poor people in America under the reign of Coolidge prosperity), and "Snow-White and Rose-Red."

If non-union miners on their way to take the strikers' jobs should happen to pass by during the reading, the strikers will, of course, address them somewhat along the following line: "Dear Sirs and Brothers: We greet you as free and independent American citizens, who are exercising your inalienable right to stab our organization in the back. Under no conceivable circumstances would we say anything to cause you to violate the munificent contracts which you have signed with the company, in which you promise not to join any naughty labor union in return for the three dollars you will receive for working ten hours and longer. These are evidently contracts made in the best of faith on both sides, and the very idea of applying to them the rude epithet of yellow dog shocks us beyond words. Run happily to your tasks, assured of our best wishes, and the fact that God and the Supreme Court will furnish you full protection.

Fraternalists yours"

Students of our Alma Mater have distinguished themselves by throwing garbage and elderly eggs at police who tried to break up a football rally at Columbia University. Ten years from now these selfsame students, turned bond salesmen and sublimated ambulance chasers, will be denouncing the rowdism of strikers, and defending law and order by writing indignant letters to the New York Times about the growing aggressiveness of trade unions.

It was a moment of optimism indeed that the League for Industrial Democracy issued its latest pamphlet, called "The Rebel in the American College." Where is he? Answer: Throwing garbage at police. Marching in snake dances around football stadiums. And learning to write slick ads in so-called schools of journalism. The very black and engaging granddaughter of our cat Isabel has more rebellion in her few inches of fur than is to be found in the majority of the alleged college revolutionists.

Word reaches us from Washington of a great boom in the propaganda industry of the nation's capital. Already, weeks before the opening of Congress, typewriters are clicking away in offices hired by the National Electric Light Association and allied power lobbyists, local newspaper men who had been running around in frayed shirts have secured fat jobs, and generally the preparations for a huge "educational campaign" are well under foot. We, the common people, are to be "educated" by the power gang to the effect that we haven't sense enough to manage the country's natural resources. Hundreds of thousands of dollars are to be spent telling us that we really do own the big electric light companies, because some of us have bought stock in said companies, and that as Baer once said, their management should be left in the hands of god-fearing men who got the job by special appointment from divine providence. There is, you see, to be a Congressional investigation of the power trusts. Low-down and snooping characters such as Senators Walsh and Wheeler and La Follette threaten to ask embarrassing questions about the mysterious ways of these god-fearing men with their holding companies and mergers and the like, and so we are financing the defence in the case, and we shall presently discover from our electric light bills.

We have to stop now, because we are in a little argument with another one of our companies, namely the New York Telephone Company. This beneficent corporation is constantly telling us that we are one of its great big family. And we feel that in questioning their bill we are indulging in a rather vulgar inter-necine strife. But after all, we won't be too rough on ourselves. After the bright young man in the company office has explained the bill to us, we know as usual we shall be sunk spurious and retire to chalk up another victory for our corporate personalities against our individual pocket-book.

Now we are back again from the company office, with the results that we predicted. We feel just too lucky for words that after we had paid the original bill they let us off without further penalties. That famous line, "They went forth to battle but they always fell," might have been written about New York telephone subscribers.

The fact that women are going to debate for Cornell is treated as news by the old-line papers. Way, way back in 1909, when we were straining our youthful tonsils on the Columbia debating team, we met in oratorical contest the first woman inter-collegiate debater, who at that time captained the Cornell team. When we heard that they had called on their co-eds, we hustled around and got a Chinaman on our team as a counter-attraction, and we rise to state that Columbia won that debate by a 3-0 decision. Off and on, ever since, we have been debating with women, but in none of these contests have we again emerged the victor. We had the advantage, at Cornell, of rules and regulations, which made it impossible for the lady to have the last word. There is one set of laws which has the hearty approval of

McAlister Coleman.

Scanning The New Books

So THIS Is History!

A Compound of Pilfering, Plagiarizing and Sheer Inability to Copy Correctly Offered by Mr. Bimba

By James Oneal

DAVID STARR JORDAN has written a book on the "Higher Foolishness" in which he outlines what he calls "sciosophy" which in turn is defined as "systematized ignorance." His book appears at an opportune moment. One immediately thinks of "sciosophy" after reading another book (A History of the American Working Class by Anthony Bimba, New York: International Publishers, \$2.75). Rarely has there been compressed within the covers of a single volume so much ignorance, plagiarizing, misquotation and even appropriation of the work of other writers as in this volume. There is not an offense that may be charged against an author that Bimba does not commit.

Let us be frank. Bimba is a Communist and his book is intended as a Communist presentation and interpretation of the American working class. Now truth and scholarship should know no prejudice, especially when it deals with the past, and I would welcome any new light thrown upon our past even if it came from a Communist source. But where one expects light there is darkness and the only time he emerges from it is in the modern period of the past twenty years when the ghost of American Communism is presented as the most important phase of American labor history.

Why did Bimba write the book? He tells us in the preface. He believes it necessary to reveal "those phases of the subject which have been neglected by the historians of our labor movement." These phases include, among other things, "the role of the state" and failure to "expose" conservative leadership in the labor movement. He assures his readers that they will be rewarded if they will consult the references which he quotes. Solon DeLeon and Alexander Trachtenberg read the manuscript, helped to prepare it for publication, and their "advice on many questions was of great help" to him.

"New Light" On the State

Now a reading of the book shows that he not only has not considered a single "neglected" phase. He does not even understand the old phases considered by others. As for his consideration of the "role of the state," he nowhere goes farther than to say here and there that the state was the organ of this or that economic interest. He is blissfully ignorant of the fact that such writers as Fox, Becker, Beard, Schlesinger and others have made some remarkable contributions to an understanding of the state as it has evolved in this country. As for his references, it is necessary to warn the readers of the book. If readers do not check them they will find themselves led into one absurdity after another. This is not the fault of the authorities. It is the fault of Bimba himself who frequently shows that he does not understand his quotations from other writers.

Before proceeding further a word here regarding my own book, "The Workers in American History." Except for a book by Simons mine was a pioneer work. Its title shows that I have never considered it a history of the American working people. It is an attempt to portray some of the more important aspects of American workers in our history, not a complete history of American labor. The title given by Bimba to his book and what I have quoted from the preface above shows that he assumes to give this complete history. The result is merely a rehash of what others have written of the period down to the Civil War together with some laughable blunders. Absolutely nothing new is offered and much of importance presented by myself and others is completely ignored!

Now for the evidence. The first page of the book carries two errors. The first one I repeated seven years ago in the last edition of my book but in seven years since then Bimba has not learned that the old theory that the discovery of America was solely the result of a search for new trade routes is no longer tenable. Then on the same page he writes of "the spot where Jamestown, Va., stands today." Jamestown was destroyed 250 years ago and even the "spot" can hardly be recognized today. The latter slip might be pardoned but we are dealing with a cult that has found perfection in all fields of knowledge and the cultists are legitimate game for us.

"Such Was The Governing Class"

Considering the colonial period in the second chapter (p. 13) we encounter an absurd blunder. Bimba quotes from Myers regarding the landed aristocracy in Colonial New York. This has reference to the seventeenth century and to a peculiar feudal type of society to be found in New York and nowhere else. Bimba follows this quotation with another from McMaster on the habits of "these landlords." Turning to volume two of McMaster's work we observe that he latter is not discussing the life of the feudal magnates of New York in the

seventeenth century but of Virginia planters in the eighteenth century! One does not even have to go back to the sources to show the absurdity. Even the two quotations offered by Bimba show the conflict. The Myers' quotation refers to New York "feudal lords" and "tenants," and "produce of the manor" and "feudal tenures." The McMaster quotation refers to fox hunts, cockfights, barbecues and slaves and even to "travelers from a colder climate," which shows he is discussing life in the warmer climate of the south and not the life of feudal New York. "Such was the governing class of the colonies," writes Bimba. Yes, and such is "history" as written by Bimba.

But one blunder of this kind is not enough for one chapter. Bimba is still dealing with the colonial period and on p. 15 he considers the immigrants and immigrant traffic. Among the quotations on this page is another from McMaster, vol. vi, pp. 80-81. Any one having the slightest acquaintance with McMaster's work knows that when the sixth volume is quoted for the colonial period Bimba has committed another absurd blunder. Turning to this volume we learn that McMaster is discussing immigration of 1830, not the colonial period! Moreover, the indentured servitude connected with the colonial immigration had almost become extinct by the year 1830 and the so-called "free immigration" had become the dominant type. But historical periods and changes in customs, institutions and policies have no significance for our "historian."

Repeats Myer's Blunder

But this liberty in shifting scenes and stage properties also extends to reading the minds of the planters in Virginia who purchased the first Negroes brought into that colony in 1619. Bimba writes: "And with what joy did the land owners of Virginia hail the Dutch ship" which brought these slaves. Bimba obtained this mind-reading from Myers who makes a similar observation. Now there is no historical evidence to justify this view and no reliable economic historian accepts it. Myers himself offers no evidence and Bimba copied Myers without any attempt to check him. The fact is that the sale of the first slaves in Arrigina was probably accompanied with mixed views of aversion, anxiety, curiosity, fear and a hope that Negroes would prove adapted to the tobacco culture of the colony. If "joy" was the general feeling, why is it that thirty years after this first sale there were only 300 Negro slaves in all Virginia?

One of the most astonishing misquotation of references is found on page 57 where Bimba considers the constitutional convention of 1787. His intention is to give his readers an idea of the economic views of the members of the body who framed the Federal Constitution. There is not the slightest evidence that he has consulted the records of that body. He quotes one speech alleged to have been delivered in the convention and this proves to be a speech by Chancellor Kent in the constitutional convention of New York in 1821! His authority is McMaster's little book, "Acquisition," etc., and that book plainly carries the information that the author is considering the views of men in the New York convention, not the Federal Convention! Moreover, one who has the slightest acquaintance with the members of the Federal Convention knows that Kent was not a delegate to that body. One who is so ignorant of the life and men in this formative period of the United States certainly must be classified with those mentioned by Professor Jordan. They cultivate "systematized ignorance."

There is no attempt to present the economics of the Constitution itself while he credits that document with providing for a Supreme Court of nine members. That document does not fix the number and its membership as first constituted and its membership as first constituted was six, not nine. He concludes this chapter on the Constitution by declaring that after its adoption the workers were confronted with "a powerful well-organized ruling class" from that time on, ignoring the divisions in the upper ruling groups, especially the North and South and the courting of the agrarian democracy of the West by both down to the Civil War. Then the first paragraph of the next chapter on page 61 declares that the upper ruling groups "had separated the working masses from the state power very cleverly and effectively." This is to assume that the workers had exercised some influence over "state power" when as a matter of fact the

masses had been disfranchised throughout the colonial period.

Communist View of Lincoln

There are other absurd conclusions of this sort throughout the book, as, for example, the statement on page 64 that as a result of the land policy of the government before the Civil War, "absentee landlordism became the rule." The land policy did serve speculators and fortunes were reaped through graft and bribery, but to assert that "absentee landlordism became the rule" is to substitute assertion for fact. If there is one thing conspicuous of that land policy it is that the public domain was of such vast extent that even the graft and plunder of the period did not make absentee land magnates the conspicuous feature of that period. The small farm owner and tenant are fruits of this policy. These absurd judgments are so thickly strewn throughout the book that one can only mention a few.

But it is essential to consider the Communist view of Lincoln. From the extreme of conservatives viewing Lincoln as a perfect saint, our Bolsheviks have developed a mythical Lincoln who was a compound of hypocrite, coward and pro-slavery politician. Bimba follows the Bolshevik myth. Lincoln waited till January, 1863, before he issued his proclamation of emancipation, nearly two years after the war began. Bimba concludes that "there can be no doubt" that if Lincoln had issued it at the beginning of the war and invited the slaves to join the northern armies, "the war would not have lasted so long or cost so much in human blood and life." Therefore, Bimba has nothing but contempt for "the bourgeois historians and the trade union and Socialist leaders" who have some admiration for Lincoln. (p. 122).

Assume that at the opening of the war Lincoln had issued his proclamation. Throughout the North considerable sections of the population were opposed to a war to abolish slavery. They did favor a war to preserve the union. In the South there were quite a number of people who favored the North in preserving the union but not on the issue of abolishing slavery. Then the border states of Kentucky, Maryland and Delaware wavered between North and South and would have joined the South if Lincoln had acted at the opening of the war. Throughout large sections of southern Indiana and Ohio were people who had migrated from the South and who favored slavery. Lincoln could have acted early in the war as Bimba says he should have done, but had he done so he would have been a fool. This act would have driven three border states into support of the rebellion, wiped out the support of Lincoln by the southern unionists and possibly carried the lower sections of Indiana and Ohio into the southern camp, to say nothing of increasing the antagonism to the war in the North that was evident in the first two years of the struggle. With all these forces as a gift to the slave power it is certain that the war would have lasted longer than it did and more blood and treasure would have been spent than was actually spent. Lincoln issued his proclamation only when it was certain that the border states would not join the South and with the knowledge that these states served as a buffer to the southern sympathisers in Indiana and Ohio. As between Bimba and Lincoln one has little difficulty in choosing.

Falseness on Lincoln Policies
But on another matter in relation to Lincoln a more serious charge may be made against Bimba. On page 139 he considers Lincoln's policy regarding immigration to this country during the war and he credits Lippincott's economic history for his authority on this matter. The substance of Bimba's view is that Lincoln recommended in his message to Congress of December 8, 1863, the adoption of a policy that revived to some extent the indentured servitude of the colonial period. He adds that "in 1864 Congress accepted Lincoln's proposal." We turn to Lippincott's book at the page cited by Bimba and there is no reference there to Lincoln recommending this policy. Then we turn to Richardson's reliable "Messages and Papers of the Presidents," Vol. VII, and find Lincoln's message. What Lippincott quotes from Lincoln is correct, but this quotation offers not the slightest evidence that Lincoln recommended the policy Bimba says he recommended. All that Lincoln does is to call the attention of Congress to the fact that European workers were crowding American consulates in an effort to go to America and Lincoln adds that the shortage of labor due to the number of men in the armies makes it necessary for Congress to give the matter consideration. Bimba ascribes to Lincoln a policy which is not justified by reading the Lippincott quotation and Lincoln's message itself. Such conduct in a writer can only be characterized as deliberate falsehood. But the Bolshevik view of Lincoln must be maintained and Bimba knows that honesty in dealing even with the dead is a "bourgeois prejudice."

The contents of the first half of the book, moreover, is made up almost entirely of quotations from my history and a few others. Here and there as on pages 18, 19, 59, 60 and elsewhere, he lifts passages from my book, changes a word here and there, and runs these excerpts as his own. Then page after page he quotes from authorities which I quote and instead of saying "quoted by Oneal," he cites direct from these authorities, thus giving the impression that the citations are the result of his labor and not mine. I happen to be more the victim of this treatment than any other writer.

Leaves Traces of His Pilfering
But in this pilfering my work, Bimba gets his head in a noose now and then through his careless pilfering. On pages 50-51 he gets his head in a noose twice by failing to follow my citations closely. On page 50 Bimba lifts a quotation of mine from W. J. Ghent in "The Forum" of August, 1901, but credits it to McLaughlin's book, "The Confederation and the Constitution." On page 51 he lifts two paragraphs from my book and credits them to McMaster's "History, Vol. I. As a general rule it may be said that one cannot engage in the profession of pilfering the work of others without leaving some evidence of it, but it is doubtful whether any other man has ever left such large bear tracks in the snow. The reader will appreciate the humorous side of this when it is remembered that some of these American Lenins have insisted that my book is worthless and here is one of them pilfering much of it and passing it off as his own!

What is there new in this book? Nothing except the Bolshevik slant given to everything in it. In the past ten or fifteen years some remarkable and informing studies related more or less to American economic, social and labor history have appeared, especially monographs published by Yale, Harvard, Columbia, Wisconsin, North Carolina and Illinois universities. Bimba has no knowledge of them whatever. Then what of the rich and suggestive contributions that have appeared in the same period in such publications as the American Historical Review and the Political Science Quarterly? What of the invaluable essays that have been published by the American Historical Association in its annual reports and special volumes? Bimba never heard of them. No mention of any of this material is to be found in the book.

We have a few more questions. What is to be said of a "History of the American Working Class" that completely ignores the labor and social theories and the authors of these theories to be found in the writings of Manning, Byliss, Skidmore, Brothers, Brownson, Kellogg and Masquerier? Some of these writers even anticipated Marx and Engels but this book ignores them, their writings and the part which some of them played in the early labor movement.

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THE INJUNCTION WEEVIL

GOOD morning. How's your injunction, beg pardon, constitution this morning?

But really, injunctions are becoming so frequent, plentiful, and numerous that a fellow may be excused if he gets a little mixed at times.

Funny quirks these injunction judges. One of them, Hough of Ohio, just issued one filling a nine page pamphlet covering every human action except those performed automatically such as breathing, circulation of the blood and hiccupping, for instance.

Among other things Hough says, "Each picket shall be a citizen of the United States and shall be able to speak the English language" and orders that said order be printed in the English, Italian, and Polish languages. Can you beat it? No? Well then you're beaten.

Say do any of you injunctionalities know what aversment is? No. Just as I thought. Didn't I tell myself until I looked it up in Webster's. W. aversment is derived from the Latin word "aver" meaning cattle. Wild cattle? A ver nit. But domesticated cattle like horses, oxen and mine mules. N that you know all about aversment you will catch w Judge Schoonmaker of Pennsylvania was driving when he said:

"The aversment of the existence of a general conspiracy and intent on the part of the defendants to interfere with the production of coal in all non-union mines in the Central Competitive field . . . coupled with the allegation of the intent thereby to keep non-union coal out of the interstate market in order that the coal output of unionized mines should have a monopoly in the interstate coal markets.

"The aversment of the special and particular conspiracy to keep from the interstate market coal produced at all non-union mines in the Pittsburgh district . . .

Can't make it out yet? Oh! you dumb bells. Don't you see they're trying to make avers out of you?

Somebody please straight jacket that buddy of mine, the guy who writes to the left of me and sometimes invades the front page. He is striding up and down the office like a laughing hyena with tooth ache. All morning he's been tearing his hair, gritting his teeth and uttering imprecations like "Well, I'll be damned;" "Ain't it the limit?" "Can you beat it?" "That's the worst yet," etc, and so on.

And all about a little item in a New York paper saying that the Interborough Rapid Transit Co., of that city has served notice that on November 11th, in honor of Armistice Day, it will ask for an injunction restraining William, president of the American Federation of Labor, and each of his 3,000,000 (three million) associates of that body from attempting to organize the 14,000 employees of said Interborough Rapid Transit Co.

Save my life I can't see why buddy should get so excited about a little thing like that. Isn't the Interborough Rapid Transit Co. a public service operation and if serving an injunction on three million people is not public service then what the hell is?

But that's the trouble with buddy. Every time you say "injunction" he sees red and then goes and writes all kinds of crazy schemes on how put a stop to the injuction weevil. . . . Among other things he says that every union man with an inch of guts in him from President Green down should tell these injuction judges to go to the place where interference with interstate commerce will not prevent the thermometer from going to 2000 degrees Fahrenheit. I says he would rather be in jail and sing the St. Spangled Banner through the bars than be a ja bird on the outside. He says that Labor should organize its own party and get behind it with its money and its press instead of wasting its kale on bail lawyers and court costs and its press in whining about what there are always doing to poor Labor. An worst of all, he claims that, since the Supreme Court has declared the digging and shipping of coal as interstate or federal concern we should start a roaring propaganda for the nationalization of the mines.

What's more he swears up and down that liberty can not be inherited but must be earned by every generation with work, sweat, tears and if necessary by blood. He says that the fellow who thinks can enjoy the liberty earned by the Founding Faw should be forced to live on the hams that hung George Washington's smoke house.

Well, some people are born crazy and some that way and for no reason at all. Poor buddy.

Bughouse Bubbles

Work getting scarcer. Cities filling with unemployed. Detroit, alone, it is said, has 150,000 of them. Worse sign yet, alarming multiplication of "for rent" signs, coupled with prophecies of still greater poverty. But don't save money. The more you may the sooner you'll be broke. Explanation: If everyone saved all he made, everybody would be out of work.

Asking for the five-day week and the six-hour day. You fellows make me laugh. For soon you'll have the five-month year and the two-day week—and then won't be any injunctions to stop them, either.

By the way, wouldn't it create some hilarity if some Federal judge issued an injunction to prevent employers from closing plants and throwing their employes on the street?

And that reminds me, wouldn't it be nice if working people were just like other machines instead of human beings? For even the greediest employer will oil up his machines and protect them with covers against dust, rust and rot while they're idle.

Another thing. Why can't working people hibernate when cold sets in and eat scarce, like man dumb animals do? And yet they say we are the crown of creation. Yep, almost. Insert L in place of R and right you R.

Adam Coalidigger.

Relieving Guard

Came the Relief. "What, Sentry, ho! How passed the night through thy long waking?" "Cold, cheerless, dark,—as may befit The hour before the dawn is breaking."

"No sight? No sound?" "No, nothing save The plover from the marshes calling, And in your western sky, about An hour ago, a star was falling."

"A star? There's nothing strange in that." "No nothing; but, above the thicket, Somehow it seemed to me that God Somewhere had just relieved a picket." —Bret Hartie, on an incident in the American Civil War, 1864.

A WORD TO WISE YIPSELS

YOU can have that football, book, movie or tuition money and at the same time serve the Movement working for us in your leisure, acquiring valuable business experience. Phone or see Mr. Ralph Cheyne, The New Leader office, 7 East 15th St., New York City — Algonquin 4622-3, preferably this Saturday morning.

"America Arraigned"

Edited by Lucia Trent, Ralph Cheyne
An anthology of poems of tribute to SACCO AND VANZETTI and of protest against their judicial murder
Poems by fifty of America's leading poets
\$1.10, postpaid
Out Dec. 5th
Order from "The New Leader"

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Of the current issue of Rational Living, Box 2, Station M, New York. The Folly of Vegetarianism?—Cases—New Attitude Toward Sex—A Bunch of Lies—Two Doctors—Letter from France—Food Heresies—Children's Diet—Health Instructions to Workers, to Parents for their Children, to Overweight People, to Those Suffering from Constipation. Editor B. Liber, M.D., Dr. P.H. 25 cents a copy. Six months reduced trial subscription \$1. Old sample copies free. With yearly sub. the book "As a Doctor Sees It" free.

WAR RESISTERS LEAGUE.
300 West 11th Street, New York City.
Unites men and women of all shades of religious, social and political belief who have determined to give no support to any war—Anna N. Davis, Acting Secretary.

THEATRES

"Italy: Literary Makebelieve,"

Wednesday, November 30
DR. EDGAR WIND
The Metaphysical Aspirations of the
System of Science."

Thursday, December 1
DR. E. G. SPAULDING
Which is more basic, Reason or
Intuition?"

Saturday, December 3
DR. MORTIMER J. ADLER
The Atmosphere of Values: the
Mirage of Objectivity."

The Socialist Party at Work

National

Debs Birthplace

The National Office has a beautiful picture of Eugene V. Debs' birthplace, suitable for framing. Every Socialist in the country will want one of these pictures. They are 9 1/2 x 11 in. and sell at 25 cents each, \$2.00 a dozen and \$15.00 per hundred.

We have also prepared a postcard of the old homestead which can be furnished at 30 cents per dozen, or one hundred for \$2.00.

Memorial Assessment Stamps

Remember these Voluntary Assessment Stamps which sell at a minimum of \$1.00 and thereby strengthen the financial condition of the Party, since the funds will be divided between the locals, branches, state and national organizations.

Texas

The Socialists of Texas are gaining in numbers and activity for the cause of Socialism for the purpose of building the Party in that state.

David Curran, State Organizer, Box 4, Station A, Dallas, writes that they expect a special election in Dallas about January 17. The Socialists will nominate a ticket and make their fight for municipal ownership of public utilities. There is a great sentiment in Dallas for public ownership.

Northwest District

Emil Herman, secretary of the district, writes of increasing enthusiasm in the district. He wants to hear from the Socialists in Washington and Oregon, which comprise the district.

Connecticut

The State Executive Committee will meet Sunday, Nov. 27, at Workmen's Circle Educational Center, 438 Oak St., New Haven.

Bridgeport

Jasper McLeary, Socialist candidate for Mayor, received 1,400 votes, about double the number cast two years ago.

New Haven

Charles Solomon of Brooklyn and Louis Waldman of New York are expected to be the first speakers at the Socialist Forum in Moose Hall. Students of Yale and members of the Liberal Club will help distribute 3,000 advertising circulars.

The Commonwealth Calendar is now ready. Order of Walter E. Davis, 48 Belmont St., P. O. Route 105, New Haven. Price ten cents and two cents for postage.

Morgan Jones Lecture

The lecture was well attended. Jones spoke on "The Rise and Progress of the British Labor Movement" and emphasized the difference in the political policy of the American and British movements.

Municipal Ownership

Morris Rice, recent Socialist candidate for Mayor, appeared at an aldermanic hearing of a petition of the New Haven Water Company to extend its contract for 25 years. Rice had challenged his opponents in the campaign on this issue but they ignored him. He accused the company of trying to secure the people from public ownership on the ground that this is a Socialist policy.

New Jersey

Irving Newman of New York will address the Passaic Yipsels Friday, Nov. 25, 8 p.m., at 50 Howe Ave. The speaker will be accompanied by Harry Diamond of New York who is doing splendid work for the Yipsels. Refreshments will be served by the Women's Educational Club of Passaic.

New York State

To Reading Socialists
State Secretary Merrill has sent the following letter to the Socialists of Reading, Pa.:

"This is to formally convey to you the congratulations of the Socialist Party Organization of New York State, and in behalf of our State Organization, to offer you the services of our Technical Bureau."

"This Bureau, which is made up of technicians of the highest standing as engineers, architects, etc., was organized for the purpose of advising elected Socialist officials in regard to technical problems confronting them in the course of their administrations. While we have no disposition to tell our comrades of Pennsylvania how to conduct their municipal business, we feel that some of our experiences in Schenectady might inter-

est you, and we shall be happy to reply to any inquiries that you may make as to such experience."

"Communications that you might care to make to the Technical Bureau can be sent directly to the Chairman of the Bureau, Herman Kobbe, Nassau, N. Y."

Schenectady
The Socialist vote for state and county candidates is as follows: Wilcox for Judge, 1,206 assembly, 1st A. D. Polan, 401, 2nd A. D., Pashley, 561; County Clerk, Van Vechten, 908; Coroner, Barclay, 914.

City ticket: For Mayor, Merrill, 884; President of the Common Council, Noonan, 829; Controller (also supported by Square Deal Party) Meyers, 5,913; Treasurer, Steele, 948; Assessors, Seltzer, 762 and DeLacey, 736.

Other Returns
State Secretary Merrill declares that reports of increases of Socialist vote upstate continue to come in. Saratoga County polled 349 Socialist votes in 1926, but this year there were 871. In the City of Cohoes, Albany County, the vote jumped from 161 to 220, while the votes of the Democrats and Republicans fell off 905 and 580 respectively.

George W. Ostrander reports that Jamestown has been reorganized with 24 charter members, and that headquarters have been opened at 11 Arcade Building.

Edward P. Clarke of Troy has been given carte blanche to reorganize Local Ochoos, and signs of revival of the movement are appearing on every hand.

The State Secretary is urging locals that have not already acted in regard to holding forums, study classes or lecture courses through the winter season, to take this matter up at once.

Debs Assessment Stamps
The last local to make returns on Debs' Memorial stamps is Port Chester. However, only a few locals have made returns so far, the time for selling these stamps has been extended to Dec. 15th.

Comrade Wismer, member at large at Ithaca, sold nine stamps.

The State Executive Committee is expected to meet in New York in connection with a Party financial conference to be held on the first or second Sunday in December.

New York City
Three large undertakings are arranged by the City Office, two to be held in co-operation with the Rand School. The first is a lecture by Bertrand Russell on "Why Men Fight". This lecture will be given at the Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman street, on Friday evening, Nov. 24.

On Dec. 14, there will be a symposium at the Community Church. The speakers will be Bertrand Russell, Morris Hillman and Norman Thomas. The subject is "Peace or Freedom, Must the World Choose?"

Assessment Stamps
All branches and members are urged to hasten the sale of the Special Voluntary Stamps issued by the National Office. The money from the sale of these stamps will be divided among the National, State, Local Offices and the branches. The National and State Offices are badly in need of funds because of the expenses involved in the coming National Convention and the work preparatory to the Presidential campaign.

MANHATTAN
6th-8th-12th A. D.
The 6th-8th-12th A. D. Branch has instructed its Educational Committee to continue the Sunday Morning Forum with Judge Jacob Panken as speaker. This will be the second session of the forum so successfully started last year. Arrangements will also be made for a lecture during the Sunday Morning Forum on Thursday evenings. The Educational Committee was further empowered to start a Sunday School for the children in the neighborhood. The Entertainment Committee is working on a program to enhance the social activities of the branch.

Harlem
Harlem Socialists will give a dance Christmas Eve, Dec. 24, at the Socialist Center, 62 East 106th St. Details later.

At a recent meeting the members voiced their determination to begin all-year-round work for party organization. Harlem members will soon be called to meet

in a special conference for this purpose.

BRONX
Central Branch
A General Party meeting of Bronx members was held last Tuesday evening. The Ball Committee's report was acted upon. Samuel Orr was elected Manager of this year's affair. It will be held in Hunts Point Palace Sunday afternoon and evening, Jan. 29. Isidore Phillips, P. J. Murphy and Henry Gross were elected to the Journal Committee and are to have complete charge of "ads".

On Sunday afternoon, Dec. 11, a mass meeting will be held at Hunts Point Palace. At this meeting the Reading Socialist Administration members will be present. Addresses will be made by Mayor Stump, Snyder and others. Judge Jacob Panken and Norman Thomas will render a report on the recent election in New York City. For more details look to another section of this issue.

Branch seven
The branch met Tuesday, November 22, at the Club Rooms, 4215 Third avenue. Six new applications were approved. Members were requested to pay off \$5.00 so that the representation at the National Convention would be up-to-date.

BROOKLYN
23rd A. D.
The Winter's educational activities of the 23rd A. D. will begin Friday evening, Dec. 9, with Bertrand Russell as the lecturer. He will talk at the Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman street, on "Why Men Fight".

A series of three lectures, to be followed by Comrade Osman with a course in January and Marius Hansome during February.

18th A. D.
The 18th A. D. Kings County, is now an actuality. There has been no organized branch in this territory since the close of the late unlamented war. Considering that the 18th A. D. polled a vote of 3200 for the Socialist Aldermanic Candidate, Bernard J. Riley, and 3175 for the Assembly Candidate, Albert Halpern, it has been nothing short of pitiable to leave this district without a Socialist Branch.

At a meeting in the office of Dr. Joseph N. Cohen, 1705 Pitkin avenue, on Nov. 18, Branch 1 of the 18th A. D. was reborn with the following charter members: Lee M. Cohen, Joseph M. Cohen, Simon Sarason, Simon Wolfe, Jack L. Afros, Jean J. Corneil, Sid Rosenberg, Harry Trachten, Albert Halpern and Lester Shulman.

The branch elected the following officers:—Organizer, Simon Wolfe, treasurer, Albert Halpern, financial secretary, Lee M. Cohen, corresponding secretary, Joseph N. Cohen, recording secretary, Simon Sarason.

A committee is now looking for permanent headquarters and plans are being laid for canvassing last year's enrolled Socialists, amounting to approximately 800—a splendid nucleus upon which to found a live branch. Canvas of all registered voters will soon commence and the old Socialist board that of "The Campaign of the Socialist Party begins a day after election" will be made good.

Yipseldom
General Meeting
The general League meeting scheduled for last Saturday and postponed to this Saturday, Nov. 26, will be held at 4:30 p.m. at the Rand School, 7 East 15th street. The main feature will be a lecture by Norman Thomas. His subject will be "The Recent Elections". Every member should be present. It will give you an opportunity to get first hand information about the campaign and the results.

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Help the Miners

Colorado, West Virginia and Pennsylvania are now the battlefield of Labor. The miners are putting up a valiant fight for the right to live like decent human beings. They need help in the form of food, clothing, and money.

Therefore, the City Executive Committee of the League has contributed \$25.00 and has promised the time and energy of the entire League towards raising food, clothing and money for the suffering miners. On another page will be found an appeal to readers of The New Leader for help. Here we appeal to all Yipsels to enlist. Gather all the food, old and new clothing and money, send it to the City Office and it will be forwarded to the miners.

Dramatic Group
The Educational Committee announces a Dramatic Group under the direction of Mr. Gordon. This group will hold its first meeting this Saturday at 6:30 p.m. at the Rand School. Every Yipsei interested in dramatics should join the group. Here's your chance. Get in now.

A drawing class has also been formed. Mr. Louis Cameron Chalet will instruct Yipsels in the study of drawing from the portrait busts of some of our great Socialist Leaders. The first session of this group will be held this Saturday at 7:30 p.m. at the Rand School. A fee of 25c. will be charged.

The Young People's Socialist League, Boro Committee of the Bronx, has sent the following letter to Local Reading, Socialist Party:

"Comrades:—
The joint session of all Yipsei Circles of the Bronx sends its congratulations to Local Reading on their splendid victory in last week's elections, as the result of the good fight they waged."

"The Bronx Y. P. S. L. sincerely hope that the next Socialist Council of Reading will do their utmost, in every way, to prove to their own constituents as well as to the rest of the country the incalculable value of a Socialist Administration."

"Permit us, comrades, to suggest to you that you may build up immediately three or four circles of Y. P. S. L. in your city and vicinity. We also suggest that a small committee of three should be elected by the local to ASSIST and CO-OPERATE with the Yipsei Circles until they are strong enough to take care of themselves."

WORKERS!
Eat Only in Restaurants that Employ Union Workers!
Always Look For This LABEL Waitresses' Union

LOCAL 1
162 E. 23rd St.
Tel. Gramercy 0843
104 W. 14th St.
WM. LEHMAN, Sec'y-Treas.

WHEN YOU BUY CLOTH HATS AND CAPS Always Look for This Label

Furrier's Joint Council of N. Y.
THE INTERNATIONAL FUR WORKERS UNION of U. S. & C.
28 W. 31st Street. Meets every Tuesday at 8:00 p. m.
EDW. F. McGRADY, Manager

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS and JOINERS of America
LOCAL UNION NO. 808
Headquarters in the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn. Telephone 4414. Open house every day except Thursday. Regular meetings every Monday evening.

JOHN HALKETT, President. ALFRED ZIMMER, Sec'y. GEO. W. SMITH, Treasurer. FRANK HOFFMAN, Vice-President. JOHN THALER, Fin. Sec'y. SIDNEY PEARSE, Business Agent.

BRICKLAYERS' UNION
LOCAL NO. 9
Office & Headquarters, Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby Ave. Phone 4021 Stage. Office open daily from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

WILLIAM WENGER, President. ALFRED ZIMMER, Sec'y. JOHN THALER, Fin. Sec'y. SIDNEY PEARSE, Business Agent. HENRY ARMENING, Vice-President. JOHN THALER, Fin. Sec'y.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America
LOCAL UNION 403
MEETS EVERY MONDAY EVENING at 435 East 166th Street. Telephone Melrose 5674. OFFICE: 501 EAST 161ST STREET. CHAS. H. BAUSHER, Bus. Agent. HARRY P. EILERT, Fin. Sec'y. CHARLES M. BLUM, Rec. Sec'y.

DOCK AND PIER CARPENTERS
LOCAL UNION 1486, UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA
Regular meetings every second and fourth Monday. CHARLES JOHNSON, Jr., President. MICHAEL ERIKSON, Vice-Pres. ED. M. OLSEN, Sec'y. CHRISTOPHER GILBRANDSEN, Charles Johnson, Jr., Recording Secretary. LUDWIG PENSEN, Day Clerk. Business Agents.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS and JOINERS
OF AMERICA—LOCAL 2163
Day room and office, 160 East 65th Street, New York. Regular meetings every Friday at 8 P. M. JOHN A. HANNA, President. THOMAS SHEARLAW, Fin. Sec'y. CHAS. BARR, Treasurer. WILLIAM FIFE, Bus. Agent.

PLASTERERS' UNION, LOCAL 60
Office, 4 West 125th St. Phone Harlem 6412.
Regular Meetings Every Monday Evening. The Executive Board Meets Every Friday Evening at 8 P. M. MICHAEL J. COLLIERAN, President and Business Agent. J. J. O'CONNOR, Vice-Pres. MICHAEL GALLAGHER, Sec. Sec'y. JOHN LEVAY, Treasurer. JOSEPH LABORTE, Business Agent.

German Painters' Union
LOCAL 499, BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS, DECORATORS & PAPERHANGERS
Regular Meetings Every Wednesday 8 P. M. at the Labor Temple, 341 East 84th St. PETER ROCHMAN, President. ALVIN ROCHMAN, Secretary. AMBROSIO HAAS, Fin. Sec'y.

PAINTERS' UNION, No. 51
Headquarters 100 EIGHTH AVENUE. Telephone Longacre 5629.
Day Room Open Daily, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. JOHN W. SMITH, President. FRED GAA, Vice-President. G. F. BREHEN, Fin. Sec'y. Regular Meetings Every Monday, 8 P. M.

MEETING HALL TO RENT
FOR LABOR UNIONS AND FRATERNAL SOCIETIES. Seating Capacity 250.

Pressers' Union
Local 3, A. C. W. A.
Executive Board Meets Every Thursday at the Amalgamated Temple, 11-27 Arion Place, Brooklyn, N. Y. MORRIS GOLDIN, Chairman. J. TAYLOR, Vice-Pres. W. BLAKE, Rec. Sec'y.

BUTCHERS' UNION
Local 174, A. M. C. & B. W. of N. A.
Office and Headquarters: Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th St., Room 19. Regular meetings every 1st and 3rd Sunday at 10 A. M. Employment Bureau open every day at 6 P. M.

FURNITURE, FLOUR and GROCERY TEAMSTERS UNION
Local No. 138, T. C. S. & H. of A.
International Brotherhood of Teamsters Office and Headquarters, 159 Rivington St. Phone: Dry Dock 2079.
The Executive Board meets every first and last Wednesday. Regular meetings, Second and Fourth Saturday.

WM. RUTHER, President. MICHAEL BROWN, Business Manager. SAM SCHUBER, Business Agent.

THE MILK DRIVERS' UNION
Local 584, I. U. of T.
208 W. 14th St. City
Local 584 meets on 3rd Thursday of the month at BETHOVEN HALL, 210 East Fifth St. Executive Board meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday evening.

M. GREENBERG, Sec.-Treas. PETER MONAT, Manager.

GLAZIERS' UNION
Local 1087, B. P. D. & P. A.
Office and Headquarters at Astoria Hall, 63 East 40 St. Phone: 10174. Regular meetings every Tuesday at 8 P. M.

ABE LEMONICK, President. PETE KOPF, Vice-Pres. R. S. Sec'y. BARREY BRISCOE, J. GREEN, Fin. Sec'y. JACOB RAPPAPORT, Aaron RAPPAPORT, Bus. Agent, Treasurer.

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NEW LEADER

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The New Leader, an official publication of the Socialist Party, supports the struggle of the organized working class. Signed contributions do not necessarily represent the policy of The New Leader. To the other hand it welcomes a variety of opinion consistent with its declared purpose. Contributions are requested to be sent to the office of the paper and not to the local branch or red ink. Manuscripts that cannot be used will not be returned unless return postage is enclosed.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1927

Colorado Repeats History

READ the history of the strikes of miners in Colorado and Idaho, ten years later in Colorado, then in 1913 in the same state, the miners' strikes in West Virginia and upper Michigan in the same period, and all of them repeat the history of the present strike of miners in Colorado. There is the usual story of private gunmen, brutal company officials who remind us of the overseers of former slave plantations in the South, servility of public officials to the mine owners, wretched conditions in the mining camps, desperation of miners, eventually a clash between miners and private guards, and then martial law declared by a supine governor.

As this is written four miners have been killed by the mine guards and nearly thirty have been wounded. As usual, the governor blames the strikers and this completes a bloody chapter written almost every ten years in these western mining states. Absentee ownership, the company union, private mercenaries and a medieval policy of the company officials go on from year to year and when slaves rebel the region is placed under military law.

Well, we see no hope of this ever being changed till the masses who provide the victims for this sort of thing take over the powers of government. A transfer of governing power from mine owners to workers would be a welcome change.

Reading and New York

TWO items of the week's news offer an interesting contrast. New York City is ruled by the "New Tammany" and Reading, Pa., has elected a Socialist and Labor administration. Tammany represents a philosophy of "honest graft," a system of sinecures, advance information regarding improvements enabling its leaders to make sure investments, raking in a variety of fees by its office holders in addition to their salaries and creating soft berths for henchmen. This is "honest graft."

These methods are followed in many other cities throughout the country but Tammany has almost achieved perfection. In Reading the Socialist city treasurer-elect has discovered "honest graft" to the amount of \$20,000 per year related to the office of treasurer. It is perfectly legal but it is also private plunder for the office holder.

Now this Socialist official has announced that this \$20,000 per year which his predecessors have pocketed in the form of fees will be turned into the city treasury. He could follow precedent if he wanted to and keep this large annual sum but Socialists do not believe in "honest graft." They believe in public power being used for the welfare of the masses, not for the enrichment of corporations and office holders.

At the present moment the police and firemen of New York City are up in arms against a recommendation of the Pension Reorganization Committee to the Board of Estimate. This report recommends that police and firemen be retired at the age of sixty and that they be required to pay 4 per cent of their wages into the pension fund. The wages are low and the recommendation is in accord with the policy of "honest graft."

Now there are millions of dollars that go for fees to official henchmen and superfluous office holders. The millions wasted in "honest graft" are probably sufficient to give the police and firemen more wages and grant them pensions without requiring these workers to contribute a single cent to the pension fund. But Tammany rules, "honest graft" must take its toll of plunder, and the useful employees of the city must pay for the "honest" booting.

Reading and New York City present a comparison and a contrast for workingmen and women on how and how not to vote.

Graft Insurance

REALLY this crime wave which has involved so many Republicans has become so serious that the Grand Old Party is compelled to organize to take care of its criminals. Tammany has not yet reached this stage but a corporation organized for this purpose and selling stock to Tammany investors would probably pay dividends. It is a new development in capitalist politics and should appeal to the political brokers who take care of the interests of capital and finance at the state capitals and at Washington.

The idea has its origin in Indiana where in 1923 prominent Republicans endeavored to organize a pool of \$350,000 to provide for Governor McCray who received a prison sentence for using the mails to defraud. Incidentally, McCray was so possessed with patriotism that he sobbed every time he saw the flag. This noble emotion prompted him to an effort to have the late Eugene V. Debs driven out of Indiana.

How much money was poured into this first pool to take care of the Republican victims of the crime wave is not known but this year another pool is being organized for the same charitable purpose.

pose. One high Republican is serving a life term for murder and he has "squealed" on his pals for having double-crossed him. Evidence has accumulated to indicate that from the office of governor to township constable the Republican outfit is littered with grafters, petty crooks and highjackers. The number involved in the crime wave is so large that enough shekels cannot be raised in the state to take care of all offenders.

Therefore, there is need of concentrating on a few of the "neediest cases", as the New York Times would say. This is the Thanksgiving season and announcement is made in Indianapolis that the most pressing case is that of the Republican State Chairman for whom a pool of \$50,000 will be raised within six weeks with the understanding that he is to retire to obscurity. Contributions are being solicited from Republican leaders, capitalists and bankers who have been generously treated by Indiana Republican administrations. A manager has been appointed for the pool and an agreement reached with Clyde Walb, the retiring Republican chairman, provides that a majority of the board of directors of the Walb Company shall be in the hands of the pool. Walb is to get a salary of \$6,000 a year from the business and agree to let politics alone.

What is to become of other "neediest cases" we do not know, but this idea of pool organization to take care of victims of the political crime wave and stabilize the essential industry of graft should appeal to the leaders in Illinois and Pennsylvania. Tammany might well follow the example also, as one can never tell when it will also have some "neediest cases" to look after. Then Coolidge might refer to the matter in his next message to Congress just to show that he has not forgotten the "spiritual values" fostered by the Republican Party. The pool is insurance and we see no reason why the idea cannot be expanded on a national scale with graded rates the same as for fire and life insurance. Issue graft policy insurance which will protect every grafter who is caught and provide for the wants of his dependents. Special rates can be worked out for the lesser fry, like the floaters of Tammany who steal elections. There need be no issue between the two major parties on this matter and we submit it to them as our contribution towards making the nation safe for graft and chicanery.

The Russian Revolution

Devours Its Own Children

A FEW weeks before election The New Leader received a letter from a Denver reader inquiring on what authority we asserted that there are thousands of Socialists in Russian prisons, Socialists who had given a life time of service against Czarism and had also fought in the Soviet armies against invaders. We had intended to run this letter in full with an answer but recent events in Russia make this unnecessary.

Abundant proof of our assertion may be found in the writings of Communists themselves who defend this policy. The two books of Trotsky on dictatorship are sufficient for anybody desiring the truth. Then there is the book, "Letters from Russian Prisons", published in 1925 which carries personal stories not only of Socialists in prison but even of Communists who were jailed for differing with the party leaders. There is the story from Zurich now running in The New Leader giving some important details. Two months ago Trotsky in answer to a question by an American delegation defended this policy. A. Fenner Brockway, Secretary of the Independent Labor Party of England, profoundly sympathetic with Russia, recently declined an invitation to visit Russia because of this policy and he gives a list of Socialists imprisoned in Russia.

But the recent expulsions from the Russian Communist Party also dovetail with the policy of terror and imprisonment. These include Trotsky, organizer of the Red Army, Zinoviev, for years President of the Third International, Rakovsky, former Ambassador to France, Kamenev, former Ambassador to Italy, Radek, Smilga, Murloff, Bakaeff and Yevdokimoff. The offense of these men is holding opinions differing with the policy of the ruling group. The expelled men agree with the policy of terror applied to Socialists and other working class dissenters. Now they face the same terror if they continue to express disagreement with Stalin and his associates.

The revolution is devouring its own children and this is the logical result of terror and dictatorship continued into the peace period. Stalin and his crowd may eventually meet the same fate and those who succeed them may go the same way. There are dissenting Communists now in Russian prisons. Trotsky and his associates are almost certain to be imprisoned. They will not be permitted to leave Russia. The secret police will follow them and report every move they make. They cannot keep quiet and eventually they will keep company with Socialists and others whom they have sent to prison. Later Stalin and his crowd may share the same prison with Trotsky, Zinoviev, etc.

The evidence is mountain high of this policy, but some people are blind and cannot see a mountain when it towers in front of them.

Cadavers

The blackened air has settled in this room
And all the tables staring row on row
Have turned to barges in the quickening gloom
While underneath the scarlet rivers flow
To send each craft into the Evermore
Far from the hidden realms of sullen hate
And monstrous vultures shrieking as they soar
Beneath the endless arch of waiting Fate.

Gone are their souls and the clay is left bare
To martyr the flesh in grim mockery
An monument again Life's grim despair
That stalks with a lost Humanity.
Cadavers are dancing in wanton mirth
And silence has come on the barren earth.
—G. H. S.

The Autocrat

For me, I deem an absolute autocrat
Not a barbarian, but much worse than that.
And I will war at least in words (and should
My chance so happen, deeds) with all who war
With Thought; and of Thought's foes by far most rude,
Tyrants and sycophants have been and are.
I know not who may conquer, if I could
Have such a prescience it should be no bar
To this my plain, sworn, downright detestation
Of every despotism in every nation.
—Byron.

Shall We Betray The Dead?



"In The Next War New York Will Be Bombed Within A Few Days of the Declaration of Hostilities" Fleming in "The New Leader" (London)

THE CHATTER BOX

An Open Letter to the President of the U. S.

DEAR Mr. Coolidge:

It is only natural for a human being to get tired. Especially after he has been doing double quick time on a fruitless job. And so a spell of weariness obsesses my will to be on and doing in this Socialist cause every now and again. I had about made up my mind to just lay off a while and play hooky from propaganda and such, when the day's news brings in a story of how the minute-men of Colorado pumped their lead into the soft bodies of men and women strikers at the struck mines there, and called it merry day of duty well done.

Four dead, four dying, and a score bleeding from wounds. And I am stung again into life and a mad tug at the draw-bar. God, I thought that day was done. I dreamed that Calumet and the massacre of the tent babes twelve years ago had spelled the end of the "rough stuff" for even the case-hardened hearts of the Big Boys. Christ, something there must be in a miner's life in Colorado cheapening his own existence so, that he just rushes head on into certain death at the rifle's spit.

The Company guards and the law excuse this murder saying, "Property must be protected." A miner's life is property of some sort according to a musty old document called the "Bill of Rights" upon which a certain ancient democracy was founded on this continent. Did not the Company endanger that hand and limb "property" when it refused to give its owner a living wage, forcing him out on strike? Oh, piffle, what's the use of entering into a debate with bullets and gangsters on a matter of right and wrong?

"Give 'em lead", is the sweet answer from behind the gate of private ownership to all argument from the picket line. Well, Mr. Coolidge, some of your fellow citizens have gone galley west at the behest of some of your "law and order" pals, all in the name of Property. What are you going to do about it? As usual, will you do and say nothing? That is safe and nice, and quite in order.

Will any of the murderers be brought to trial? Will you not ask for an arrest in the matter? Is it purely a local matter? Just as killing Sacco and Vanzetti was a trifling local matter? Dear Mr. President, is God the only one left to whom to turn for justice? I for one know how crowded His docket is with cases still untried for centuries. And life is so short that none of us who are poor and oppressed can live long enough for a hearing on earth. These miners threatened private property, the officials say, and so they were killed and crippled without any due course of law. But I declare to Your Excellency and to all the rulers of the earth that had a picket army of bankers and bondholders and coupon clippers marched down upon a mine to ask other bankers and coupon clippers behind the fence to come out and strike against a reduced dividend none of them would be shot down in cold blood.

And surely as we see it now, when a group of oil magnates deliberately walked into the offices of this great government and stole the naval oil reserves, neither the army nor the navy has arisen in outraged patriotism and pumped lead into their corrupt carcasses for the proven crime. I do know that some drug-maddened, poverty reared bandits attempted to steal some post office public mail, that in the attempt they killed a government employee. It did not take very long to bring these wretches to the bar of justice and the horrible punishment meted out by our law. I do know and you do know that a group of very rich men coldly and surely held up our government at the point of double-barreled bribery and low corruption, and it has taken five miserable years of trade, barter and double-dealing for our agencies of law to even make the semblance of a settlement in the interest of justice. One case has been settled with a "Not Guilty" verdict in nasty defiance of even the verdict of the Supreme Court of the land. The next case is now so snarled up with plot and counter plots, with low comedy and high melodrama that the culprits will probably be let off with a sincere apology from the fifth coming administration.

tion for having detained them so long on a trumped-up charge.

Russia is a cruel and inhuman country that way. The moment a person or an official is found to have defrauded the people out of their due, the thief is set up against a wall and given the leadworks of a rifle chamber. No Burns agents, no exceptions, no writs of error, no nothing will swear to you that Russia is too barbarous a country for our civilized recognition, on that account alone if no other. We are different here. We treat gentlemen with the due process of law. Of course, gentlemen are those who have property and must be protected. To those we give the full measure of consideration. We don't just shoot them down like dogs even when the Supreme Court says they are thieves. Even the Supreme Court is not supreme against gentlemen. The Supreme Court is so only in matters that relate to injunctions against trifling things like workmen on strike, or when some fool agitator says rough things against the government. But against real gentlemen, what's a Supreme Court verdict among pals?

And as to this miners' affair in Colorado, that's a local matter. Miners are not gentlemen. They have no little bags full of juicy bonds to offer to Cabinet ministers. They own no vast oil companies. They are not patriotic. They are only dumb, docile beasts who get damn well paid for the fool work they do. What's chipping hunks of black stuff down in the earth's belly compared to director-board meetings of a captain of industry like Sinclair? What's their forty dollar a week wage alongside of Doheny's five million dollar income per annum? Could any of those grim-faced ditch diggers offer a jurymen a "car as long as a block" if he were on trial for stealing a gallon of kerosene? In fact, that's just how cheap those laborers are anyway. They wouldn't ever get up enough guts to put over a big job like one of our big boys. A gallon of kerosene from a company general store against a \$200,000,000 oil reserve belonging to the government. That's what the case really comes down to. So what does it really matter if a few dozen or so of those insignificant earth-borers are plugged with Company lead for trying to get funny on the picket line.

Mr. President, I know you to be a kind man at heart. I have spoken to some of your Vermont old time neighbors recently, and from what they tell me, I owe you a sincere apology for having ever reflected in this column on your sense of the humane. I also know how tired you are of your job, because you have never been allowed to say and do your real thoughts and deeds. You have been so hemmed in by the currents of a thousand and one external insistences, that you have simply gone through your last six years of sovereignty in hopeless bewilderment. You have expressed definitely your desire to retire from public life at the end of the present term. For God's great sake and the welfare of the American nation, let humble me request that you do one immortal act of justice in this national befuddlement. Step into this Colorado field of butchery with your official word and act, see that the murderers of workingmen are brought to trial and speedily punished. Please do this before another shot is fired, before blood runs again in brutal, uneven warfare; before the beasts of industrial strife are let loose and hell reigns. Woodrow Wilson did it once, timidly—true, but with telling effect. You have a son whom you love dearly, and the miners have sons and daughters whom they are fighting for, for they too love their children dearly. I have seen through what manner of hell they go through daily, these men and women of the mines, in order to give comfort and betterment for their babes. The bullets that snuffed out the lives of the miners yesterday entered into the huts and crushed the hopes and dreams of children, noncombatant and wholly dependent children. For Christ's white sake do this one thing now. Stop this slaughter, for I know the temper of these poor hillmen, and I know the brutality of company guards. And for my own part Sinclair and his gang can go free. If it were in my own power to make the deal, I'd swap you one miner's life against all the oil on earth and in the stars.

Your earnest fellow-citizen,

S. A. de Witt.

A FOOL LOOKS AT MANHATTAN

By Francis Blake

I: The Fool Arrives

I WAS born in beautiful California. My grandfather went to that sunny land in a covered wagon. I am told. It is amazing how many hundred-percent Americans have ancestors that traveled at one time or another in a covered wagon. For instance, Jones, my 100% neighbor hailing from the Welsh Hills in Britain (not very long ago) who speaks abominable American, confessed to me that he has traveled in a covered wagon twice. Once, when he tried to sit on a radiator at Broadway and Forty-second. Then the wagon that carried him away was emblazoned with gold lettering and contained a nurse in white. The other time his covered wagon experience was 'round Union Square the night before Sacco and Vanzetti. . . well, I'll come to that in a minute or so.

I was born in beautiful California and jocosely brought up (dragged up) to the age of twelve at a typical American public school. Then my worthy doctor father decided I had better be licked into shape by European Schools and Universities. I already, at that time, had had one little elopement, purely Platonic, to my credit. "She" had golden hair and blue eyes. We went to the Golden Gate Park for a day, with five cents and a doughnut. We were caught in the Japanese tea-garden. Poor little Martina was spanked. I got away with it. . . for a while. But, as I was saying, though born in California, in San Francisco, one of the loveliest cities in the world, I was sent to Europe. I was to get "culture". I went and got a little book-knowledge instead and then I began to be homesick for America once more.

"Let's See the Old Place"

So one day, just casually, I said to my little wife and my big daughter: "Let's go back and see what the old place is like." My big daughter pouted. My little wife frowned. How the deuce was he to be sure that I wasn't after another elopement experience? These things had happened before. America was a dangerous country, reputed to contain many beautiful golden haired and blue-eyed Martinis. Of course, I had told her all my escapades before our wedding day. Hence she frowned. But she didn't tell me the real cause of her frowning. She said: "What about that beautiful furniture I brought as a dowry from Germany when we got married, dear? Shall we have to sell that rounce coal scuttler?"

I hadn't thought of the coal-scuttler. I had only thought of golden and sunny and prosperous and free America. So I quipped and argued. Presently my laughter sided with me. She is over eighteen. Elopements are rare in England. Processes of the law are a weary and expensive business there. When Athena sided with me. . . . that is the name of my daughter—I called her that in a crazy moment when I had wanted to read Greek and the name sounded nice. . . . the game was won. We sold all we had and got into a big boat. The journey was uneventful. Althea and her mother were mostly seasick, and I tried to get my own back in the Cunard Company by eating for free. When we sighted New York I stood with a lot of other passengers staring at the Liberty Statue. I noticed here was tense emotion among the crowd. That statue means something, said to myself. I did not know that one were also trembling at the "chugging" of the motor launch that brought the government doctor and immigration officials on board. It was just at a thrilling period in American history. Sacco and Vanzetti had been put in the burning chair the night before. I looked wistfully at the Liberty Statue. Then the devil got into me. Perhaps it is the peppy American climate that makes people do these insane things. I turned to a serious compatriot at my right: "Don't you think the old lady has stood there a good long while? Supposing we invited her to sit down for a change? There are quite a number of warm chairs in the States. They have one that is still warm, at Boston."

They Let Me In

I got no further. There was a scrimmage and a cloud of dust. I am a passive resister. I sat up, on deck, after a while, and looked round with a dazed look. At that moment the Purser told us to go down to the smoking saloon. The Immigration man was ready to see our passports. And the doctor would see whether we were sound of limb and mind. Also, I would have to solemnly affirm faith in the Supreme Being, a sincere detestation of all Bolshevism or Socialist doctrines, a violent dislike of "moral turpitude" . . . and a number of other details I have forgotten.

"Moral Turpitude" I could sincerely disavow. Hadn't Governor Fuller shown what that funny word meant? I began to breathe with renewed hope. And . . . to my utter amazement—I passed and was allowed to return to the country of my birth. To this day I have never got over the leniency and courtesy of the American officials who actually allow a born Yankee to come back home without shutting him in an iron cage for a few weeks, to disinfect him of the after effects of European culture. For in Europe culture means the ability to think for yourself. Most intellectuals are radicals in Europe. For instance, Bernard Shaw and H. G. Wells, as you well know. But my story is of my first impressions of Manhattan. So please don't interrupt me, don't sidetrack me. I am getting on. . .