

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

NEW LEADER

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
One Year \$2.00
Six Months 1.00
Three Months75

VOL. IV.—NO. 24

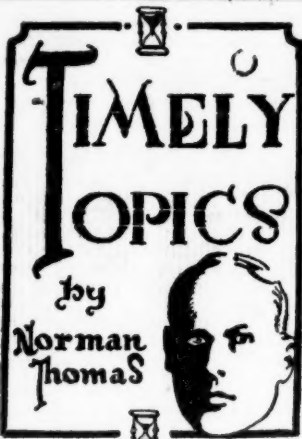
Published Weekly at
7 East 15th Street, New York, N. Y.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1927

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

Price Five Cents.

Court Orders 6,500 More Out of Homes In Coal Fields; Injunction Bars Relief



DAY follows day and W. J. Burns is still at liberty. He is neither indicted by the Grand Jury for jury tampering nor as yet punished for contempt of court. The feeling is growing that Mr. Burns has too much on too many important politicians and captains of industry to get in serious trouble. Now if he had been a poor miner in Western Pennsylvania who had violated Judge Schoonmaker's injunction, let us say by going to the Magyar Church with some of the scab miners, Burns would have been punished for contempt of court long ago. But all he is charged with doing is tampering with the jury for the sake of one of the richest Americans. In this country of equal protection of the laws a millionaire can't be guilty of a crime but at most only of a misdemeanor. And his servants share some of his immunity.

By his refusal to hold the chairman of the 22nd election district of the 2nd Assembly district in New York City for his part in illegal voting Magistrate Simpson has deserved well of Tammany Hall. He has made it next door to impossible in any district where there is a corrupt understanding between the Democratic and Republican members of the bi-partisan election board for any honest watcher to enforce the law. Magistrate Simpson is an able man and ingenious in his reasoning but in substance he threw out the testimony of three unusually intelligent and honest watchers in favor of the testimony of a Republican inspector who as a matter of course was allied with his Democratic friends. The Democratic chairman, according to the testimony of the watchers, Miss Panken and Don Chase (the latter a student at Union Theological Seminary), repeatedly gave unasked and unwanted "assistance" to the voters; that is, he voted for them; that is, he scot free. Apparently only the affidavits of the voters themselves would move these Tammany Hall magistrates and even then a clever man like Simpson might find some way out of the scrape. Nevertheless neither Magistrate Simpson nor any other magistrate will indefinitely fly in the face of an aroused public sentiment backed by facts. Even Boss Tweed finally lost his legal immunity. From Governor Smith down to the lowest gangster Tammany Hall is going to hear about these election frauds. The country is going to learn how much Tammany Hall progressivism is worth. That tremendous meeting of the other night at a public school at Pitt and Rivington Street in the heart of one of the worst districts in the city for frauds was very encouraging. The election that Tammany Hall stole from Judge Panken will yet rise to plague it.

Legal proceedings have begun in the celebrated case of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company of New York against the American Labor Movement. In seeking to enjoin the entire A. F. of L. from trying to organize its employees the I. R. T. doubtless has reason to feel that it has the support of other powerful employing and investing interests behind it. If this injunction is granted it may not actually be worse than the Schoonmaker injunction in the mine fields or in dozens of others in our recent history. But it will be more spectacular. For organized labor it may come to the meaning and symbolic value that the Dred Scott Decision had for the chattel slaves and their friends before the Civil War. Certainly it will create a legal precedent for jailing every labor man who dares to try to organize the unorganized victims of the yellow dog contract. No labor organization which respects itself and its right to live can see in such an injunction any shadow of justice. It

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Capitalism In The Coal Fields Broke Up Their Homes



One of the families of striking miners evicted from homes as the result of a federal injunction. President Green of the American Federation of Labor, members of the Executive Council, and President John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers, told President Coolidge about these evictions and about other phases of the dramatic strike when they called upon him on November 21, following the Pittsburgh mine strike conference. President Coolidge was not represented as having been bubbling with enthusiasm. He later indicated he will do nothing. Now 1,000 more families are about to be evicted. A sudden turn of the weather will bring bitter hardship to these workers and their wives and children.

Communist Attack On Union is Cited In Injunction Plea

Anti-Union Pocketbook Manufacturer Finds Discredited "Lefts" Useful in Attempt to Wreck Union—Shiplacoff Says Union Will Defeat Both

THE firm of E. J. Wilkins & Co., of Johnson avenue, Brooklyn, against whom the International Pocketbook Workers Union has been conducting a strike for the past seven weeks, has obtained a temporary injunction from Judge Mitchell May restraining the union from picketing or otherwise persuading the strike breakers to leave the firm.

Talking to a representative of the New Leader, Abraham I. Shiplacoff, the manager of the union, said: "We are accustomed to fighting injunctions. In our industry, at least, the employers have found out that injunctions can't manufacture pocketbooks. The mechanics are practically all members of the union and sooner or later the bosses must recognize the union if they want to remain in the business."

"The only unusual feature about this injunction is that the employer, in his plea to the court to make the temporary injunction permanent, called the Communists to witness against the union, without mentioning them by name, of course."

"Mr. Wilkins in his affidavit refers to a circular which was recently distributed by the Communists calling upon the fancy leather goods workers not to pay assessments to the union and in general slinging mud at the officers and administration of the union."

"Of course, Mr. Wilkins does not mention the fact that the circular was distributed by the Communists nor does he mention the fact that the Communists have been completely discredited among the pocketbook workers since their last attack on the union when they charged the administration and the manager with squandering the funds of the union."

"The union at that time published a statement offering to submit official documents and accounts to two well known Communist accountants. All the union asked at the time is that if the accusations were proved false, the Communist papers that published the attacks were to retract their slanderous statements and admit that they are irresponsible malefactors."

"The Pocketbook Workers Union has no fear from either Mr. Wilkins or his Communist allies."

Paste This In Your Hat

Of all the stupid objections to Socialism we give the prize to those who insist that it means slavery for the working people. Terrible, isn't it?

We suggest that you try the following conundrum on the chap who offers that objection.

If Socialism will reduce the workers to slavery, why do the masters oppose it, and if it will not, why do you?

Injunction Judges Are Re-writing the Ten Commandments

Here's What "Thou Shalt Not" Do According to Gospel of Judge Langan of Pennsylvania—Singing in Church on the List of Forbidden Things

By International Labor News Service
INDIANA, Pa.—Here's what an injunction in the big mine strike looks like. It is an injunction granted to the Clearfield Bituminous Coal Company, in which, at the recent A. F. of L. mine strike conference Governor Fisher was charged with being interested, by Judge J. N. Langan. It even forbids singing in church.

The Rositter mine, referred to in the order, is the Clearfield Company's mine. Here is the injunction, about the most severe yet granted in this strike:

"We therefore, do strictly enjoin and command you, the said defendants, your associates, aiders, abettors, and agents, and all other persons, that you do henceforth desist:

"From attempting by any scheme combination or conspiracy among themselves, or with others, to annoy, hinder or interfere with, or prevent any person or persons from working for the plaintiff or seeking employment with the plaintiff, or from any and all acts, and from the use of any ways, means and methods, such as assaulting, attempting to assault, beating, threatening, picketing, terrorizing, intimidating and annoying the employees or their families at their homes, spreading reports causing men seeking employment to fear violence in plaintiff's employ, causing explosions, writing or causing threatening letters to be written to employees or families of employees of plaintiff, putting or attempting to put any persons or persons in fear which will tend to hinder, impede or obstruct the plaintiff from operating the said Rositter mines."

"From picketing and parading in, upon or through the public roads, streets, alleys, bridges, railroads and other places, past, near or in the vicinity or in the neighborhood or leading to the Rositter mines or the dwelling houses of the employees of the plaintiff."

"From loitering, assembling or congregating about or near the property of the plaintiff or trespassing thereon, from visiting the dwellings or boarding houses of the employees of the plaintiff, to intimidate them or their families from doing their duty."

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THE HOME-WORK EVIL THRIVES AGAIN IN N. Y.

Announcement of Meeting

The New Leader Publishing Ass'n.

THIS MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 5, 1927

in the Rand School

7 East 15th Street

New York City

Reading Boxes To Be Re-Opened For a Recount

(By a New Leader Correspondent)

Reading, Pa.—The announcement of Socialist Treasurer-elect William C. Hovert that he will not pocket the \$20,000 annually that has been taken by his predecessors has been literally "the talk of the town." His statement has set in bold relief a form of "honest graft" which the professional politicians cannot defend now that it has been challenged.

Meantime Charles H. Kershner the incumbent of the office and a Democrat has been opening ballot boxes in a recount in the hope of retaining the office. The election machinery and this recount are in the hands of the Democrats and talk has been rife of an attempt to steal the election from Hovert.

On Tuesday an agreement was reached between counsel representing Hovert and Kershner to open all ballot boxes. The official count gives Hovert a lead of 63 over his opponent.

Yale Students Give Rebuke To Open-Shoppers

Yale students who have interested themselves in the fight which the United Neckwear Makers' Union is conducting against the home-work system of manufacturing neckties, have refused to comply with demands made by open-shop employers in Connecticut that the collegians retire from the campaign.

In their statement the students replied to charges of "insolent interference" made by the Connecticut open-shop conference and Stern & Merritt, the former New York firm against which a strike is being conducted. The charge is made that the New Haven newspapers have suppressed all news of the strike. The students reply was issued on behalf of the Yale Liberal Club. It says:

"The pamphlets distributed by certain Yale undergraduates in front of the Stern & Merritt plant, which resulted in the arrest of three Yale men, did not deal with conditions in the plant, but with the dangers of home-

(Continued on Page 2)

Children and Women to Be Evicted

More Than One Thousand
Families of Mine Strik-
ers Face Winter With-
out Shelter

(By a New Leader Correspondent)

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Again the courts have added to the suffering of the heroic miners on strike in this big district.

The Superior Court, deciding on an appeal in the eviction cases, has just upheld the lower court in ordering the striking mine workers out of company owned homes occupied by the miners on leases. The decision affects 1,233 families or a total number of 6,500 persons.

The superior court ruling sustains the decision of the lower courts and requires our people to vacate company houses in ten days.

The injunction of Federal Judge Schoonmaker prevents the United Mine Workers or any surety company from giving appeal bonds to validate an appeal from the decision of the superior court to the State Supreme Court. In the meantime the Mine Workers' attorneys are endeavoring to secure an extension of time sufficiently long to enable organization to provide shelter for the evicted before evictions take place.

The miners are advised that one of the mining companies, namely The Inland Collieries Company, a subsidiary of the Inland Steel of Chicago, has refused to grant an extension of time.

In the meantime the wives and mothers of Indiana, that being the name of the village, have addressed a message to Governor Fisher, requesting him to exercise the influence of his high office in an effort to prevent summary evictions; also a message from the business men of Kensington, a city with a population of 40,000 people contiguous to Indiana have addressed a telegram to the Governor requesting intervention to prevent immediate evictions.

Give Clothes for Miners!

This Newspaper Will Gather
and Forward Supplies—
Send or Bring What-
ever You Can Spare

The striking miners—150,000 of them—are in stark need. They are fighting for unionism in a score of Valley Forge, their feet in many cases bare to the frozen earth, their clothes in rags, insufficiently fed and without blankets to keep them warm at night.

The mine owners who sleep warmly each night have thrown most of the strikers from their homes and plan to finish the job. The United Mine Workers of America have built barracks for winter housing. The Miners' Union has done nobly.

But now the point has been reached where ALL must help to relieve the desperate situation. Those who hold the line of battle must be cared for!

The American Federation of Labor has appealed for money, food, clothes, shoes and blankets. All money should be sent to the Socialist Party, 7 E. 15th Street, N. Y. C., or 2653 Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. It will be sent immediately to the A. F. of L.

But this newspaper, to speed relief, will accept and forward all gifts of supplies—clothes, blankets, shoes, mittens, stockings, food.

Bring what you can give—and make it generous and quick.

Everything brought to this newspaper will be shipped at once to William Hargest, 408 Columbia Bank Building, Pittsburgh, Pa., who is in charge of distribution in the strike zone. If you have to ship the clothes to us you may as well send it direct to the Pittsburgh address.

This newspaper is joining with dozens of other labor newspapers, allied through International Labor News Service, in this great work of relieving the distress of the striking miners.

COME WITH YOUR GIFTS
FOR THE MINERS! COME TO
DAY!

N. Y. Citizens Petition For New Election

Tremendous Meeting Protests Theft of Judge Panken's Re-Election

THE campaign for exposure of the Tammany thieves in the recent election is meeting with marked success and it is evident that there is wide discontent among voters on the East Side.

A protest mass meeting in Public School No. 4 last Friday proved to be even larger than any indoor demonstration during the campaign. The school was not only packed with voters but so many could not be accommodated that an overflow meeting had to be held outside. The feeling on the East Side is the first general and continuous antagonism displayed against Tammany election thieves for many years. The campaign shows that the Socialists did not err in deciding to carry on this work.

As a result of the work of canvassers in Judge Panken's district hundreds of affidavits of voters are being obtained. These sworn statements recite the experience of voters with the Tammany gangsters whose votes were either stolen or who were intimidated in one way or another.

Resolution Adopted

Another phase of the activity of the committee in charge is the circulation of a general petition among the voters which is to be presented to Governor Smith and both houses of the State Legislature. The substance of the petition is short and declares:

"We, the undersigned citizens, realizing that the election November 8th, 1927, was attended by fraud, corruption and crime, and convinced that Judge Panken was re-elected, petition herewith the Governor, the Honorable Alfred E. Smith, and both houses of the State Legislature, to cause a committee to be appointed by the State Legislature to investigate the frauds, crimes and corruption in the election in the 2nd Municipal Court District, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, to the end that the election be declared void, to cause a new election to be ordered and to prepare legislation to prevent corruption, fraud and pollution in the future."

The petition campaign is being expanded to the whole state while thousands of signatures have already been obtained in the city. Citizens outside of New York City are requested to send petitions, addressing the Socialist Party, 7 East 15th street, New York City, and get signatures as rapidly as possible.

In New York City there is still work for volunteers to help in canvassing the district and these are asked to apply at the same office. This work is regarded as more effective than even the campaign before the election.

Meantime more protest meetings will be held in the corrupt district. It is expected that by the time the Legislature is in session the corrupt election will be a conspicuous issue before that body. Tammany has rarely had to encounter a post-election campaign of this sort and its infamous practices will get a publicity throughout the nation which it never anticipated.

Bertrand Russell On "Companionate Marriage" Saturday

Bertrand Russell speaks on "Companionate Marriage" at Mecca Temple, N. Y. C., Saturday evening, December 3, under the auspices of the American Public Forum. Mr. Russell, who will defend "Companionate Marriage," goes further than Judge Ben Lindsey in his departure from the conventional view of marriage, it is said.

Russian Socialists To Hold Meeting In N. Y. on Sunday

Russian Social Democrats and their friends will hold a mass meeting Sunday, December 4, 2 P. M. in the Ukrainian People's House, 217 East 6th Street, Manhattan. The purpose of the meeting is to consider the results of the Bolshevik dictatorship for ten years in relation to Socialism and the welfare of the working class.

The Russian Branch of the Socialist Party cooperating with the Russian group of Social Democrats, the Russian Social Revolutionaries, and other groups have arranged the meeting.

The speakers announced are Algren, Lee, James O'Neal, A. Bralowsky, Alexeff, Villatzer, Kalashnikov and others. Dr. Ingemann will preside.

Simple addition: The more you patronize our advertisers the bigger we can grow.

Home-Work Evil Returns in N. Y.; Law is Inadequate

Fight of Neckwear Makers' Union on Four Runaway Shops Focuses Attention on Revival of Universally Condemned Tendency in Industry

(Continued from Page One)

lations from time to time until eventually homework would be completely abolished. But those bills that have been introduced now and then have been buried very deep in legislative committees. Every once in a while there occurred a little ripple in public opinion but a temporary investigation would smooth the waters.

The history of the homework laws is adorned with sentiment—humanitarian and hygienic. The manufacture of cigars and cigarettes two score years ago was carried on in the cubicles of tenement houses. The living quarters of the poor were crowded with people and filth. "Unfortunate souls," sighed good folks. Then, incidentally gentlemen's lips would touch disease-laden tobacco. Generous reminders of this came from the trade unions. Finally, in 1884 a statute was enacted prohibiting the manufacture of cigars and cigarettes in tenement houses in cities having a population of 500,000 or more. But the judicial guardians fell into consternation and on January 20, 1885, in the famous case of the People versus Jacobs the Court of Appeals declared this pioneer law unconstitutional. And why? Because it interfered with the individual's right to use his own home in any way he pleased! Liberty was preserved.

The opinion of the so-called public was aroused, however. In 1892 a feeble law was enacted limiting homework to specified articles and requiring a permit from factory inspectors. Seven years later a more elaborate system was ventured enacting for each family work-room a license to be granted when certain conditions relative to sanitation, ventilation and freedom from disease were met. A supposed solicitude for the worker led to the modification of this arrangement in 1904, so that the burden of obtaining a license was shifted to the landlord. In 1906 various administrative changes were initiated, among them a provision for the seizure instead of the tagging of goods unlawfully made.

This putting about with the home work situation produced no results and when the State Factory Commission issued the historic Elkus report in 1913, the demand for the remedy of the evil became insistent. Following the recommendations of the investigators the legislators placed the present requirements upon the statute books, constituting with some minor additions in 1921. Article 13 of the State labor law therein provided that opponents of further restrictions feign reluctance for the protection of workers and consumers. Its terms are, therefore, crucial to the whole discussion.

Small Houses Not "Tenements"
Article 13, it must be clearly understood, does not concern itself directly with the individual apartment or flat where homework is being performed. It is the tenement house as a whole that is licensed. Then, the manufacturer may only send goods to licensed tenement houses. All he needs is a list of such buildings. In other words, the Homework Law applies to landlords and factory owners. Since one and two family houses are by legal definition not considered tenements, this type of building, prevalent in various slum districts of large cities and, of course, in rural neighborhoods, is entirely exempt from the restrictions of the law. In order that a license be granted to the owner of a tenement house, certain simple requirements as to sanitation, ventilation, child labor and absence of disease must be complied with.

The licensing provision strikes at all tenements wherein manufacturing is found except in four instances, where there are: (1) a certified cellar bakery, (2) a shop on the ground or main floor, (3) manufacture for private use, and (4) production of cotton or linen collars, cuffs, shirts or shirt waists that are to be laundered before being offered for sale. Absolute prohibitions upon manufacture apply to only three lines:

- (1) Articles of food,
- (2) Dolls or doll's clothing, and
- (3) Children's or infants' wearing apparel.

For the enforcement of this feeble law chief dependence is had upon (1) semi-annual inspections, (2) the affixing of a placard upon a filthy room or apartment and the prohibition of manufacture therein, (3) the attachment of a tag marked "tenement made" upon unlawfully manufactured articles, (4) seizure of unclean and infected articles, (5) registration by the employer of the names of his home work employees, and (6) prosecution under the general provisions for violating the Labor Law. There would be less objection to the present regulations were they at least enforced. About thirty inspectors dili-

gently make their rounds. Since 1924 the Division of Homework Inspection has been under the direction of the Bureau of Women in Industry and that has given a new slant to the work. The will to do good is there but the conditions overwhelm the righteous intentions. It is exceedingly doubtful whether a reasonably sufficient licensing and inspection can be put into effect to make the present regulations practicable.

Force of Inspectors Inadequate
Nobody can assert with assurance to what degree the statistics on home work that have been gathered measure the full extent of the practice. The inspecting force, as we have seen, is inadequate. Moreover, manufacturing in tenement houses is illusive, for the families move about, several persons in one household frequently work although only one is registered, and the factory owners are lax in keeping their lists up-to-date. Most important of all, one and two family houses are entirely unaffected. Nevertheless, the figures for homework are instructive. A special report on the men's clothing industries of New York and Rochester showed that in the former city 13 per cent of all workers were homeworkers and in the latter 6 per cent. Neither has the evil been abated in recent years. In New York, indeed, an increase was recorded.

The variety of manufacturing stricken with homework is surprisingly large. For the year ending June 30, 1926, the following statistics have been made public for the New York City district:

Industry	Homeworkers
Clothing:	
Men's	4,809
Women's	428
Embroidery	3,519
Trimming	1,031
Flowers and feathers	1,092
Neckwear:	
Men's	663
Women's	47
Knit goods	145
Miscellaneous	2,311
Total	14,045

Among the miscellaneous lines are found lampshades, novelties, jewelry, garters, gloves, buttons, shoes and slippers, caps and hats, boxes, powder puffs and hair goods.

It was the anticipation in 1913 that the list of prohibited articles would be extended as experience with the operation of the law suggested next steps. Nothing of the sort has been done, despite the repeated efforts of the reform forces and the suggestions of state officials most acquainted with conditions. Various interests have been at stake, least among which have been those of the workers themselves. The present investigation by the Bureau of Women in Industry will illuminate the motives of the families who do homework. Legislators sometimes do have some regard for their constituents. There still will remain the workers in such districts as Gloversville and vicinity where the farmers' wives add to the family coffers by work in spare time. The glove industry of this state today is a homework manufacture. Then, those who want absolute prohibition stubbornly resist any attempt at compromise. Welfare workers plead for the privilege of homework for the delinquent and handicapped but the prohibitionists will not give way. The trade unions, where they exist, are occupied with internal politics and more pressing economic problems. The neckwear makers and cutters are a praise-worthy exception. Any legislation with a hope of some success of passage and enforcement must take account of these various elements.

Students Rap Open-Shoppers (Continued from Page One)

work—with its resultant sweating, so deleterious to the community welfare. It is the opinion of the Liberal Club that the vital question involved is the right of college students to inquire at will into any situation of public interest without let or hindrance. The so-called "insolent interference" of Yale students is only the result of a desire to study labor problems in their practical application. Owing to the refusal of The New Haven Register and Journal-Courier to print news of the strike or to accept the strikers' paid advertisements, Yale students have had to investigate conditions for themselves. In view of the Yale Liberal Club's sole aim i.e. the gaining of an insight into the industry without favor or prejudice for either side, the charge of "insolent interference" is absolutely baseless.

"Moreover, the suppression of news by two of the New Haven dailies has made essential his personal contact, whose value is unquestionably in the training not only of our future clergymen and lawyers but of the future leaders of American industry as well. With this end in view, the Yale Liberal Club has undertaken an exhaustive investigation of the neckwear industry in order that student opinion may be formed on the facts in the case instead of misleading opinions."

In their statement, the Open Shop Conference of Connecticut said: "This insolent interference by social workers and sentimentalists seems unbelievable in enlightened Connecticut."

Many Groups Raise Funds For Miners

Meeting to Be Held in Community Church Friday Night—L. G. W. U. Takes Action

Four coal miners from the strike area of western Pennsylvania will be present at a public meeting to be held by the Emergency Committee for Strikers' Relief at the Community Church, Park Avenue and 34th Street, on Friday evening, December 2nd at 8:15. They will appear in the clothing which they wear when going into the mines to dig coal.

Dr. John Haynes Holmes will open the meeting and Norman Thomas will preside. The speakers will include Powders Haggood, John Brophy and Arthur Garfield Hay.

Over half a million men, women and children in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Colorado are facing starvation. Out of work for more than eight months, their struggle for existence is a desperate one.

Heroic efforts to raise large sums of money, as well as food and clothing for the embattled miners of the Pennsylvania and Ohio coal fields evicted from their homes in the present strike situation, will be made by the New York locals of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

Cloakmakers and dressmakers themselves have come through seasons of severe unemployment following the general strike of 1926, but they are expected to respond to the emergency call, as far as their means will permit, of the coal miners. Morris Sigman, President of the International Union, recently returned from Pittsburgh where he attended a conference of international union presidents to consider problems of relief. He will give an eyewitness account of conditions in the fields at the Webster Hall meeting.

The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union has an extraordinary record of contributions to workers in distress. In 1918, the union donated \$148,000 to European relief; \$60,000 to the steel strikers in 1919; \$45,000 again to European relief in 1921, and \$35,000 to the miners in their great 1922 strike.

Yipseldom

The dance held by the Bronx Boro Committee a week ago was a very successful one, both socially and financially. Representatives of nearly all Yipset circles were there and the committee takes this opportunity of thanking them for their support.

The annual issue of the Bronx Bulletin will appear in January. Contributions are still being accepted. All those who do not subscribe to the paper and wish to get this number will be able to do so on payment of 15c, which will include postage.

Circle 4
The dance held by the Bronx Boro Committee a week ago was a very successful one, both socially and financially. Representatives of nearly all Yipset circles were there and the committee takes this opportunity of thanking them for their support.

Circle 1
Circle One, Bronx, will at its regular meeting, Sunday, Dec. 4 discuss the coal situation. A question box will be held after the general discussion.

Circle 2
Circle Two, Brooklyn, had a very interesting educational program at their last meeting. Comrade Friedman, educational, had a program presented. Sunday evening, Dec. 4, the circle will participate in the "Yipset" being held by the Socialist Party at the Lyceum.

Circle 6
Circle Six, Manhattan, will celebrate its fifth anniversary with a dance and entertainment Christmas Eve. The proceeds will go towards building a Socialist Sunday School in Harlem. Tickets are 50c, in advance and 75c, at the door. Buy them now and save money and at the same time do some good work for the organization. Remember the time—Christmas eve—the place, 62 East 106th Street.

The Newark Circle was reorganized last Friday at the Socialist Party headquarters at 53 South Orange Avenue. The circle will meet every Monday night at 8:30 p. m. A very fine program for the winter season was arranged.

JUNIORS
Circle 12 recently held elections with the following results: Carl Abrams, Organizer; Al Greenberg, Educational Director; Bernard Fink, Recording Secretary; Bernard Acker, Financial Secretary; Joseph Spevak, Athletic Director; William Thomson, Social Director. Executive Committee delegates are Dorothy Jackowitz and Roslyn Gerchik. The Debating Committee of four will hold two debates within the next six weeks dividing their teams in half. The circle has about 45 members, well attended meetings and good educational programs.

Circle 3
On Dec. 2, Circle Three held tryouts for its Debating Team. On Dec. 9, it will have a program similar in nature to that which was held on Nov. 29. All seniors and juniors are invited. The membership of the circle has grown greatly.

A New Circle
The City Office is pleased to announce the organizing of a new circle at 96 Avenue C, New York City, to be known as Eight Juniors. It begins with a membership of 26 and an unlimited amount of enthusiasm. They will meet every Friday at 8:15 p. m. The following officers were elected: Abraham I. Friedman, Organizer; Julius Gehman, Educational Director; Sylvia Jawitz, Financial Secretary, and Anna Cohen, Recording Secretary. They are very anxious to meet the comrades from other circles. All juniors having the opportunity should visit them. Remember they meet on Fridays at 8:15.

Sunday Hike
Due to the hike arranged for next Sunday the Flatbush Circle will not meet this Sunday evening, but instead will hold an out-door meeting at the Palisades. The members will meet at the Kings Highway station on the Brighton Line, and will proceed to the Palisades.

At the last meeting 8 new members were proposed. Some other activities of this live bunch of "Yipsels" are discussions on current events, book reviews, and debates. Their band holds a regular weekly practice. The membership is busy working on an essay on "Child Labor in America." They hold their meetings on Sunday evenings at 2265 East 22nd Street, Brooklyn.

NEW LEADER ads produce profitable results. Help us prove it.

Russell Lectures For Socialist Party in Brooklyn, Dec. 9th

Bertrand Russell, famous philosopher, mathematician and writer will speak at the Brownsville Labor Lyceum on Friday evening, December 9 on the subject "Why Men Fight". This will be the last opportunity to hear this famous author on a subject that he has mastered and upon which he is considered an authority. His studies of the tendencies in the human nature that are brought into action by the propaganda of militarism and huge machinery of modern warfare are considered a great contribution to the literature on the subject. It is indeed a privilege to hear this noted author on a subject that he has mastered and the face to face contact that one gets in meeting the author personally and hear the message from his own lips is even more thrilling after one has read his works. Those desiring to take advantage of this opportunity to hear Bertrand Russell before he leaves for England should obtain their tickets at once. The price of the tickets are 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.50 and can be obtained at the Rand School, 7 East 15th Street, Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman Street and at Miller's Cigar Store, 1626 Pitkin Avenue.

British Message To Women of China

The Standing Joint Committee of Industrial Women's Organizations in Great Britain sent the following message to women in China:

"The Standing Joint Committee of Industrial Women's Organizations sends greetings to our sisters, the women of China. We speak on behalf of more than a million working women organized in the Labor, Trade Union and Cooperative Movements. We are struggling here against great poverty and preventable misery, but we recognize that the women of China have still greater burdens to carry. We watch with deep sympathy your struggle for national independence and relief from cruel economic and industrial conditions. We are so far away from you that our knowledge of the progress of your cause is very imperfect and we hope that the visit of the delegation which bears this message to you will help to enlighten us. We know that in the sympathetic understanding and active cooperation of the workers of all nationalities lies the hope of happiness for the mothers of all countries."

Women's Day in Holland

"Women's Day" was held with much success throughout Holland on the 1st October. The large number of mass meetings held were devoted primarily to the campaign against militarism. In Amsterdam, Rotterdam and the Hague, the halls taken for the demonstration, were filled to overflowing.

Commandments Re-Written

(Continued from Page One)

structing the streets or roads of Rositter, from congregating about or near in the town of Rositter where the employees and their families go from operating and maintaining automatic patrols on the streets and roads of Rositter, from erecting or causing to be erected or maintaining bill boards for the purpose of displaying signs warning men to stay away from Rositter, from congregating on the Magyar Presbyterian Church lot, or any other lot, lots, place or places at the time the employees of the plaintiff enter the mine and at the time the employees of the plaintiff come out of the mine, from singing song or songs in hearing of the employees of the plaintiff of a threatening or hostile nature.

"From suggesting danger to or giving the appearance of danger to the employees or their families; from saying or doing anything to cause the men now working to quit or cause men seeking work to refrain from so doing; from interfering with or obstructing men from going to or returning from work; from the use of vile, opprobrious and ridiculing names or any insulting names and especially the word 'scab' by distributing pecuniary contributions, in furtherance of the conspiracy to keep men from employment or seeking employment with the plaintiff; from doing any act to interfere with the right of plaintiff and its employees or persons seeking employment to agree upon such wage as is agreeable to them; from doing any act, directly or indirectly, to test the nerve, courage and strength of those desiring to work."

Julius S. Smith Lawyer 150 BROADWAY NEW YORK Rector 1421

CAP MAKERS

Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union
OFFICE: 210 EAST 5th STREET Phone: ORford 860-12
The Council meets every 1st and 3rd Wednesday.
JACOB ROBERTS, Sec'y Organizer, 8, BERSHONOWITZ, M. GELLES, Organizers.
OPERATORS, LOCAL 1
Regular Meetings every 1st and 3rd Saturday.
Executive Board meets every Monday.

CUTTERS, LOCAL 2
Meetings every 1st and 3rd Thursday.
Executive Board meets every Monday.
All Meetings are held in the Headquarters Workers' Lyceum (Beethoven Hall) 210 East 5th Street.

Mooney and Billings

Editor, The New Leader,
Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings are rotting in San Quentin Prison. Why has agitation died down for their release? Do radicals feel they are guilty—or what—is the reason that nothing is done to get these men out now? Sacco and Vanzetti are dead—they are gone with the ages—but Mooney and Billings are living dead—they can be brought back to life. I have written several letters to liberal and radical magazines and newspapers concerning them, even the New Leader, of late,—and these letters have not been published, and nothing has been done.

Surely, the Socialist and radical world is entitled to know why agitation has ceased in this case. If there is a reason—why should we not know,—and if there is not a reason why should not something be done?

IRVING MANDELL.

Afros To Talk on Russia For Brooklyn Socialists

J. L. Afros, recently returned from Soviet Russia after spending nine weeks in that country, will deliver a talk on his experiences, observations and conclusions at the Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman Street, Brooklyn, next Monday night, December 5th. The talk will be given under the auspices of the 23d assembly district organization of the socialist party and it will begin at 9 P. M.

Mr. Afros, who went to Russia as a representative of American student organizations, visited the principal cities of Soviet Russia, including Moscow and Leningrad, had close contact with peasant and industrial workers, met such outstanding personalities as Leon Trotsky, and had much opportunity to become intimately acquainted with the land of the world's latest and greatest revolution. Afros was especially interested in what the Russians are doing along educational lines and it is expected his talk will deal especially with that phase of his experience.

British Communists Dwindle, Now Have 7,377 Members

London.—In the past year the British Communist party has lost nearly one-third of its members. This fact was revealed at the annual conference of the party, in the Caxton Hall, Salford.

According to the organizing report of the Central Committee, which was presented to the delegates by Ernest Brown (London), the party now has 7,377 members, a loss of approximately 3,500.

Mr. Brown ascribed the decrease to the actions of "the boss class, the Right-wing Labor leaders, the I.L.P. and the police, acting in concert." He claimed that the party strength had increased in the coalfields, and was twice as high as two years ago.

Industry must be carried on and its breakdowns must be provided for, and surely there is no more pressing—though today no more neglected—responsibility lying at its door than the proper care of the men and women who are the victims of its uncertainties and its dangers. The whole of this part of the Socialist program, therefore, is aimed at securing that the human factors in industry are as carefully tended and as jealously kept from deteriorating, as machines and factory walls are now.

—Ramsay MacDonald.

Get Acquainted With La Blanche at 1472 Broadway Sells Direct At a Great Saving

25% HATS 35%
SOUVENIRS ALL WEEK
FULL FASHION CHIFFON HOSE & SERVICE \$1.05
La Blanche
1472 Broadway, Cor. 42d St.
Adjoining Mm. Fisher's Beauty Salon
ONE FLIGHT UP OPEN 9 to 9

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Hours 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
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501 East 173rd Street
Cor. Bathgate Avenue
Official dentist for the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund
Branches of the Bronx.
Highclass work and moderate prices.
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BROOKLYN
LABOR LYCEUM
918 Wiloughby Ave., Brooklyn.
Large and small hall suitable for all occasions and meetings at reasonable rentals. Stage 1412.

LABOR TEMPLE 243-247 EAST 84th ST. NEW YORK.
Workmen's Educational Association.
Free Library open from 1 to 10 p. m.
Halls for Meetings, Entertainments and Balls. Telephone Lenox 1048.

PARK PALACE
3-5 West 110th Street
Elegant Ball Rooms for Balls, Weddings, Banquets and Meetings.
ROSENBERG & HERTZ, Props.
Telephone Morningside 4264
Corded 8972

Paper Box Union Makes Great Progress In Drive for Members

The drivers in the paper box trade are joining the union so fast that weekly meetings are being held. Twenty-five joined at the meeting held November 19th, and at the office of the Paper Box Makers Union, (now affiliated with the A. P. of L.) at 640 Broadway, drivers come daily to take out new books.

Along with the inside workers, the drivers' wages have been mercilessly cut since the strike was lost nine months ago. Men who got \$40 and \$45 are now forced to work for \$20 and \$25. Hours have been increased even more. Often hours after they should have quit work for the day they are still on a job delivering boxes for the boss.

The drivers are disgusted with conditions and are out for a strong union. They have made themselves organizers, and because they travel around the city and come in contact with many box makers, their activity has already had a marked effect on the men and women working inside the box shops.

A meeting for round box makers is now being arranged. And meetings will soon be held in Brooklyn and in up-town N. Y. where branch offices of the union have been opened.

Unity House Reunion Saturday, December 10

Everyone is talking about the Unity House Reunion Dance of the I. L. G. W. U., which will take place Saturday evening, December 10, 1927, at the Manhattan Opera House Ballroom, 34th street near 8th Avenue.

Thousands of International members and friends are planning to attend this affair. Their interest is stimulated by many considerations—the beauty of the hall, the inspiring music of the famous Paul Whiteman Pictorial Players; and above all, a desire to see again those with whom they spent a jolly vacation at Unity House, the many friends whom they danced with, sang with, laughed with, hiked with, etc. Those who were unable to go to Unity this year are also eager to attend this affair, as they too, expect to see many old friends and meet new ones.

If you want to be sure of being admitted, get your tickets early. Remember to reserve Saturday, December 10, for the Unity Reunion Dance.

A word to the wives: Ask your tradesmen to advertise with us. Why not advertise in our readers?

Unity House Reunion Dance Saturday Evening December 10

Grand Ballroom
Manhattan Opera House
34th St. and Eighth Ave.

Paul Whiteman's Pictorial Players
Tickets at \$1.00 Each
(Including Wardrobe)

Tickets Can Be Obtained at EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION 3 WEST 15th STREET Telephone Chelsea 2148

Manhattan Opera House Box Office

The REPAST CAFETERIA In The People's House

7 East 15th Street, New York
DELICIOUS, WHOLE-SOME FOOD
POPULAR PRICES
PLEASANT ATMOSPHERE
"The Place Where All Radicals Meet"

Buy Direct From Manufacturer
OW WUERTZG
PLAYER-REPRODUCING
PIANOS
Standard of Quality Since 1895
RADIO-GRAMMOPHON-RECORDS
ON EASY TERMS
TWO 3RD AVENUE, COR. 152ND ST.
STORES 3RD AVENUE, COR. 152ND ST.

Dr. L. SADOFF,
DENTIST
1 Union Square, Cor. 14th St.
Room 803, 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

S. HERZOG Patent Attorney,
110 Nassau Street,
Evenings and Sundays, 1430 Glover Street,
Bronx. Take Lexington Ave. Subway, Pelham Bay Extension, to Zerega Ave. Station.

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

Then go to P. WOLF & Co., Inc.
COMPARE GOODS AND PRICES
1499 Third Ave. 70 Avenue A
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Open Even. 8 p. m. Open Even. 9 p. m.
SUNDAYS CLOSED
Special Ladies' Attendant

FRESH CUT FLOWERS DAILY
FRED SPITZ
3 SECOND AVENUE
(Near Houston St.) - NEW YORK
Telephone DR. Desk 880, 881

NEXT FRIDAY! DEC. 2, 9:00 P.M.
THE BIG GAY NIGHT
NEW MASSES
Workers and Peasants
COSTUME BALL
WEBSTER HALL
(Newly Renovated)
119 East 11th Street
Tickets: \$1.50 in Advance
\$3.00 at the Door
BUY TICKETS IN ADVANCE
AND SAVE MONEY
For Sale—RAND SCHOOL, 7 E. 15th St.
NEW MASSES, 39 Union Square ALGonquin 4445

Wives Urged WEVD to Broadcast On Colorado Strike As Buyers

Austrian Women Socialists Outline Special Tasks for Wives—Other News of Women's Activities

(By a New Leader Correspondent)
ZURICH.—The International Socialist Women's Committee meets on the 10th and 11th December in Cologne. This will be preceded by a meeting of the Bureau of the Committee on Friday, the 9th. A public meeting will be held on Sunday and members of the International Women's Committee will take part in this demonstration.

The Austrian Socialist Women held their annual conference on the 27th and 28th October in Vienna. 165 delegates and 118 fraternal delegates were present. Comrade Adelheid Pepp sketched the rapid growth of the Socialist women's movement in Austria showing that the 70,000 of 1920 had now risen to 190,000. During the year, 1,717 meetings had been held. Nevertheless in Austria more women vote against socialism than for it, although in Vienna the majority of women vote Socialist. Therefore strenuous efforts are to be made in the country districts and provinces to win over more of the women electors.

A special campaign for propaganda among women throughout the whole of Austria is to be inaugurated on the 15th January and will last until the end of February; it is to be called "Women hand in hand for the Party" and will be wound up by the celebration of "Women's Day".

Comrade Brandl reported that "Die Frau" (The Women's) monthly organ mainly for party members, is circulated to all the 190,000 members, and is distributed from 817 different centres. The second paper of the Socialist women, "Die Unzufriedene" (The Dissatisfied) is devoted to propaganda among women not yet won over to the party and contains articles and stories of all kinds in addition to Socialist news; this has now a weekly circulation of 133,600 and is found to be invaluable at election times.

Comrade Proft spoke on the activities of the Socialist women members of parliament. The women members had with the party fought for improvements in the old age and disablement insurance schemes, for the continuation of rent control and for the deletion of chaotic paragraphs in the proposed revision of the penal law, and they will now have to deal with the question, much to the fore, of pensions for widows. With regard to "paragraph 144" of the penal code book, which makes the practice of abortion an offence punishable by imprisonment, the Conference unanimously passed a resolution calling on the Government to grant an amnesty to all victims of this paragraph now in prison.

After Comrade Freundlich had dealt at length with the economic position and women's interests, the following resolution on this matter was adopted:

"The re-construction of political economy, which has broken down during the war, led after the war to a new stage in the development of capitalist society. In the place of great political concerns there have now appeared international unions, cartels, trusts, syndicates and business companies in the sphere of production.

"The fight will be increasingly waged, especially by men, in the workshops, but in the market it must first and foremost be undertaken by housewives. There are millions of women who are housewives and have no other occupation, so that they cannot fight in the labor market. All these women are purchasers and are the compliant and ill-informed, yes even spoilt purchasers in modern commerce. The department store, the system of multiple shops and special shops, the means of modern advertisement and the suggestive effect of public recommendations of all kinds make the housewife a valuable instrument of capitalist trade. So long as these housewives purchase arbitrarily, capitalism will always find new ways of controlling the market and of destroying all small concerns which do not become its willing tools.

"Housewives who daily in the market exchange for commodities the gains secured in production, are called upon first and foremost to support the fight against combines by the development of the organization of cooperative stores. In this way they will secure influence over the administration of these economic organizations and thus upon the moulding of economic development. And this will afford them a guarantee that their particular economic interest as housewives will also meet with protection and help."

In New York stark sweating flourishes within a stone's throw of whole streets of millionaires.

—J. K. Heydon.

EUGENE V. DEBS BIRTHPLACE

The birthplace of Eugene V. Debs as pictured in the American Appeal has now been prepared in picture form and also on postcards. The pictures are 9 1/2 x 11 in., suitable for framing and the postcard picture is on the very best of material.

The pictures sell at 25 cents, single copy, one dozen \$2.00 and one hundred \$15.00. The postcards sell at 30 cents per dozen, or one hundred for \$2.00.

We hope our comrades and friends everywhere will take advantage of this offer. Secure a picture for your home and postcards to write to your friends. Organizations should make it a point to order them in quantities.

Send all orders to the

NATIONAL OFFICE SOCIALIST PARTY
 2653 WASHINGTON BLVD., CHICAGO, ILL.

FORREST Bailey, director of the American Civil Liberties' Union, will broadcast eye-witness accounts of the industrial conflict raging in Colorado, over the coal operators and miners over Stations WEVD, the Socialist radio station, Sunday (Dec. 4), at 2:20 p. m. The Civil Liberties office in New York has received reports affecting civil liberties in the mining districts which Mr. Bailey will use in making a plea for the restoration of free speech and assembly and the withdrawal of armed guards from the mining zone.

In conformity with its policy of broadcasting news and features regarding the aspirations of the American labor movement, WEVD will also broadcast talks on labor conditions Monday at 4:15 p. m. and Tuesday at 9:15 p. m. by Elsie Gluck of the research department of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

Thursday evening at 9:15, James O'Neil, editor of the New Leader, will give another lecture in his course on "Backgrounds in the History of the American People." McAlister Coleman, also of the New Leader staff, will give labor's view of the news of the week Saturday evening at 7:30.

Musical features for the week on Station WEVD include a lecture-recital by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Holden Huss, pianist composer and soprano, on American composers. This number will be broadcast Sunday at 2:30 p. m. Abe Berg, violinist, student of Leopold Auer, will play Tuesday afternoon, Thursday evening and again on Saturday evening.

Excelsior, "The Voice from the Deep," a regular feature on WEVD, will sing Thursday afternoon and again Saturday Eve. A new feature will be the Debs Opera Quartet which goes on the air Thurs. eve. at 9.

WEVD Programs

Sunday, December 4
 2:45-8 M. WEVD New York City 1220 KC
 12:30—Weismantel's Entertainers.
 1:00—Mrs. Henry Holden Huss, soprano, Henry Holden Huss, pianist and composer.
 2:00—Debs String Quintette.
 2:20—Forrest Bailey, Civil Liberties in Mining Districts.
 2:30—American Composers' Half Hour: Mrs. Henry Holden Huss, soprano, Henry Holden Huss, pianist and composer.

3:10—Debs String Quintette.
 3:30—Carmen Lopez, harpist, and vocalists.
 3:50—Debs String Quintette.
Monday, December 5
 1:00—Schole hour.
 2:00—Ann Weil, soprano.
 2:15—George Rael, bass.
 2:30—Adelle Ardley, soprano.
 2:45—Lydia Mason, piano.
 3:00—Adelle Ardley, soprano.
 3:15—George Rael, bass.
 3:30—Elsie Eyre, soprano.
 3:45—E. Sheffeld Marsh, tenor.
 4:00—Elsie Eyre, soprano.
 4:15—Elsie Gluck, industrial conditions.
 4:30—Dorothy Johnson, pianist.
 4:45—Dorothy Johnson, soprano.
 5:00—Debs Book Club, Mildred E. Gilman, novelist.

5:15—Robert J. McClelland, tenor.
 5:30—Dorothy Johnson, soprano.
 5:45—Robert J. McClelland, tenor.
Tuesday, December 6
 1:00—Speech Hour.
 2:00—Lydia Mason, piano.
 2:15—Florence Yordy, soprano.
 2:30—Dr. Charlotte Pekary, German poets and lieder.
 2:45—Florence Yordy, soprano.
 3:00—Rose Bachova, soprano.
 3:15—A. Berg, violin.
 3:30—Mrs. Julia Glasgow.
 3:45—Rose Bachova, soprano.
 4:00—A. Berg, violin.
 4:15—Michel Ingemann, piano.
 4:30—Winifred Harper Cooley, Problem dramas.
 4:45—Lillian Drucker, pianist.
 5:00—Civic Repertory Theater, reader.
 5:15—Variety Boys.
 5:45—Ray Porter Miller, soprano.
 6:00—Debs Trio.
 9:15—Elsie Gluck, Labor's advance.
 9:30—Lizetta Braddick, soprano; Peter Hugh Reed.

9:45—Lizetta Braddick, soprano; Peter Hugh Reed.
 10:15—Lizetta Braddick, soprano; Peter Hugh Reed.
 10:30—Debs Trio.
 10:45—Merial Nelda, discus.
 10:55—Jack Phillips, baritone.
 11:00—Debs Music.

Wednesday, December 7
 1:00—Speech Hour.
 2:00—Joe Zimmerman, piano.
 2:30—Elsie Restall, lieder.
 2:45—American Laboratory Theater, readings.
 3:00—Sol Baroff, violin.
 3:15—Elsie Restall, lieder.
 3:30—Pedro Fernandez, Spanish poetry.
 3:45—Mrs. Samuel S. Rodman, American dramatic soprano.
 4:00—Caroline Himmel, violinist.
 4:15—Conservatory of Musical Art, Mrs. Samuel Rodman, dramatic soprano.
 4:45—Mrs. Samuel Rodman, dramatic soprano.
 5:00—Irene and George, popular songs.
 5:15—Corona Mundi, (International Art Center) soloist.
 5:30—String Quintette.

Thursday, December 8
 1:00—Speech Hour.
 2:00—Eva Wolcher, violin.
 2:15—Lydia Mason, piano.
 2:30—Jennie Wallack, soprano.
 2:45—Adolf Osterstein, violin.
 3:00—Jennie Wallack, soprano.
 3:15—Carmen Lopez, harp.
 3:30—Alma Robertson, soprano.

3:45—Excelsior.
 4:00—Alma Robertson, soprano.
 4:15—Excelsior.
 4:30—Musical American Review.
 4:45—Dora Wolinsky, piano.
 5:00—Nat Robbins, popular songs.
 5:15—Debs Book Club, Roland Weber, request readings.
 5:30—Jean Allen, cellist.
 5:45—Debs Opera Company, quartette.
 9:15—James O'Neil, Backgrounds in the History of American People.
 9:30—Jean Allen, cellist.
 9:45—Debs Opera Company, quartette.
 10:00—A. Berg, violinist.
 10:15—Debs Opera Company, quartette.
 10:30—A. Berg, violinist.
 10:45—Villie Wild, xylophone.
 11:00—Debs Variety Hour.

Friday, December 9
 1:00—Speech Hour.
 2:00—Joe Zimmerman, piano.
 2:30—Ann Weil, soprano.
 2:45—Jean Allen, cello.
 3:00—Vera Tischler, soprano.
 3:15—Julia Glasgow, topics of interest.
 3:30—Vera Tischler, soprano.
 3:45—Adler Brothers, violinist and pianist.
 4:00—Debs Book Club, reading.
 4:15—Adler Brothers, violinist and pianist.
 4:30—Winifred Harper Cooley, problem drama.
 4:45—Nicolo Manzoni, baritone.
 5:00—Tea Music Hour.
Saturday, December 10
 7:00—Carmen Lopez, harpist.
 7:15—Marjorie McCrae Smith, soprano.
 7:30—McAlister Coleman, Labor's View of the Week.
 7:45—Rosalie Clark, contralto.
 8:00—Schole hour.
 8:15—Justine Roberts, impersonations.
 8:30—Sol Solidor, baritone.
 8:45—Abe Berg and Eve Welcher, violinists.
 9:00—Excelsior and Ray Porter Miller, soprano.

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 8:00—Schole hour.
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CONSUMERS IN BLUNDERLAND - ADVERTISING VS. TRUTH

By Stuart Chase

I HAVE not come to tell you what ought to be done, or to present a program. I came here to be butchered, which is far more exhilarating. You have with industry, intelligence and flashes of downright genius, built up the grandest, gaudiest, gaudiest edifice of words, of habit patterns, of light, of color—that the world has ever seen. It is an incomparable and possibly an unassailable structure. In its mighty shadow, one can only stand with Mr. Bruce Barton, with head bowed down. One might as well, at the present writing, put a firecracker under Mt. Everest in the hope of toppling it over.

But there is, if I may say so, on aspect of the case where I yield to no man in my right to speak. As a more or less articulate member of that slow, thick, credulous and besotted chorus—the Great American Consumer—we have the freedom of the city to howl. And we have howled. And from knee to knee—in jail and out—we will go on howling. We do know that as consumers we frequently cannot find the things we want to buy at prices which we can afford to pay. Nor does the advertising that we read help us much.

The other day I saw a large newspaper advertisement picturing the delights of a sun bath in the winter time by virtue of a new kind of glass which permitted the passage of ultra-violet rays. This struck me in a very tender spot for I am an ardent sun worshipper. I pictured that glass all over the south side of my house, as fast as I could save up to buy it. But before booking my order I investigated. Violet ray window glass. Yes indeed, lot 206, docket 29. And he produces a recent report from the Bureau of Standards, reading in part as follows:

U. S. Bureau Is Doubtful

"As the result of work in the Bureau's radiometer section during the last few months it has been demonstrated beyond all reasonable doubt that all the new glasses now being marketed for transmitting the ultra-violet vitalizing or activating solar rays at 290 to 310 millimicrons, undergo a photo chemical action and decrease greatly in transparency to these activating rays when exposed to ultra-violet radiation. * * * At 280 millimicrons, the drop is down to 2 or 3 per cent of the full sunlight radiation; at 303 millimicrons the drop is to 15 to 20 per cent; at 313 millimicrons to 30 to 45 per cent. In all of these glasses the transmission approaches rather close to the minimum limit than seems permissible in order to insure active stimulation of calcium metabolism. The determination of this minimum limit in transmission for therapeutic purposes is a problem that will require further investigation by biologists."

The advertisement which I had seen specified that the glass had been "tested" by the Bureau of Standards, but gave no hint of this very serious factor of photochemical deterioration, and nothing at all about getting down to the minimum limit of therapeutic action.

He Believed A Salesman!

A client of mine, Mr. Hugh M. Clark of the Scott Stamp and Coin Co., recently bought an electric refrigerator for his new house. It was represented to him as one of the quietest machines on the market. This was the spear point

of the sale talk and the advertising. He had it installed. He turned on the juice. The cat gave a jump through the window, and his wife thought the radio was playing the Battle of Prague. He telephoned for the company's engineer. The engineer came out to Crestwood and listened attentively.

"The trouble is," he said, "you've got to believe what those salesmen tell you."

"The salesman assured me," said Mr. Clark, "that it was practically noiseless with either alternating or direct current."

The engineer turned on him a pitying eye.

"Thunder," he said, "you don't want to believe what those salesmen tell you."

Which is the case for the consumer put as flatly as I know how to put it. If you want the story documented, go out and see Mr. Clark. If he can keep his temper he will tell you a long and stormy sequel, concluding with an oration delivered to the officers of the company in respect to the veracity and the honor of their salesmanship as cross

referenced by the testimony of their own engineer.

8 Competing Soaps

1 Manufacturer

There are 8 kinds of competing soap now being made in one factory, including the brand of the owner of the factory. He manufactures for the other seven selling firms. The basic formula is the same for all eight, the only difference being in color, smell and filler. Meanwhile 3 makes of typewriter are manufactured in one plant, all identical except for the name plate. This sort of thing riles me as a consumer, and makes me profoundly suspicious of advertising.

I am annoyed as a citizen and a payer of school taxes when I read in Advertising and Selling that the Palmolive Company is warning its way into the public schools and is providing cards on which children are asked to sign the following pledge:

"Dear Teacher—I promise to wash my face and hands with my little cake of Palmolive Soap before every meal and before going to bed until it is all used up."

Incidentally, this may annoy the other soap manufacturers as well.

The Cream of Wheat Company, not to be outdone, has provided a card to be signed by both mother and teacher, and a perfectly lovely "breakfast game" to be played at school, revolving around a hot cereal theme.

Puffed Rice, Puffed Profits

I am dismayed when Mr. Claude C. Hopkins in his autobiography entitled "My Life in Advertising," reports as follows:

"I looked over the line and I found two appealing products. One was called Puffed Rice and the other, Wheat Berries. The rice was selling at 10 cents then, and the wheat was advertised at 7 cents. I asked them to change prices so that Puffed Rice sold at 15 cents and Puffed Wheat at 10 cents. This added an average of \$1.25 per case to the billing price. That extra gave us an advertising appropriation. It made Puffed Wheat and Puffed Rice the largest money-earners in the field of breakfast foods."

Items like this shake one's faith in the theory that advertising, by stimulating mass production, tends to reduce prices to the consumer. Mr. Hopkins puffed his product and puffed his price a cool 50 per cent into the bargain.

Mr. J. F. Lincoln of the Lincoln Electric Company of Cleveland, adds a further disturbing note on this point.

"The tendency of sales costs to go up fully as rapidly as manufacturing costs have gone down has been the history of the last 10 years. The rate at which sales costs have gone up is stupefying when shown in percentages. In many products, such as washing machines, vacuum cleaners and like equipment, the ultimate consumer pays at least 65 cents out of every dollar for sales expense, 35 cents being the only part of his dollar which has anything to do with the manufacturing cost and the only part of the dollar which the manufacturer ever sees."

For the conscientious citizen, this plethora of "weeks" to be celebrated is becoming a very perplexing business. There are now 135 of them—or two and a half 6¢ every week in the year. They run from Apple Week to Y. M. C. A. Week, and include such seductive 7 day debauches as "Better Home Lighting Week; Better Farm Equipment Week; Cranberry Week; Dental Hygiene Week, which led our musing as to who inspired it; Furniture Week, thoughtfully provided by S. Karpen & Bros.; Grandma Week, staged by the Windhurst Dry Goods Co.; Omaha Made Tire Week; Orange Week; Pride in Appearance Week; Refrigerator Week; Talk Oakland Week; Temperance Week—God knows we need it; Walk and Be Healthy Week; and Squibb Week.

Tooth Powder and Baking Soda

Speaking of Mr. Squibb, what are the qualities which a tooth powder needs in order to give the best possible service? It should have an alkaline reaction, be soluble in water, free from grit, yet have a definite bite which removes impurities. All of these qualities are met, according to an advertisement, by Arm and Hammer Baking Soda, a package of which, retailing for 10 cents, is sufficient, it is alleged, to keep one set of teeth clean for at least six months. Here is more bewilderment for the consumer, for if this statement is true, it demolishes at a blow a score of haughty campaigns.

The speedometer for a well known car made under specification by another famous company. The specifications require correct reading up to 35 miles an hour with a gradually increasing error in the direction of more registered speed than actual speed, to 75 miles an hour. On this deliberate error, advertising copy has been based and thousands of cars have been sold.

A wag knowing the facts remarked that he was the only living layman who had seen this motor making 80 miles an hour—he was there when they pushed it over the cliff.

Mr. John C. Dinsmore of the University of Chicago invited 10 famous brands of white enamel paint to decorate a test room for a period of two years. The brand which received the majority vote for being in the worst condition at the end of the period was one of the most widely advertised, one of the highest priced, and one of the most reputable of them all. This is disturbing news for one who has been repeatedly assured that reputation is always based solidly on performance rather than on page spreads.

"This Is Not An 'Ad' It's The Truth"

In a recent advertisement in the Saturday Evening Post, the United States Rubber Company makes the observation that "these statements are facts, not advertising copy." Which is a dirty crack at advertising copy if I ever heard one.

Another nice distinction is made by certain advertising men who say—I quote from E. L. Hunt of the George Batten Corp., "that since the public is going to discount the statement anyway, it should be made stronger than the facts warrant so that its actual effect may be more nearly what is desired."

In Printers Ink for October, Mr. Brian Rowe discusses the "Creation of Obsolescence"—As a Sales Device. He wonders—and the consumer cannot fail to wonder with him—why "we struggle to keep waste out of manufacture and deliberately create waste in consumption." His thesis is that there is a growing tendency to speed up changes in style, to shorten the life of products that once were made to last and that now are made with an eye single to early obsolescence.

He cites men's clothing, kitchen utensils, furniture, major cars, linen, phonographs, watches, collars, spark plugs, crank case oil, hats. He says that quality is getting worse and that obsolescence is "willfully created by an increasing number of manufacturers." I am not sure that the case is quite as dark as he paints it, but Mr. Rowe raises a point of profound economic importance. If advertising and salesmanship are forcing the American productive mechanism to make two cars where one would suffice, two sets of furniture, two overcoats, two phonographs, two radio sets, industry is throwing away half its labor power, half its raw materials, and thus holding the standard of living to 50 per cent of what it might be. Is this a situation which can properly be called progress? Or is it in the last analysis the throttling of progress?

Says the Radio section of the New York Sun:

Smoking Lucky Wallops

"There are two things wrong with advertising in general and radio advertising in particular. One fault is fraudulent statements. Of the full-page advertisements in a recent issue of a radio magazine, one-third were misleading—two cases bordering on what we should term fraud. The manufacturers are responsible for this. When they themselves have not conceived the exaggerations, they have permitted their agencies to play them up."

"The other fault is gentle exaggeration and general bluff. This is the public's fault. So long as we consumers play up to Barnum—so long as we fall for flattery and prefer it to a straight tale of quality and results—so long will this valueless verbosity be a large share of value received."

The Sun, if I may say so, said a mouthful.

Franklin P. Adams, following the esteemed Western Union with its standardized telegrams, has prepared a standard advertisement to be signed by a singer,

I like Lucky Wallops
Their smoke is so warm
And if I don't use 'em
They'll do me no harm.

Austrian Socialists Reject Proposal To Enter Cabinet

By Dr. Robert Dannenberg
(President of the Vienna Provincial Diet)

AT its Congress last year the Austrian Socialist Party advanced a new program, the draft of which had been most eagerly discussed in all the branches; it was therefore natural that that party Congress should have been very keenly anticipated. However, these expectations were still inferior to the unusual interest which the Congress that met on October 29th has awakened both among friends and foes. Everyone felt that the decisions of the Socialist Congress are truly political decisions which mark out the course for the development of Austria as a State.

The Austrian working-class has just passed through a great electoral struggle. The aim of the Coalition Government of the Christian-Socialists and Pan-Germans was to bring about a shift towards the Right and to haul down the red flag from the Vienna Parliament. To this end the two government parties joined with a number of smaller political groups of kindred sympathy to form a coalition for the election itself and put forward unified lists; none the less socialism was a striking victory. It has brilliantly maintained its position in Parliament and has carried the poll to 60 per cent of the total for Vienna. In the other provinces of Austria it has made such progress as to attract to itself 42.3 per cent of all the votes cast in Austria. The previous Government Coalition held so narrow a majority (85 out of 165 seats) that it was no longer capable of assuming office alone. It linked with itself the new deputies of the German Farmers' Party, the only other party besides the Socialist present in Parliament, in order to recover a working majority against the 71 Socialists. Thus in Austria also the system of bourgeois block government had become complete. The great success of the socialists in the elections found no expression in the Parliamentary combination, indeed it contributed towards a further move to the right by the Government circles under the influence of intriguing land-owners.

In Parliament the Party initiated a stubborn guerrilla warfare in order to assert its power, which it was the aim of the Government majority to nullify. In Austria the parties of the bourgeois block understand by democracy that a minority is bound to let itself be merely outvoted, without any consideration being shown to the interests for which it stands.

Socialists Control Cities

However, Austrian Socialism holds a strong position outside Parliament also. Not only does it dominate red Vienna, but also in this land so poor in cities (red Vienna there are only 180 localities with over 3,000 inhabitants) nearly all the more important towns and industrial centres. It has nearly everywhere a considerable share in the provincial administrations. Was it then a strong minority, and moreover just after a great success at the polls to be altogether powerless in the Federal Parliament?

This fact gave rise to resentment and disillusion among the masses. Certainly there was not rejoicing either in the camp of the new-born Block. In particular the Catholic clergy in the industrial districts looked on with undisguised anxiety at the development which has made out of the old-time Party of Christian Socialism the rallying-point, as the Chan-

cellor Seipel once termed it, of all the anti-socialist elements.

Then came the 15th of July. A Manifesto by the Third International subsequently proclaimed solemnly that 15th July opened as a new chapter in the European Labor Movement. Was it in truth a turning-point, at least for the Austrian workers? It was on this question first and foremost that Socialism in Austria had to make up its mind. What was the 15th July? Communists and reactionaries misrepresented it as a revolutionary insurrection. In fact, it was an unorganized unpremeditated demonstration by a number of the big industries of Vienna, whose workers had been passionately incensed by the acquittal of the murderers which had taken place the previous day. The Vienna Arbeiter-Zeitung on the morning of July 15th gave eloquent expression of this mood of indignation, and bourgeois papers also criticized the verdict. But the Party did not call for any action, the more so since the verdict was pronounced by a jury, not by professional judges. In consequence of the clumsiness and blunders of the police the excited demonstration developed into excesses and ultimately to a wild revolt against the violence of the police. The Party which then endeavored through its own bodies to restore order was only able to achieve this within three hours; but just as it had succeeded, the police came forward with rifles and opened a senseless fire on unarmed demonstrators and lookers on. Over 1,000 wounded and 89 dead were the outcome of this ill-starred day.

The Party thus found itself quite unexpectedly faced with a decision involving grave consequences. A section of the workers, without having been in any way called upon by the Party, found itself all at once in sore distress. Could the Party stand aloof? No! How was it to intervene? By confronting the police and their rifles with armed workers? That was the communist demand. But to the Socialists it was plain that this would have meant civil war, not only in Vienna, but throughout all Austria. Such a conflict could not have ended otherwise than in an economic and political catastrophe, in a chaos, in which the bayonets of the intervening neighboring states would have restored "order." Accordingly the Party could not take the action which would have corresponded with the embittered feelings of the workers. It could not let itself be drawn into an armed conflict with the civil power, a conflict undesired by it and out of line with its political views.

The Reactionaries Gain Heart

But if the Party had to endure that workers should be fired upon in the streets of Vienna, if it shrank from a conflict and only as a protest called out the railwaymen and postal employees in a general transport strike, it had indeed averted a grave catastrophe, but had it suffered a defeat. It rejoiced the hearts of the bourgeoisie that it was possible once again to fire upon workers, and that the executive organs of the State were organized in unions and to a considerable extent members of the party, should come into opposition with the party. The fact that in the country districts there were gestures, made for breaking the transport strike by forcibly

means, reinforced the intrigues in their belief that the scheme of a technical emergency service might succeed and make the weapon of the strike ineffective. The 15th of July quickened the bourgeoisie's consciousness of power. The fact that blind passion led to the Palace of Justice being set on fire and to many people being terrified, was of course exploited to incite the possessive instincts of the petty bourgeoisie and of the landed circles against the party, and to incite in the bourgeois intellectuals a detestation of the party of the proletariat.

If previously the workers had perhaps overrated their power, the contrary phenomenon appeared: the bourgeoisie gave way to the illusion that of a sudden the moment had come to sweep Social Dem-

ocracy out of the way and to throw it back for decades. The most optimistic called for immediate elections to correct the results of April 24 and to create a new Parliament with a two-thirds majority for the bourgeois bloc, which is also entitled to alter the constitution. However, things fell out otherwise. The more brutally the government of the priest Seipel behaved towards the victims of the 15th July, the more clearly it was possible despite the refusal of a Parliamentary enquiry to prove gross mistakes against the police, the more did a sane outlook re-enter peoples' minds. The facts that in Vienna the Party Press following July 15th obtained thousands of new subscribers and the party organizations thousands of new members, that

within a few weeks in Vienna alone 20,000 people left the Catholic Church sufficiently showed that the workers were not yielding to discouragement, nay, that their resentment had only been heightened. It is true that in the provinces outside Vienna intellectuals and semi-intellectuals, of them of Fascist tendency, were able to inspire the peasants with terror of Socialist acts of violence—which of course in fact no one intended—and to draw them into armed defence-corps. This fact provoked uneasiness in many circles of the party, the more so since the control of their adversaries often fell into the hands of irresponsible elements.

Thus in the party itself arose the crucial question: are we on the right road with our policy? Can we and should

we remain in opposition in Parliament? Or might it not be better to share in the Government and bring about a coalition? The question presented itself in this pressing form, although theoretically it had been already answered a year before in the new party program, and in practice, as soon became evident, had no meaning. For when a few weeks ago Comrade Renner publicly referred to the possibility of accepting the offer of a coalition, the Chancellor Seipel openly gave an emphatic refusal and his devotees declared on all hands that any cooperation with the Socialists was out of the question.

Otto Bauer on Coalitions

Nevertheless, at the Party Congress the matter was discussed in a penetrating debate which was introduced by Bauer and Renner. Bauer pointed out that coalition governments may be of varying kinds and said that he distinguished three types of them. One would imply the predominance of the workers. Such a case had already occurred in Austria. The Coalition Government immediately after the Revolution, when bourgeois government was altogether impossible, but when on the other hand a labor government could not have asserted its authority alone in the agricultural districts of the newly formed State, was an instrument of the supremacy of the working-class. All the great achievements of the Austrian workers which they had been able to maintain up to the present day, such as the democratization of the municipalities, the eight hour day, workers' holidays, workers' councils, unemployment insurance, legislation on behalf of employees, reform in the schools—all of them date from this epoch. When the self-consciousness of the bourgeois slowly recovered equilibrium, the coalition still remained in being for a while, and was then the expression of a balance between the various classes. Such a coalition in Otto Bauer's opinion cannot be in question today. Today the bourgeoisie feels itself strong enough to rule alone. It commands an adequate majority in Parliament, it has sufficient resources of armed force, it needs no coalition with us. If in such a situation it should resolve nevertheless to receive the Socialists into the government, it would be only with the purpose of being able to carry through its measures with slighter resistance, of being able to rid itself of opposition and to implicate the Socialists also in responsibility. That would constitute a third type of coalition which in reality signifies a surrender of Socialism to the bourgeoisie, and an act compromising Socialism in the eyes of the working-class.

This is a point as to which the situation in Austria differs substantially from that of a number of other countries. The eventualities of the bourgeois parties being at odds with one another and of the working-class finding an opportunity, in alliance with one or other group, of participating in power, is not present in Austria, nor is it practically within the realms of possibility.

How then can development proceed? Just as before July 15th, so also now, further development in Austria is possible only along democratic lines. Just as on the one hand a working-class dictatorship could have small chances in Aus-

tria since it would be bound to break down in the agricultural districts, so it would fare on the other hand with a Fascist dictatorship originating in the countryside, which would be wrecked against the power of red Vienna and of the industrial districts. Even if no coalition is possible with the farmers' leaders who sit in the bourgeois bloc, yet the party should make the extreme efforts to clear away the misunderstandings which today cause the hatred of the peasant masses for the industrial workers. The party must, moreover, preserve in close-knit unity the power of the working-class so that it shall not be worn down by civil war.

Renner Favors Coalition

Against this view Renner urged that those who desired to secure power must not stand for all or nothing. I.e. the entire control of the State or else nothing. We ought not, he said, to be powerless with a poll of 43 per cent, just as with 51 per cent we shall not be all-powerful. Accordingly the question of coalition must not be treated from the standpoint of sentiment and one should never adopt the view that Socialism was politically barred from any joint action. It should rather reverse full freedom of action and take advantage of any combination which might bring lasting benefit to the workers. In confirmation of this view Renner contended that the very work of reform performed from within the government tends to attract the masses. To demand a share in government is not to beg a favour from the enemy, but is simply an assertion of our rightful claims.

The subsequent discussion gave a too definite form to this idea; and the suggestion was even made that a reform in the constitution should be demanded whereby every party in proportion to its strength in Parliament would be entitled to a share in government. It was rightfully contended against this view that the formation of a government is the right and duty of the majority; and that a compulsory proportional system as it actually exists in the provincial administrations of the Austrian province would imply for the State as a whole an end of politics and the decay of all political interest. The settlement of all differences of outlook would then be shifted to the Council of Ministers.

The capitalist press in Austria has greatly overrated the division of opinions in the party, up to the point of forecasting a split and according to its sympathies, has thought itself able to postulate a victory by the left wing or by the right. The truth is that there is nothing in the great discussion arising out of the main speeches at the party Congress—and which has led to stronger statements of the views of the speakers (Continued on Page Five)

A Sales Suggestion to Merchants

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Clarence Darrow on Debs

Noted Attorney Pays High Tribute to Great Socialist—Was Debs "Impractical?"

By Clarence Darrow

I WANT to say a few words about my old friend, Eugene Victor Debs. I want to say a little in a personal way.

There are few men who are ever very fairly understood; they are not nearly as good as their friends make out; and not nearly as bad as their enemies believe. Debs was the most human, lovable and honest man that I have ever known in my life. No one who ever knew him could help loving him, no matter what his views might be. He had only a feeling of humanity for all, no hatred against any one. His war was with the established order of institutions in which he did not believe. He was essentially an idealist and a visionary, not a practical man. He did not have time to bother with practical affairs. Very few people who have been his friend could ever go with him to the full lengths in which he believed because his results were so far away that they did not especially interest men of practical affairs. While I admired him as a man, I never could feel that his views were especially practical. They were too far off and they considered human nature as much more ideal and perfect than human nature has ever been or ever will be, but I admired his kindness, his humanity, his genuineness and his honesty.

I first knew him when he was conducting the Pullman car strike in Chicago more than thirty years ago. He was indicted for conspiracy in that case. He was also enjoined against carrying on the strike and I was one of his counsel in both cases.

I never shall forget Debs' cross examination.

On the other side was a very able, astute lawyer, Mr. Edward Walker who was general counsel for all the railroads of the West. What he was doing was representing the railroads. Of course he was clever and shrewd, and a very good fellow with all the rest. He cross-examined Debs for a whole day and Debs answered the questions as fast as they

"Debs . . . was one of the truest, most lovable, kindly men who ever lived."



CLARENCE DARROW

would come from him almost without hesitation.

After the first day the lawyer discovered Debs' weakness. He discovered that his weakness was his honesty, so he came in the second day with a long question covering a sheet of paper.

He said, "Mr. Debs, this is a definition of boycott taken from one of the latest dictionaries." Then he read it over carefully and said, "Mr. Debs, under this definition, would you be guilty or not guilty?"

Debs said, "Read it again, slowly."

The lawyer read it over again and Debs said, "I'd be guilty."

Which was of course very clever of the lawyer. In spite of Debs' opinion the jury disagreed with him and did not convict him. He was sent to prison for six months on the order of a judge. I saw him many times in the meantime and saw him not long before he

was tried and during the war and had a considerable talk with him.

I was one of those—and perhaps I was right and perhaps I was wrong—who did believe the Allies should win and thought we should be in it. I thought he felt that way, but in the conviction of Rose Pastor Stokes he felt that it was his duty to say something and probably said more than he should have under the circumstances, and in addition to that made an argument of his own case. He said what he thought was true. He had no fears of jails any more than of going to the theatre or going out to dinner.

After his conviction I saw him again in the penitentiary in Atlanta, Georgia, and it was a strange situation that I witnessed in that penitentiary. I went to the warden and he told me he would give us his room for a conference and he would be present or not as we wished. The warden greeted him as a friend as did all who knew him, and we talked. The warden, Mr. Debs and myself nearly all day on all kinds of questions possible.

Every person in the institution loved him. He was the friend of everybody and could have had all the privileges he wanted, but he refused to ask anything not given to the other inmates. So far as his being a criminal, he was about the farthest from it of any man, as all those who loved him knew. He was one of the truest, most lovable, kindly men who ever lived and who never knew what it was to fear anything.

Mr. Darrow's interesting tribute to Eugene V. Debs, generous as it is, calls for comment. Darrow considers Debs to have been "impractical" and we cannot share in this view.

Mr. Darrow himself is the most impractical man in American life. For at least two decades before the World War Darrow had devoted much of his life to attacks on the stupidities of armed conflict between nations and the price paid for such conflicts, especially by the working people. He then supported the war. What "practical" fruits were reaped from the war even Mr. Darrow has never yet attempted to explain.—EDITOR.

A PAGE OF EXCLUSIVE FEATURES

NEW SLANTS ON OLD SPORTS

WITH so many folks busy these days putting together the pieces which make up the puzzle picture called America, it's a wonder that so few have any understanding of the importance of the Renaissance of Sports.

Before the War, we were well on our way to a huge sports movement which tended to sweep away a host of other interests. The guns checked that for awhile but now it is booming along again, so that a visitor from Mars might well think, that we were indeed a nation passionately consecrated to the wholesale playing of games. The Gettysburg address might be rewritten to the effect that four score and seven years ago there was brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in plus fours and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created Varsity half-backs.

When some of our most alert economists are faced with this phenomenon, they dismiss it by talking about "side-liners", professionalism, commercialization, etc. Sports, they tell us, have reached their empyrean in the American scene through shrewd newspaper ballyhoo rather than because of their appeal to the masses of the people.

Now knowing something about newspapers, it is inconceivable to us that owners and editors should devote so much space to a subject that promises little financial profit in the shape of advertising, if they were not thoroughly convinced that here was a central source of circulation and that many a paper rises or falls upon the strength or weakness of its sports pages. If you will keep this dark secret, we will confide the horrid truth to you that we once worked for a progressive labor paper which got most of its readers from the fact that it printed the latest racing returns a few minutes before its rivals.

Why kid ourselves? The average American's interest in sports of all kinds from ice hockey to galloping dominos is deep and abiding.

But we started out to look at sports from a social and economic angle and we've wandered afield. Hold your hats in your hands boys and girls, while we take you into the realms of high sassiness and show you what sports mean to our social betters.

There was a time in this country, from the 'Seventies to the late 'Nineties, let's say, when it was almost as hard to crash the gate into Boston, New York or Philadelphia society, as it is for an ennobled union coal-miner to get a kind look from a Federal judge.

Not that you had to be any great shakes, mentally, spiritually, morally or physically, but you did have to have a Name. If you toted the monickers of Cebots or Brewsters or Lodges up in Boston, or Van Rennselaers or Schuylers or Schermershorns in New York or could claim kin to the Morris or Biddies or Drexels in Philadelphia, you were hunky-dory. Of course your grandpaps might have been rum-runners, slave-smugglers and all-around hi-jackers and your grandmas might not have been all they should have been. That didn't matter. The name was the thing and you could bet your Prince Albert coat that a rose with any other name than the right one would not smell sweet at all to the turned up noses of those snobs of yesterday.

Then came McKinley and Mark Hanna and the trusts and imperialism and your bank-roll was your pass. It didn't make much difference what you did with your kale so long as you flung it around free, wide and handsome and threw a few monkey dimes and stuck dancing girls in giant pies.

But today, it's getting harder to trail along with the Big Boys. Millions are no more a novelty to our new society leaders than cut Scotch to a Greenwich Village bootlegger. Rough-necks might have gaped at Earl Carroll's bath-tub party but that was old stuff to the real blab-blahs. The public bathing of naked ladies had been going on in our more select and refined circles since Ward McAllister was a pup.

No, if you take our advice, you will go out and buy a string of ponies. We mean polo ponies. Then you can just gallop into our best society. A department store scion who didn't have a Chinaman's chance of making the grade any other way tried it not so long ago and today he and his folks and his yachts are all sprawled all over the Social Register.

Sports are the thing. Whole communities who spend in one month enough to keep every member of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers in comfort for a year have been built up on the foundation of sports. Rumson, Aiken, Meadowbrook, Myopia, Monterey; these incredibly fantastic communities owe their glittering existence to polo, hunting, golf and horse-racing. Their citizenry rotate from links to courses to courts in an amazing round of game-playing that consumes all their energies and enlists their passionate allegiance.

If you have a shooting-lodge, a string of ponies, a racing yacht, it doesn't make any difference if you do think that the Aeropagetic is the name of a Greek restaurant and you get in even if your name ends in "owsky".

Now in our opinion, this is all to the good. We would rather have a department store man devote his energies to knocking the spots out of a golf-ball than knocking the hell out of his clerks' wages. The skeptical may point out that he can call up from the links and tell his superiors to give the hired hands a cut free gratis. But there's always a chance that he may get so fagged out trotting across the fairways that he will have no pep left for the bedevilment of the counter-jumpers.

Then we are greatly cheered up by the fact that every now and then one of them falls off his horse or breaks his or her silly neck. And while we are great lovers of animals, we'd much rather see the whole pack in headlong pursuit of a red fox than a red union organizer.

So we are not tearing our shirts over the fact that last year a score of owners of racing stables dragged down two million bucks in prizes alone and spent God knows how much on their fancy nags. They might have blown some of that jack in support of the "Open Shop Magazine" or "The Nation's Business" or General Bullard's busy boys in the National Security League. It's our idea that of the two, pheasant shooting is preferable to peasant shooting and if the former keeps the grown-up children diverted from more serious things, Gott sei Dank.

If the time comes when we find out that we can't get this gang off our backs in any other way, it might be a good hunch to buy them off. Say we gave everybody with incomes of more than \$100,000 a year a nice shiny new golf-stick, a tennis racket and a pair of ice skates and told them to run along and play, while the rest of us settled down to real business. We could have reservation play-grounds put aside for them, just as we do with the Indians and they could have dandy fun trying to beat one another at tennis and golf, while we went ahead with a new order of society. When economics got dull, as economics often do, we could ride out and look between the play-ground bars at them. Some of my younger readers may have noticed that there are lots harder sights in the world to bear than a society young lady in a sports skirt. Who knows? It may be that the real road to freedom cuts straight across the golf courses of Coleman.

—McAllister Americana.

American History for Workers

An Outline — By James Oneal

V-The New Nation

(Continued From Last Week)

WAR OF 1812. James Madison, a Virginia planter and Jeffersonian Republican, was elected President in 1808. Jefferson had been re-elected in 1804, receiving 162 electoral votes. Charles C. Pinckney, his Federalist opponent, had received 14. In 1808 Madison received 122 electoral votes, Pinckney 47, and George Clinton 6.

By 1810 a new generation of politicians were beginning to appear, the most conspicuous being John C. Calhoun of South Carolina and Henry Clay of Kentucky. The former later became noted as the greatest philosophic exponent of the economics of slavery in politics while Clay, coming from a region bordering on the slave and the free States, became a powerful advocate of compromise measures to reconcile the two regions as they grew apart. These two men were ardent agrarian nationalists at this period, the two economic systems not yet having revealed their incompatibility. As nationalists they urged war with England, and war followed in 1812.

Madison was renominated and elected in 1812, receiving 128 electoral votes. De Witt Clinton, Federalist, received 89 electoral votes.

The War of 1812 had its origin in agrarian imperialism. The agrarian interest "depended for its prosperity upon the sale of its produce in the markets of the Old World while its advance guard on the frontier cherished imperial designs upon the neighboring dominions of England and Spain. . . . If in form the war on England was declared for commercial motives, it was in reality conceived primarily in the interests of agriculture."

The chief American exports were farm products, not manufactures. The men who voted for war "represented the agrarian constituencies of the interior and their prime object was the annexation of Florida and Canada." Commercial and mercantile New England had no desire to support a war that would increase the number of agrarian constituents. Louisiana had been purchased in 1803 which was followed by its admission as a State in April, 1812, and in June war was declared. This enlarge-

ment of the agrarian area was a source of apprehension to northern merchants, manufacturers and commercial men.

While the agrarian interest was united against northern capitalist interests the former were also divided into two sections. Planters of the South wanted Florida while the northern agrarians were more interested in conquering Canada. In the West the pioneer agrarians were pushing the Indians back, occupying rich soil, acquiring the fur trade, and looking with longing eyes upon the farming lands of Canada.

The American embargo on commerce, the decrees of Napoleon and the British Orders in Council so affected New England commerce that Federalist politicians planned secession of the New England States and union with Canada. In 1814 the secessionists held a secret convention in Hartford but an unexpected peace discredited them.

SLAVERY IN POLITICS. James Monroe, another Jeffersonian Republican and Virginia planter, succeeded Madison in 1816. The electoral vote was Monroe, 183; Rufus King, Federalist, 34.

Monroe lacked one vote of being elected unanimously in 1820. He received 231 electoral votes and John Quincy Adams of Massachusetts 1.

In the eight years of Monroe's Administration three important matters were considered. The rise of the Holy Alliance in Europe and its threat of overthrowing the South American Republics brought the announcement of the "Monroe Doctrine" in 1823 which proclaimed that the Western Hemisphere was not subject to European colonization and control.

The second was the issue of "internal improvements" in politics—shall the Federal Government build public roads, canals, etc., or shall these be left to each State? Manufacturing centers of the North and isolated regions of the West desired Federal action. The South, devoted to agriculture by slave labor, insisted on State action. The invention of the cotton gin 1792 and its increasing use in the following decades made slave labor much more profitable and consolidated slave owners in opposition to policies that encouraged northern capitalist development.

The third issue was the entrance of slavery into politics. In 1790 the population of the Slave States and of the Free States was evenly balanced. In 1820 the Free States had 666,000 more people than the Slave States had. In 1790 the Free States had 35 members of the House and the Slave States 30. In 1820 the respective numbers were 105 and 82. With the close of the year 1819 nine new States had been admitted to the Union, Vermont, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Louisiana, Indiana, Mississippi, Illinois and Alabama, five Slave and four Free States. The two sections were evenly balanced in the Senate, but it is evident that population was increasing more rapidly in the Free States as their membership in the House was increasing faster than in the Slave States.

Missouri, a Slave State, applied for admission in 1819 and a struggle immediately followed to prevent slave interests obtaining a majority of two votes in the Senate by the admission of Missouri. The result was the Missouri Compromise of 1820 by which (1) Maine was admitted as a Free State to balance the admission of Missouri and (2) a vast territory west of Missouri and the Mississippi River to the Oregon Country was divided by the parallel of 36 deg. 30 lat. and that all north of this line should be free soil. This line became known as the "Missouri Compromise Line". This compromise foreshadowed the struggle between the slave and the wage systems which was to be settled by civil war.

READINGS

Babcock, "The Rise of American Nationality", Chap. ix.
Bassett, "The Federalist System", Chaps. xvii, xviii.
Beard, "The Economic Origins of Jeffersonian Democracy", Chaps. vii, viii, ix.
Bowers, "Jefferson and Hamilton", Calhoun, "Social History of the American People", Vol. II, Chaps. viii, ix.
Chambers, "Mississippi Valley Beginnings", Chap. xxxii.
Channing, "The Jeffersonian System", Chaps. xv, xvi.
Ford, "The Rise and Growth of American Politics", Chaps. vii, viii, ix.
Hart, "Slavery and Abolition", Chap. ix.
Johnson, "Union and Democracy", Chap. xiv.
McMaster, "History of the People of the United States", Vol. IV, Chaps. xviii, xxxix.
Oneal, "The Workers in American History", Chap. iv.
Russett, "Expansionists of 1812", Chaps. x, xi, xii, xiii.
Turner, "The Frontier in American History", Chaps. iv, v, vi, vii.

QUESTIONS ON THE TEXT

1. What significance does the Ordinance of 1787 have in the history of the public domain?
2. What were the chief measures of Hamilton in Congress and what did they accomplish?
3. What influence did the French Revolution have in forming American political parties?
4. What were the leading ideas of the Federalist and Republican (Jeffersonian) parties?
5. What were the causes of the War of 1812? What was the sectional reaction to the war?
6. What were the sources of the issues of slavery and internal improvement in politics?
7. What was the issue involved in the Missouri Compromise?

What influence did increasing population have on the Free States and the Slave States in Congress?

CONTENTS

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, 290 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.

A WORD TO WISE YOUNGSTERS

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. Write or see Mr. Ralph Cheyney, The New Leader office, 7 East 15th St., New York City.

RAMBLINGS

THE British government of the Island of Malta found itself with an unemployment problem on hand and solved it by ordering that all work formerly done by machines must be done by hand.

We'll meant, indeed, but why not keep the machines on the job and use their earnings to give the workers an occasional vacation with pay?

But such is the perversity of rulers. They think that men live to work, whereas they work to live and would be only too happy to live without work.

Those benighted countries of the old world are getting more benighted every day.

German coal miners just went back to work as a result of an arbitration decision handed "up" by the ministry of labor granting an increase 11 1/2 per cent. in wages, whereas they had demanded an increase of only 9 per cent.

Instead of topping the "unreasonable demands of labor" as that Hun ministry did, the government of the state or province, or whatever they call it over there, should have kicked those miners out of company houses, thrown tear gas bombs into their meetings, knocked some of their blocks off and killed a few of their women and children.

That would have taught them a lesson. That's the way we handle 'em in Pennsylvania.

Another thing, how is Germany going to pay our Allies under the Dawes plan if it meets the "out-rageous demands" of its miners by going them one better?

It's a rotten shame, a rotten shame. Some federal judge ought to issue an injunction to stop that sort of thing right now.

The Department of Justice is living up to the reputation it gained under the administration of A. Mitchell Palmer and Harry Daugherty.

It refused to open its files to assist the attorneys of Sacco and Zanzetti in saving these poor radicals from the electric chair. But then comes the attorney of George Remus, millionaire bootlegger, ex-convict, and wife murderer, who also desires to look at the files of the Department of Justice in order to discover something that may aid in saving the precious life of his client.

Why, certainly. Step right in. Help yourself.

And so the lawyer of the honorable fellow citizen Remus, departing from the office of the honorable attorney general of these United States, announces gleefully and gratefully, that he has secured all he wanted.

Sure, birds of a feather flock together and we are all equal before the law.

In spite of being the most devoted devotees of birth control, the number of American millionaires has more than quadrupled since 1914 according to latest government reports.

In 1914 the United States had only 7,059 millionaires. There are 30,517 now. New York leading, Illinois next. After that Massachusetts, then Florida. Apparently millionaires grow best on city pavements. Florida's high quota being explained.

The fact that having abolished inheritance taxes it has become a sort of sanctuary for tax dodgers. The wheat, corn, cotton, cow and sow belts come last. The coal belts are cruelly slighted. The oil belt, however, shows up brightly. Oklahoma alone boasts of 174 millionaires, all sprouted since I hit that state in 1907.

But thank God I'm not one of them—not yet. But while there's life there's hope. So here's hoping.

For an exhibition of prize booby mixed with unadulterated gall, I recommend the meeting of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce recently held in West Baden, the brain fag kurstanstalt of big biz.

Birth control was denounced as constituting an obstacle to the free supply of work hands and cannon fodder. Sinclair Lewis and his book, "Elmer Gantry," was raked over the coals as slandering everything that is sacred, including Billy Sunday and Aimee McPherson.

The Walsh resolution, asking that a committee of the United States senate be appointed to investigate big business, is resolutely resented as "another step toward the invasion of the inalienable rights of the people." (Happy people, how they love your rights!)

Public ownership of public utilities is damned as a part of the communistic wave sweeping out of Russia. Russian bolshevism is also responsible for the sad plight of England—I am quoting verbatim: "Of all the nations today, I sympathize and pity England the most. Overwhelmed by the enormity of its public debt, the nation today is facing financial ruin. At the beginning of the century, the country listened to government in business, opening the gate for the spread of Communism and Socialism in the nation."

"Russia has flooded the British Isles with their anarchistic theories and ideas and plunged them into debt beyond the very thought of their rulers. The recent coal strike cost the nation over \$2,000,000,000, and resulted in a loss of life to many a poor working man. They were the victims of government in business."

Sure, Mike. The imperialistic world had nothing to do with the ruin of Imperial England. Not a thing. But on with the dumbbell dance.

"The child labor amendment to the constitution that has already passed both houses of congress is sheer stupidity, contrary to human instincts and the law of self-preservation, 'because' nearly all of the successful men of today have worked hard before they reached the aged of eighteen."

Therefore, let the little ones come into our mills, factories and mines, and suffer them not, for of such millionaires are we made.

This also explains why successful parents send their children to stadiums with college attachments until they are twenty-four. Yearling colts hitched to cultivators also become more cultivated and successful draft horses than three-year-olds.

Then as a concluding exordium and grand finale, Christ is dragged to West Baden for, "Let us (the U. S. Chamber of Commerce) resort to the principles of the Sermon on the Mount and be decent, honest and thrifty in our contact with the rest of the world."

What bosh, rot and hogwash served with hypocrisy and insincerity and woe unto a people as assinine as to suffer themselves to be led by asses.

—Adams Coalidigger.

When I Grow Old

When I grow old
God grant that every child
Will feel the youthful texture of my soul,
And will not turn away from me
As from a shade or shrunken vine,
When I grow old.
When I grow old
God grant that I may have some task
Which must be done or someone fare the worse,
That in some corner of the earth
Someone will need my hand
When I grow old.

—Kuchaga.

Austrian Party Bars Coalition

Continued From Page 4

and equally, of course, to many overstatements—which afford our adversaries any ground for hope. In Austria where all bourgeois politics run their course behind closed doors it is an unusual sight to see a great party able to permit itself to take counsel and to think aloud and publicly. For anyone acquainted with conditions in the party it is no wonder that a commission appointed by the Congress managed without difficulty to draft a declaration introduced by the President of the Party, the Mayor Seitz and unanimously adopted by the whole Congress.

Appeal Made to Peasants

The declaration recalls the party program which does not exclude in principle a coalition policy but acknowledges that a coalition government might be temporarily necessary. The declaration renounces a profession of faith in democracy:

"The Congress especially warns the peasant classes against letting themselves be misled into opposition to the working-class by monarchists, aristocrats, capitalists, 'Hakenkreuzler' out for adventure, or inveigled by those ex-officers who used to ill-treat the peasants under that command. On behalf of 600,000 organized Socialists and of a million and a half Socialist electors the Congress declares that Socialism is not fighting against possession for use by the peasants but against possession for exploitation by the big capitalists and great landowners. Socialism seeks no civil war, but would reach its ends by democratic means; it would resort to force in one eventual-ity alone, namely if reaction should endeavor to overthrow the democratic Republic or to deprive the working-class of the rights pledged to it by that Republic. Socialism is striving for no dictatorship of the urban workers over peasants, but for a league between urban and rural workers against the owners of large capital and great estates, against aristocrats and monarchists."

The declaration asserts, however, that a coalition is impossible so long as the capitalist parties deem themselves able to exclude the working-class from any real share in power commensurate with the interest and dignity of the working-class. It throws upon the government of the bourgeois bloc the responsibility for the aggravation of antagonisms and calls upon all desirous of averting civil war to join in a campaign against that government.

The working-class is emphatically warned of the perils of the present position, and the true lesson to be learnt from the 15th July is pointed out. "In this period when Fascists are arming it is the duty of the working-class to conduct its class struggle under the most rigid political and trade union discipline. Since the interference of Fascism in particular conflicts may compel the working-class to take up the struggle along the whole front, the Congress calls upon the workers in the present phase of development to keep strictly to the rule: no demonstrations without majority decision! No strike in key-industries without consent of the trade union central organization."

Coalition Now Is Rejected
Thus Socialism in Austria will go its way. It is united in the recognition that at the present moment a policy of coalition is out of the question and that the working-class must wage its own perilous struggle united only within itself. That which found expression at the Congress and which to the superficial observer might appear as a profound cleavage between right and left, was no more than the variation in the stress laid upon elements which in combination constitute socialism. It is, as Otto Bauer said, "the synthesis of a sober realism which views the capitalist world as it is and admits of no illusion as to what the labor movement can attain within

Book Review

Probing Man's Economic Soul

STANLEY JACKSON, heir of the Jackson millions, marries into the Martin family. His eccentric father refuses to finance Stanley's adventures into luxury, and Stanley makes several unsuccessful attempts to get and hold jobs. He compromises and lives with his wife's people, allowing Ella's brother, David, to furnish the money for his household expenses. David is an unimaginative pig, and Stanley, with his soft, carnal, even aesthetic nature, has a hard time to swallow his pride, and to accept charity. But he does, at certain heavy costs to his physical and mental health. He develops a "pursue-strings complex", takes to his bed with imaginary ills, as the built-up defensive armor against his humiliation, and only recovers when his father dies leaving him fifty thousand a year to squander on satiny furniture, plush rugs and oils. His daughter, under the bluegowning of Stanley's discipline, in the hour of his humiliation, develops into a free independent spirit who refuses to live on her father's wealth.

"Pursue Strings" by Edith M. Stern (Bonni and Liveright) is a venture into clinical probing of the economic motive, and as such is significant—even important. Mrs. Stern handles certain elements of her material skillfully, i.e. the family scenes; the fluttering, vernal love of the experienced Stanley and the novice Ella; the character of David. But all along we had certain reservations about the book. We have come to the conclusion that she wasn't up to her main job. She didn't know enough about economic motives, or didn't probe deeply enough into them. We doubt very much if Stanley, pampered son of a pampered father, would feel so keenly his dependency on his wife's people; that is, it would be a matter of inconvenience to him, yes, but why a matter of pride? If you are a parasite what difference does it make upon whom you prey? The Stanley's this reviewer has known have been willing to change their troughs by marriage. More in accord with their practices would have been employment of strategems to secure a greater share in mama-in-law's fortune. So it is that we find the character

the limits of that world and of a revolutionary enthusiasm which ranges all the sectional movements of the working-class, so closely hemmed in as they are by capitalism, in the greater fight for the abolition of the capitalist order and for the establishment of a new society, a new culture, a new mankind."

Austrian socialism has been able hitherto to claim success in so shaping its activity as to be the expression of the synthesis. It has been able to do so because, apart from inconsiderable fractions, it enfolded within its camp the whole of the working-class. The Congress has once again reinforced the will to unity. Following the attainment of internal understanding comes the time for action, towards which this Congress has given a strong lead.

Those who hope to find in "The Science of Society" a method of making vote-counting honest seek, quite naturally, in vain; and practical politicians of today will probably never hear of this study of the beginnings of social organization. But no one can miss this work who hopes to understand the bases of human society, who pretends to be building upon the structure of the past toward a better state that some day is to come. In other words it must become part of the mental equipment of every reader of this paper who is to play a serious part in government or industrial life.

Joseph T. Shipley.

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An anthology of poems of tribute to SACCO AND VANZETTI and of protest against their judicial murder
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THINKING An Introduction to Its History and Science

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THIS is the first authorized American edition of a text-book in logic, based on the work of Joseph Dietzgen, which has been exceedingly popular in England. Thinking has for thousands of years been a theological or metaphysical mystery. This book shows how the methods of modern science can be applied to it, and how the process of thinking can thus be improved. Cloth, \$1.25 postpaid.

CHARLES H. KERR & COMPANY
335 East Ohio Street, Chicago

Amusements

The Week On Stage

BERNARD SHAW'S DILEMMA

By Joseph T. Shipley

THERE is considerable wonder in liberal circles, all over the world, as to how to interpret the latest pronouncements of Bernard Shaw, in regard to Italy. Are they sincere but deluded, the grand old man being played upon in his aging? Are they, as those who have always mistrusted believe, the expressions of a man who MUST be the centre of attention, even if he contradicts his own pet theories to stay there?

"The Doctor's Dilemma," now at the Theatre Guild, indicates another curious question time has a way of posing. Is the man who has been a prophet for one generation, the voice calling in the wilderness, doomed to be a back number for the next, the dead stump of a tree once notched to blaze the trail? When Anatole France died, the young artists, successors of those who had hailed him as "Master," banded and wrote a pamphlet, issued on the very day of his funeral, railing upon the writer, his style, and his ideas. The man who was given France's chair in the Academy, in his speech of acceptance (which custom demands to be a eulogy of his predecessor) was very careful to avoid the issue. Yet the general public, at the death of Anatole France, hailed him still as Master.

Bernard Shaw seems to have reached the stage at which the general reading public is catching up with him. No longer a lonely leader of lost causes, he has a wide following that accept his ideas with the same unquestioning faith that his grandfathers gave to the Bible. His notions, many of them, are becoming universal, which is one step this side of the platitudes which is one step short of denial. It is then, difficult to discover any one who will object to the once startling ideas put forward in "The Doctor's Dilemma."

The Theatre Guild gives the play its usual polished presentation; nothing could be more decorously smooth than a Guild performance. The settings, especially the studio, give appropriate background to the mood; the acting—particularly that of Dudley Digges, who makes Sir Patrick most alive of the group—is on the Guild's usual excellence. Ernest Cossart is also mentioned, in a manner that is a perfect replica of doctors we have known; Lynn Fontanne and Alfred Lunt continue to surprise with new performances, though the latter begins to have moments of reminiscent playing.

The plot of the play—plot in a Shaw play—hinges upon the decision Dr. (Sir) Ridgeon has to make, either to save the life of a genius who is, according to the doctor's standards, a rascal; or to let him die and save a humdrum old physician who, according to the same standards, is a very good old soul. Through the efforts made to solve the problem, we have the bases of the common code of morals brought into serious question—and, as usual in life, the issue determined by wholly irrelevant considerations. . . . The doctor lets the genius die because he loves that genius' wife. Horrible fellow! Murderer! Not a soul thinks so. Perhaps because Shaw has made him less a man than a vehicle for ideas. Perhaps because our own standards of morality are also shaken by the questioning and probing of the evening.

The problem for the Shawian disciples, in their master's disputatious plays, is to decide just which of the splendidly maintained ideas are really Bernard Shaw's. Let me picture the usual method. One character is usually the "philosopher" of the play; that is, the mouth-

piece of the author. Pick him out, then the sailing is clear. Wait a minute: sometimes this mouthpiece speaks as the echo of Shaw's own spirit, but perhaps you detect him, at other moments, speaking with the vitality and the reality his own character demands, perhaps even inconsistently with the author's notions. The test is simple. As long as the character presents ideas which seem reasonable and true to you, he is obviously speaking with the wisdom of the Master; as soon as he utters opinions which are manifestly erroneous, he is naturally speaking merely as an individual figure in the play. By following this simple method, you may not only enjoy the play (which you will do anyway), but come away from the theatre with a pleasant sense of your own and Shaw's intelligence. Until a new generation turns the leaf.

A GREAT RACKET

The Ambassador Theatre has just housed "The Racket," in which Barlett Cormack, picturing conditions in the crime belt of Chicago, lays wide open for vigorous display the control exercised by politics in the operation and the apprehension of criminals. There have been many plays, of late, showing the "seamy side," as our sentimental friends call it, of life today; so many that if we accept their number, the possibility of their presentation, the realism of their treatment, and the warmth of their welcome, as symbols of conditions today, the garments in which our society is wrapped are made almost entirely out of seams. Of these plays, few have been more relentless, more direct, more penetrating, than "The Racket."

The story of the play is one that grows increasingly familiar to those who intelligently follow the news of the day. The criminal moves on, despite the efforts of the few honest members of the police force; by virtue of the influence he can sway; indeed, it is the honest officer who finds himself handicapped at every turn. News reporters, fresh and eager for the "beat" that will win them recognition and promotion, eager to right civic wrong, see the inside of affairs, grow callous and bitter, but must learn to play the game to earn a living. Most of the newspaper men in any large city are rebels at heart, the rest are color-blind (and the color is golden). It is true that Mr. Cormack kills his crook at the end, so that the public is satisfied; but it is a deus ex machina, a hand from without, that wreaks proper vengeance, not the finger of the law. "You Can't Win," the slogan that was popular before our police stopped advertising, and which someone has since borrowed as a book-title, applies, as is well known among those concerned, only to those who start at scratch. Those who are set ahead by the help of a little drag here, or pull there, have less to worry them. John Cromwell as the Police Captain does a good job, but the star work of the performance is undoubtedly that of Edward G. Robinson, formerly the most intelligent actor of the Guild, now equally responsive to his more melodramatic role. "The Racket" stirs up enough noise to wake any really live body of citizens to a new distribution of political power.

REVELATION

The swift revue being an amalgamation of vaudeville features with patter of practical jokes, and larger tableaux than vaudeville can venture, it is to be expected that a cast carried largely over from vaudeville could fill the evening hours of a revue. "Harry Delmar's Revels," at the Shubert, shows the effect of intelligent consideration of the possibilities of such an entertainment. The general director and his wife, Jeanne Hackett, are present rather in spirit, for Delmar must be given credit for an excellent gathering, and Jeanne Hackett for some original effective costumes.

Winnie Lightner, of course, stands well in front of a good field, with vigorous song and merriment; but Frank Fay keeps swift upon her trail, and Bert Lahr has genuine fun frothing out of him, especially when he tries to sing his little song. More credit, as in most revues, lingers for the dancing. Carl Shaw does some acrobatics that are most

difficult hoofing; there seems to be no end to the impossible feats with the feet that some dancer will come along and perform with grace and skill. And in a deep sea number where jelly fish wriggle about, Walters and Ellis do a dance that we wouldn't believe, except that we remember it is possible to make easier movements in water than in air. The Chester Hale dancing girls acceptable punctuate the stage with their balanced gyrations, and the briefly acted wise-cracks are up to standard, some of them, indeed, adding an extra measure of surprise. A few of them, such as "Limbs of the Law," disappoint many by not referring to the lower extremities of feminine humans, but thrust more effectively at other social problems now recognized as fit food for jesting. When a man knows an institution is so bad as to be ridiculous, it requires only a change of mood to bring him to reform. "Four Famous Horsemen," recalling the Garrick Gaeties' "Three Musketeers," must annoy Mayor Thompson, of Chicago, if ever the revue reaches his burg; for Paul Revere confesses the true reason for his ride. There is, you may be sure, the measure and physical extent of femininity essential to ensure the success of a revue; and "Harry Delmar's Revels" is one of the better of the kind.



MAX REINHARDT
Whose Productions at the Century Theatre Are The Artistic Triumph of the Season.

In Brief

"The New Moon" goes into rehearsal today with the following cast: Robert Halliday, Ruth Thomas, William Wayne, William O'Neil, Margaret Irving, Esther Howard, Marie Callahan, Lyle Evans, Ferris Hartman, Joseph Weber and Alan Joslyn. There is a chorus of 48 men and 40 women. Alfred Goodman is the musical director. This Schwab and Mandel musical play is scheduled to succeed "The Desert Song" at the Imperial Theatre shortly after the holidays.

Walter Hampden is so well pleased with the fine reception the public has given "An Enemy of the People" that he is to take a regular place in his repertory alongside Shakespeare. Mr. Hampden announces as his next season production the poetic play "The Pretenders" which has not been performed in New York in a great many years. While no date has been set for the presentation, preliminary work is already under way and Claude Bragdon has made drawings for the setting which will be quite elaborate. "The Pretenders" will not interfere with Mr. Hampden's intention of appearing in "Hamlet" and "A New Way to Pay Old Debts."

Gilbert Miller today received a cable from England which concluded negotiations for the engagement of Madge Tithen to appear in his forthcoming production of "The Patriot," the drama by Alfred Neumann, dealing with the life and assassination of Czar Paul of Russia. Miss Tithen, one of the best known actresses on the London stage, made her last American appearance in "A Butterfly on the Wheel."

The Civic Repertory Theatre announces that the third production of its season, a play called "The First Stone," a first effort by a writer hitherto unknown to Broadway, Walter Ferris, goes into rehearsal tomorrow under the direction of Eva Le Gallienne. The play is a drama in three acts adapted from a Saturday Evening Post story by Mary Heaton Vorse, touching on a most interesting problem in the life of an ordinary, everyday type of family in a New England small town.

Eva Le Gallienne will act the role of a music store woman, Josephine Hutchinson, highly praised for her work in "Cradle Song" has been cast for the role of her daughter, and Charles McCarthy, of the Civic Repertory Theatre's and this year, as her son. The play will open in January.

Emilio de Gogorza will appear as assisting artist at the concert of the New York Symphony Orchestra in Mecca Auditorium Sunday afternoon, December 4. On Friday evening (December 9) the program will open with three movements from Gustav Holst's Symphonic Suite "The Planets." These movements will include "Mars" and "Jupiter the Bringer of Jollity." Ignaz Friedman will be the soloist. He will be heard in Brahms Concerto in D minor for piano with orchestra. This same program will be repeated at the Sunday afternoon concert in Mecca Auditorium, December 11. Later on in the season a new work by Holst, specially commissioned by the Symphony Society, will be given its world premiere.

Lucilla de Vescovi, lyric soprano, will give her second recital at the John Golden Theatre on Sunday evening, December 11th, dividing her program between modern Italian, classical and folk songs. The Stringwood Ensemble, at its January recital at Town Hall, will introduce a new quartet by Taneiev and a new book by Stillman for piano, clarinet, violin and viola.

Dusolina Giannini will sing at the RKO Symphony Concert on Sunday morning, December 4th. On the 28th of the month she will appear with the Schola Cantorum at Carnegie Hall, singing the part of Marguerite in Berlioz's "Dramatic Faust."

In Movies

Edward Sloman has commenced work on "We Americans," an adaptation by Al Cohn of the play by Max Siegel which ran at the Eltinge Theatre here last season. George Lewis will play the principal role.

Lewis Stone has been selected for the leading role in "The Freedom of the Press" which George Melford will direct for Universal. "The Freedom of the Press" is an original story by Peter B. Kyne. It is described as a tribute to the "independent attitude" of editors throughout the country and is based upon a theme of great topical interest.

Reginald Denny has completed a second story for himself titled "Passing the Buck." It has been purchased by Universal and will be placed in production shortly. The adaptation and continuity are now being prepared by Faith Thomas. The theme of the story is the freedom of the modern American girl in contrast with the conventionalities surrounding the Europeans.

"After your hard struggle to get success, it's just as hard to keep the fire going," once lamented an actor who won fame in a single role.

This lament was heard not so long ago from none other than Belle Bennett, who caused a sensation in film circles for her work in "Stella Dallas." Miss Bennett, carried on by the momentum of her hit, was naturally disconcerted to find her next few roles failed to give her a chance to second the impression she made in the "Stella" part.

After several changes of contract, she signed with Tiffany-Stahl, and now, according to advance reports, Miss Bennett has scored another triumph in "Wild Geese," the picturization of Martha Ostenso's prize novel, which goes into the RKO Theatre Saturday, December third.

The role that looks to the emotional star as her best yet is that of Amelia Care, the brow-beaten wife of a northern Minnesota farmer, one of them illegitimate, is forced to hold her children to the wicked father's yoke under his threats of disclosure and consequent ruin of the illegitimate son. "Wild Geese" won for Martha Ostenso \$13,500 as the best novel by an American author. It ran in serial form first in the Pictorial Review, and was published in book form by Dodd, Mead and Company.

Educational Activities

In The Rand School

The English courses at the Rand School of Social Science, 7 East 15th Street, New York, organized to meet the needs of the foreign-born worker, will continue as follows: Grade A1 meets at 7 P. M. and A2 at 8:30 P. M., Tuesdays and Thursdays; first sections B, C and D meet at 7 P. M. and the second sections meet at 8:30 P. M. on Mondays and Wednesdays.

In addition to the English courses, the following is the program for next week: "The Story of World Literature," by John Maey, Monday, at 8:30 P. M. "The Psychology of Personality," by Joseph M. Osman, Tuesday at 7 P. M. and 8:30 P. M. "These Ten Years," by Morris Hilquit, Tuesday, at 8:30 P. M. "The Story of Religion," by Alexander A. Goldenweiser, Wednesday at 8:30 P. M. "The Case for Socialism," by Esther Friedman, Thursday at 8:30 P. M. "The Story of Human Work," by Alexander A. Goldenweiser, Friday, at 8:30 P. M. "The Ascent of Man," by Samuel C. Schmeucker, Friday, at 7:30. "Rebels in Contemporary Literature," by N. Bryllion Fagin, Saturday, at 2 P. M.

Sunday, Dec. 4, 11 a.m.—Morning Service

SYUD HOSSAIN

"Islam's Contribution to Civilization"

8:00 P.M.—Community Forum

PAXTON HIBBEN

"Fasismo—Is Democracy Passing?"

ADMISSION FREE

Thursday, Dec. 8, 8:15 p.m.

JOHN FARRAR

"The Literature of Propaganda"

ADMISSION 75c

Wednesday, Dec. 21, 8:15 p.m.

JUDGE BEN LINDSEY

"The Companionate Marriage"

RESERVED SECTIONS

50c, 75c, \$1.00

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First Time this Subject Has Been Publicly Advocated by this Distinguished Philosopher in New York City

Introductory Speech by RUTH HALE, Chairman

at MECCA TEMPLE - 133 West 55th Street

New York City

Saturday Evening, December 3, 1927

Tickets On Sale at Box Office and at

American Public Forum, Room 1008, 1050 Broadway, New York City.

Tel. Circle 4352. Reserved Seats: \$2.50, \$2.75, \$2.00, \$1.25, \$1.00.

BERTRAND RUSSELL

LECTURE

"WHY MEN FIGHT"

CHARLES SOLOMON, Chairman

Brownsville Labor Lyceum

219 Sackman Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Friday Evening, December 9, 1927

Reserved Sections: \$75—\$1.00—\$1.50

SYMPOSIUM

"Peace or Freedom. Must the World Choose?"

MORRIS HILLQUIT NORMAN THOMAS BERTRAND RUSSELL

COMMUNITY CHURCH, 34th ST. and PARK AVE.

Wednesday Evening, December 14, 1927

ALL SEATS \$1.00

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New Forms of

Class Struggle

Tuesday, Dec. 13th

The Awakening

of the East

Tuesday, Dec. 20th

Post War Diplomacy

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On Saturday at 2 p.m.

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Will Speak On

"Radicalism and Education"

December 4, 1927

LABOR TEMPLE

14th Street and Second Avenue

Sunday, December 4th, 1927

5:00 p.m.—The Birds of Aristophanes.

Lecture, Dr. G. H. Beck

7:15 p.m.—"Communism—Is Truth and

Error?"

American International Church, Edmund B.

The Socialist Party at Work

National

Readers in unorganized communities desiring information on how to organize local divisions of the Socialist Party may obtain instructions, leaflets, charter applications, membership cards, application cards and all other necessary information by addressing William H. Henry, National Executive Secretary, 2653 Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois. Information regarding speakers, literature, platforms, etc., may be obtained from the National Office.

Voluntary Assessment Stamps
We are again calling attention to the Voluntary Assessment Stamps. The time limit on the sale of these stamps will soon be up and members should realize that every member should be given an opportunity to purchase one or more. Not only should they be sold to members but to sympathizers who will assist the Party. Members who will assist the organization properly handles the situation at their next meeting.

California

Los Angeles

Local Los Angeles is going to hold a banquet and conference at Jewish headquarters, 126 No. St. Louis St., Saturday evening, December 10. The matter of organizing and raising funds for organization work and the 1928 campaign will be under consideration. Lew Head will be the principal speaker.

In the most bitterly contested election for a score of years the Socialist candidate for Supervisor polled the very satisfactory vote of 5,460. This vote exceeds that cast for Sinclair last year.

Kansas

Every Socialist in Kansas must show his or her desire to organize the state by writing to the State Secretary, Ross Magill, 401 W. 1st St., Garnett, sending an application for membership. Also contribute to the Kansas organization fund and send it to the State Secretary. Magill is anxious to go out in the state on organization work and for a very moderate compensation.

Pennsylvania

Reading

An outstanding feature of the Socialist sweep in Reading is that all the successful candidates are American born and grew up in the city. Local Reading has endorsed William C. Hovatter's announcement that he will not accept the \$20,000 in annual fees that have been pocketed by other treasurers. The Labor Advocate declares that the Socialist administration will give its first attention to revising the tax assessments that have burdened the workers, police brutality will not be permitted against workers when strikes occur, and working class sections of the city will be given attention in the matter of improvements.

Illinois

Carbondale

The Socialist and Labor victory in Reading, Pa., has stirred the interest of inactive Socialists here. Clyde Smith is taking the leadership in organization and is obtaining a supply of literature and a charter application to organize a Socialist local.

New Jersey

Lectures for Hudson County

A joint committee composed of the Socialist Party, the Socialist Educational Club and the Workers' Circle is arranging a series of lectures. The next lecture will be given Sunday, Dec. 4, at 8:00 o'clock at Fraternity Hall, 256 Central Ave., New York City. Subject "The Injunction in Labor Disputes." Speaker, William Karlin, of New York City. On Jan. 8 Norman Thomas will give one of his new series of lectures to be announced later. The committee is working hard to make these lectures a big success. Party, Club and Workers' Circle members should show their appreciation by attending.

Passaic
Morris Novik will lecture before Passaic Yippsels, Dec. 14, 8 p. m., on the most interesting events and also

ing place, 50 Howe ave., Passaic. All yippsels are urged to attend.

Essex County
Local Essex County has arranged a winter lecture course at Socialist headquarters, 53 S. Orange Ave., Newark. Thursday evening, Dec. 8, Sam DeWitt will lecture on "Socialism and the Poets." Thursday evening, Dec. 15, George Dobson of New York will lecture on "Thou Shalt Not Kill." Other lectures will be announced later.

Connecticut

State Executive
Because of threatened illness of State Secretary Plunkett the meeting of the State Executive Committee has been postponed to Dec. 4 at the usual place.

Hamden
Local Hamden lost an old time member in the death of James F. Everett. He had been a member of the S. L. P. before the Socialist Party was organized. He was a cigarmaker by trade and a member of the Cigarmakers' Union.

New Haven
The Socialist Party Forum will open Sunday, Dec. 4, with Charles Solomon and Louis Waldman as the speakers. Cards to the number of 3,000 have been distributed to advertise the first meeting.

New York State

A Socialist Technical Bureau
The organization of a Technical Bureau for the Socialist Party on a national scale will be brought before the next meeting of the State Executive Committee. Should the committee approve the matter will be brought for incorporation in the Agenda of the National Convention. This Technical Bureau, which has already functioned as a State Party institution, will be composed of technical experts who are members of the Socialist movement. Its purpose is to give advice to Socialist officials as to engineering and other problems, as well as to advise Socialist officials on the qualifications of persons for appointment to technical positions. The State Party Bureau has kept a card index of technical experts sympathetic with the Socialist movement.

Schenectady
Herman Kobbe of Nassau will give an illustrated lecture on "City Planning" at the Dec. 12th meeting of Local Schenectady. Kobbe has a number of subjects on which he is prepared to give illustrated talks. Locals interested would do well to communicate with the State Office.

Albany

Local Albany will hold a special meeting at the State Office, 467 Broadway, on the evening of Dec. 7. State Secretary Merrill will be present. Albany County polled practically the same vote for Wilcox as for Panken, and for the second year in succession showed more Socialist votes than the adjacent County of Schenectady.

New York City

Coming Events

Party members of Greater New York are urged to assist in making a success of the following important meetings. Cooperation is urgently needed in selling tickets and spreading the news so that we can get a maximum attendance. The first lecture is by Bertrand Russell, famous English philosopher, at the Brownsville Labor Lyceum Friday, Dec. 9, at 8:30. His subject is "Why Men Fight." Bertrand Russell has written a powerful book on this subject. He presents an analysis of motives in modern warfare that is essential to the knowledge of every Socialist and anti-war propagandist. This will be the last appearance of Russell in Brooklyn. Admission is \$2.00 and \$1.50. Tickets can be obtained at the Rand School, Socialist Party, 7 East 15th Street, and Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman Street.

Stump and Maurer in Bronx
On Sunday, 2 p. m., a meeting will be held in Huntspoint Palace at 163rd Street and Southern Boulevard, a celebration and greeting to our comrades who have been victorious in Reading, Pa. The speakers will be Mayor J. Henry Stump and James Maurer, Councilman. Other Reading officials may be present. We have invited the whole collection from Mayor to Dog Catcher to be with us. Besides our guests from Reading, Judge Jacob Panken and Norman Thomas will act as hosts and discuss the recent election in New York City.

Russell, Hillquit, Thomas
On Wednesday, Dec. 14, 8 p. m., one of the most interesting events and also

one of vital importance to Socialists, liberals and others interested in world peace, will be a symposium held at the Community Church, The subject is "Peace or Freedom, Must the World Choose?" The speakers are Bertrand Russell, Morris Hillquit, and Norman Thomas. Admission is \$1.00. Tickets can be obtained at the Rand School, the Socialist Party, 7 E. 15th Street, and at the Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman Street.

Central Committee Meeting
The City Central Committee will meet Wednesday evening, Dec. 7, in Room 402, Peoples House, 7 East 15th Street.

Miners' Relief
An appeal has been made by various organizations for the collection of food, clothing and money for the relief of the striking miners in the States of Colorado, Ohio and Pennsylvania. All Party members are urged to help. Send contributions through the Socialist Party—food, clothing or money—7 East 15th Street, Room 503.

Attention Forums and Branches
Tim Murphy and Ethelred Brown, two comrades well known to Socialists of Greater New York, both men of experience and persuasion are offering their services for lecture dates this season. Comrade Murphy's subjects are: 1. The Poverty Philosophy. 2. Our Attitude on Religion. 3. The Fourth Estate or Power of the Press. Ethelred Brown's subjects cover a variety of fields, including the elements of Socialism, phases of human nature and philosophical questions. Write to The City Office regarding dates, etc.

MANHATTAN

1-2nd A. D.
The 1st-2nd A. D. Branch will meet Friday evening, Dec. 2, at the East Side Socialist Center, 204 East Broadway. It is essential that the second lecture be attended as some important matters must be acted upon.

6th-8th-12th A. D.
The Sunday morning Forum so successfully conducted last year will resume its sessions within a few weeks with Judge Jacob Panken as the principal speaker and leader.

August Claessens is delivering a series of lectures on "Prejudices," Race, Religion, Caste and Sex Antagonisms. Analyzed from the point of view of Modern Psychology and Sociology. These lectures will be given every Thursday evening at the Club Rooms, 96 Avenue C, and the subject of the second lecture on Thursday, Dec. 8, will be: "The Psychic Factors in Race Prejudice."

The first dance and social of the season will be held this Saturday evening, Dec. 3, at the Club Rooms, 96 Avenue C. 3-5-10 A. D. Branch will meet Monday evening, Dec. 12, at the Rand School, 7 East 15th Street, Room 402. Comrades Valenti and Harrison will discuss the political situation.

BRONX

The Central Branch will meet Tuesday evening, Dec. 6, at the headquarters, 1167 Boston Road.

24th A. D.
A new branch has been organized in the Eastern Section of the 7th A. D. The first meeting of this group will be held Friday evening, Dec. 2, at the W. C. School, 2095 Dally Avenue (near 180th Street). Enrolled voters in the vicinity will be invited to this meeting. Speakers, Samuel Orr, P. J. Murphy and I. M. Knobloch.

BROOKLYN
Sunday evening, Dec. 4, the 23rd A. D. Branch will have a "vetercherika" and dance at the Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman Street. All members and friends of the 23rd and 2nd A. D. are urged to attend. A good time is guaranteed to all.

2nd A. D.
A special meeting will be held Friday

evening, Dec. 2, at the club-rooms, 420 Hindsdale Street. Among the items of business will be a report of the Campaign Committee and the report of the Convention of the Jewish Socialist Verband. All members are urged to attend.

Bensonhurst

A new branch is being organized in the Bensonhurst section, thanks to the work of Jacob Handler, former organizer of the 8th A. D. Manhattan. It is expected that a flourishing English-speaking branch will soon be formed. The next meeting of the organization group will be held on Monday evening, Dec. 5, at the W. C. School, 3216 20th Ave.

18th A. D.

The second meeting of the new 18th A. D. Branch, Kings, was held at 225 Crafston Street, in the home of Albert Halpern, with Simon Wolfe, organizer, presiding.

Plans were laid for canvassing members at large and enrolled voters. Every number pledged himself to cover at least ten names and make it his business to bring a new member into the organization at the next meeting. This is tackling a Socialist job with old time spirit. It is the spirit that prevails among the members. There is no excuse for anybody joining the Socialist Party not performing one or more of the duties obligatory upon those signing our application form.

The Committee on Clubrooms reported that they are considering several propositions and will report at a future meeting. This body among Socialist branches gives every promise of developing into a lusty youngster.

23rd A. D.

At the branch meeting Monday evening plans were formulated to have weekly discussions to follow the usual branch meeting with prominent speakers. The branch is now actively engaged in selling tickets for the Bertrand Russell lecture at the Labor Lyceum on Dec. 9.

At the general branch meeting on Monday, Dec. 5, Jack Elroy, who has just returned from trip to Russia, will give a talk on his observations and impressions.

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NEW LEADER

A Weekly Newspaper Devoted to the Interests of the
Socialist and Labor Movement
Published Every Saturday by the New Leader Association
PEOPLE'S HOUSE, 7 EAST 15TH STREET
Telephone ALgonquin 4622-3

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES

	United States	To Foreign Countries
One Year	\$2.00	\$3.00
Six Months	1.00	1.50
Three Months	.75	.75

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

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1927

The Socialist Revival

THE National Office and The New Leader are receiving so many letters from many sections of the country revealing a marked Socialist revival that it is impossible to print them. What is typical of practically all these letters is not so much the rejoicing over the victory in Reading and the excellent campaign and vote in New York although all writers refer to them. What impresses us is the fact that our correspondents express their determination to organize the Socialists in their localities.

Here is a sample from the bulk from a veteran Socialist in Pennsylvania who has been inactive for eight years. He is organizing in his city and has visited the Socialists in a large steel center in the eastern section of the state for the same purpose. He observes that in these cities the workers face the same situation which they faced in Reading. After years of sacrifice in paying for homes Republican and Democratic officials in office are shifting taxation from the rich to the homes of the workers. Working class resentment follows as a matter of course.

This situation prevails throughout the country and in a future issue we expect to enlarge on it. It has been assumed by many editors and politicians that the worker with his radio and a home either owned or partly owned is voting stock for capitalism. They ignore the fact that the home for a worker is no more assured for him than the farm is for the farmer. The same economic forces and political rule which make life uncertain and precarious for all workers are as present today as they ever were in the United States.

Moreover, the next general industrial stagnation which is inevitable no matter whether Coolidge or Smith runs the concern at Washington will sweep the radio, flivver and home out of the hands of the workers. That prospect must also be stressed. The Socialist Party is growing and will come back "with a bang." It is for you who read this to join the increasing hosts of organized Socialist workers.

The New Ford Car

FULL page advertisements announce Henry Ford's new car and thereby hangs a tale. From the time that our shaggy ancestors crawled from their caves to the present hour men have experimented and invented. Every mechanical principle embodied in the automobile has its history in the thought, genius and useful labor of men for thousands of years. This is a social heritage. It would be here if Ford had never lived. It will be here after he passes from the scene.

Ford and a few other Fords are enriched by the social labor, thought and genius of the race for thousands of years. "We make our own steel" says Ford. Do you? "We make our own glass" says Ford. Who are "we"? "We mine our own coal" says Ford. Your coal?

Another age will look back upon this one and wonder at our stupidity in permitting one man or a few men to fall heir to all the experiments, inventions, thought and labor of the human race. Add to this the fact that the hundreds of thousands of useful workers in the steel, glass, mining and automobile industries of Ford are not permitted to organize themselves for their own betterment and we get some comprehension of the parasitism and tyranny spawned by our absurd industrial system.

Here is industrial feudalism issuing out of American life, a feudalism as masterful as any that condemned the bondman to the soil of England a few centuries ago. Ford did not create it. He is a creature of it and his mastery rests upon the consent of those who are mastered. When they withhold their consent the mastery will crumble and the industrial empire of Ford will become a democracy of cooperative ownership and control. Socialist democracy will be the heir of the ages. Oligarchs will no longer reap the fruits.

Tammany's Prize Exhibit

COUNT us among those who concede Oswald Garrison Villard a useful institution. We wish we had more of him to help civilize the United States. But why should an excellent man of this type devote nearly four pages of The Nation to a fulsome eulogy of "Al" Smith? There is even reason for it than there was for Wilson, that the king of the liberals who, during his last administration, transformed us into convicts watched by cops and made us march in the lock-step of the Creel.

Ford and other liberals were compelled to concede their terrible mistake and here he is chanting the praises of the prize exhibit of Tammany Hall. The book about Smith's appeal to the "common people," references to Andrew Johnson the "mule driver," Jackson the front-porch politician, the qualifications as a "mixer," as "straight," who understands the

plain people, who can drink a highball, tell a funny story and dance as well as any guy—all the old stuff is here. Nothing new; everything old, as old as American politics.

Then Smith is a Socialist or a near-Socialist, but he doesn't know it. Nine affirmations of his Socialist faith of the vintage of 1919 are presented as more socialistic than any Socialist platform Villard can remember and if Debs or Berger had urged these things New York dailies would "have rent him limb from limb for his dangerous radicalism." Really, we wonder if the editor of The Nation has not supped one of Smith's highballs. At any rate, we are glad that the prize boy of Tammany escaped a fate that yawned for Debs and Berger.

Having passed from the epic of up-from-the-sidewalks to the career of "dangerous radical," we are introduced to the refined product of Tammany in another role. Tammany is guilty of "excesses and wrong-doing" and it must be also said that Smith "never protests publicly." Tammany "no longer waxes rich out of petty pilfering from prostitutes and gamblers and saloon-keepers and the criminals it licenses to prey upon the community; it makes its money much more easily, but on a much larger scale."

Excellent! Tammany no longer follows the former methods of plundering because other methods enables it to make more money "on a much larger scale." And Smith "never protests publicly." With these admissions, it seems to us that the prize exhibit looks like a dirty and tattered doll. But never mind. Hasn't Smith a right to be nominated for the Presidency? He has. So has Olvany. So have the Tammany heeled who intimidate voters and steal elections. We would not interfere with their right to seek the nomination but we would not favor them.

We are sorry for Villard and even Smith must be chagrined that the caresses he receives in this article leave him so smudged that the portrait is not a lovely one.

Prosperous "United States"

AN article in the Times last Sunday declares "America's Prosperity Reaches New Heights. Through Enormous Increase of Industrial Output Since the War the United States now makes More money than All of Europe Together." The pleasant news is supplemented by the statement that General Motors has "declared the largest single dividend in the history of the world." This dividend amounts to over \$65,000,000. Other figures presented are convincing that the United States is prosperous.

But what is meant by the "United States"? General Motors is certainly meant as well as all those with large investments in the concern for they share in that \$65,000,000 dividend. What of the farmers of the West, the coal miners, the humble subjects of the textile kingdom, of the steel barony, and other regions ruled by our royal houses?

They are not a part of the "United States" that is so prosperous. In the same issue of the Times Professor Irving Fisher of Yale University, one of the most conservative economists of the country, declared that although the average income in this country is relatively high, it is not sufficient to enable some 90,000,000 people to set aside a small reserve fund for a rainy day. We may add that hundreds of thousands of farmers in the West spent thirty years or more setting aside just such a fund which finally found its way into the pockets of bankers and capitalists. Even their farms and homes went the same way. There are some 7,000,000 unskilled workers in this country whose income falls much below the minimum sum required for a family to live in a fair degree of decency. To mention textile workers is to mention a group large numbers of which require alms to piece out a low living standard.

The total wealth of a nation, no matter how much it may be, is no index to the comfort of the masses. The total wealth of the United States could double without improving the lot of the workers who produce it. Suppose the total wealth of a hundred men is a thousand dollars. The average for each is ten dollars yet fifty or seventy-five of the hundred men may have nothing and the total sum may be in the hands of the remaining small group. The average looks good but the reality is an insult to the disinherited.

Nine-tenths of all this stuff about "prosperity" is an opiate to stupefy the masses who are gouged and swindled as much as they ever were in the United States. Somebody once said that liars may be divided into three classes, "liars, damned liars and statistics." The latter form of lying has become a popular sport which pays those who constitute the "United States."

Independent Political Action

JUST what was in the mind of the speaker at the Pittsburgh trade union conference last week when he declared that the support of the third party ticket in 1924 had convinced him that this policy is a failure we do not know. Apparently, he meant that as LaFollette was not elected such action independent of the two major parties is proven to be useless. If he did not mean this we do not know what he meant.

But consider the logic of this attitude. If a strike fails of its objective the union should be given up. If you fail to accomplish something in any field of endeavor never try again.

The reasoning works just as effectively against the non-partisan policy of the trade unions and especially in Pennsylvania. That policy is an admitted failure in that state. If it had been a success the Pittsburgh conference would not have been held. It was precisely because the governing powers of the state are in the hands of the corporations and are ruthlessly used against the miners that this conference was called.

Now the logic of the remark we are discussing if applied to the non-partisan political policy would be the following. That policy has failed in Pennsylvania. Therefore, we shall never follow it again. This logic would require that the trade unions abstain from all political activity or proceed to organize their voting power independently of the Republican and Democratic parties. No other conclusion can be drawn.

We cannot give up political activity and the present form of action has brought a situation that is a menace to the unions themselves. If this does not call for a declaration of independence and organization of the voting power of the unions in a party of their own then logic is not a guide for solving such important problems.

"THEY EAT IT UP"

Our Strange Fondness For Hokum

By Blanche Watson

TWO elements of poison enter into American life today—two straight and narrow paths through which travel misrepresentation, intolerance, subterfuge, chicanery and fear, together with a long line of lesser evils too numerous to mention. One path leads to the ear, the other to the eye. The one has almost a generation the start of the other; but the lead thus achieved is being rapidly cut down. This silver screen served a fine apprenticeship during the two years prior to the entrance of the United States into the war. That was about the period when the song "I Did Not Raise My Boy to Be a Soldier" was carrying its welcome message from coast to coast; when Mr. Wilson's "too proud to fight" was being acclaimed on all sides; then came a certain very intriguing film, the name of which has escaped me (not so the fact, however, that it was financed largely by a man who had invented smokeless powder.)—Right on the heels of that came the "Beast of Berlin." That I remember clearly because a man I know took his two small sons, aged eight and ten, to see that picture. And he said, in telling me of the incident, "They ate it up."

Those words are the text of my little sermon. But, we are not quite ready for the sermon. . . . That, in good time. First, the opening exercises. No hymn; Socialists haven't learned to sing acceptably. And we shall omit the first reading, also; but, the secular scripture lesson from Upton Sinclair, found in the Book of Oil—chapter forgotten—page 118. It reads as follows:

The radio is a one-sided instrument; you can listen but you cannot talk back. In that lies its enormous usefulness to the capitalist system. The householder sits at home and takes what is handed to him, like an infant being fed through a tube. It is the basis upon which to build the greatest slave empire in history.

"Socialists certainly show uncommon good sense, at times," rather guardedly admitted one who has earned the characterization of "class-conscious capitalist"; and I am sure, could I see him now, that he would instance as an example of such, the inauguration of the Debs Radio Station. There were enough men and women, whose thought ran parallel to Upton Sinclair's, to start this splendid tribute to one who, after the fashion of Garrison of old, would not equivocate, would not be silent, and would be heard. So, we are on the way to circumvent the capitalist system, on one score; but how about the other? What are Socialists doing a propos of the silver screen, as it affects their children?

The greatest danger that inheres in the Moving Picture, at least so it seems to me, is the fact that wherever they are presented there find children, hundreds of them, watching eagerly the triangle love-affairs, the cheap talk and vulgar insinuations, the almost monotonous featuring of violence in different forms, and—to say it all in one sentence

the production of the steady increase in the production of kraft paper we learn that important economies in production methods have been developed in the industry so that the consumption requirements in this country have by no means reached the possible maximum annual production and the industry stands in constant danger of over-production. What has happened in

the subtle propaganda of things—as they ought to be.

One of the most distressing sights that come to me, and this thing is to be found everywhere—town, city or hamlet, these days—is an afternoon audience composed almost entirely of children of various ages moved to hilarious delight by the brutal knockdown of one man by a stronger, or, say, by a kick administered by the heavy boot of some low-browed but (to them) engaging villain. Next to these incidents, the children seem most pleased if and when some woman is manhandled by this same villain.

The love scenes, with all their salacious suggestion and downright vulgar actions, do not appear to move the younger children; but the occasional complete absorption, at such times, of some of the older ones, those who have been attending the "Movies" for several years, can give one pause. A long list of possible consequences might be cited. How many gunmen, hold-up thieves and gay Lotharios, I wonder, had a background of these vicious film plays? How many

of those who make up the appallingly long list of murderers but got a certain tuition in the Moving Picture theatre? How many, both grown-ups and children, came out from seeing "The Birth of a Nation" without an initial or an increased prejudice resulting therefrom? Or perhaps one sees a vivid picture which features a horrible leering Chinese, for the villain; and after that, the inoffensive laundryman on the corner has taken on something sinister and evil. And this is only skimming the surface.

Yet, still, decent mothers and fathers continue to let their children frequent these cheap shows,—when they do not send them deliberately to get them out of the way. And this, be it said, in the face of the fact that many of the picture theatres are fire-traps. Moreover,—I do not believe that all these are children of non-Socialists, either,—these children being fed on intellectual drainage and refuse.

And they are "eating it up," believe me,—whoever they are and whoever their parents may be.

THE FIVE-DAY WORK WEEK

By Miss Agnes Nestor
(Vice-President, National Women's Trade Union League)

Within a few years the five-day week has come into practice and it is now being hailed as the shorter work week to be expected by all workers. In a survey made by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, the figures for 1926 showing practically 1,000,000 workers cover more than 6 per cent of all union membership in all the trades covered have a flat five-day week basis for the year around, while a very considerable number have a five-day week for several months in the year. Sometimes in the same industry there is a five-day week in some cities and not in others. Like every industrial change it is found in spots.

Getting to the five-day week we first within the half holiday on Saturday. Within a period of 25 years that was established and it was the first break from the long work week. During the time of this trend to the shorter week has come the mass production period. Machine work, high specialization and increased efficiency methods have brought about increase in production. Ethelbert Stewart, Bureau of Labor Statistics, says that it is safe to say that the output per man has increased 60 per cent in the last ten years.

From a recent report on the steady increase in the production of kraft paper we learn that important economies in production methods have been developed in the industry so that the consumption requirements in this country have by no means reached the possible maximum annual production and the industry stands in constant danger of over-production. What has happened in

this industry is true of other industries. These changed methods of production mean great rapidity in motions, speeded machines and monotony for the worker. All of which adds to the strain of the day's work. There must be more relief from this strain in industry today. More than a half holiday on Saturday is needed for the week-end break in work. A whole day must be added to the Sunday of rest so that recreation will be enjoyed and the worker will not be "too tired" to enjoy the leisure that has been so well earned.

Only those of us who have experienced a free day with no other obligation than to do as we please, can appreciate what it means in the life of the worker to have this full day off and to have it every week in the year. Then as we get this added leisure there will be time for an appreciation of the arts and other beautiful things in life that the workers should have the time and strength to enjoy.

Illegal To Eat

A sweeping injunction against miners in Pennsylvania recently prohibited them from attending church on Sunday and even made it illegal for the United Mine Workers to give the strikers food. Perhaps that judge wants to starve the miners to death just to show the rest of us who owns this country.

Those injunctions against workers on strike always remind us that election returns are sometimes late but they finally arrive.

THE CHATTER BOX

ALL morning long, I have been giving myself a complete research. My fingertips have been curious and carefully familiar with all parts of my body. The newspapers have worked a whole week on my dread of cancer. Sunday morning the editions were just checkfull of warnings. Cancer is on the increase. It can be cured if detected early. See your doctor at once, if you have an unusual lump, irritation, or what seems like an ordinary pimple anywhere on your body. Above all see your doctor regularly anyway. Cancer is on the increase. It can be cured if caught early, etc., etc., until I caught the fear and have been poking through myself for lumps, pimples and mysterious pains. But I've been frizzled to an oyster firm before I go and consult a doctor. The whole game is to fore I go and consult a doctor. The whole game is to fore I go and consult a doctor. The whole game is to fore I go and consult a doctor.

Now, understand me please. I am not at all trying to detract from the serious consequence of a cancer. People surely die from that horrible affliction. But after consulting all statistics on medical matters I come to the conclusion that the doctors as a general rule are a lot of dull ignoramuses, and that ignorant medicine-men have killed a whole lot more human beings than cancer, and T. B. combined. And being an average man, and being only able to afford the average doctor, I believe I'm a whole lot better off taking a chance with a cancer, than offering myself up for diagnosis to a fellow whose whole range of human knowledge lies between the queer antics of his Buick car, a common skill in squinting down your throat, and pinocchio.

I do realize that business has been pretty slow for the ordinary prescription scribbler. Since the last epidemic, some ten years ago, the medical profession has suffered some financial reverses. Rents are high, automobiles must be kept up with other appearances. And when people refuse to lie down in great numbers and play sick, business becomes slack. What with the thousands of young graduates that flock into the market, and what with the birth-rate falling, and ordinary diseases of the microbe variety being controlled through the unheroic work of silent chemists and microscope peepers, the outlook is not so cheery for the ever increasing army of men who live and prosper only on the ills and woes of mankind. The comparatively few learned and skillful men in the profession are kept busy by being in constant attendance on the rich. And so the innumerable poor must content themselves with medical advice and treatment so inept and stupid that it borders on the criminal at times. With poor Oscar Wilde, the average wage earner must live and die beyond his means.

So some go-getting booster hits on the idea of a "See Your Doctor If You Have Cancer" Week. And a lot of us boobs will fall for the gaff, dig up, borrow or steal three, five or ten bucks, scurry over to the M. D. and get steered, and poked for a few fearful moments. I know as every half-baked reader of books knows that cancer is as undiscovered a province as the North Pole or the moon. There are not two authorities on the subject who have given up their lives to its study can agree today on its actual cause. Certainly its cure is beyond any present knowledge altogether. Radium has been tried with scant result. The intricate application of this rare and hardly understood substance requires the most delicate and expert use, and then it only acts as a temporary agent to a temporary treatment of a recurrent horror. Eugenics, diets, cross-breeding, non-irritant articles of dress, and a hundred other matters have been theorized about as preventatives. Some affirm that it is a bacterial growth, with bugs so small that no micro-

scope will ever be made powerful enough to see them in action.

Others have an organic explanation based on the introduction of volatile substances foreign to the chemistry of the human flesh. A dozen other theories cross and criss cross into a maze about the terrible disease. Imagine then, that you are asked to enter a doctor's office, and submit your body for an examination to determine whether you are suffering from or are about to acquire an affliction that no one knows much about, not even the most intelligent, the most learned and the most conscientious of medical practitioners. And the chances are ninety-eight to two that the fellow you can afford to see is neither intelligent, learned nor conscientious.

And since almost anyone who can write English may constitute himself as an authority on such a subject as cancer, why may I not put in my entry in the matter to edify a long suffering world on the subject. Cancer is a malignant growth in the form of a tubercular sore that attacks the human flesh, externally or internally, and keeps growing as the patient keeps pining and wasting away physically. Unless checked in its growth, the sufferer dies in short order. Even when it is checked, by surgery or radium rays, its recurrence in the same spot or elsewhere is certain. So much for that unpleasantness. The important fact about what little more is known is that the cursed growth seems to come to the human being just as he has definitely started to grow old. Experience alone makes basis for statistics that youth or men who do not grow old physically are as yet immune to its attack. Cancer is on the increase in this generation, first because the population has increased numerically, and secondly because a larger part of us are falling into the decay of age before our youth period is actually done. This machine civilization of ours is just playing the deuce with our bodies. The worry, the hurry, the grab and gulp method of living has shortened our cell-life and potency by the best part of twenty years. The factory, the mill and the shop of the office and the uncertainty of existence in a cutthroat scheme of industry have turned the average forty year old body into a carcass ready for a toboggan slide into the cemetery. Small wonder then that a plague which affects the flesh only when it is fully on the way to uselessness can work such havoc with men and women who if measured in the term of years have hardly reached the prime of normal life.

At times I have expressed genuine wonder at the way the millions of our industrial serfdom have kept healthy at all. Then I remember how the old plagues, fevers and ills have been trapped and miraculously halted by old foggy professors and bacteriologists. Without their wizardries, I daresay, our modern factory world would have so weakened the resistance of its slaves that literal millions would have perished from a wave upon wave of epidemic microbial invasion. Capitalism and cancer are the two major menaces of the human race. Destroy the system that ages men before their youth span is run, and you will take the first effective step toward the control of a demon that feasts on aged bodies. Give men and women a world and a method of living that will prolong their youth, and cancer will hold no fear for humanity. Give us a world where men and women will be allowed to study, and search and experiment without worry as to their economic future, and I warrant you, all causes and cures, for all human ills will be promptly discovered. Today, for us poor dumbbells at least, it is . . . ashes to ashes, dust to dust, if cancer don't get you, the doctor must. . . .

S. A. de Witt.

Now Trotsky Is A Traitor

The dispute between Stalin and Trotsky has at last culminated in the expulsion of Trotsky and Zinoviev from the Russian Communist Party. Trotsky claims to be the spokesman of the Left Wing which, according to Stalin and the majority of the Party, is sowing disruption which tends to weaken the party.

"The Manchester Guardian" publishes the following report of the discussion which ended in the expulsion of the Left Wing Group. The report appeared in the "Rote Fahne," the Berlin Communist daily and was taken from "Pravda," the official organ of the Communist Party.

"The discussion was opened by Bukharin, the editor of the Pravda, with an argument for unity on the ground, among others, of the retrenchment now proceeding in the Government service of the Soviet Union. The retrenched officials, he contended, would be a forcing ground for any Opposition if allowed to be vocal. The discussion became lively when Zinoviev followed with his list of errors of the Stalin Government, including bringing on the march with Great Britain. 'Empty talk,' 'You have forgotten the drought and the Crimean earthquake,' 'And the 'little disease,' 'Aren't you ashamed of yourself?' 'You have forgotten the floods,' 'Idiot,' 'Young impudent,' cried the interrupters.

"Bourgeois Intellectuals."

Trotsky, following Zinoviev, complained that the Opposition had been denounced as counter-revolutionary, and asked why the "fraction" of the party now at the helm had done this. (The lead of the G.P.U., Mensheviks, had alleged that the Trotsky organization included an ex-Wrangel officer, and Bukharin had endeavored to show that the Trotskyists were collaborating with "bourgeois intellectuals.") He retorted in kind, referring always—amid protests—to the party leaders as the "fraction."

The Stalin-Bukharin fraction, which has thrown and is throwing into the inner prison of the G.P.U. splendid party men like Vassilyev, Fishlev, and many others—the out-and-out opportunist "fraction" behind which there trotted in last year Chiang Kai-Shek, Feng Yu-shiang, Purcell, Hicks, Ben Tillet—

Petrovski: A disgusting speech, a Menshevik speech. Frightful!

Trotsky: This fraction cannot stand our presence in the Central Committee even a month before the Congress. We understand. Why this terror of our platform? It is clear, the terror of the platform is the terror of the masses. . . . The present regime believes in the omnipotence of force, even against its own party.

Interrupters: Menshevik!

Trotsky: Under Lenin's leadership the general secretariat played an altogether subordinate part. (Uproar.) The tustion began to change during Lenin's illness. The choice of men by the secretariat, the grouping of Stalinists in the organization became independent of political directives. That is why Lenin, when he saw his retirement from work approaching, gave the party the final advice "Get rid of Stalin, who may lead the party to schism and downfall!" (Uproar.)

Skorozov-Stepanov (editor of the Izvestia): "An old calumny!"

Thalberg: "You gossip, tale-bearer!"

Cries of "Shame!"

Thalberg: "Perhaps you have a perfect policy!"

Skrupnik: "He is going too far! Underhand!"

Cries of "Lie!"

Petrovsky: "Contemptible Menshevik!"

Kalinin (President of the Soviet Union): "Petit bourgeois!"

"Down With Him."

Trotsky: Violence can play an enormous revolutionary part—but on the condition that it is subordinated to a class policy. In working with the devices of exclusion, deprivation of employment, and imprisonment, the governing fraction is allowing its blows to rain down on its own party.

Cries: Down with him! Underhand! Menshevik! Traitor! Do not listen to him! What an insult to the Central Committee!

Voroshilov: The "Rul" (the Berlin organ of the counter-revolutionary "migrés") says all that better, little un-

Trotsky: Destitute of any class foothold the bureaucratic, centrist fraction zigzags to and fro between two class lines, proletarian and petty bourgeois. The general course is to the Right. The latest manifesto was certainly a Leftward zigzag. We are not deceived for a moment: it is a mere zigzag.—(Jaroslavl's: A mass for Trotsky's soul! Voices: A funeral march!)—which will not change the general course. . . .

Tchubar: Bigger adventures than yours cannot exist.

Skrupnik: Menshevik! Get out of the party!

Voices: Gravedigger of the Revolution! Shame! Out with the renegade!

Voroshilov: Enough; it is shameful!

Trotsky continues to read from his notes, but not a word can be heard amid the uproar, the whistling, the shouts of "Get down from the platform!" The members present get up and begin to go out.