

Verband Has Plans For Re-building

Jewish Socialists in United States Hold Large National Convention in Newark

THE fifth convention of the Jewish Socialist Verband was held in Newark, N. J. Forty-six delegates were present representing about 40 branches of the Verband. (Many more were not directly represented). Direct representatives came from such far points as Chicago, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, Detroit. Besides these, 46 delegates from branches, many other labor organizations were represented, as the Forward Association of New York, Forward Association of Chicago, The Workmen's Circle, and many unions.

According to the report of the National Secretary, N. Chainin, the Verband has nearly two thousand members, with branches in every city where there are Jewish workers. Being a part of the American Socialist party, the Verband has actively participated in every action that the party undertook, especially in the last campaign in New York and Boston. The branches have helped in many instances to organize non-Jewish party branches, and have held, during the last year, a great many mass-meetings and lectures in English.

The strength of the Verband can not be measured by the number of its members. Its influence on the Jewish labor movement is far greater, than the numerical strength would warrant. In the bitter fight against Communist domination of the Jewish Labor Movement, the Verband, and its weekly organ, the "Wecker", have played a leading role. The fact that many unions, and the Workmen's Circle (an organization of 83 thousand members) were directly represented at the convention shows the great influence of the numerically small Verband.

The Verband has had five members of its national executive touring the country. It had also Comrade Ehrlich, from Poland for a lecture tour. During the last year, the Verband has published regularly the "Wecker", a volume of the selected writings of E. V. Debs and a few pamphlets on Socialist topics.

The convention lasted three days. During its six sessions, the problems of the Jewish labor movement, as a part of the American labor movement, and also the problems of the American Socialist movement were thoroughly discussed. The delegates were greatly helped in their discussions by two interesting speeches on the American Socialist movement. One by James O'Neal, and one by Morris Hillquit.

The convention passed many important resolutions, among them a resolution on closer cooperation of the Verband with the American Socialist Party. The resolutions state: 1) The Verband is a part of the Socialist Party, and must do everything to help build up the party. (2) Our branches must cooperate in all work that is undertaken by non-Jewish branches. They must take part in all party conferences, campaigns, celebrations, etc. (3) Whereas there are no other branches, than Jewish, the Verband must make every effort to organize an American branch.

The convention instructed the branches to participate in all nominations and conferences of the party, as well as in the campaigns. The convention asks the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party to instruct the non-Jewish branches, to work in cooperation with the Verband branches, wherever it is possible. In order to make the cooperation of the Verband and the party closer, the National Executive Committee of the Verband is instructed to have its representative at every session of the National Executive Committee of the party, and re-establish the office of the Secretary-Translator, that has been abolished. The Secretary-Translator shall acquaint the National office of the party with the work of the Verband, and the Verband with the activities of the party.

Of great importance are the resolutions on the "Trade union question" on Party Discipline and on "Our immediate Socialist work", there is one main note in all these. The time when our work was exclusively to defend ourselves against Communist attacks has passed, now is the time to start the work of reconstruction.

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Pa. Miners' Children Fall From Hunger; They Need Your Aid

Cold Adds to Bitter Privations in Villages—Funds, Clothing and Blankets Wanted

PITTSBURGH—At Hastings, a mining camp 2,000 feet up in the Allegheny Mountains, District No. 2, a striker's child fell down in the road from hunger and cold the other day, and lay there till someone passed along and carried it home.

Throughout the district the limit of physical endurance has been reached among the miners, and the winter is bringing despair. For months—in some places for years—the locked out miners in these isolated mountain camps have been carrying on their lone struggle in defiance of company violence—black-jacking, shooting, wholesale armed evictions—and slow starvation.

Today, with winter here—10 to 20 below in these parts, hundreds of miners and their families are shoeless and in rags.

Funds have given out for coal to heat the cellars and old garages and shacks that the miners are living in since their eviction. Neither the miners nor the local unions can pay the rent for their miserable quarters. The landlords keep on dunning the miners, and some have been evicted for a second time.

Teachers in these camps tell of children fainting in school from hunger; and hundreds kept at home from school for lack of shoes and clothes. Up at Nanty-Glo I saw children hobbling along through the snow with their bare feet thrust into big cast-off rubbers tied with rags. "They are so perished-looking with their little old rags of old clothes," said an Irish woman up at Nanty-Glo.

"Bread and black coffee, black coffee and bread, sometimes two, three days coffee and no bread," is the strikers fare, as a Slavish miner puts it.

Three dollars per week per family is the maximum relief that miners in Central Pennsylvania are getting. Families with three or four grown-up miners among their sons get the same; families with nine or ten children as well. Food is higher in the mining camps than in the cities. There is no allowance for coal. That must be squeezed out of local funds. Where they are exhausted as they are in the greatest number of locals, the coal stops coming.

Funds for the miners should be sent to Miners' Relief Fund, Frank Morrison, A. F. of L. Building, Wash. D. C. Clothing should be sent to William Hargest, 408 Columbia Bank Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa. If you are near the New Leader office, bring us the clothes, blankets or funds and we will forward them immediately.

Judge Panken Forum Opens In East Side Sunday, Dec. 18th

The East Side Forum started last year by the 6-8-12th A. D. Branch Socialist Party will open this Sunday, Dec. 18, at 11 a. m. in Hennington Hall, 214 East 2nd street. Judge Jacob Panken will again be the principal lecturer. Throughout the sessions last year Panken spoke every Sunday morning and reviewed important events of the week. The attendance began with about 80 to 100 and gradually increased from Sunday to Sunday, in spite of bad weather conditions until the forum ended its work with an attendance of about 300 people. It is believed that with a little effort the hall can be filled to capacity. There will be a short musical or dramatic program every Sunday. Prominent artists of the Jewish stage and musicians have volunteered their services. Another feature will be an occasional visiting speaker.

Judge Panken agreed to conduct the forum again this year. With his usual vigor, eloquence and fine understanding of city, national and international affairs, his talks are instructive and inspiring. There is every indication that the second season will exceed the success of last year.

Bronx Socialists Prepare For Biggest and Best Ball Yet

The annual affair of Bronx Socialists, their entertainment and ball, will be held Sunday afternoon and evening, Jan. 29th, at the Hunts Point Palace. As in former years a fine concert will be arranged for which will begin at 4 p. m. The quality of the program for this year's concert will exceed that of former years. Tickets are on sale in the various branch headquarters as well as at the County Office, 1167 Boston Road. Tickets are \$1.00 each. Ten very valuable prizes will be distributed on the night of the Ball. Dan Barnett's famous Radio Orchestra will play again this year. A good time is in store for all those who come to the big Bronx Ball.

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A PRACTICAL HINT ON GETTING CLOTHES FOR THE MINERS

The New Leader.

Dear Comrades:
I wish to tell you how I secured donations of clothing for the miners in hopes that other comrades will try the same method.

I called on the merchants in my town, principally clothing and shoe dealers, with a speech such as this:

"Mr. Merchant, I am not selling tickets, nor asking for money, but am giving you a chance to do a good deed at no cost whatever to yourself. Every store accumulates merchandise, which is absolutely unsalable, and also takes up valuable space. Now I suggest that, at your leisure, you gather together these goods, which you cannot sell at any price, pack them, and send by express to this address. (I had made labels with the address of the Relief Committee typed thereon). I will pay the expressage. If you notify me what it is. I then added a brief word as to the plight of the miner's families.

In every case I was promised that the goods would be sent. Most refused the offer to have me refund the expressage, saying they would pay that themselves. Of course, this method is more successful with merchants whom one knows personally.

Yours fraternally,
Mildred Adler.
Braddock, Pa.

Esther Friedman Available For New Series of Lectures

Esther Friedman, well known Socialist lecturer and Rand School instructor, is available for lecture engagements. She has an interesting list of topics in addition to the course mentioned below. She has prepared a series of talks on the following subject: "Evolution of the Family and Marriage."

The topics are as follows:—1. Origin of the family; 2. Woman's social status; 3. Sex education; 4. This companionate marriage.

Applications for dates should be made to August Claessens, secretary, Socialist Party, 7 East 15th street, N. Y. C.

Hapgood, Nye and Eastman Discuss 1928

UNUSUAL interest is being shown in the Annual Dinner of the League for Industrial Democracy to be held on Thursday evening, December 29 at 6:30 p. m. at Irving Plaza, 17 Irving Place, and to be devoted to a discussion of "Political Prospects for 1928". The speakers at that evening will represent a wide variety of opinion. Senator Gerald P. Nye, one of the youngest United States Senators and one of the most aggressive of the Progressive Republicans, will explain the program of the Progressive Republicans and deal with the conditions under which this group will remain in the Republican Party during the next presidential campaign and the conditions under which they will decide to support a third party movement.

Norman Hapgood, the noted editor and author, who has just published a biography of Governor Alfred Smith, will tell the audience why, in his opinion, progressives in 1928 should support Governor Smith for the presidency.

Max Eastman, Communist writer, author of "Marx and Lenin", the recent novel, "Venture" and formerly editor of "The New Masses", who has just returned from Russia, will give his slant on the political situation in this country from his particular angle.

The final address will be made by Norman Thomas, Executive Director of the L. I. D. and former candidate for Governor and Mayor on the Socialist Party ticket. Robert Morris Lovett will preside and an opportunity will be given for questions after and before each twenty minute address.

Tickets at \$2.50 may be secured from the League for Industrial Democracy, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City, Algonquin 5865.

The dinner will be one of many meetings of the annual student conference of the L. I. D. the morning and afternoon sessions of which will be held in Room 301, Philosophy Hall, Columbia University, Wednesday, Dec. 28 to Friday, Dec. 30. One of the most interesting of these sessions will be the opening session devoted to How Capitalism Functions. At this session Ivy Lee, counsellor of public relations for the Rockefeller and other interests will deal with the efficiency of the capitalism system while Professor Harry F. Ward of Union Theological Seminary and author of "The Profit Motive in Industry" and president of the American Civil Liberties Union, will deal with some of the inadequacies of the capitalism system. Many of the sessions will be devoted to student discussion. Among the expert advisers and discussion leaders at these sessions will be: Paul Blanshard, Tom Tippet, Rexford G. Tugwell, Peter H. Odegard, George S. Counts, William P. Hapgood, Justine Wise, McAllister Coleman, Benjamin Stolberg, William P. Spofford, Solon DeLeon, Louis Waldman, Harry A. Overstreet, Harry W. Laidler and others.

is to be measured by not by time—Seneca.

New Pavilion Ready at W.C. Sanatorium

Workmen's Circle Completes \$105,000 Structure at Liberty, New York

WORK on the new pavilion which has been under construction on the grounds of the Workmen's Circle near Liberty, N. Y., since last May has been completed and will give that unique institution one of the finest buildings in Sullivan County. Built at a cost of approximately \$105,000, the new pavilion combines the best features of modern pavilion construction theories with several new ideas worked out by Dr. J. Halpern, Chairman of the Medical Advisory Board, and Dr. J. B. Fish, Medical Director of the Institution, as a result of their extensive experience in the treatment of tubercular cases.

The new building is a handsome addition to the colony of buildings on the eminence overlooking the small lake on the Workmen's Circle grounds. It stands on a prominent site and is the first thing to strike the eye of the visitor entering the grounds. Built of colonial brick, with a large two-story porch on either side of the graceful main entrance with wrought iron grille work, the structure is indeed a striking combination of architectural beauty and structural soundness and permanence.

The plans for the building were drawn by Scopes & Feustmann, of Saranac Lake; and the construction has been done by the H. K. Ferguson Co., of New York and Cleveland.

The new pavilion, which combines features of the lean-to and the "standard" pavilion, consists of two main stories and a cellar, with maple space on the roof for sun baths for the patients. It is heated from the central heating plant. One large corridor runs lengthwise of each story and on either side of this corridor open the wards and other rooms.

At each end of the building on each floor is a large porch equipped with the new Wilcox folding windows which can be adjusted to throw the entire room open to the air, to close it entirely, or to open it partially. Opposite this porch is a large sitting room. Medical authorities believe that this modification of the usual pavilion idea is due to a growing feeling that often the open air treatment of tuberculosis is too severe and that some arrangement is necessary to regulate the rigors of treatment to individual requirements.

The two stories contain twenty wards to accommodate the patients. Each ward opens on one of the outdoor sleeping porches, described. There is also an examining room, an intern's room, nurse's room, diet kitchen, four recreation rooms for the patients, four locker rooms containing 36 lockers, four shower rooms, and four lavatories, as well as other rooms necessary for the care of the patients. Each room is equipped with handsome electric light fixtures, socket connections for radio, annunciator calls, etc. Each end of the building contains a steel fire escape of most modern design.

The 25th Jubilee convention of the Workmen's Circle decided to levy a tax of \$3 per member in order to erect modern sanatorium buildings for the treatment of tuberculars. By an almost unanimous vote, the membership approved the decision of the convention, proving their devotion to the organization and their deep and sincere interest in the sanatorium and its great work in aiding tubercular members.

Immediately after the membership passed this resolution, the Sanatorium Committee began work on the necessary plans for the buildings of this modern pavilion which will be able to house about forty patients.

The Workmen's Circle is an organization of working people—a large national fraternal society. In 1908, the organization bought the Berger farm and erected the first building of what is now a small village with 180 acres of land and a lake. The sanatorium was first opened on February 12, 1910. The expanding use of the sanatorium resulted in a gradual addition to the number of buildings, until now there are four large lean-to's, the hospital building, the new pavilion, administration building, laundry and power house, new administration building just completed, superintendent's residence, and a number of farm buildings.

The buildings have been added one by one at the direction of the governing board, or Sanatorium Committee which acts by authority of the national conference of the society. Members of the society are taxed \$1.60 a year each to maintain the large plant at Liberty. The incumbent officers are: J. Weinberg, President; L. Dinsteren, Vice-President; J. Rothman, Treasurer; J. Baskin, General Secretary; I. Rothman, recording Secretary. The Sanatorium Committee now in office consists of the following members: E. Eberli, Chairman; L. Zinderman, Vice-Chairman; S. B. Dubrow; M. Golding; and J. Miller.

There are now about sixty patients at the sanatorium, somewhat below the average. These patients are cared for under the doctor's direction by an assistant physician, five nurses, orderlies, and other employees.

Each member of the organization is entitled to treatment at the sanatorium for nine months—the maximum fixed by the insurance laws governing the organization. But, they feel that the place is theirs and that they are not recipients of charity.

Does the world always reward merit, never worship cant, never raise mediocrity to distinction? Never crowd to hear a donkey braying from a pulpit, nor never buy the tenth edition of a fool's book?—Thackeray.

State Aid For Aged Sought In New York

(Continued from Page 1)

From the point of view of the taxpayer this bit of important social legislation appeals on grounds of economy. At the present time the indigent aged must be provided for anyhow. We still have the antiquated and forbidding poorhouse system. It costs the state of New York about four million dollars annually. For this sum nine thousand persons are cared for in almshouses. Under the old age pension arrangement, thirty-six thousand individuals would qualify and the total cost would be six million dollars. In other words, a fifty per cent increase in expenditures would quadruple the results.

These estimates are based upon the Pennsylvania experience, which showed that there were 33 aged persons qualifying for pensions for every thousand of the total population. It is cheaper to keep the needy person in his own home than in a public institution. The attempt to introduce old age pensions in New York follows successful efforts in several states of the Union and one territory. The case of Alaska is isolated from the present movement. In that territory as early as 1915 a law was passed offering pioneers over sixty-five years of age a choice between residence in the pioneers' homes and a small monthly pension. The system has been very successful. Alaska, however, is a comparatively primitive country. Its livelihood is derived from the extractive industries. The modern campaign for old age pensions springs from entirely different conditions. It is a product of industrialism. It recognizes that there the drive of mechanization is casting younger and younger persons upon the industrial scrap-heap. The pace of work grows more rapid, more relentless. The working-life of a man or woman is being decreased. At the same time the advance of science increases longevity. Nevertheless the preparation for old age by accumulation of savings is in general impossible. Then, too, dependence upon grown sons and daughters is unreliable. Children of workmen are workmen themselves, struggling to eke out an existence for their wives and children. The patriarch of the farm has no counterpart in an industrial civilization, unless we accept Chauncey M. Depew and other capitalists as examples of the modern version.

U. S. and China Share Honors

The first system of state old age pensions was established by Germany in 1889 as a part of its social legislation program. Since then the practice has spread throughout the world, until today the United States share with China and India the honors of neglecting its aged wage-earners. Outside of providing for retiring soldiers, sailors and civil service employees Congress has barely touched the question. In 1909 William B. Wilson, an ex-official of the United Mine Workers, presented an old age pension bill in the House. In 1911 Victor L. Berger, Socialist Congressman, drew much attention to the problem by presenting another bill. In 1926 he made a second effort in vain. In 1913 Congressman M. Clyde Kelly of Pennsylvania and four years later Senator Charles L. McNary of Oregon brought the question before Congress again. A measure has been introduced in the new Congress, which will provide for Federal aid of one third of the costs to states that adopt old age pension laws granting a minimum of one dollar a day assistance to persons seventy years of age or over.

In the states James H. Maurer seems to have tackled the problem first. In 1917 a Socialist member of the Pennsylvania legislature he introduced an old age pension bill but his efforts were premature. At that time social legislation was the fashion and State Senator, later governor, William C. Sproul, called for the appointment of an Investigative Old Age Pension Commission sponsored a resolution, which was adopted.

Epstein Enters Movement

It is at this point that Abraham Epstein became identified with the movement for old age pensions as research director for the Commission. Maurer was chairman. As a result of the findings and recommendations of this official body Senator Max G. Leslie introduced a bill in 1921 but it made little progress during the legislative session of that year. Two years later, however, a law was put on the statute books of Pennsylvania, providing, as already suggested, for a strait pension by the state.

Indeed, so successful is the movement becoming, that it is in danger of being taken out of the hands of those with social vision and becoming the foot-ball of politics and the plaything of publicity seekers. Perhaps opportunism is inevitable when social reforms approach fulfillment. The danger is that compromises are made that emasculate the desired legislation. Those who seek notoriety gain public attention whether the measure they push thru the legislature is innocuous or not. Better adherence to sound principles and delay than nominal victory and speed. But it cannot be made too emphatic that unless labor, Socialists and humane liberals take the lead in this fight, they will have no right to complain if less reliable persons and institutions make the fight for old age pensions their own for whatever ends they may have in mind.

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state. The time is not yet appropriate for a system whereby employers or employees contribute to the pension fund. Unfortunately, however, the enemies of the measure found a way to defeat it. The state constitution prohibited "any appropriation for charitable, educational or benevolent purposes to any person or community." The state courts held that the Old Age Assistant Act contradicted this ancient clause and was, therefore, unconstitutional. Endeavors to amend the constitution have thus far been of no avail.

Cou's Not Adverse

One other state has had its old age pension law declared invalid but here too it was not because of any inherent constitutional defect of the proposal itself. An Arizona statute, having been drawn, had technical deficiencies. The courts will no doubt permit old age pension legislation. At the present time Colorado, Kentucky, Maryland, Montana, Nevada, and Wisconsin have appropriate statutes but only in Montana and a few counties of Wisconsin have payments actually been made. The failure to put the existing laws into effect has been largely due to the fact that it has been made optional with counties as to whether they should adopt old age pensions. It is an important feature of the model bill of the American Association for Old Age Security that the installation of the system provided for by the legislature becomes mandatory upon the counties.

The man who has been responsible for the progress of the movement for old age pensions in this country is Abraham Epstein. His comprehensive reports for the Pennsylvania commissions have met with universal admiration. His book, "Facing Old Age," published in 1922 popularized the pension idea and his forthcoming volume is bound to receive even more publicity. His work during 1927 for the Order of Eagles, which made a hobby of old age pensions, resulted in the passage of the pioneer Nevada and Montana laws and to a large extent the enactment of the statute of Pennsylvania. His legislative activities in many parts of the country have produced a crop of old age pension bills. His pointing out after investigation that the pensions offered by corporations to their employees are insignificant in extent, unreliable in financing and enslaving in operation has almost blasted the myth of the big-heartedness of big business. His proof, furthermore, that the trade unions fall far short of affording workers, organized and of course, unorganized sufficient protection against the vicissitudes of fortune, has made organized labor realize that state assistance, especially for the aged, is a necessity. Finally, his organizing in company with other enlightened persons of the American Association for Old Age Security has given the movement he has done so much to promote a substantial and aggressive backing. It is not too much to suppose that the next decade or two will see old age pension laws enacted by Federal and most state legislatures. The movement is now at the stage where the agitation for workmen's compensation was a score of years ago. Yet workmen's compensation now is an accomplished fact in almost every state of the Union. Old age pensions have as promising a future.

Indeed, so successful is the movement becoming, that it is in danger of being taken out of the hands of those with social vision and becoming the foot-ball of politics and the plaything of publicity seekers. Perhaps opportunism is inevitable when social reforms approach fulfillment. The danger is that compromises are made that emasculate the desired legislation. Those who seek notoriety gain public attention whether the measure they push thru the legislature is innocuous or not. Better adherence to sound principles and delay than nominal victory and speed. But it cannot be made too emphatic that unless labor, Socialists and humane liberals take the lead in this fight, they will have no right to complain if less reliable persons and institutions make the fight for old age pensions their own for whatever ends they may have in mind.

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Robert Dunn to Speak on Private Life in Russia

Robert W. Dunn will talk on "Private Life in Russia" this Friday afternoon, December 16th, at 5:20 p. m. at the New School for Social Research, 465 West 23rd street, New York City. Admission is free, and the interest of the subject and dynamic personality of the speaker are expected to bring a large audience.

Mr. Dunn is the joint author with Sidney Howard of "The Labor Spy", published by "The New Republic", and of "American Foreign Investments, Contracts and Concessions." He has kept in close contact with the labor movement at home and abroad, and with the Russian situation. In his recent visit to Russia he was accompanied by his wife, Stanislaw Pictrowska, who will also speak.

Unity House Opens; Offers the Workers The Winter Sports

The Unity House of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union at Forest Park, Pa., opened for the winter season, Thursday, December 15th. One of the most comfortable cottages has been equipped with steam heat and all accommodations necessary for the winter. Unity was opened at the request of many members of the union and friends of Unity who are eager to see the place in the winter time when its beauty is just as inspiring as in the summer.

The chief attractions, and of course, the winter sports, especially skating on the wonderful mile and a half lake. Many have already started their winter vacation and many more expect to come out for the Christmas week. For information and registration apply to the Educational Department, 3 West 16th street, telephone Chelsea 2148.

"Road to Freedom" Holds Costume Ball On Christmas Eve

A Costume Ball will be given on Christmas Eve, December 24th, by the "Road to Freedom" at the Harlem Casino, 110th street and Lenox avenue. It will be a brilliantly colorful affair—a color light ball. And Hall Johnson's Harlem Orchestra, that tony troupe of Topsy-turvy music, will provide a musical backdrop for the evening. All tints and every body of every other color of opinion are welcome at this joyous, jazzy come-together staged by the famous anarchist periodical. Come one, come all to the anarchist ball! You'll be at your case in any costume you please.



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Rockefeller Hand Seen in Massacre

Colorado Fuel and Iron Desire to Embarrass Columbine Owners Subject of Comment

By Frank Palmer

DENVER—One of the first requests that will be made of the church investigating committee representing Catholics, Protestants and Jews, after it reaches Colorado will be that it probe the "why" of the Columbine massacre.

There is a mass of circumstantial evidence to be laid before such a committee and it is believed by some of the more optimistic that it will take only the right to put certain individuals on the stand and ask a few questions to "break" the whole story.

The mystery lies here: While the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company always had been of the old hard-bolled school of coal operators, just about the time the strike started Miss Josephine Roche, a member of the juvenile court staff under Judge Ben Lindsey, inherited dominant (though not a majority) interest in the company. She called Merle Vincent, a progressive attorney, to represent her interests. They immediately discharged Walter Belk, notorious since Ludlow days, as head gunman at the Columbine and announced they would not dig coal under guard. They "accepted the resignation" of George Peart as General Manager and of Judge Jessie G. Northcutt, the leader in the fighting at Ludlow, as General Counsel. Then they ordered that Ted Peart, son of the former General Manager and Superintendent at the Columbine, leave the gates open and allow the strikers to hold their meetings in the Columbine. Miss Roche saying, as it is reported, that she would "sell her stock for fifty cents if blood were shed on the property."

Adams Feared Bloodshed Governor Adams was apparently anxious that this strike should pass without bloodshed. He refused to call the militia until after the Columbine affair. He gave orders that the state police should not use their guns except in defense of their lives, which were never endangered, and most important of all, when he heard there were machine guns at the Columbine on Nov. 19, he ordered them removed immediately.

The I. W. W. leaders were insistent there should be no trouble. They searched the picket lines every morning for guns and knives.

In short, nothing could happen. Yet six were killed and a score seriously wounded. Why?

The NEWS has printed the statement that the Rockefeller Colorado Fuel and Iron Company is desirous of getting control of the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company. The C. F. and I. is the hard-bolled, labor-hating, strike-breaking and dominant influence in the Colorado Coal Industry, but it has no mines in the northern field, where the Columbine lies. In the past it has always done the killing that broke strikes. But for once President Jesse F. Welborn might have seen an opportunity to let another company do the killing, discredit humanitarian ideals in coal mining, break Miss Roche's spirit and get control of the company.

Knowing the situation, Mr. Welborn would have gone straight to George Peart who naturally resented the new regime and who belonged to the old C. F. & I. school of labor-smashing tactics. George Peart would have gone to his son, Ted, and the company end of the frame-up would have been taken care of. Ted would have seen to it that the gate was locked and the picketers infuriated into action that could be used as an excuse to set off the explosion.

Wanted Trouble Mr. Welborn or Mr. Peart could then have gone to "Pat" Hamrock and reached Louis Scherf, the chief of the state police, who was for years a captain in the Rangers under Hamrock and learned his strike-breaking from him, and also Sam Lee, second in command, who is even worse than Scherf. In the state government, as centers disloyal to the governor, are Adjutant General Newton of the National Guard, who has differed with the Governor consistently since the strike began and who wanted trouble to prove the militia ought to be called; Tom Annear, Chairman of the Industrial Commission, who was frantically eager to get the men back in the mines at any cost; and a whole set of Republican politicians who want to discredit the Democratic Governor. Hamrock could have used all of them, some directly and some indirectly.

And, of course, Mr. Welborn knows the under-cover men in the ranks of the strikers and could have used them.

But is there any evidence that there was such a frame-up? While the testimony is not all in, there is already plenty of evidence of a frame-up.

Despite the orders of Mr. Vincent that the gate be left open and the strikers be allowed to hold their meetings on the road in the mine—whether it is a county road or a private is yet to be determined—on the morning of the massacre Ted Peart had chained and padlocked the gate shut! And Peart was on hand to take part in the proceedings. Four days later he "resigned!"

Governor Was Flouted Despite the orders of Governor Adams, the machine guns were left at the Columbine and the strikers insist they were used. Certain it is, they were set up before, during or immediately after the killings.

It is definitely established that Louis Scherf reports to "Pat" Hamrock at the State House as often as he reports to the Governor and sometimes, appar-

Stage Supports Traction Union



Helen McKellar, of the executive council of the Actors' Equity Association, with leaders of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, to whom she is pledging support of union actors and actresses in the fight to unionize subway and elevated workers in New York City. At the left is J. H. Coleman, an organizer of the Amalgamated. Next to Mr. Coleman is Patrick J. Shea, also an organizer. Miss McKellar told the union leaders that the Actors' Equity Association realized that the attempt of the New York Traction interests to secure a drastic injunction against the Amalgamated and the entire membership of the American Federation of Labor is a blow aimed at all organized labor and that the right of all wage earners to organize for their own protection is being challenged.

Here's a New Lindbergh Story - - HOME GUARDS/HATED DAD

HERE'S a Lindbergh story that hasn't been going the rounds of the daily papers. It goes back to the days of the World War, when Lindy's father was a candidate for governor of Minnesota. The writer of the story found the Home Guards of Minnesota were chasing the elder Lindbergh off the city streets for fear he might disrupt the country. The story:

How the super-patriots did attack Lindbergh (the elder). Enemy to his country. Pacifist, Seditionist, Pro-German and all the rest of the nasty names were hurled at him, but the chief weapon in the hands of the regulars in that campaign of May and June, 1918, was the "home guard". The home guard being made up of those who like to wear soldiers' uniforms when there's no fighting to be done—and the home guards were well organized in the rural centers of Minnesota. . . .

Makes Personal Investigation

A number of us were attending a convention in St. Paul at that time, and the stories we heard, induced us to see for ourselves. So, there were a dozen or more of us who motored early one morning a hundred miles or so westward into the farming sections. One experience will do.

We reached a city of 5,000 along about noon, and we were stopped at the edge of the town by the home guards, who looked us over, asked about our business and satisfied themselves that we were not farmers, then permitted us to enter the city.

Inside the town, we found home guards surrounding the banks, more home guards around the court house, others guarding the schools and other public properties—all in uniform and fully armed including bayoneted rifles.

Captain Is Questioned

Our inquiries as to what it was all about finally brought us to the captain and the following dialogue took place:

"Captain, what are all these soldiers doing here?"

"Don't you know?"

"We are strangers in Minnesota, that's why we ask."

"Lindbergh is going to speak."

"Who is Lindbergh and what is he going to talk about?"

"He is a candidate for governor."

"Where is he going to speak?"

"About a mile outside the town—on a farm."

"Why doesn't he speak in town?"

"We won't allow him in."

"Why not?"

ently in emergencies, before he sees the Governor.

About midnight before the massacre, Scherf saw the Governor and assured him nothing could happen at the Columbine the next morning. "You can go to sleep in the assurance that everything will be all right." An hour later, Scherf sent to Denver for the steel helmets of his troops! One wonders if he did that, whether he could fail to set up the machine guns he has not removed from the camp.

What happened at the camp between midnight and the attack has not been established. In other words, it is not known just who attended the drinking parties. Mr. Vincent had asked that Sam Lee be removed because of his attitude toward the strikers and had been told that Lee was a Deputy Sheriff. In fact he had been a state trooper all the time and was the one who called for the machine gun during the fight.

It "just happened", according to the newspapers, that Tom Annear and Colonel Newlon were at the Columbine that morning to see what happened. Annear went immediately to the Governor with glowing praise of Scherf and his men, saying "Scherf ought to have a gold medal." For the moment it seemed that Annear's industrial commission had been saved.

The Saturday before the Monday of

"Well, he is stirring up the farmers." "Why don't the farmers come into town to hear him?"

"We won't let them."

"What are you afraid of?"

The Captain "Dunnos"

"I don't know."

"Do you believe the farmers would hurt the city?"

"I dunno."

"Do you think they would blow you up? Just what are you afraid of?"

"I dunno."

And so it ran.

Lindbergh, candidate for governor was kept out of town, the press denounced him, every bank had cards in windows to show how bad he was, the campaign of vilification was of the severest kind. Lindbergh lost out by a few thousand votes. Minnesota had been saved from the danger of having a governor a man who told the truth.

A couple of years later I first heard of Lindy, when he scattered the ashes of his father's body from an aeroplane over his father's farm.

Punished For Truth Telling

There you have a chapter from Lindy's boyhood in Minnesota. His father was punished because he dared tell the truth, and it is quite likely that Lindy suffered too.

I can imagine the grim humor that must have been Lindy's when upon his arrival at Washington from Paris, Secretary of State Kellogg claimed the honor of being the first to receive Lindy. Perhaps Lindy's dignified silence carried with it the memory of him whose ashes he had scattered at the end of a life devoted to truth.

And, knowing as he does, how fickle the public mind can be, wouldn't trust it even on his arrival in Paris, when he amazed all present at the end of his world famous flight by his modest announcement:

"My name is Lindbergh."

The admirers of his father now look upon him as the worthy son of his illustrious sire, who in his time became the victim of the greatest weapon in the political game—bunk.

the massacre, the strikers had gone to the Columbine, been met by the sheriff and after some joking back and forth had followed the sheriff back to town for coffee and doughnuts. There was no evidence of trouble to come. Yet Scherf had left the South where there seemed some probability of trouble to go to the Columbine that Monday. Annear and Newlon were there. And they had a newspaper reporter there from the Denver Post, the bitter antagonist of Governor Adams and coal operator organ! Everyone was prepared for the massacre but the strikers.

It is entirely possible that there were some stool-pigeons in the picket line that morning although nothing has been found to justify that supposition. It is known that the industrial commission has stool pigeons among the miners, as has the Militia. Presumably the State Police use them, too.

Privately the leading figures mentioned in this story admit the disloyalty and say there was a frame-up. Publicly they keep a poker face. But the strikers hope an impartial investigation by such a body as the Federal Council and its allies will get all the facts, clear back to Rockefeller. The State Police fear the same thing and plan to have themselves tried for murder before the facts come out so they can be freed and never tried again.

TIMELY TOPICS

(Continued from Page 1)

between them more than a million dollars from Calles. Of course these Mexican documents are forged. That is apparent not only from the errors in dates, in the form of official stamps, etc., on which Hearst has already been caught up but also by the very nature of the letters themselves. No government official directing the use of the secret funds writes and files a letter telling exactly what the money is to be used for. Still this Senatorial investigation may shed light on how Hearst got the documents and may help to show up one more piece of imperialist demagoguery. Meanwhile it is fortunate that Mr. Morrow and Mr. Lindbergh, our official and unofficial ambassadors, are at the moment counteracting some of the evil work of the Hearst papers.

In this connection I should like to commend William English Walling's little book on The Mexican Question as a valuable compendium of facts and information interpreted, to be sure, by a man who has resolutely resolved to make the Mexican labor movement look as much like the A. F. of L. as possible. At that he may be nearer to the real facts in playing down Mexican radicalism than are some who play it up. Not since he left his old Socialist friends has Mr. Walling fought for as good a cause as friendly relations with Mexico.

Whatever you think about the League of Nations or Soviet Russia it is a good thing when Russia and the nations of the League come together for discussion as they did in the preliminary sessions on disarmament and in action as they did in the Polish-Lithuanian crisis in which the whole weight of Europe was successfully thrown on the side of peace.

Litvinoff did immense good when he proposed complete disarmament in three years, whatever were the motives behind the suggestion. His official statement frankly said that communists recognize the capitalist system as the source of war but that nevertheless Soviet Russia was willing to propose this practical step toward peace. If the nations of the world should move so far to peace it might necessitate some changes in communist theory and practice, but until they do it is not Soviet Russia but the other nations which will have to worry to explain why it is necessary for the workers of every country to groan under the burdens of armament which are only endurable on the theory that war is inevitable. Anyway Americans who applauded the mighty Calvin's presidential message to the effect that we love peace so much we must have a bigger navy haven't much to say about other folk's inconsistencies.

Just what has happened and is happening in Canton, China, we shall not know until we get fuller and more reliable messages than the cables have brought us. Whatever horrors may be charged to the Red terror in Canton we cannot afford to forget that the Nationalists and their assorted generals who are anti-communists have practiced recent months a pretty ruthless terrorism against all peasants and workers organizations which were suspected of being even a little pink. Those who deplore Communist excesses cannot shut their eyes to the wrongs of the workers which the communists profess to be able to redress. This is as true in the comparatively mild forms of the class struggle in America as it is in the grim business of the Chinese revolution.

Pontiac, Michigan, Looking for a New Progressive Paper

There is a field in Pontiac, Michigan, for a progressive daily paper. The New Leader is informed by M. E. De Pew, of 13 Third street, Pontiac.

"For years," says De Pew, "some of the comrades here have contributed stories to the local paper and have endeavored elimination of words and phrases and substitution of others, thus changing the entire drift of the subjects treated. The last instances have rendered the situation intolerable for some of us. We intend to do some advertising for a progressive daily newspaper. A little competition in the newspaper field is a very healthy thing."

There is only one paper now published in Pontiac, and De Pew and others are of the belief that a progressive paper would be a good business venture.

Progressive Newspaper Needed

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Address M. E. DePew 23 3rd St. Pontiac, Mich.

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Reading Socialists Beat the Post Office, "Jim" Maurer Says

Party Can Cover City With Literature in 20 Minutes, Socialist Victors Tell Large Audience

"WE ARE going to make a success of this thing. We owe it to the Socialist movement of America and the world to make good, because we know that the eyes of the enemy are upon us. I see a splendid chance for propaganda work. I don't think the Socialist Party could have gotten for \$10,000,000 the amount of space in newspapers all over the country that they got this election."

This was the keynote of an inspiring speech delivered by Socialist Mayor-elect J. Henry Stump, of Reading, Pa., to a thousand or more Socialists and their friends in Hunts Point Palace, in New York City, last Sunday. Others who spoke were James H. Maurer and George W. Snyder, members of the Reading City Council, Raymond Hofes of the School Board, Judge Jacob Panken and James Oneal. August Claessens presided.

"Assessments and taxes had been lowered for the large property owners and increased for the small property owners," said Stump. "We went out on the street corners and talked assessments for ten weeks. We rallied our forces around the issue and despite the fact that the politicians tried to divert our campaign to theoretical questions we kept on with the issue we picked and emerged with victory. Our success has really been the result of long years of plugging among the working classes."

Struggle Brought Victory Stump also told of how the party had been built up through years of struggle. There were years of pessimism and lack of interest by members but the work went on by a faithful few who knew that perseverance would eventually bring success. He emphasized the importance of the work of Socialists in the trade unions. When there were difficult tasks to be accomplished by the unions the Socialists members undertook them when others held back. The result has been a solidarity between the Socialists and the unions which brought the public powers under the control of the working people.

"Jim" Maurer told how the party organized, how it enlisted the help of women in house to house work, and the splendid system of distributing literature throughout the city. He declared that this phase of the party work had become so systematic that within twenty minutes a piece of literature could be placed in every home in the city.

"We beat the postoffice," said Maurer, in describing this work.

"We are going to give the workers a typical working class government," said Maurer, and added that if strikes occurred "the capitalist employer will have his life and property protected" but that the police powers would not be used to club strikers or to serve as a strikebreaking force.

Panken Attacks Tammany Judge Panken, who said he came to the meeting primarily to urge Bronx Socialists to organize the way Reading Socialists had, declared that "Tammany has lost more by taking my certificate of election and giving it to a man who is not entitled to it than if I had permitted me to get my certificate."

"There never was such a resentment in the city of New York as there is now," he continued. "Before the 1928 Democratic convention the Governor" of New York State will have to account to the people of this nation for the corruption and gangster and murder methods used by Tammany in the last election."

He also denounced Tammany for the sewer situation in Queens.

"It took a private attorney and a private group of citizens to unearth the

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graft systems in Queens County," he said. "The Mayor was not interested."

Both Stump and Maurer spoke before WEVD, the Debs radio station before proceeding to the Bronx meeting. They announced that there will be an all-day celebration in Reading on January 2 when the Socialists are inducted into office.

Anti-Fascists Face N.Y. Court

(Continued from Page 1) Albert H. Henderson led the prosecution.

Darrow in Court

On Monday, Dec. 12, 1927, following the selection of a jury the previous Friday, the trial opened in the Bronx county court. Judge Albert Cohen, visibly impressed by the presence of Clarence Darrow, wrapped his robe about him and added dignity to his years. The District Attorney stated his case briefly. Arthur Garfield Hays told the jury that the defense would prove that Greco and Carillo were in Brooklyn at the time of the murder and that they had been framed up by the Fascist in conjunction with the New York police. He explained that Clarence Darrow was there not because the case of the defense was weak but because the eminent lawyer wanted to see Justice done.

It soon became evident that Darrow had not come to court merely to play the part of an impressive orator. He conducted all the questioning for his side. This must have annoyed the District Attorney for he sulked more and more as the hours went by like a displeased school boy. His fowl swelled with irritation. He would rush forward to put in an objection and then retreat to his corner. Darrow on the other hand proceeded placidly, lifting his massive shoulders, while thrusting his hands into his pockets. His wrinkled grandmother-face, gentle yet firm, aroused confidence. His eyes pierced the witnesses.

Skillfully his questions were woven. The goal he sought was concealed or, when known, changed unnoticed as an answer suggested a shift in position. A harmless series of interrogations and the witnesses would be backing up, or testimony, which seemed to be important before, suddenly evaporated. Thus Patrolman Francis G. Gleason, who had testified that he had taken no names at the scene, suddenly discovered that he had listed four persons, though not as eye-witnesses, and miracle of mit-

Meanwhile, Greco, chin, flash, smile playing over his face, and Carillo, somewhat bewildered by the technicalities, are interested observers of their fate. And in a front row Mrs. Carillo, knowing but little English, hopes that the frame-up is not succeeding.

acles he had the note book, which he had made the entries, with him on the witness stand. Again a Fascist had stated under the direction of the District Attorney that the murdered men had had a military funeral. Darrow cross-examined. The District Attorney, ruffled, came to the rescue of his witness. Here is the culmination of the triangular battle:

Darrow: The Fascist wore the American uniforms?

Witness: Who speaks English with difficulty, Yes.

District Attorney: But besides the Fascist there were others who wore American uniforms, weren't there?

Witness: Yes.

Darrow: Do you know the meaning of "besides"?

Witness: No.

Giggling among the spectators and threats by the court attendants if silence is not maintained. A smile creeps over the judge's face. The District Attorney hastens back to his corner.

It was not until the second day that the prosecution produced its first eye-witness, Alexander Rocco, an organizer for the Fascist. He had suddenly discovered that he had seen the assailants of Carisi and Amoroso, although he had not informed Patrolman Gleason of that fact on the morning of the crime. He first saw Greco just before the murder walking "shoulder by shoulder" with another man. The latter, as Darrow brought out in the cross-examination, Rocco did not remember in the slightest particular. By a strange concentration of mind the witness could recollect only Greco. Later he saw Greco and Carillo stab Carisi and run away. The next time he saw Greco was on Thursday, June 23, when accompanied by New York detectives he went to their victim's home and identified him. When the witness first pointed out Greco in court, the latter must have made an involuntary remark for the District Attorney protested and later on explained that the defendant had called the witness a liar—which was not quite unnatural.

The story of Rocco did not seem to be very steady. The District Attorney must have been concerned about it. Under Darrow's questioning Rocco faltered and Henderson under the guise of righteous indignation at Darrow's insistence upon categorical answers seemed to prompt the witness. At one point an impatient juror started the court room, while Rocco was trying to explain his movements by the aid of the big map which the defense always employed, by demanding to know when exactly Rocco saw Greco run away. Judge Cohen suggested that the inquisitive—or was it sceptical?—juror wait until counsel complete their cross-examination but the point was soon covered.

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FACTS TO SILENCE PRIVATE POWER PROPAGANDISTS

By Judson King
Director, National Popular
Government League

WE HAVE just returned from an automobile trip of 4,500 miles digging up facts about power and popular government. Mrs. King interviewed the women and tried the bacon. I interviewed the men and pitched the tent. We saw everybody from gas men to Governors; from power magnates to their most interesting customers—the housewives in the home.

Summing up net results of this trip to the Northeast, in comparison with a trip last year to the Northwest, two things stand out: first, the interest of the people in the power question has doubled; second, there is a deal more vitality to "democracy" than the easy chair writers know about. It's the calm before the storm.

The power question is in the air. The biggest fight over utilities and conservation this country has known is just ahead. It will be waged around Muscle Shoals and Boulder Canyon. The Seven Billion Dollar utility combine has decreed that Norris and Johnson shall not pass their bills.

Let me give some tid-bits of the sort of thing we want to place in the hands of Congressmen and before the country this winter. Such data will be needed. The most powerful lobby; the most expensive machinery for propaganda on the part of the power combine are already at work in Washington. Money is no object. They are spending many thousands.

Comparing the Costs

GETTYSBURG, PENNA. First stop. Here the great battle of the Civil War was fought. Here Pickett's men gave the western world its most sublime example of courage in conflict. While a tappet valve is being adjusted at the REO GARAGE, I talk with the owner, Mr. Fordney. A month's light and power bill shows. Amount used, 401 K.W.H.; cost, \$35.00 net—or 8.7¢ per K.W.H.

Later, I had some work done at the REO GARAGE in London, Ontario, and likewise got a month's bill. Amount used, 962 K.W.H.; cost \$15.01 net—or 1.6¢ per K.W.H. More than twice the service—less than half the cost.

Both garages patronize super-power systems; one private, the Metropolitan Edison Company, the other public, the Ontario Hydro System. I recalled that there had been no Vane election scandals in Ontario since Hydro was started in 1910.

SUNBURY, PA., prides itself on being "The Birthplace of the Electric Light." Here Edison made his first community experiments. "It don't do us much good," slyly remarks the man at the gas station. "We pay 10 cents per kilowatt just the same."

CONNEAUT, OHIO. We cross the state line and enter Ohio. Conneaut is the first town. I stop a citizen and

That "High Cost" of Distributing Electricity

Mr. King says:
"The next time you complain to your private company of the high cost of electricity, and you are suavely informed that it cost so much to distribute the juice around so many small domestic consumers, that's why—just ask the man Why is it, then, that the item of 'distribution cost' for the little city of Painesville, Ohio, is only \$.00298 per K.W.H."

"Mr. R. M. Evans, able and energetic City Manager, who keeps cost accounting, gave me the figure and you can find it and all the rest of it in the annual report for 1926. . . . Remember, less than THREE MILLS. Coal plant. Small town. Top rate, 8.6¢ net per K.W.H."

ask, "What do you pay for electric light here?" "Five cents." "City plant?" "No, Cleveland Illuminating—we get the same rates as folks in the big burg."

As we drive on I asked Mrs. King how far it might be to Cleveland. She looked at the map. "Eighty miles."

Half a Million Ahead
ASHTABULA, OHIO. We camp by the lake. I call on my old friend, former State Senator H. H. Timby, who is an active citizen and one of the best book men in the nation. If you want a rare old book, Timby will get it for you. I had looked forward to a glorious time mulling over his tremendous stock of second hand books. Instead, I ran into a power fight.

Ashtabula owns its light plant (steam) and has a monopoly. It supplies power to the big docks at the harbor. Rates were low.

The top rate at Ashtabula is the same as in Cleveland, that is, 5¢ per K.W.H. In Ashtabula, after the first 80 K.W.H. at the 5¢ rate, there is a drop to 4¢ and finally to 2¢.

The people thought the plant sound, financially. A few months ago rumors began to circulate that it was in grave danger. "If this and that happened, then, bingo! Presently it developed that the Cleveland Illuminating Company was trying to buy the plant. Certain bankers and politicians and the only daily paper in the city, the Star Beacon, solemnly advised the sale. This paper published a scarehead, front page story that Mr. Palmer, Superintendent of the city plant, favored the sale. Mr. Palmer denied it. The paper refused to print his denial. This is a sample of tactics last July.

But was the plant in bad straits? I go down to the city auditor whose accounts are audited by a certified accountant. I have pages and pages of figures. Take this: with all obligations paid, the plant is now worth \$638,164 more than it has cost in bonds. In the past four years the net earnings amount to \$505,272 which have been put into extensions. The plant is worth a million and a quarter.

They Won't Sell Out
In addition, the town has had around \$35,000 of free street lighting. Ashtabula's "taxpayers" should sleep sweet o' nights, in spite of propaganda.

But will the town sell out? Not unless the people are fools and I don't think they are.

PAINESVILLE, OHIO. Has owned its electric plant since 1888 and has been selling commercial juice since 1908, so that it hardly got the idea from Moscow. Last year the Cleveland Illuminating Co. wanted to buy the plant but the City Fathers said, "No, thank you." That year they cleaned up \$64,006. Incidentally, they have 28 miles of rural line in operation. More of Painesville later.

Cleveland's 3-Cent Light Plant
The story of Cleveland's municipal 3-cent light plant will richly repay the study of any person interested in the power question. I cannot stop even to list the topics here. The gist of the matter was put into two articles I wrote for Labor, the newspaper of the 16 allied railroad unions with a national weekly circulation of 500,000. Copies can be furnished. The Cleveland experience proves:

ONE: That a large city can successfully run a steam generating light and power plant and sell to the people at 3 cents per K.W.H.

TWO: The regulating effect of public competition with a private company. Cleveland Illuminating Co. of 10¢ per K.W.H. Since 1919 it has been charging 5¢ per K.W.H. It made the reduction right after it had won a five-year fight before the State Utilities Commission and the State Supreme Court, alleging its necessity to charge 10¢ per K.W.H.

THREE: That a private company, generating by coal, can make big money, prosper and grow on 5¢ per K.W.H., at least in a large city. Cleveland Illuminating has grown in 20 years from a 10 million to a 90 million dollar concern and is selling juice to 103 small cities, towns, hamlets and farm districts all over Northern Ohio at the uniform rate of 5¢ per K.W.H.

Beware of the falsehoods being circulated about the Cleveland Municipal plant.

A Man to Watch
COLUMBUS, OHIO. Good news, Governor Donahey, has gotten two men on the State Utilities Commission, he tells me, "he can trust." The Governor appears awake to the power question, knows the people are being gouged beyond a fair return on honest capitalization and that the "regulation" has been a farce in Ohio. The companies have been playing politics and gotten their kind of men on the Commission.

I call on one of the new appointees, Mr. James W. Huffman. Watch this young man. He has ability, poise and courage and does not accept a thing as so because some official of a private utility tells him it is so. I predict new light from Ohio. But Huffman won't get

quire the city plant? It would but it hasn't a chance. The Lansing folks took the business away from the private interests years ago, when Trotsky was a boy, because of poor service, high rates and meddling in politics.

But all over Michigan in the power field consolidation is going on as far as in Pennsylvania and Ohio.

We grease the automobile and start for Maine via Toronto and Quebec. Mr. Insall has been in Maine and we are anxious to learn the results.

We spent little time in Ontario—but things just would turn up. For example: Some Fresh Ontario Items

Walkerville—opposite Detroit—where we cross on the ferry, has the largest consumption of electricity per family of any place in the world. Average monthly use in 1926 was 209 per K.W.H. Compare that with the average monthly use in the United States of around 35 K.W.H. in cities like Washington, D. C.

No evidence of Ontario Hydro blowing up or corrupting politics. It is most unkind. Have not our propagandists been predicting disaster for the last ten years? The Provisional Commission did a \$20,000,000 business with the municipalities and farm districts last year and came out \$565,000 ahead of the game with all obligations paid. Cities likewise prospered. Domestic juice sells all the way from 1¢ to 10¢ per K.W.H., according to the locality and other factors.

Something wrong. City losing money—will soon bust up, or be a burden on the taxpayers?

Hardly. Plant value, last official report, 7,137,935 of which \$3,947,100 has come from bonds and \$3,200,800 out of net earnings of the plant with all obligations paid.

Would the power combine like to ac-

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By James Oneal

WE have received a letter of fifteen typewritten pages from Anthony Bimba, whose book, "A History of the American Working Class," we criticized in the New Leader some weeks ago and which we declared to be a compound of pilfering, plagiarizing and inability to copy from others correctly. We challenged Mr. Bimba to submit his book and my charges to any competent committee. He ignores this invitation. In his letter he admits some of my charges makes half-admissions in others, apologizes for others, denies a few, and does some squirming that is positively painful.

I said that I passed up some of his absurdities. My article was already too long. To other examples of inability to copy direct from my book may be added my citation (p. 60) from the late Miss Salmon where it appears in his book (p. 17) as "Solomon." The same thing occurs in his book (p. 37) where Nathaniel Bacon appears as "Nathan" Bacon. On page 47 a case of pilfering is found by taking an item in my book (p. 119) on treatment of revolutionary soldiers. Instead of saying "quoted by Oneal from Hart, American History Told by Contemporaries" he quotes direct from Hart but gets in bad by copying my citation. He gives this citation as "Vol. IX" from Hart but had he copied more carefully he would have seen that it is Vol. II. Moreover, Hart's work is one of the most familiar of the documentary collections and one acquainted with it at all knows that it is complete in four volumes, not nine.

On page 59 of his book is another citation from Woodrow Wilson from my book on page 144. On this same page of his book is another example in a citation from my book (p. 140) from McMaster's "With the Fathers." On p. 60 of his book he again repeats this offense by lifting from my book on page 144 a citation from Thorpe in the "Magazine of American History." In copying this citation he again goes wrong for he reprints it as the "Magazine of History," leaving the word "American" out. Bimba, it will be observed is often careless in labeling his plunder.

More pilfering. On page 77 of my book I summarize data from Bruce's "Institutional History of Virginia" on militia training and carrying weapons in relation to slaves in Colonial Virginia. Bimba pilfers this, changes it a little to disguise it, and runs it on pages 18-19 without credit. On page 112 of my book I give a citation from Wendell Phillips' "Speeches, Lectures and Addresses" and Bimba lifts it for page 42 of his book by again citing direct from Phillips. On page 133 of my book I quote from Von Holst a statement by Washington and Bimba lifts it for page 57 of his book, again following his practice of citing my citation.

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Important to Socialists
To those who have been greatly worried about the lack of interest in political affairs, Thompson has two answers: "We have conclusive evidence. . . . demonstrate beyond doubt that interest in politics, as measured by participation in public affairs, has greatly increased, instead of having diminished since early days." By an analysis of campaigns and votes from early times to the present, he proves that when the voters have some matter of real interest they do vote. He also shows that the decline in voting percentage since 1896 has been more apparent than real.

All Socialists should be particularly interested in the affairs of the city. "The admitted trend toward socialism in urban centers" (p. 87) may lead them to a position of vantage; they should prepare now through research into city conditions and study of methods of increasing the efficiency of city government so that when such a position is attained they will be able to make the most of it.

Milwaukee, Reading, Buffalo, are only beginning!

Following the above statement is this one. "Then, on the eve of the Revolution, on August 1, 1774, it convened the First Continental Congress and laid down a national foundation for its political power." This body did not meet in

Municipally Supplied "Juice" Cheapest — Tour Through States Reveals

Nice, honorable treatment of a friendly, neighborly country!

HAMILTON. We call on Rev. J. H. Morton and his daughter who furnished the bill used to illustrate the bulletin entitled, "The Value of Muscle Shoals to the South." Miss Morton has added an ice machine and other electrical equipment of late. Her bill for June 16 last, was 27.26. But—she used 2,777 K.W.H. for the two months. A trifle under ONE CENT PER K.W.H.

MONTREAL. Private ownership town. But Sir Herbert Holt, the bluff and enterprising president of the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company, which uses water power, is selling domestic and commercial lighting at THREE AND ONE HALF CENTS, NET, per K.W.H. Compare that with the EIGHT CENTS PER K.W.H. being paid by the people of Birmingham, Alabama, to the Alabama Power Company, also using water power for generation, and Birmingham is no exception. Will someone explain how Sir Herbert can get by? Yet, his company is prosperous—stocks quoted at 230 when I was there.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER. Did you know that Ontario has a Mississippi River? It has. We crossed it and Mrs. King took a snapshot. Look at your map. See the town of Perth? Well, 40 miles to the west there is a small hydro power plant built in 1919. Four other small towns get juice from this station. Cost of current in Perth in 1919, 6.2¢ per K.W.H. In 1926, 2.8¢.

In St. Louis, 650,000 population, served by a private company from the Keokuk Dam built some 20 years ago on the Mississippi River in the United States, the people pay two and three times as much.

"And some DO pay as high as in the United States?"

Oh yes!—TWO (2) PERCENT pay 4 cents and up.

EIGHTY-THREE (83) PERCENT PAY AN Average of 1.9 cents and Average for the Whole Province 1.87¢ per K.W.H. These figures are taken from the official Report for 1926.

ALSO—fifty municipalities have paid off their bonds and are wholly out of debt on their local distributing systems.

"Making Too Much Money"

LONDON. Mr. E. V. Buchanan, London Hydro Manager, is worried over finances he tells me. Selling juice at 1.5¢ per K.W.H. and making too much money. Will have net surplus of over \$200,000 in a year or two and don't know what to do with it. Seems ridiculous, but it is true. If rates go much lower the people will begin using electricity for air-heating and there is not enough power in all the rivers, including the St. Lawrence, to heat Ontario.

TORONTO. Another highly respectable investigator from the states has been in Ontario, was treated decently and has gone away and published falsehoods which are now being retailed over the United States. A college professor, this time. Before it was a man from the Smithsonian at Washington. Before that, a man from the Department of the Interior.

SO THIS IS HISTORY!

More Flaws In Bimba's "History of Labor"

From Arthur Calhoun

My dear James Oneal:
Are you game to publish this letter in The New Leader?

I examined the manuscript of Bimba's "History of the American Working Class" and recommended its publication. While I did not take time to check up on details, I was satisfied with the evidences of exhaustive study. I knew that the book was not the last word on the subject; but I was sure that it represented a great advance.

I have just gone through the book again, and in spite of your criticism, I am satisfied that the book does, in the large, convey a valid, instructive, and impressive picture of the fortunes of Labor in the United States. To be sure there are incidental flaws, as is to be expected in so vast a job, but I doubt whether any of them are of a sort to spoil the total picture in the minds of the people for whom this book is intended. University specialists are to be sure, entitled to apply their own standards.

My disappointment at your reaction to Bimba's effort is the deeper because of my memory of my use of your book as a text in college classes in the years before the war. In those days, we could take a man's contribution and use it gratefully, even tho' we might have picked flaws in it. It is too bad that another spirit prevails today.

Arthur W. Calhoun.
Brookwood, Katonah, N. Y.

in the Civil War." He points out that the white population of the border sections was nearly as great as all the eleven seceding states. The large margin was southern in sympathy. Lincoln would have been stupid to issue his proclamation when hostilities opened and thus drive these people into the arms of reaction.

Bimba declares in his Preface that he has paid "particular attention" to "those phases of the subject which have been neglected by the historians of our labor movement." I repeat that he has not considered one neglected phase and that he has neglected all the new material that has accumulated in ten years. Moreover, I assert that his 15 page letter in which he tries to explain carries still more absurdities.

My challenge to Bimba is repeated. He is on record in his book and letter and I am on record in my review and in this article. I challenge him to submit the whole matter to a committee of three, no member to be a Socialist or a Communist. We do not even need professional historians although I would have no objection to them. He can select one, I the other, and the two a third. He is to agree with me that the findings shall be printed in The New Leader and the Daily Worker. It's up to you, Bimba.

Going Back To Marx

He cites a quotation from Marx against me on the border problem of the Civil War. My readers will remember our difference on this matter. I held that Lincoln acted intelligently in not issuing his Emancipation Proclamation at the beginning of the war. By acting nearly two years later he prevented the border states from siding with the South. Bimba is unable to answer but quotes from Marx in the belief that Marx supports Bimba.

Now Marx was on the other side of the Atlantic and his judgment is not infallible and he could easily be mistaken. But it so happens that the statement of Marx supports my view, not Bimba's. Here is the statement of Marx:

"The Northerners were from the beginning dominated by the representatives of the border slave states who also pushed McClellan, that old partisan of Breckinridge, to the top. The South, on the contrary, acted as one from the very first. The North itself has transformed slavery into a militant force for the South, instead of turning it against it. The South leaves the productive labor to slaves and could thus lead its entire fighting force unhindered into the field. It has a unified military leadership. The North did not. That they had no strategic plan was clear from all the maneuvers of the Kentucky army after the conquest of Tennessee. In my opinion all this will take another turn. The North will finally carry on the war seriously and resort to revolutionary means and cast aside the domination of the people of the border slave states. A single nigger regiment will have a remarkable effect on southern nerves."

The long and the short of the matter seems to me to be that such wars must be conducted in a revolutionary manner and that the Yankees have hitherto tried to carry it on constitutionally.

Although not correct in detail, Marx here shows excellent knowledge of the border states and their strategic position between the North and the South. He believed that they "from the beginning dominated" the situation and largely determined northern policy. This is exactly what I said and what Bimba ignored in his book.

Marx also pointed out the military solidarity of the South from the beginning of the struggle while the North did not. This was another reason for Lincoln being careful not to drive the border states over to the South by hasty action. In Marx's opinion "all this will take another turn." It did, nearly two years later when it was safe for Lincoln to issue his proclamation. Marx expected Lincoln to "cast aside the domination of . . . the border states."

He did even better than Marx anticipated. Lincoln won these states for the Union. Bimba is unable to understand the very quotation from Marx which he submits against me!

A Challenge Repeated

The latest book on the border problem is by Professor Smith, "The Borderland

Boulder Dam—What Is It

Coolidge Says It Should Be Built

By Chester Wright

AGAIN the Swing-Johnson bill for the construction of Boulder Canyon Dam has been introduced in Congress and will be one of the biggest fighting issues of the session.

I have recently come from a tour of the project in which I visited the site of the proposed dam, the Imperial Valley and the Mexican territory through which the present irrigation canal passes. In a series of articles it is my purpose to set forth what I saw on this tour, merely as a recording of observations on the part of one person.

President Coolidge in the message which he has presented to this Congress says "legislation is desirable for the construction of a dam at Boulder Canyon on the Colorado River, primarily as a method of flood control and irrigation."

The President says that "every other possibility should be exhausted" before the government becomes engaged in the power business, but he does not suggest what those possibilities might be. However, he does advocate without equivocation the erection of a dam at Boulder Canyon.

The situation at present is unquestionably a critical one. The Colorado River is perhaps the wildest and most undisciplined river in the United States. It rushes down from mountain slopes through rock canyons in a terrific plunge to delta land which is not stabilized by rock formation, but through which the river may and does carve new channels with an abandon and a destructiveness that is amazing. Its wanderings through desert sand are like the meanderings of an inebriate, but much more devastating.

In 1905 the Colorado broke from its accustomed banks and for 18 months flooded back into Imperial Valley and carved new channels which remain as reminders of the terrors of a river at flood rampaging beyond control. Again in 1922 about 40,000 acres of the Palo Verde Valley were submerged. Imperial Valley lies adjacent to the wall

Mexican border in California. It is below sea level. Into this valley the Colorado once poured its waters, the valley then having been a part of the Gulf of California.

Bringing down with it each year enough silt to cover the District of Columbia three feet deep, the river gradually formed a bank for itself which in the end resulted in shutting off the great valley, then part of the gulf, sending the river current down the east side of the valley on a bed a trifle above sea level. Eventually the great inverted bowl which is Imperial Valley became mostly dry land through evaporation, leaving only the Salton Sea as a reminder of the complete inundation of earlier years.

When settlers went into Imperial Valley and developed the present irrigation project they strengthened the river banks with levees which now extend some 30 miles into Mexico. The difficulty of maintaining these levees on a desert sand foundation is fully appreciated only after the condition has been observed.

A levee break today means that the Colorado, with its tremendous torrent of rushing flood water, must break back into Imperial Valley, its old home, filling again that vast bowl of tropical productivity, devastating a prosperous empire, restoring the Gulf of Mexico to its ancient extension over this whole vast territory.

It is as if by miracle, except to the geologist, that a quarry of granite juts from the sand close to the river. From this quarry trains are loaded with granite and there is no moment throughout the year when a solid trainload of rock does not stand in readiness to be rushed to a danger point. In flood time an engine stands with steam up ready to move instantly upon alarm. Many a battle between granite and water has been fought along those precarious levees, ton after ton of rock disappearing into yawning chasms.

(Another article in this new series will appear next week.)

IS CITY-LIFE DEMORALIZING?

Opportunities for Socialism in Cities Found to be Most Promising

By Clarence O. Senior

AT THE beginning of the national period in the history of the United States, urban centers contained less than three per cent. of the population; today well over half of the people in this country reside in cities and towns of over 2,500 population.

This rapid growth of cities has of course not been confined to this country. It has marked Western civilization to a large degree especially since the Industrial Revolution and the rise of commerce.

Our thinking about matters relating to cities has fallen behind our actions, just as it has in economic, industrial, and international affairs. We have inherited an attitude toward cities and city inhabitants which was espoused by writers in a predominantly agricultural society. In a day when the farming class was the real basis of the state, its importance was great and its attributes were praised. This attitude has been carried down to the present, and we have such poetic phrases as "God made the country, man made the town."

Political scientists, publicists, and government officials have noticed their concern about the evils of city life. Bryce, De Tocqueville, Roosevelt, Hoover, Carver, Finch, and a host of others have feared the effect of city life on democracy and its forms of government.

The City Is Criticized
In short, it is claimed that urban life and urban environment are unfavor-

able to the maintenance of liberty, equality and democratic self-government; that the relatively ignorant and propertyless masses in the cities afford a fertile field for the propagation of radical and subversive ideas, and thus are subject to the mob spirit, and inclined toward extreme and unrestrained action and toward political instability.

This stream of such attacks on city life from persons who are assumed to be in position of authority has strengthened the rural populace in their determination that the big city is a hot-bed of vice and crime, and assisted by the belief that the residuum of virtue lies in the country districts. They have elected legislators who have proceeded to strangle cities financially and administratively. Since cities are legally only chartered corporations for the conduct of a part of the state's affairs, this has been until recently one of the most powerful reasons for the inefficiency of city government.

Cities and Socialism
A new book (Urbanization, Its Effects on Government and Society. By John Giffen Thompson. Dutton, \$6.00) is the first in which an attempt is made to view practically every important institution in modern society in terms of how it has been affected by the trend of the city. It is a tremendous job and one which seems to have been done with a zeal to get at the root of the question of the comparative merits of city and country in various matters. Every state-

ment that has ever been recorded on cities seems to have found its way into this book, and facts have been dug out of strange places to throw light on some aspect of the problem. The index, invaluable in a work of this kind, takes up a tenth of the book.

There is great deal being said on the question of the democracy in the city that is unfavorable. Thompson quotes M. Vandervelde, Belgian Socialist, and Schmoller, the German sociologist, to the effect that "The countryman is a conservative while the city resident is liberal, progressive and social-democratic." He apparently concurs with Vandervelde says that the chief political influence of the cityward movement is the growth and dissemination of socialist sentiment. He states that "there is undoubtedly a tendency toward collectivism in urban life."

The cities have contributed to the rise of democracy, helped civil, economic, and religious freedom, increased intelligence and initiative, and efficiency in government. They are not the unhealthy places they have been painted and the moral consequences of urbanization have not been unsatisfactory. The author has even investigated the effect on preparedness for war, and finds that urbanization has been a help toward bigger and better wars.

Important to Socialists
To those who have been greatly worried about the lack of interest in political affairs, Thompson has two answers: "We have conclusive evidence. . . . demonstrate beyond doubt that interest in politics, as measured by participation in public affairs, has greatly increased, instead of having diminished since early days." By an analysis of campaigns and votes from early times to the present, he proves that when the voters have some matter of real interest they do vote. He also shows that the decline in voting percentage since 1896 has been more apparent than real.

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A PAGE OF EXCLUSIVE FEATURES

"CAME THE DAWN"

"Hark, hark, the lark 'gainst Phoebus' gins arise!"

SINCE the first Cro-magnon chipped the first songs of his race on the dripping walls of his cave, the poets of all ages have waxed lyrical about the dawn. Their optimism strikes us as unwarranted. We have the suspicion that these matutinal minnesingers have composed their various odes, ballades and lyrics exalting the sunrise, long after dark. At any rate the majority of poets of our acquaintance know as little about the dawn as our black cat Isabel's grandchild, Jacob Panken—the handsomest kitten on the east side—knows about low-temperature carbonization of bituminous coal. Their idea of the dawn is around half-past one o'clock in the morning in the Ivory Tower in the howling minnettas in Greenwich Village, New York.

With us dawn consists in arising from dreams of listening, gagged and bound, to an address on the Founding Fathers by Elihu Root at the Town Hall, over whose doors now stands the inscription, "Ye shall seek the truth and the truth shall make you free." (It is no dream of ours, by the way, that this should really read, "Ye shall speak the truth and the truth shall keep you out.") At any rate, we rise in blind agony and totter towards the kitchen, which resounds with the buzzing of the dumb-waiter bell. This signals the emergence of ice from the lower depths. Our ice is delivered to us by a young revolutionist, a junior member of the Workers' Party, now attending the DeWitt Clinton High School, who has taken to heart the slogan, "From each according to his ability, to each according to his reach." His general sense of direction is as revolutionary as his tenets. We live on the fourth floor, and if by any chance he succeeds in elevating the ice between the second and third, he considers his duties well done, and departs to harry other householders. After several weak and futile shouts of "Higher!" down the chilly and silent shaft, we begin the pulling-up exercises. These are grand for developing the biceps and chest muscles, and cause a vast hilarity on the part of Jacob, and his sister kitten, The Bear, who take advantage of this god-given opportunity to crawl with sharp claws up our exposed nethers. (Never yet have we been able to discover a make of pajamas sufficiently sturdy to ward off aspiring felines).

When we have finally clutched the icy burden to our scanty bosom, we stagger across the floor with it to the ice box, and there let it fall where it will. Usually it will fall upon the milk-bottle which Mr. Borden has ironically labelled "Grade A," crashing said bottle into a thousand fragments. (Prolonged applause from cat cheering sections).

Exhausted by these struggles, we returned to bed, to obtain what we hopefully call our beauty sleep. And then begins the "steam-heat chorus." This is played upon coils of pipes by irate tenants all through the apartment-house. Its purpose is to rouse the Polish janitor to the point where he will get up and start the furnace. Members of the orchestra use hammers, nail-files and the backs of hair-brushes. One talented musician directly above us is apparently learning to play the Polish national anthem in the vain hope that some lingering sense of patriotism will induce the janitor to stand up while the performance is going on.

In sheer desperation we finally arise to take in the morning papers. Our blood-shot eyes fall upon a self-explanatory photograph of Miss Sue Isabel Boggs, "the Little Girl from Greenville, South Carolina," who "never had a beau in her life." It seems that now Miss Boggs has gotten a beau, heralded by the New York World as a "rich New Yorker." At his luxurious residence, 316 Nineteenth Street, College Point, Queens, this fortunate youth announces that he is soon going to Greenville, and hopes to return engaged. Wishing him all the luck in the world, we read on through a welter of hammer murders, gas explosions, impeachments of Oklahoma governors, and sewer probes, to learn to our vast delight that the firm of Cowan, Dempsey, and Dengler, are in search of a vice-president for a company "a few miles out of New York." It seems this vice-president will have to spend practically a year in studying and in earning the right to leadership "over the able junior executives who are now at the head of the sales force." Entranced, we read on. "During this learning and earning period," he will have to be content with a salary of twenty thousand to twenty-five thousand a year, but just as soon as he has proved himself, he will be made vice-president in charge of marketing. That of course dashes our hopes. We would gladly enough have been a learner for Messrs. Cowan, Dempsey, and Dengler, but it is sheer brass on their part to ask anyone to be content for a whole year with a pitiful twenty-five thousand dollar salary.

The lady on Rivington Street who called up the telephone company and told them to take the dial telephone out of her home, had the right idea. "But, madam," was the answer of the telephone's representative, "we can't do that. All the telephones in your central are dialled. You will have to learn to operate yours."

"Nu," exclaimed the lady, "I should be a professor for the telephone company." We should be a professor for twenty-five thousand dollars a year, earning the right to leadership over able junior executives!

So throwing down that offer, we go on to take our morning cold plunge. Cold plunge, at any rate, as far as our right foot is concerned. By this time the mail has arrived. We are informed that there will be a meeting of the executive committee of the L. I. D. last Tuesday, that the Washington Square Association expects us to be illuminated on Christmas Eve, (as do most of our friends,) and that we can get cigar-lighters at Dunhill's for as low as two hundred dollars apiece. Further, the Society for the Preservation of Second-Class Cretins, of Brooklyn, wants ten dollars for their Christmas fund, and the butcher in Wilton, Connecticut, where we spent last summer, is putting our bill in the hands of his lawyer.

Sure, the dawn is a great institution—to write poems about.

McAlister Coleman.

American History for Workers

An Outline — By James Oneal

Jacksonian Democracy

(Continued)

THE WHIG PARTY. Martin Van Buren of New York, the favorite of Jackson, succeeded the latter as President in 1836. The National Republicans were now known as Whigs. They supported William Henry Harrison of Ohio, an Indian fighter and army man. Van Buren received 170 electoral votes and Harrison 73. Hugh L. White of Tennessee, Daniel Webster of Massachusetts, and Willie P. Mangum of North Carolina received 26, 14 and 11 electoral votes respectively. The popular vote was Van Buren, 762,978; Harrison, 548,966; White, 145,396; Webster, 41,287. In South Carolina electors were chosen by the Legislature instead of the voters which accounts for no popular vote reported for Mangum.

The Whigs were divided into rival clans of conflicting views, all enemies of Jackson either because of his attitude towards the bank, the tariff or nullification. Harrison, White, Webster and Mangum were anti-Jackson and opposed to Van Buren, Jackson's friend, but they had no common political views. So wide were the divergent views of Whig leaders that they never attempted to formulate a declaration of party principles. For example, Calhoun was a nullifier, a free-trader, an anti-bank and anti-tariff man. Clay held opposite opinions on all these questions but both men detested Jacksonism. "It was a strange union, . . . dictated by political considerations," wrote one authority. "It never claimed to be a real love match. The offspring was of necessity a hybrid." The Democratic and Whig parties were coming to feel the anti-slavery agitation. The American Anti-Slavery Society was organized in 1833 and William Lloyd Garrison founded the Liberator, an anti-slavery paper, in 1831. Mobs in the Free States were breaking up anti-slavery meetings and in the Slave States anti-slavery literature was seized and destroyed. President Jackson had even recommended that abolition papers be excluded from the mails. Elijah P. Lovejoy, an abolition editor, was murdered in Illinois in 1837 and one year before Congress had enacted the "gag law" by which it refused to receive anti-slavery petitions.

WHIGS TRIUMPHANT. In 1840 the Democrats renominated Van Buren and the Whigs renominated Harrison. For the first time an anti-slavery party appeared when the Liberty Party nominated James G. Birney of New York. Harrison was elected, he having received 234 electoral votes and Van Buren 60. The popular vote was Harrison, 1,275,016; Van Buren, 1,129,102; Birney, 7,069.

Since 1820 four new States, Maine, Missouri, Arkansas and Michigan had been admitted to the Union. The total number of new States (13) in 1840 now equalled the number of old States, or 26 in all. Thirteen Free and thirteen Slave States gave the wage and the slave systems equal representation in the Senate but in the House the Slave States had 100 members and the Free States 142. The former attracted no immigrants so that by natural increase in population and immigration the Free States were outstripping the Slave States. The new States in the West also came in with manhood suffrage and their example was forcing the extension of the suffrage in the old Free States which accounts for the heavy increase in the popular vote. The first severe panic of the century occurred in 1837 and the distress was charged to Van Buren. The Whig success was an overwhelming triumph but Harrison died within one month after taking office and was succeeded by Vice-President John Tyler of Virginia. The absurd character of the Whig Party was immediately revealed. In practically every essential belief Tyler was a Democrat but Jackson had offended him. As President, Tyler found himself in conflict with the measures of leading Whig politicians and he was read out of the party. This quarrel weakened the Whigs and they were defeated in the next election.

TERRITORIAL EXPANSION. The Democrats nominated James K. Polk of Tennessee in 1844, the Whigs nominated Henry Clay and the Liberty Party nominated William L. G. Birney. Polk received 170 electoral votes and was elected. Clay received 105. The popular vote was Polk, 1,337,243; Clay, 1,299,062; Birney, 62,300.

Florida remained the one Territory in the Slave section to be admitted as

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

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a State and thus to politically strengthen the slave owners in the Senate and it was admitted in 1845. A vast territory extending to the Pacific Ocean remained for carving out new States but either its climate or soil made most of it unfit for the slave system. Moreover, cotton culture rapidly exhausted the soil and forced slave owners to seek new territory. In 1836 Texas separated from Mexico and set up a republic. Many slave owners had migrated to Texas, taking their slaves with them, and its more than 260,000 square miles appeared to be a rich prize out of which a number of Slave States could be obtained. Texas was not divided but annexed as a State in 1845. This act offended Mexico which had refused to recognize Texan independence which resulted in war between that country and the United States.

Mexico was poor, politically weak, torn by factions and was defeated. In the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo (1848) Mexico ceded 800,000 square miles of her territory. This has been generally condemned by American historians as a war of aggression against Mexico. Abraham Lincoln, then a Whig member of Congress, was denounced in severe terms for opposing the war.

By settling the Oregon boundary dispute with England in 1846, additional Territory was added to the United States.

THE CLAY COMPROMISES. Zachary Taylor, a Louisiana slave owner and general in the Mexican War, was nominated by the Whigs in 1848. The Democrats nominated Lewis Cass of Michigan and the Free Soil Party, successor to the Liberty Party, nominated Van Bu-

ren. Taylor received 163 electoral votes and was elected. Cass received 127. The popular vote was Taylor, 1,360,099; Cass, 1,220,544; Van Buren, 291,263. Taylor died in office and was succeeded by the Vice-President, Millard Fillmore of New York.

The important events of the Taylor-Fillmore Administration were the discovery of gold in California, increasing anti-slavery sentiment, and the increasing strength of anti-slavery views in the Whig and Democratic parties. Northern people refused to deliver fugitive slaves to their masters. The Slave States and the Free States were rapidly becoming antagonistic. The application of California for admission as a State in 1849 precipitated a bitter struggle. Clay proposed one of his famous compromises and as enacted in three bills they provided for the abolition of the slave trade, but not slavery, in the District of Columbia; a more stringent fugitive slave law; the admission of California as a Free State; territorial governments for Utah and New Mexico without any restriction of slavery.

Instead of composing the slavery question the compromises aggravated it. Slave owners were not satisfied and talked secession while northern citizens resented the new fugitive slave law which required them to aid officials in capturing fugitives. Mobs protected escaped Negroes, citizens concealed them, helped to take them from officers, and helped to smuggle them into Canada.

READINGS

Board, "The Rise of American Civilization," Vol. I, Chaps. xi, xii, xiii. Bowers, "Party Battles in the Jackson Period."

Chadwick, "The Causes of the Civil War," Chap. I. Channing, "History of the United States," Vol. V, Chaps. xiii, xiv. Carroll, "Origins of the Whig Party," Cole, "The Whig Party in the South," Chaps. I, II, III. Coman, "Industrial History of the United States," Chap. vii. Dodd, "Expansion and Conflict," Chaps. I, II, VII. Garrison, "Westward Extension," Chaps. iv, xix, xix. Hart, "Slavery and Abolition," Chaps. x, xviii. MacDonald, "Jacksonian Democracy," Chaps. v, viii, ix. McMaster, "History of the People of the United States," Vol. VII, Chaps. lxi, lxxv. Ostrogorski, "Democracy and the Party System," Chaps. I, II, III. Smith, "Parties and Slavery," Chap. I. Smith, "The Liberty and Free Soil Parties," Chaps. v, ix, x. Turner, "The Rise of the New West," Chap. xix. Turner, "The Frontier in American History," Chap. v.

Questions on the Text

1. Why had the Jeffersonian Republicans ceased to be progressive? What can you say of the caucus in this period?
2. What were the chief factors in the Jacksonian revolution?
3. What was the significance of Jacksonian Democracy to the bank, the caucus, the spoils system, and the coast planters?
4. What relation does the Jacksonian era bear to the labor movement?
5. What can you say of the Whig Party and its principles?
6. What effect did admission of new states in the West have on slavery?
7. State the relation between the Mexican War, exhaustion of southern soil, slavery in politics, and the Clay Compromises?

For Discussion

Could the drifting of the North and South apart have been prevented?

THE INTERNATIONALISTS

THEY are coming, they are coming,
With the rhythm of their feet
Like the thunders of the heavens,
There are tremblings at the seat
Of the mighty, who are falling
As the hosts march on to truth.
They are coming, they are coming,
All the billions of our youth.

Youth, soul hungry and eager,
out of the dying coils of Hate, and Avarice,
and Greed, and Prejudice, and Intolerance,
out of the ashes of ten million dead.

Youth, battering the bulwarks of traditions,
out of the ages of suspicion,
out of the darks of religion,
out of the fog of races,
out of the heat of nationalism,
out of the smoke and smells and clashing hells
of War.

Youth, searching and finding,
out of the biting snows and miseries
of Moscow and Petrograd.

out of the rhythm of tom-toms and the stench of
the rotting jungles of the Congo.
out of the castes and starvations of India.
out of the rice fields and cherry blossoms of
the Orient.
out of the slums and mines and landed nobility
of Britain.
out of the ruin and poverty of Europe.
out of the platitudes and machinery of America.

Youth, with a shining in their eyes,
over the walls of castles,
over the barriers of races,
over the mountains of religion.

Olden Gods are vivid comets
Streaming down the flaming skies;
And the Phoenix slowly rises
From the ashes of the lies.
O the tramping feet are crashing
Through the lifting fogs and mists;
They are coming, they are coming,
The Internationalists.

—William Classon Emory

Book Review

A New Outline of The Universe

CLEMENT WOOD has joined the ranks of the modern encyclopedists. His name must be added to the famous list which includes H. G. Wells, Hendrik van Loon, Will Durant, Lewis Browne, John Macy. In sense, his project is more ambitious than any of theirs. For in "The Outline of Man's Knowledge" (Lewis Copeland Co. \$5.), he has attempted to compress the entire field of human knowledge—history, the arts, the sciences, philosophy, religion, literature—into some six hundred pages.

The book ranges from the First Glacial Period to American Set-Back architecture, Hammurabi to Woodrow Wilson, Aristotle to Freud, the Upanishads to Mary Baker Eddy. Yet, it is not a dictionary of names, or merely a table of events, or even a philosophy with the facts gathered for illustration. Within each field, the author has presented the matters of importance with the curiosity and enthusiasm of a child on a voyage of discovery. The general point of view is that of the modern civilized human being, who is trying to find the whence, why and how of his universe.

It is of course easy to disagree with the arrangement and emphasis in a work of this type. Possibly a little more space might have been devoted to the role of inventions and the industrial revolution. Doubtless most professional psychologists would feel that psychoanalysis has usurped more than its proper space—sixteen out of a total of twenty-two pages on psychology are devoted to it. More important is the author's inadequate conception of sociology which he defines as a compendium of all the social sciences. This definition causes Mr. Wood to omit any formal treatment of subjects such as politics, economics, jurisprudence. The few pages on sociology are given over to Lester F. Ward, who was only one of at least a dozen of the philosophic forerunners of modern scientific sociology which is not discussed.

But these lacks are more than compensated for by other sections, such as the comparative treatment of religion

and the history of the various literatures of the world. The author's fine flare for significant books is at its best in the description of American literature which is undoubtedly the best short essay that has ever been written on the subject. Other readers will probably be attracted by different sections. But there are few persons, young or old, who will not receive stimulation and knowledge from some part of Clement Wood's comprehensive and interesting volume.

Henry Miller.

A Novel?

ACCORDING to the publisher's blurb on the jacket, Putnam Weale, the author of this novel Her Closed Hands, (Macmillan, \$2.50), is known in private life as Mr. Bertram Lenox Simpson. As far as we are concerned he could go around calling himself Gloria Swanson or Nicholas Murray Butler, and we should not be particularly impressed, either.

But if he should go around calling himself a novelist, then we should have to arise in mild protest in spite of his characterization as "one of the most colorful living writers on Chinese affairs." He does know his Chinese, and probably his onions as well, but in this book he gives an indication of only the former. The one person in the novel who is really alive is Wang, the Chinese servant, who comes on the scene and promises to run away with the whole story, but Mr. Weale, now Simpson, for some reason or other lets him fade out of the picture again and concentrates on the petty activities of the Anglo-American set in Peking.

Apparently the hero is an Englishman, named Trent or something like that, whose only job seems to be that of talking about, mixing an occasional Scotch and soda, and being big and strong and silent and noble. What happens to him and a certain Mrs. Scott at the end is not very clear and altogether unimportant. In fact, the whole book is utterly inconsequential, with the exception of the much too curtailed picture of Wang, as above noted, and the surprising insertion of this one sentence in an otherwise dull page: "He began

to realize in what an irrelevant, foolish, casual, halting way history is made." It seems to us, however, that somebody else has already said that. Maybe it was Oscar Wilde.

—Frank D. Halsey.

Blossoms of Evil

IN Flowering Quince (N. Y. Doran, \$2.50) Dorothy Van Doren has achieved a notable picture of an inhibited woman. The writing is good and the character of Emily Ann remains consistent throughout. Aside from its merit as a story, the book has high sociological value. It might not be a too stringent demand to recommend that it be read by all young parents. It is a fine commentary on the evil force of ignorance.

Emily Ann, a sensitive child, is brought up with no decent knowledge of the meanings of life and love. Her invalid mother and clerical father preserve a morose silence upon love relationships. All she learns on the subject she gleams from the snickering innuendoes of her more sophisticated friends who had gathered their inadequate information from sly whisperings. The school teacher, whom the child adores, is dismissed under a cloud of these murky slurring whispers. The only tangible things that Emily Ann can grasp are the nastily murmured hints about "Love" and a fleeting glimpse of a tall kind looking man. These things follow her through life. Even after the incident itself is a blurred memory, Emily Ann cannot enter into normal human relationships; all pleasures are barred from her by the black hand of ignorance and the shadows of those ugly rumors.

It is a stark picture, and a sad commentary upon our smug civilization. Emily Ann is not alone in the world, and she will be followed by a dim troop of thwarted old maids just so long as American parenthood is typified by the Reverend Jonathan Tanner and his ailing wife.

—Gloria Goddard.

Skidmore College Gives A Course in Socialism

(By a New Leader Correspondent)

Saratoga Springs, N.Y.—For the first time in the history of Skidmore College of this city a course of study in Socialism will be offered, to begin with the second semester opening in February. The interest of a large number of students in the subject led to a decision to offer it as a regular course. As the first step in the direction of an adequate course, a building up of the library with more Socialist books than it now has will be undertaken.

OUR COURTS HAVE DECIDED

The 'Good Union Man

ONE who is behind with his dues, does not attend meetings, refuses to serve on committees, is opposed to strikes, will not do picket duty, carries tales to the boss, is a respecter of injunctions, believes in the infallibility of the "super", the immaculate conception of capital, the immutability of the existing order, and that all union officials are grafters.

Legal Unions

Company Unions, Death Benefit Unions and Dead Unions.

Permissible Union Activities

Pay dues, rent halls, hold dances, card parties and picnics. Walk in Labor day parades and indulge in ball games, prize fights and sack races on said day.

Members of labor unions may also stand in picket lines (one man per line) not nearer than two miles from any point where, during strike, workers may pass and address them in well modulated voices not above whispers.

Inviolability of Union Funds

Union treasuries may freely be accumulated for the purpose of paying triple indemnities for single damages inflicted on employers of labor, but cannot be used to pay strike benefits, establish commissaries for strikes, engage defense attorneys or secure bail.

Other Rights

The Bill of Rights of the Constitution relating to the freedom of press, speech and peaceful assembly as interpreted by local magistrates, police sergeants, and the Burns detective agency is still in force and may only be abrogated during strikes at the written request of a bona fide chamber of commerce.

Exemptions Under the Sherman Anti-Trust Law

Organizations exempted under the Sherman anti-trust law are trusts.

Interstate Commerce

The term covers only good commodities, raw materials and products of labor created and distributed by the social co-operation of not less than two persons living in not less than one state.

Limitation of Injunctions

Injunctions in labor disputes may only be issued at the request of the employer and must not exceed the provisions specified therein by his attorney.

Any strike in which two or more persons conspire to raise wages, lower hours, or improve working conditions. Mass strikes instigated by employers for the purpose of selling surplus stocks at increased prices come not under the term illegal strikes, being covered by the law of supply and demand.

The audience will now rise and sing:

Oh! hear can you see
This de-mo-cra-cy
Made happy and free
By the ju-di-ci-ary.

Honorable James W. Gerard, former Brito-American ambassador to Germany, is on the warpath again.

This time he is horror-struck at the very idea of this free republic receiving one Moukhtar Bey as ambassador from the bloody republic of Turkey. James cries out that the cursed Turks "butchered 30,000 Christians in Armenia," which had been recognized as a self-determined nation by all the Allies. Of course, butchering Armenian Christians is a crime we would never be guilty of, though butchering Christian miners in West Virginia, Pennsylvania and Colorado gets me guessing where we get it over the terrible Turk.

But the Armenian Christians were butchered after we and Standard Oil had recognized them as a free, self-determined and independent people. "And now," rails James, "this man Moukhtar Bey, representing those who murdered but yesterday 30,000 Christians and despoiled Armenia, is to be welcomed and embraced by the President in the name of the American people."

Be calm, James, be calm. Remember the old saying, Oil is thicker than blood, and you won't get so hot up. If Morgan and Rockefeller are satisfied, why should you suffer from shell-shock?

Remember, again, that the 30,000 in Armenia were not the only Christians to be butchered in order to make the world safe for Fascism and High Finance. As I remember it, more than 15,000,000 Christian and Heathen boys went out to win the war you and other noble and tender-hearted statesmen and plutocrats wished on them.

And what is war if it is not butchery, and bestial butchery was that? I may be crazy and unpatriotic, but I'm blessed if I can see how you can go wild over the by-product butchery in Armenia and then pat yourself on the back for helping turn the whole earth into one vast butcher shop.

The trouble with your crowd, James, is that you are absolutely blind as a bat to the blood on your own hands, unable to see yourselves as others see you. If Moukhtar has anything on you, Haig, Foch, Hindenburg and the rest as a butcher, all I've got to say is that he needs to be pitied and not damned.

Besides, Mouk was not a Christian and you are—sure thing!

Coolidge pointed out that the Republicans had relieved the farmers of paying income taxes, which the good for nothing ungrateful grub grivers don't seem to appreciate.

Well, here's another advantage the backbones of the nation have over the brains of the republic. An Illinois farmer was condemned to pay his ex-wife \$25 a month alimony. He didn't come across. She haled him into court. This was where the would-be gold-digger made a mortal error. "He proved that he had not earned \$25 since the court order had been issued and that he did not make \$25 a month cultivating land on share rental" in Illinois, one of the richest agricultural states on earth. The judge, having some humanity left in him, which is remarkable in a judge, decided that he could not be held in contempt if he had not earned any money, and gave him another month to cough up what he didn't have and couldn't get.

After this, who will dare say the farmers are not being spoiled by special privileges? No incomes to pay taxes or alimony on and special bulletins to tell them how to make cider with a sweet kick in it, privileges none of the rest of us are allowed, and still the old geezers aren't satisfied. What more do they want—living prices for what they produce?

—Adam Coalidigger.

I'm goin' to buy myself a bloomin' flag

An' wave the stars an' stripes over my head!

Make way for me an' my old rusty nag.

For once I'm patriotic, I see red!

Haven't you heard the news, you starin' sheep?

Sacco an' Vanzetti will hang today!

That's right, fall in behind, let no man sleep—

My Country 'Tis of Thee—hurrah—hooray!

Down with the bloody little murderers—

What do them goddam dagoes think they are?

Off with their heads—an' if their friends are sore—

Off with theirs too—the dirty foreigners!

An' while we're at it, raise this day an' high—

Let's nail it up beside the Fourth o' July!

—ALFRED KRYMBORG

Amusements

The Week On Stage

By Joseph T. Shipley

THE magic which Reinhardt wrapped about "A Midsummer Night's Dream" is revived and reabsorbed in his production of "Jedermann," the second of his presentations at the Century, the German version, elaborated by Von Hoffmann, of the old English morality "Everyman."

The Reinhardt method, so far as we have seen it, is adapted to large theatres and great audiences; there is a spaciousness, a breadth of gesture, a deliberateness of tempo, that to an intimate audience would give the effect of obviousness and tedium. In these plays, and in this theatre, the result is a solemnity and grandeur that befits the place and the theme.

Everyman, as you probably know, is summoned during the thoughtless hours of his selfish pleasure-seeking, to go that journey which every man must take. On his final way he seeks companionship; only Good Works (a wretched cripple) and Faith rise to accompany him. These, however, suffice to take him safely past the devil to the waiting angels at death's—and heaven's—door. Such is the simple story.

Of this, Reinhardt makes an experience that again recalls the religious ecstasy of which drama rose. The shaft of light that cuts the cold of dark, the solemn voices that echo over vast space, calling Everyman to his doom across eternity, deepen the emotions of those who come to watch an expert man of the theatre, into forgetfulness of their wise intent and into profound mood of the play and its period. The veriest disbeliever, the most thorough atheist, must be impressed by this call. The buffooning of the merry devil Sokoloff is an engaging counterpoint of the main theme, and its burlesque adds to its force. The power of Moissi, his mobile face and obedient voice, are further elements of the impression, that continues the validity and the beauty of the Reinhardt presentations.

KNUT HAMSON, PLAYWRIGHT
The American Laboratory Theatre has now produced the first play by Knut Hamson to be offered in English in this country, "At the Gate of the Kingdom"; and in truth—while Hamson is a figure worth watching in any expression—this at least of his dramatic efforts is in need of considerable tightening. The theme is one of fairly frequent occurrence, though of permanent validity; the struggle of youth to remain true to his conviction, against all the forces of life—the opinions of the settled majority, money, love, life itself—that bend it toward compromise or full betrayal. The situation is complicated by the unnecessary jealousy of the wife; her constant suspicion, while it leads, perhaps, to her own ultimate running off, is a distraction from the main purpose of the drama; yet there are elements of charm and amusement in the details of the play. Its worst fault is the extreme obviousness of the development of the plot; there is little about the play that one cannot tell at the end of the first few minutes of action.

The players make good efforts to infuse life into the somewhat stereotyped drama; and an effective setting helps please the eye; but the root of the production is weak, and the flowering cannot be hearty. It is, however, worth while seeing what Hamson has to offer in the drama, and we are grateful to the American Laboratory Theatre, which has done so much of solid merit, for having given us this opportunity to judge for ourselves of his drama on the stage.

The beauty and the power of "The Plough and the Stars," by Sean O'Casey, the first production of the Irish Players at the Hudson, grew into evidence out

of its opening stir and homelike bickering. For the play begins with a picture of life in the home of an Irish bricklayer, later Commandant in the Irish Citizen Army and martyr for the cause of Irish freedom; in this home we watch the quarrels that, apparently without end or purpose, disturb the peace of the household; gradually out of the various oppositions rises a sense of underlying differences that grow more evident, more striking, more fundamental, until they move toward the multifold tragedy of the end.

O'Casey looks upon these Irish with a deep pity that in no way dims or warps his vision; he shows, rather, with pitiless eyes true conditions and types that in themselves are pitiable; and in his most satiric portraits, in these figures that most roused the resentment of indignant Irish audiences, there is an underlying loyalty and kindness. The woman who represents the viewpoint of Catholics, sputtering forth her biblical quotations in places and moments when they sound more like blasphemy, the woman who is scorned and vilified by all her neighbors, proves to have a tender and warm heart for the needy.

The picture of the efforts of the Irish to win their independence lies under the more definite sketch of these characters, as the boiling crater of a volcano lies dark and powerful beneath the smoke and lava of the eruption. It is in the manifestations of character that the power of the play develops; it is therefore in the skill of the acting that much of its success resides. "The Plough and the Stars" (like "Juno and the Paycock," as we saw a few seasons ago), is a play that depends upon the actors; the freshly informal performances of the Irish Players, especially of Arthur Sinclair, give life to it and heighten its effect.

The Irish Players are an experience not to be missed.

In Brief

In the cast of Max Reinhardt's production of "Danton's Tod" which follows the current "Jedermann" on the program next Monday, Dec. 19, at the Century Theatre, there are more than 100 actors with speaking parts. The entire cast numbers 150. This vivid drama of the French Revolution is the latest of Reinhardt's spectacular productions.

Paul Hartmann, who created the role in Europe will play "Danton." Other principal parts will be played by Lili Darvas, who was seen as Titania in "A Midsummer Night's Dream," and who is now playing Faith in "Jedermann." Dagny Servaes, who was Hippolyta in the Shakespearean fantasy and who is Paramount in "Jedermann" and who is known abroad as a popular film star as well as a dramatic actress; Vladimir Sokoloff, the young Russian artist seen as Puck in "A Midsummer Night's Dream" and also doubles as Death and the Devil in "Jedermann"; and Hans Thymme, the youngest of the celestials, playing Lysander in "A Midsummer Night's Dream" and who with this week is the "goose stepping" Messenger of "Jedermann."

After two seasons in New York City, Winthrop Ames' Gilbert and Sullivan Opera Company will begin a transcontinental tour in the Walnut Street Theatre in Philadelphia on January 9.

William A. Brady, Jr. and Dwight Deere Wiman have bought a new play by Robert Emmet Sherwood entitled, "The Queen's Husband," which they will put into rehearsal immediately.

In keeping with the literary dignity of the original authorship of his forthcoming production of Alfred Neumann's "The Patriot," Gilbert Miller announces that he has obtained the services, as translator and adapter, of the celestials, English playwright-critic, Ashley Dukes. To connoisseurs of the theatre this should be a guaranty of an English version comparable to that which has won widespread success throughout Central European stages, for Dukes is already known in this country as "The Man Who Married a Dumb Wife" for Granville Barker in 1915 and as author of "The Man With a Load of Mischief." He is also associate editor of Theatre Arts Monthly, published here.

The Civic Repertory Theatre announces that Alice Bernstein, who was formerly with the Neighborhood Playhouse, has been selected to design the settings for its next production, "The First Stone," by Walter Ferris.

George Arliss will make his first appearance as Shylock in William Shakespeare's "The Merchant of Venice" under the direction of Winthrop Ames on January 9 in the Shubert Theatre, New Haven, Conn. His New York season will begin on Monday night, January 16.

The Civic Repertory Theatre announces that this season's opening performance of "Twelfth Night" will begin this morning, Sat., December 17th, at eleven o'clock. This is designed as a special performance for children and students. The modernistic settings were originated by Gladys Calhoun.

The members of the permanent Civic Repertory Company are appearing in this production.

In Movies

Beryl Mercer, who opened this week in a play called "Brass Buttons," now at the Bijou Theatre, will leave shortly for Universal City to play the role of the mother in "We Americans," under the direction of Edward Sloman and the supervision of Carl Laemmle, Jr.

"The Lone Eagle," a drama of the World War in the air, is the feature attraction at the Colony Theatre beginning Saturday, December 17th. Barbara Kent and Raymond Keane play the featured roles.

A special theatre party for the children of the city's institutions will be given at the Warner Theatre on the morning of the 18th inst. when the youngsters will see and hear Al Jolson in "The Jazz Singer." The whole affair, which is to be distinctly non-sectarian, is being sponsored by Warner Bros. in association with Judge Samuel D. Levy, who for years has presided over the Children's Court, and Edwin M. Hydemann. It has been necessary to set the hour of the presentation at 10:00 o'clock in order that the children may be returned to their institutional homes in time for lunch. The entire bill as now unfolded at the Warner Theatre will be given for the children, all of whom are to hear Vitaphone for the first time.

Since Jed Harris has denied that "The Royal Family" is about the Barrymores and Shumlin and Straeger have denied that "The Celebrity" is about Gene Tunney, Schwab and Mandel deny that their forthcoming musical romance, "The New Moon" is about astronomy, or that "Good News" is a picture of campus life at Harvard University.

The Governor-General of Canada is the latest addition to the roster of national and international celebrities who have come to pay personal homage to the architectural and artistic achievements of the Roxy Theatre. Last Monday S. L. Rothafel entertained at luncheon in his private suite of offices at the theatre, Viscounts and Viscountesses. After viewing the performance, Roxy conducted the Governor-General and his wife through a tour of the "cathedral of the motion picture." The uniformed staff of house attendants displayed the effects of their military training, imparting to the Governor's reception all the pomp and circumstance of an official visit.

MUSIC

Joseph Szigeti has prepared an interesting program for his concert Friday evening, Dec. 23rd at 8:30 at the Washington Irving High School. This is Szigeti's third appearance with the People's Symphony Concerts. These concerts are attended by students, workers, and professional musicians who cannot afford to pay the high prices charged at the regular concerts given by well known artists. The price of admission is \$1.00 for the course of concerts given at the Washington Irving High School by the People's Symphony Concerts. Mr. Szigeti has shown a great interest in these concerts. His program for the coming concert consists of numbers by Mozart, Tartini, Bach, Paganini and Stravinsky.

"Lohengrin" will open the eighth week of the Metropolitan Opera Season Monday evening with Mmes. Rethberg and Matzenauer and Messrs. Laubenthal, Whitehill, Mayr and Tibbett. Mr. Bodanzky will conduct.

"Norma" as a special matinee on Wednesday with Mmes. Rosa Ponselle, Telva and Egner and Messrs. Lauri-Volpi, Pinza and Palmieri. Mr. Serafin will conduct.

"Marion Lescaut" on Wednesday evening with Mmes. Alda and Alcock and Messrs. Gigli, Scotti, Didur, Tedesco, Picco, Alligassi, Badia, Rethberg and Reschlian. Mr. Serafin will conduct.

"Violanta" and "Hansel and Gretel" on Thursday evening the former with Mmes. Alda and Alcock and Messrs. Gigli, Scotti, Didur, Tedesco, Picco, Alligassi, Badia, Rethberg and Reschlian. Mr. Serafin will conduct.

"The Bronx Free Fellowship" 1301 Boston Rd. (at 160th St.) Bronx, N. Y. LEONARD D. ABBOTT, Chairman. All Are Welcome Admission Free

LABOR TEMPLE
11th Street and Second Avenue
Sunday, December 18th, 1927.
9:00 P.M. "Shaw's 'Back to Methuselah'". Lecture—Dr. G. F. Beck.
7:15 P.M. "Helen and Edgerton". American Inter-Church—Edmund B. Chaffee.
9:30 P.M. "Darwinism and Marxian Myths". Forum—Dr. G. F. Beck.

United Lodge of Theosophists
No. 1 West 61st St.
Free Lecture, Sunday, 8:15 P. M.
"Death and Immortality"
Wednesday, 8:15 to 9:15 P. M.
Devotional Meeting
"THE CONSTITUTION OF MAN"
No Charges or Collections.

THE EAST SIDE OPEN FORUM
at
The Church of All Nations
9 Second Avenue, nr. Houston
Mr. Paul Blanchard
will speak on
"The Heart of the Chinese Revolution"
Evening, 8:15 to 9:15 P. M.
Sat., Dec. 16. At 8 O'Clock

Angelus Allied Arts Club Offers Free Scholarships

The Angelus Allied Arts Club, 139 Macdougall street, Greenwich Village, New York City, announces that several scholarships in voice, piano and elocution will be awarded to worthy applicants. This club has inaugurated a plan for bringing out unknown talent which deserves eminence in the musical and elocutionary arts but is not in a position to pay the high fees usually required for such training. Other scholarships in other subjects will be announced from time to time during the season.

The final selection of aspirants will be based on an actual public test at a well-known New York theatre. The club believes that at the present time many fine talents are lost to the world because of financial handicaps and it is making this offer as a concrete contribution to the workers who hold music at heart. Applicants are requested to phone Spring 0551 for information.

Mmes. Jeritza, Wakefield, Bonetti, Ryan and Paristete and Messrs. Kirchoff, Whitehill, Meader, Alligassi, Palmieri and Tedesco, later with Mmes. Fielesha, Sabankova, Manski, Wakefield, Alcock, Wakefield and Ryan and Mr. Schubert. Mr. Bodanzky will conduct both operas.

"La Juive" on Friday evening with Mmes. Elena Rakowska (debut) and Fleischer and Messrs. Martinielli, Rother, Tedesco, Picco, Wolfe, Ananlian and Gustafson. Misses Gagli, Friedenthal and Hinis from Suzanne.

"L'Africana" will be the Saturday matinee opera with Mmes. Rosa Ponselle, Lerch and Flexer and Messrs. Gigli, Danise, Pinza, Jolson, Badia, Alligassi, Ananlian and Reschlian. Mr. Serafin will conduct.

"The Tales of Hoffman" will be the popular Saturday night (Christmas Eve) opera with Mmes. Morgan, Manski, Marlow, Howard and Telva and Messrs. Katyan, DeLuca, Rother, Palmieri, Meader, Tedesco, Cehanovsky, Gabor, Wolfe, P'Angelo and Gustafson. Mr. Hasselman will conduct.

At next Sunday night's "Opera Concert" for the benefit of the Metropolitan Opera Emergency Fund, Mmes. Rosa Ponselle, Corona, Fleischer, Alwood and Alcock and Messrs. Lauri-Volpi, Jagel, Kirchoff, Danise and Mayr will sing. Mr. Bambochek will conduct.

WEVD Programs

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 18
12:30-1:00 P.M. Mrs. Chatterbox
1:00-1:30 P.M. Debs String Quartet
1:30-2:00 P.M. Speaker to be announced
2:00-2:30 P.M. Debs String Quartet
2:30-3:00 P.M. Ceille Brooks, pianist
3:00-3:30 P.M. Debs Opera Co., Boris Godunoff, Mossorgski
MONDAY, DECEMBER 19
1:00-1:30 P.M. Scholl Hour
1:30-2:00 P.M. George Rael, bass
2:00-2:30 P.M. Helen Ardelle, lyric soprano
2:30-3:00 P.M. Prof. Anna Siegrist, American literature
3:00-3:30 P.M. Lydia Mason, piano
3:30-4:00 P.M. Ernest, coloratura, soprano
4:00-4:30 P.M. Clark Stevens, tenor
4:30-5:00 P.M. Florence Bowler, alto
5:00-5:30 P.M. Leonard Coleman, pianist
5:30-6:00 P.M. Lillian Dublin, lyric singer
6:00-6:30 P.M. Oscar Goldstein, popular tenor
6:30-7:00 P.M. Michel Ingemann, popular pianist
7:00-7:30 P.M. Master Institute of United Artists, soloist
7:30-8:00 P.M. Olga Brounoss, soprano
8:00-8:30 P.M. Nicolo Manzoni, bass baritone

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 20
1:00-1:30 P.M. Specht Hour
1:30-2:00 P.M. Florence Visanska, violinist
2:00-2:30 P.M. Helen Ardelle, lyric soprano
2:30-3:00 P.M. Prof. Charlotte Pekary of N. Y. U., German literature
3:00-3:30 P.M. Richard E. Parks, basso
3:30-4:00 P.M. Merial Nelda, discuse, soprano
4:00-4:30 P.M. Abe Berg, violinist
4:30-5:00 P.M. Mrs. Julia Glasgow, Topics of Interest
5:00-5:30 P.M. Helen Janke, contralto
5:30-6:00 P.M. Rose Bachova, dramatic soprano
6:00-6:30 P.M. Winifred Harper Cooley, Problem Drama
6:30-7:00 P.M. Lillian Drucker, piano
7:00-7:30 P.M. Civic Repertory Company, reader
7:30-8:00 P.M. Robert J. McClelland, tenor
8:00-8:30 P.M. Ray Porter Miller, coloratura, soprano
8:30-9:00 P.M. Debs Trio

Sunday, December 18, 1927
11 A. M. JOHN HAYNES HOLMES
"Forgotten Christs"
Admission Free

8 P. M. STANTON COIT
"World Politics and American Isolation"
Questions and discussion—admission free

JOSEPH WOOD KRUTCH
Dramatic Critic of the Nation
will deliver a course of lectures on
CONTEMPORARY DRAMA

Thursdays, 8:15 P. M.
JAN. 5—"Yesterday and Tomorrow"
JAN. 12—"Modern Comedy"
JAN. 19—"Modern Tragedy"
JAN. 26—"The Popular Drama"
SINGLE ADMISSION 75c
\$2.50 for the course of four lectures

FOURTH ANNUAL NEW LEADER DINNER
"SOCIALISM AND SOVIET RUSSIA"
SPEAKERS:—
ABRAHAM CAHAN JAMES H. MAURER
MORRIS HILLOUT BENJAMIN STOLBERG
NORMAN THOMAS
Friday, January 27th, 7 P. M.
Beethoven Hall, 210 East 5th St.

(Make Reservations Now at The New Leader, 7 East 15th St., or by Telephone, ALGonquin 4622.)

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YOGI HARI RAMA
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FREE LECTURE on
Super Yogic Science
Secrets Never Revealed Before
Sun, Dec. 18; Mon, Dec. 19, 8 P. M.
119 West 57th St. (7th floor)

THE PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE
At Cooper Union
At 8 O'Clock
Sunday, December 18
MR. ERNEST BOYD
"Dreiser, Cabell, Anderson and other Contemporaries."
Tuesday, December 20
DR. JOSEPH JASTROW
"Thinking and Feeling."
ADMISSION FREE
Open Forum Discussion

At Muhlenberg Branch Library
209 West 23rd St. (nr. 7th Ave.)
At 8 O'Clock
Wednesday, December 21
DR. EDGAR WIND
"Science versus Common Sense."
Thursday, December 22
DR. E. G. SPAULDING
"Is there such a thing as Will?"
Christmas Holiday
No Meeting

THE Symbology of Xmas
What is Xmas? Is it old or new?
Is it religious or a feast day?
Why is it observed only in some countries?
General Discussion
Questions and Answers
EVERYONE INVITED
ADMISSION FREE

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General Discussion
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EVERYONE INVITED
ADMISSION FREE

THEATRES

Gilbert Miller presents

Last Performances To-day—"JEDERMANN"
MAX REINHARDT'S SEASON
Opening Monday Evening at 8:00 Sharp
"DANTON'S TOD"

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Mats. Friday & Saturday Central Park West Evenings at 8:00
at 2:00—\$3.50 to \$1.00 \$5.00 to \$1.00

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PORGY

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MAT. DAILY at 2:45 TUES. at 8:45

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With CONRAD NAGEL and MYRNA LOY

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"SONG OF INDIA"

Harold Van Duzee, Tenor

Russian Cathedral Choir

Roxy Ballet Corps

"FUTURISTIC BLUES"

Mlle. Gambarelli, Prima Ballerina

Roxy Symphony Orchestra

Sun., Dec. 18th, at 11:30 A. M.

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ROXY SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

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American Coloratura Soprano

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Schools - Lectures - Forums

You are cordially invited to the Annual Dinner of the

League for Industrial Democracy

Thursday evening, December 29, 6:30 P. M.

IRVING PLAZA

17 Irving Place, New York City

Subject—POLITICAL PROSPECTS FOR 1928

Speakers—SENATOR GERALD P. NYE of North Dakota, NORMAN HAPGOOD, MAX EASTMAN, NORMAN THOMAS

Chairman—ROBERT MORRIS LOVETT

Tickets at \$2.50 may be obtained at League for Industrial Democracy, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Admission to balcony at \$3.00 \$1.00. For information regarding Students' Conference of L. I. D., New York City, December 28-30, 1927, write Harry W. Laidler, Executive Director of the L. I. D.

Convinced that it has found a director of unique genius, Universal has signed a contract with Paul Fajos, a young Austrian whose only work seen in America is "The Last Moment," a film without titles, as was "The Last Laugh." This one depicts the last kaleidoscopic thoughts of a drowning man. Carl Laemmle, Jr. who is now supervising "We Americans," will take him under his supervisory wing. He is busily engaged at the present time in selecting a story for him.

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.

Organize Now

Socialists in unorganized sections should organize a local. Five or more can constitute a local. In places where a local is not possible, Socialists should become members at large. National Headquarters will gladly co-operate with the comrades everywhere. Organization leaflets, propaganda leaflets as well as books of all kinds may be had from the National Office.

News Matter

State, District and Local Secretaries should not forget to send Party news to the National Office weekly. Matter for publication in The Leader-Appel and other Socialist papers is sent to these publications every Monday. Our members should take advantage of this so that all meetings will be given space in the Socialist press.

Kansas

The State Secretary, Ross Magill, 401 West 1st street, Garnett, writes that he is anxious to hold meetings and organize the Party. Magill is asking friends to contribute to an organization fund with the understanding that he will start organization work as soon as \$30.00 or \$40.00 has arrived. Comrade Magill believes the Socialists of his state will respond.

Michigan

Joe Bernstein, State Secretary, 2210 Woodward avenue, Detroit, writes the National Office for charter blanks, and blanks for application for charter. He has great faith in the new activity of the comrades in Michigan.

Kalamazoo

Guy Lockwood has a good healthy local in working order and also agrees to assist in organizing other cities in Michigan. Readers in Michigan should write to the State Secretary and get cooperation from him. If desirable, Guy Lockwood will be speaking dates and organize Socialist locals. In places where a local is not possible applications may be mailed to the State Secretary for membership at large.

Martin Halberg writes National Headquarters its first meeting in Electrical Workers' Hall, 55 Adams street, and that the meeting was well attended. Comrade Weinberg, Editor of the Daily Forward, was the speaker.

Illinois

Maurer in Chicago
Socialists of Chicago are making big plans to hear and entertain James H. Maurer on Dec. 17 and 18. On the 17th, 8:00 p.m., there will be a banquet to Maurer and Dan W. Hoan, Mayor of Milwaukee will speak on what he saw in Russia. This meeting will be held at Temple Hall, Van Buren and Mayfield avenue, 2:30 p.m. Admission to the banquet will be 1.00 and the mass meeting 35 cents.

Those wishing to attend either gathering should get in touch with the County Office, 803 West Madison street, room 315, or call Haymarket, 2010.

Indiana

Socialists of Evansville are writing National Headquarters that they are desirous of organizing in that city. The National Office will be glad to cooperate and assist the comrades of Evansville in the work of reorganization.

The Debs book "Walls and Bars" has been ordered from all sections of Indiana during the last few weeks, many orders coming from libraries.

Wisconsin

Milwaukee Leader's Birthday
The Milwaukee Leader, Socialist daily, reached its sixteenth birthday on December 7 and a leading editorial states it isn't "sour" but is "optimistic as usual." It declares that if the founders wanted to make money they "would have started an orthodox capitalist sheet which would cater to the greedy and the filthy, and which would never have an opinion about anything more controversial than that two and two make four, unless the opinion was sure to be endorsed by all 'respectable' profiteers and overlords."

George H. Goebel Says "Merry Christmas" To New Leader With a \$5 Bill

To The New Leader,
7 E. 15th St., N. Y. C.
I suggest that all your readers "turn Christians" for at least as long a period as it takes to write a check or insert a greenback in an envelope addressed to The New Leader as a CHRISTMAS PRESENT.
Here's mine—given willingly and gladly—in contrast with quite a few that I will give because I have not the nerve not to.
Fraternally yours,
—GEORGE H. GOEBEL.

Idaho

To Socialists and Sympathizers
The 1938 campaign is upon us. If you wish our party candidates to appear on the state ballot next year we ask you to affiliate with the party through the Idaho State Socialist Organization Committee. We need your help. We need funds to pay for postage, stationery and circulars to put this over. Do not wait. We must circulate petitions for 1,500 signatures for a place on the ballot. We must have state county and local organizations. Will YOU help? Write and send all remittances to C. H. Cammings, Box 31, Boise.
C. H. Felton, Chairman, C. H. Cammings, Secretary.

Pennsylvania

Darlington Hoopes, State Secretary, desires to hear from Socialists in Pennsylvania where they are ready to organize a local or become members at large. This celebration will be given co-operation by a well organized Party throughout Pennsylvania whereby they may be able to give the news of Socialist administration to the people of other parts of the state.

He also writes that the Socialists of Union City, Erie County, organize a new local without any outside help. He feels sure that Socialists in other cities can do the same thing.

Reading

The big event in the local Socialist movement now is preparation for the all-day celebration of the Socialist and Labor victory. This celebration will occur on Monday, Jan. 2. (See story on another page.)

New England

A New Branch
Comrades Helen and Beak have organized a new branch in Dorchester. This is the direct result of the active campaign run by Beak for city council. Thomas Small, 40 Jones avenue, Dorchester, is the Secretary.

The Boston Yipsels are continuing their Speakers Training School. The subject will be "Incentives Under Socialism." They meet every Sunday at 5:00 p.m., at 21 Essex street, Outside the meetings.

The State Office is circulating all the trade unions in Massachusetts with a letter about our Unemployment Insurance Bill.

Alfred Baker Lewis is available for lectures on the following subjects: Socialism and Americanism, The Need for a Labor Party, Unemployment and Unemployment Insurance, American Imperialism, and The Menace of Injunctions.

New York City

The City Executive Committee will meet Wednesday, Dec. 21, in room 505, Peoples House, 7 E. 15th St.

Trip to Reading
Many Socialists of Greater New York are contemplating going to the inaugural celebration of the Reading, Pa. Socialist City Administration, on Monday, Jan. 2. All comrades who have machines and who can go to Reading should get in touch with the City Executive Committee. The City Office would like to know how many autos and what space there will be available for passengers. The delegation will probably leave New York City Sunday afternoon, Jan. 1, stay over night in Reading and participate in the big doings the next day.

Debs Book
There are still a number of copies of the De Luxe edition of Eugene Victor Debs' Book, "Walls and Bars," for sale at the City Office. This beautiful book sells for \$10.00. A limited edition has been published, autographed by Theodore Debs. Those desiring to make a fine Christmas gift should keep this information in mind. Copies can be obtained at 7 East 15th Street, Room 505.

MANHATTAN
The first chance of the season by this branch will be given Friday evening, Dec. 16, at the East Side Socialist Center, 204 East Broadway. A good band has been engaged. Comrades, Yipsels and sympathizers are urged to come and help make this affair a success.

3-5-10 A. D.
A fairly good attendance was present

at the last meeting. Comrade Harren was elected Financial Secretary and Comrade Turner, Recording Secretary. The Branch decided to do without a regular organizer for the present. Comrades Valenti and Harren discussed the meeting and an interesting discussion arose. Comrade Pepperberg reported on the Central Committee Meeting. The branch has decided to try and have a speaker at each or every other meeting.

6-8-12th A. D.
A well attended meeting was held Monday night. Seven new members were initiated. The Educational Committee reported that their lecture course with Comrade Claessens was under way and successful and that the forum will begin this Sunday morning. It was agreed that the Provincetown Theatre be engaged for a theatre benefit to help finance the forum.

11-15-16 A. D.
An important meeting will be held Saturday evening, 8:30, December 17, at headquarters, 241 East 84th Street. Nominations will be made for branch officers.

17-18-20 D.
The members in cooperation with the Harlem Jewish Branch, Y. P. S. L. Senior and Junior Circles No. 6, are engaged in an effort to make a huge success of the dance and entertainment scheduled for Saturday evening, Dec. 24 (Christmas Eve).

BRONX
A general membership meeting will be held Friday evening, Dec. 16, at the headquarters, 1167 Boston Road. It is absolutely necessary that all active members attend as a very serious situation confronts our Bronx organization which must be met.

The meeting in Hunts Point Palace held last Sunday afternoon was fairly successful. Our comrades from Reading were present and made an excellent impression.

Central Branch
The branch will meet Tuesday evening, Dec. 20, at the headquarters, 1167 Boston Road.

Branch Seven East
This new branch met last Sunday morning. The following officers were elected: Joseph Newman, organizer; Boris Kostinsky, financial secretary; Morris Press, recording secretary; Samuel Goodman, treasurer; delegate to the City Central Committee, Morris Press. Meetings will be held every second and fourth Sunday at 10 A. D., at the W. C. School, 2095 Daly Ave.

5th A. D.
Irving M. Knobloch has completed his work in getting a new branch started in the Eastern section of the 7th Assembly District. He is now engaged, with the assistance of Henry Gross, in the organization of a branch in the 5th A. D. Several applications for membership have been obtained. A hall has been engaged and a meeting will be held Friday, Dec. 23. Enrolled voters and sympathizers will be invited to this meeting. A prominent speaker will speak on "Organization, Industrial and Political, Reading and Milwaukee." Ten applications for membership have been obtained. It is hoped that at this meeting or shortly thereafter sufficient members will be obtained to organize this new branch.

BROOKLYN
Meetings of this branch are held every Friday evening at the Club Rooms, 420 Hindsdale Street.

1-11 A. D.
Meetings are held every Monday evening at the new Club Rooms, 377 South Third Street.

Bensonhurst
Another meeting was held last Sunday and success was obtained in the organization of the new Bensonhurst English-speaking branch. Ten applications for membership have been received and there are at least another ten prospective members who will join when it is officially organized and chartered. Next Sunday afternoon at 2:30 P. M., at the Workmen's Circle School, 7313 Bay Parkway, August Claessens will speak on the "Socialist Movement in the United States." All Socialists and sympathizers in Bensonhurst are invited. Plans are afoot to hold lectures on the "Socialist Movement" will be made to circulate every Worker's Circle member living in the vicinity.

ity. As soon as we obtain our new list of enrolled Socialists, every enrolled Socialist will be visited in an effort to obtain more members.

23 A. D.
A well attended meeting was held last Monday evening. Fourteen new comrades were present representing part of the recent wholesale addition in membership. William Karlin gave an excellent talk on matters pertaining to organization. The Friday Night Forum will hold its first session this Friday evening. Comrade Claessens is the lecturer. Branch meetings are held every Monday evening. An effort will be made to have a speaker on some current topic at everyone of the branch meetings.

Yipseldom
Get-To-Gether
A Get-To-Gether of Yipsels will be held at the Rand School Studio, Saturday, Dec. 17, at 6 p.m. The program includes a debate, poetry by S. A. De Wit and David P. Berenberg, a buffet and plenty of dancing. Come Saturday night. Admission is free. Friends are invited.

Going to Reading
The official inauguration of Socialists in Reading, Pa., will take place Jan. 2. The City Office is making an effort to get for Yipsels who desire to go to Reading. Yipsels having cars or knowing those who have cars please get in touch with the office.

Literature
Vanguard book can now be bought from the City Office at 40 cents each. These books sell throughout the city at 50 cents. This reduction is purely a service given to League members. Place your orders immediately.

Circle Two
Circle Two Brooklyn had a very interesting meeting last Sunday. Sidney Guss gave a well prepared talk on "The First Twenty-Five Years of the Socialist Party." and Minnie Selden gave a fine talk on "The Goose Step." It was indeed a very informative evening.

Circle Six
Circle Six Manhattan's dance, Dec. 24, is just a few days off while success seems miles off. Although comrades have put much work in, the results will be meager unless all the Yipsel Circles cooperate. Comrades, help make the affair a real success. Buy tickets, sell tickets, and have a good time.

One Big Union
The City office is pleased to announce the marriage of two devoted comrades, Harry Diamond and Jeanette Watkins. This information is from reliable authority—the office of the City Office. The wedding was the best man. On behalf of the whole League we wish them luck.

Juniors
Circle Eleven has elected new officers. They are: Harry Lopatin, Organizer; George Millman, Educational Director; Evelyn Silverman, Financial Secretary; Sarah Berman, Recording and Corresponding Secretary.

Circle Twelve
On Sunday, Dec. 18, Dr. Blobus will lecture. Comrades of other circles are invited. The circle's headquarters are at 1465 St. Marks avenue, Brooklyn, near Howard avenue.

Circle Four
On Dec. 18 Norman Thomas will address a joint meeting under the auspices of the Bronx Borough Committee, 1167 Boston Road at 4 P. M. The subject will be "Democracy."

First meeting of the Dramatic Group was held at 1167 Boston Road.

See That Your Milk Man Wears the Emblem of
The Milk Drivers' Union
Local 584, I. U. of T.
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208 W. 14th St., City
Local 584 meets on 3rd Thursday of the month at BEETHOVEN HALL, 210 East Fifth St., Executive Board meets every 2nd and 4th Thursdays at
JOE HERMAN, Pres. & Business Agent.
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Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday Night in the Office of the Union
Every Month at 152 East 3rd Street
GEO. TRIESTMAN, NATHAN RIEBEL, President, Secretary-Treasurer

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Phone Dry Dock 3360
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Office: 175 East Broadway.
Phone: Orchard 6639
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PETER MONAT, Manager.

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Local 584, I. U. of T.
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MAX LIEBLER, Sec'y-Treas.

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ABRAHAM BAROFF, Secretary-Treas.

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Local No. 10, I. L. G. W. U.

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M. FEINSTEIN, Vice-Chairman
M. FEINSTEIN, Secretary-Treasurer

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AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA
611-621 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Telephone: Spring 7000-1-2-3-4
ABRAHAM BECKERMAN, Gen. Mgr., ABRAHAM MILLER, Sec'y-Treas.

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INTERNATIONAL POCKETBOOK WORKERS' UNION
Affiliated with The American Federation of Labor
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Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union
Downtown Office: 649 Broadway.
Uptown Office: 30 West 37th Street.
Phone Spring 4548
Phone Wisconsin 1270
Executive Board meets every Tuesday evening
HYMAN LEDEBERGER, L. H. GOLDBERG, NATHAN SECTOR, ALEX. ROSE, Chairman, Ex. Bd., Rec. Sec'y, Sec'y-Treas.
ORGANIZER: L. H. GOLDBERG, MAX GOODMAN, A. MENDELWITZ

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G. GOOZE, Manager
H. ROSENBERG, Secretary-Treasurer
Joint Board meets every Second and Fourth Monday.
Local 215

NEW LEADER

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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 17, 1927

To Our Readers

QUITE a large number of subscriptions to The New Leader and the American Appeal are expiring and will expire to the end of the year. We urge our readers to not wait to the last moment in renewing. They can simplify matters for the business staff and render important service to us by renewing without waiting for the formal notice that their subscription is about to expire. Moreover, our readers will understand that by thus cooperating with us in this matter they will save the staff much unnecessary work as well as extra expense. Renew at once and send another subscription to keep it company!

An Echo of the Sacco Case

A REPORT of the Judicial Council of Massachusetts to Governor Fuller presents a forceful criticism of judicial procedure in that state and recommends certain changes which vindicate the assertion that Sacco and Vanzetti went to their death largely because the present procedure permits one judge to sit in judgment upon all issues, including his own prejudice, except the question of law.

The Council declares that in a case which involves life and death "we think the responsibility too great to be thrown on one man. If he errs in any matter of discretion as distinguished from law the result is irreparable. Even if he is right, his decisions may be challenged, especially in a time of public excitement and there is no tribunal to establish the fact that he is right. It is vital that our courts do justice; it is also vital that the people know that they do justice."

All of which is sound, but it comes too late to be of service to Sacco and Vanzetti. This very issue was raised in the Sacco-Vanzetti case. Governor Fuller knew it was an issue. So did the members of his advisory commission in this case, headed by President Lowell of Harvard. They let two men go to their death with the knowledge that one judge had sat in the trial since its beginning, that this judge passed upon the issue of his own prejudice and upon new evidence which the defense counsel claimed to have.

We have not the slightest doubt in the world that if the life of one of the ruling clique in Massachusetts had been at stake and the trial judge had been charged with the offenses that were charged against Judge Thayer there would have been no execution. There would have been a stay of the execution till the law could be amended so that a higher court could have passed upon the issues. Sacco and Vanzetti were aliens and workmen. "Send them to the chair and consider the judicial procedure later." This was the attitude of all those with the power to intervene. The Sacco-Vanzetti case was an exhibition of class malice and nothing else.

Southern Capitalism

THE increasing industrial development of the South has expanded to the Southwest as far as Texas with the rise of a new economic interest that will rule this whole section. Texas oil production by great petroleum companies and some thirty cotton mills are increasing the number of wage workers and the former hostility to large corporations is on the decline. The business class is eagerly seeking new industries and wooing more capital for investment. The Southwest is being surveyed by experts for raw materials to serve the greater industries that are expected.

The rise of capitalist production in North Carolina, especially textiles, in Virginia, Florida and Alabama is transforming an old agricultural region into an image of the North. Naturally, the Republican Party is invading the South with the invasion of big capital. This whole region was once a "solid" barrier against the Republicans. The election returns in the past ten years show a Republican vote on the increase and it rises with the development of industrial capitalism. This is especially true of Maryland, North Carolina, Virginia and Florida. Coolidge received nearly 130,000 votes in Texas in 1924 and with more invasions by corporations the Republican vote will continue to increase. The cry for a tariff by the capitalist class also becomes more insistent in the South and even the Democrats from the States that are being transformed hear their master's voice and forget the "time-honored principles of the party" on this issue.

All this is to the good. The rise of capitalism in the South will bring with it organization of the working class and the possibility of a Socialist movement. It will tend to make the workers forget the race prejudice which has been used by their white exploiters to keep them allied to reaction in politics. The Republican Party will bring the workers of the South nothing and the Democratic Party will, as it does now in North Carolina, hire out in service to industrial capitalism. A two-party alliance of capitalism will then range throughout the country and only the blind will be unable to understand its significance.

A Tale of Two Nations

TWO events within a few days in two nations provide a comparison and contrast that are of vast significance to the workers of the United States. Since last April the bituminous miners of Pennsylvania have been on strike. They are the victims of the most amazing injunction in labor history. They are being evicted from "homes" owned by mining corporations, face a bleak winter, and are dependent upon aid of the unions and their friends throughout the country. An invitation by President Coolidge to the corporations to meet the unions in conference is rejected by most of the mine owners and Coolidge lets the matter rest there.

The scene shifts to Germany. A huge steel trust threatened to lock out 250,000 workers on January 1 rather than keep an agreement signed last July to inaugurate an eight-hour day. A cable from Berlin to the New York Times Tuesday carries this news: "The German Government will brook no delay in putting the eight-hour day in force as far as heavy industry is concerned, declared Herr Braun, Minister of Labor, in a letter to the United States Steel Trust. As far as technically possible a three-shift day will be put into effect at the first of the year and arrangements necessary to introduce the system must begin immediately."

What a contrast between two nations! During the World War we were told that the Germans were fighting for "autocracy" and the Americans "democracy." There are starving and evicted miners in western Pennsylvania who fought in the World War. We are certain that if they were asked to choose between the policy of the German Government and the policy of the American Government they would choose the former.

Why does this contrast occur? It is because the organized masses of Germany have one of the strongest Socialist parties in the world and the German working class have a powerful fighting group in the Reichstag to fight the battles of Labor. That group has a powerful influence over the Ministry itself. One of the most powerful corporations in Germany is compelled to live up to its agreement with the workers because the latter have political power to protect their unions. The German Government will not permit a lockout. In our bituminous coal fields we have what has become a lockout and the Chief Executive of the United States practically washes his hands of a struggle that means measureless suffering for many thousands of men, women and children this winter.

Workingmen of America! How long will you remain powerless in the affairs of government? Why must the United States be one of the leading nations of the world where the working class is beaten inch by inch and day by day for lack of political power? Awake! Political power is yours if you want it. The Socialist Party shows the way.

Billions For Arms

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE has approved a five-year naval building program involving a billion dollars expenditure which exceeds the 1916 naval program when war was a possibility. The "big navy" men have their way. Coolidge declares that this does not mean competition with other nations. We must take his mere assertion for this. As a matter of fact this program is provocative and will lead to an expansion of naval building abroad. It may be the beginning of an armament race that will end in the ditch of war. Then we will have a "war to end war," another peace of desolation, more armaments, and thus repeat a vicious circle.

The so-called "statesmen" have learned nothing new and have not forgotten anything old. All of them talk glibly about the need of being armed to "preserve the peace" but when the leading nations load up with arms they are ready to fight, not to preserve the peace. They are all the more ready to fight when there is competition between each to accumulate more arms than any other one.

The stupidity of all this is evident from the fact that the relative strength of the powers can be maintained by a general scaling down of the arms of each. If it is to be a ratio of 5-3-3, that ratio can be maintained by all increasing their proportionate strength or by decreasing it. In the first case it is certain to lead to armed conflict. In the second case it makes conflict more remote.

This is so elementary that a schoolboy can understand it but the polished gentlemen in control of nations do not grasp it. Now and then one of them rises to rock the boat. The others follow the example. This lunacy continues till millions are called to the colors to fight over some issue of concern to big property interests but of no concern to the toiling masses.

It is significant of the outlook of Coolidge that he approves this billion-dollar program for destruction but has disappointed the expectations of millions of people in the matter of recovering the devastated areas in the Mississippi Valley and building against a return of another flood disaster. Billions for protecting the trade and investments of the capitalist and banking classes overseas, but let the people in the flooded valley shift as best they can.

The Fascist Farce

OBVIOUSLY, the Dictator of the Slave State of Italy has ordered his servile gang in the United States to "get" some victims as the result of the murder of two Fascists in the Bronx. Mussolini and his followers in this country are not anxious to punish the real murderers. They want victims. Anybody will do so long as they are opposed to the slave regime in Italy.

All this is apparent from the trial of Greco and Carillo. The cross-examination of Alexander Rocco, Fascist organizer and star witness for the prosecution, proved that gentleman to be a weak reed upon which to lean. Claiming to have been a witness of the murders, Rocco dramatically pointed to Carillo as being one of the men who committed the crime. Unfortunately for the "star witness," on the day of the murder he had given to the police a description of the alleged murderer. This earlier statement was so in conflict with his identification of Carillo as a co-murderer that Rocco presented a sorry spectacle when he was tied in his own contradictions.

Yet this is the sort of vermin that rule Italy. The case is about the weakest ever staged in New York but friends of the accused men will not relax their efforts till they are acquitted and return to their homes.

New Leader Mail Bag

CRITICIZES MAURER

Editor, The New Leader:

I happened to be in Boston when comrade James Maurer lectured on "Conditions in Russia." Comrade Maurer is a member of the Socialist Party, so am I. It was, therefore, natural that I, together with other comrades who happened to be born in Russia should be interested to hear what comrade Maurer had to say. Most of us happen to read everything that comes out of Russia, I, for instance, have not missed a "Pravda" (The Central Organ of the Russian Communist Party) in the last three years. I am a constant reader of the "Izvestia," of the "Ekonimicheskaya Zhizn," "Krasnaya Nov." and other Russian periodicals. I went to Comrade Maurer's lecture, not to find out what is really going on in Russia. This I know from the Russian Press and literature. I wanted to learn how Russia impressed an American Socialist. I expected a Socialist interpretation of Russia, and a Socialist appreciation of Bolshevism.

What a disappointment! I heard from comrade Maurer an editorial from "The Daily Worker." The same language, same style, the same justifications of everything; even the same jokes! Not a word of criticism. Comrade Maurer has not found anything in Russia that he could not justify. Everything is good, fine and satisfactory.

What had comrade Maurer really seen in Russia? He went there three weeks. He does not understand the Russian language, nor its psychology. Nevertheless, he is convinced that Socialism is really being built there, that the workers are free, happy and contented, more than in any other country of the world; that strikes are really unnecessary. Conflicts of course do occur, but the workers have their own government and this government settles every conflict quickly and nicely to the satisfaction of the workers. He was telling his audience about the great Russian trade-unions. But he failed to make clear why trade unions are necessary in a country where everything belongs to the state, and the state to the workers. He found Russian production has risen 15 per cent above the 1913 level. (He could read in every Russian paper that this is not true. Maurer admitted, of course, that there is no such thing as freedom of the press or of speech, or assembly, or of organization. Does he justify it? He contented himself with repeating what Stalin told him that "It is alright, it is necessary for the preservation of the Soviet Government." Comrade Maurer seems to agree with Stalin, though he must know that freedom of press and of speech is denied not only to the bourgeois class in Russia and to the Socialists, but also to the Communists.

Russian Freedom

It should not have been hard for comrade Maurer to learn that there is freedom in Russia only for the ruling Stalin clique. While the "Daily Worker" is legally published in United States, Trotsky and Zinoviev, the first commander of the Red Army and the father of the Communist International, cannot legally publish their platform in Russia. Comrade Maurer did not utter one word of disagreement on this question. One thing, he said, is that "we Americans cannot condone" the peculiar judicial process in Russia. The ge-pe-u (Tche-Ka) arrest people whatsoever, either fair or unfair. But even for this barbarism comrade Maurer has a justification. A prominent Communist told him that "these people" are tried before they are arrested, that is, they are tried without their knowing about it and of course without any opportunity of defending themselves. After they are found guilty, they are arrested and shot. And comrade Maurer did not find a word of condemnation or protest against this Bolshevik justice. The same prominent Communist asked him, "Isn't it true that working people are shot in the United States without any trial?" And Maurer could not find an answer to this question. At least he did not tell his Boston audience what he did answer to his Communist questioner.

And the things that comrade Maurer has not seen? He has not seen anyone in jail, neither Socialists, nor Social-revolutionaries, nor Anarchists: he has not seen the jobless and breadless about which we read in the Russian Bolshevik papers; he has not seen the bread lines; he has not heard a word about the goods famine; he hasn't noticed the opposition movement, neither has he noticed or at least heard, of the growth of the new bourgeoisie in the cities and the kulak in the villages, though Stalin and Bukharin constantly speak about them. And this growing danger is even on the agenda of the all-Russian Communist congress, now in session.

Everyone knows about it. It is freely discussed in the Socialist and Communist press, only comrade Maurer and the "Daily Worker" do not know anything about it: both agree that everything is nice and fine; the Communist heaven. And all this at a time when a bitter fight is going on between the real founders of Bolshevism and those who call the NEP Socialism; between Trotsky, Zinoviev, Radek and other old Communists and the Stalin and Bukharin group. What is the fight about? The Trotsky, Zinoviev group maintain that every trace of Communism in Russia is being abolished, that all thought about the world revolution is given up, that capitalism is growing in Russia and that the Russian Soviet Government in itself is gradually being transformed from a workers government into a peasant and NEP-man government.

But it may be (we are ready to believe anything now) that comrade Maurer believes together with Stalin that Trotsky, Zinoviev and their comrades have become "Social-Democratic traitors" (Stalin's own words). But if comrade Maurer does not identify Social Democracy

A Great Worker-Artist Discovered

"Gal", Miner and Sidewalk Artist, Creating Sensation—Some of His Pictures

"GAL", an obscure miner, has been discovered. For "Gal", in addition to being a coal digger, is an artist. His caricatures of celebrities have revealed a genius which is winning the approval of all.

How "Gal" was discovered is an interesting story. Credit goes to The New Leader, the Socialist paper in London, which is sort of a brother-publication to our own New Leader. Travelling on a London bus some months ago, the business manager of the New Leader had his eyes drawn to the work of a "sidewalk artist." He happened to be "Gal". The gifted artistry of this sidewalk artist was sensed in a moment. "Gal" was asked to draw on paper, and before long his work began to appear in The New Leader, where it created quite a sensation. Through the courtesy of the British New Leader, we will print a number of "Gal's" drawings. The first, "The Village End," appears in this issue.

Harold Neal, chairman of the Ilkerton Labor Party, was one of "Gal's" work-mates and writes interestingly of his pit days:

"Often during the brief 'snapping' 'Gal' entertained us with drawings of celebrities in public life, with a wagon, a 'gate-end-plate,' or a ventilation door as his canvass. Sometimes we laughed at the art, sometimes we laughed at the artist, whenever an attempt was made to persuade him to make a career with his pencil it was met with the modest reply, 'I have a lot to learn yet.'"

"He was a close friend of George Bissil, the miner artist, whose work



The Village End

was reviewed by John Starchy some time ago. Their great adventure together on the London pavements might well provide another chapter to Smiles' "Self-Help." Though I would not detract one iota from the magnificent success of Bissil (an old friend and school-fellow), I find more appreciation among miners of 'Gal's' work. If the pundits say Bissil's drawings are good, they must be; but I think it is because 'Gal' has not lost the common touch that we love him better."

Neal remarks that "Gal" is no politician, but he is class-conscious and follows the example of his father in being a staunch supporter of Trade Unionism. Thereby hangs a story:— "At the pit where 'Gal' worked a gen-

eral tightening up of production cost had taken place. Discontent prevailed. Men were transferred to work of a more skilled character without any increase in wages. A stand would have to be made, but who was going to take the risk of dismissal?

"Gal" was ordered to do a task at which a higher rate of pay should be recognized. His refusal to submit was met by the much dreaded threat. Instantly 'Gal' astonished us all by his counter-attack. Quoting time, place and circumstance, he charged the official with a flagrant breach of the Coal Mines Act, the exposure of which would have made it impossible for him to retain his official capacity. Result—a discussion in camera between collier and official, and no further wage-cutting.

THE CHATTER BOX

THE more I see and experience this career of business, the more I long and dream for forty acres and a Chevrolet. Yet no sooner do I peer too closely into the cruel phases of the ordinary farmer's life, than I rush back into my mobbed city and lose myself in the bedlam of trade, barter and shop. Back again in the store, I snatch a moment from orders, bills and telephone calls to puzzle things out a bit. Outside before my eyes the three hundred thousand autos roll on in a daily routine. The multitude of men and women rush by, to and from work. The office and factory buildings hang over these streams like canyon walls, or rather like fearful totems of a frightening faith. I am caught up in it; just another drop of moisture in a hunger-driven torrent. Whither? Where? I, alone am questioning, it seems.

I jump a train for the farm lands. Grass, trees, fences, poles, roads, hills, cows, brooks. Here a barn, there a farmhouse. A man hanging up clothes, or carrying a pail. A man and a boy unloading a wagon, or chopping wood, or digging into the turf. Crows caw over fields of old stubble, a stream shines under the light like a golden ruffled ribbon. The trucks of the train cars clatter rudely through a realm of peace. Peace for the season; for all things of nature on land, except for the self-acknowledged lord, man. What an ugly thought just when I look up at the sky-ceilings and scan a dome wider than a hundred cities, and bluer than the seven seas.

Yet the tiller of the soil saddens me. For of all the sufferers under the established disorder, he gets the rawest deal, and makes the least complaint. Something there is in a sense of possession, that numbs the nerve and hardens the soul. Mortgages, past due notes at the bank, unpaid installments on cars and radios, bankruptcy from year to year, forced to sell his produce below cost, paying his next year's crop to pay last year's losses, contenting himself with shoddy and drab indulgences, he staggers from season to season in a rut of struggle, a toiled-drilled beast, blindered to side roads, reined and tethered to an eternal drudgery. But the farm is still his. Even when he belongs quite definitely to the legion of tenant husbandry, the sense of some day owning the pungent earth he plows, drugs him into an insensibility to reason. I wonder if he ever understands how it comes about that he falls upon a good season, with high prices for crops so that he can pay back a part of the old debt, and get up enough courage to buy a new car on the part payment plan, a new coat for the wife, a new roof for the barn, a power pump for the well, all on expected profits. This done by millions of him creates a surge of general prosperity. But the cycle swings into recession so quickly, and lean seasons follow, and then installments, and taxes and interest on mortgages, and bills for feed and materials pile up unpaid, until the next turn upward, so that in an endless circle he keeps paying off a little more of what never is actually ever paid. American agriculture has been in a state of perpetual bankruptcy before and since the good old war days. Why and how, I leave to solemn statisticians to explain. All I know is that the rural banks are perpetual receivers and the farmers are just helping them to liquidate private investments. Also, that when the situation becomes unbearable for even the moneylenders, Congressmen and Senators get busy and give the farm invalid a dose of State Socialism. They call it government loans to move crops, and fix high prices on grain and produce for the rest of us to pay and so assure the farmer a profit. In simple words, the politicians see to it that the farmer gets back

enough money through government and public extortion to pay back the private money lenders what is due them, and what they never could collect otherwise. In still plainer language, the bankers see to it that the rest of the country pays back to them what the farmer cannot pay. This is the manner in which a crazy house of cards is kept erect in a sort of solid semblance. The farmer retains his title to farm ownership, and the usurer can lend his money to him, secure in the knowledge that the government will collect it for him eventually.

I get up enough gumption to preach to him the gospel of a cooperative commonwealth. I get the following reply:

"And reckon you mean public ownership of agriculture, huh. And take my farm from me, not on your life, young city feller. This land fed my father and will keep me and my sons, God willing it * * * Mortgage, interest, past due bills and such will be paid off with next crop or the next. Congress will pass a farmers' Relief Bill at the next session. Socialism, huh, that's plain slavery * * * slaving for a lot of politicians, that's what it is. It ain't God, law and country. I may be poor now, but every cloud has a silver lining and every dog has his day. Potatoes will be scarce next year, so I'm planting twenty acres of them. I figger that will fetch me one of them new Fords, and pay off the radio, and some back taxes, mabe. You city fellers and your forriners can have your Socialism together with your garbage lined gutters and airless flats. Where come you flat chested folk telling us what to do. A day's work plowing would fill most of you. We aren't much on fancy dress and silk things, but we can keep going six days a week from dawn to sunset, and go to church on Sunday instead of to the movies. We're men as God meant men to be. You and your cities of Sodom sin and poison gin are going to hell while us farmer folk keep growing toward God in sun and wind and rain. I am not denying I have debts and such. But I'll pay them honestly. My farm will pay everything off. I own a house, a barn, chickens, cows, machinery, horses, acres of good land and acres of wood. What do you city fellers own? Nothing but rent receipts. I read the newspapers, but I also read the Good Book to help me reckon things out. I take counsel with the preacher and with God. You smart folk go to schools where God's image is insulted. You learn that the likes of me are you came from monkeys. You can be low enough to believe it for yourself, but down here you're trespassing on our intelligence when you tell us such things. We have buckshot and feathers for such smart alecky doings. I'll take no city sass like that from you, sir. Go back to your alleys, your Socialism and your forrin propaganda. If that's all you got to say, just get off my farm, and stay off. * * *

And in face of such logic and vehemence what else can one do but shift himself back to a world of stone and steel. I find myself at the store window again, my desk littered with bills, and orders. There are phone calls to be answered, packages to be packed, letters to be answered. The three hundred thousand cars roll on, and the million foot and soul weary slaves file by. To-morrow I will halt the shop serfs and make harangue with them. And will they have more of reason to offer me in their replies. * * *

Meanwhile the factory buildings across the street lean over like frightening totems of a man-eating faith. They leer * * * and leer * * *

—S. A. deWitt.

Sackheim, Old-Time Socialist, Dies in N. Y.

The old timers of Local New York and especially those comrades connected with the Yorkville Branch and the old Local New York Central Committee will be shocked to hear of the sudden death of William Sackheim, who died on Monday, December 12th.

Some ten years ago Comrade Sackheim was one of the most active members of Local New York, served on many committees and was extremely useful to the organization due to his varied talents as an artist, speaker and writer. In recent years Comrade Sackheim lived in Los Angeles and has not been an active member of the Party for some time. The funeral took place on Tuesday, December 13th in the Funeral Parlor at 76th street and Amsterdam avenue.

Let not one imagine he has no influence. Whoever he may be, and wherever he may be placed, the man who thinks becomes a light and a power.—Henry George

—M. KANTOROVITCH.