

MR. SAMUEL INSUL, the Chicago power magnate, patron of the arts and collector of treasures, including U. S. Senators, need not waste any tears because his particular Senator from Illinois was barred by the Senate. That august body has more than made amends for this gesture of purity by trying to bury Senator Walsh's motion to investigate the power trust in committee. The vote as usual was non-partisan. It means that a majority of the Senators do not want to press any inquiry into the activities of enterprises representing \$17,500,000 capital. So much money with such a lobby can't be wrong.

These majority Senators will not voluntarily investigate the power trust until it is too late. Until, in other words, the power interests have got Muscle Shoals and Boulder Dam and have united in one network privately owned power derived from water and from coal. Already these power companies successfully defy or evade state regulation. Already they have made every user of electricity—and that is or ought soon to be every American citizen—tributary to them. Yet this new giant of a super power trust which seeks mastery over us is not yet so full grown and omnipotent but that intelligent public opinion could force the government to take steps to curb it and ultimately place it in public hands where it belongs. Without official investigation, however, it will be harder to develop an intelligent public opinion. Hence the Senators who know their master's voice seek to bury the Walsh resolution. How Insul will laugh while some of them tell the people what good boys they were in excluding Smith and Vane. Hasn't he got what he really wants anyhow?

But has he? Senator Walsh of Montana is a hard fighter and with proper backing from labor and farm organizations this resolution may yet be forced out of committee before it is too late. In this crisis we shall, of course, have to depend upon non-partisan action. There is nothing else to do. But the whole episode shows once more the weakness of non-partisan action. It was universally assumed that Mr. Walsh's resolution would pass as a matter of course. Its fate shows how much we need the coordinating activities and discipline of a party with a real power program. Such a party even while still a minority party could force a proper program upon the attention of Congress and the country as non-partisan action obviously is not doing. We pay a heavy price for our slavish devotion to the non-partisan action that the A. F. of L. and other agencies sometimes boast about.

If anything could be more contemptible than Hearst's publication of the Mexican forgeries it is the defense of his conduct which he tries to make in reply to Senator Norris. He says that he never believed that Norris and the other Senators received any Mexican money. His own statement shows that he had no adequate reason for believing in the authenticity of the forgeries which he got. He never spoke to any of the Senators involved in advance of publication of these documents. His explanation? Why he was a patriot who wanted to force a Congressional investigation of documents in which he believed there was no truth! To this end he even risked the confiscation of his Mexican estate! All of which is hypocritical nonsense. The truth is that Mr. Hearst took forgeries which had been vainly hawked about in the market without a buyer. Even the credulous old gentleman who presides over our State Department did not believe in them. They bear on the face of them evidence of fraud. For instance, I am indebted to Robert M. McLean of Los Angeles for a copy of a statement in which he points out in the first six documents which were published "a grand total of 166 errors of spelling and accentuation"—errors that every Mexican school child is taught to avoid.

This jumble of documents Mr. Hearst cheerfully began to print with a multi-millionaire's contempt for libel suits and complete disregard for honest men's reputations. Later when even he was frightened by the danger of libel suits he resorted to the cowardly expedient of omitting names. All this he did to build up circulation for his papers, some of which, notably the New York Amer-

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Christmas Carol From The Coal-Mine Country

(In this year of our Lord, nineteen hundred and twenty seven, on the day of His Nativity, to the most prosperous of all Christian lands, this Carol is dedicated. And also to His Excellency, the President, and to all of His Cabinet Ministers, and to the August Senate, and to the hardly less dignified House of Representatives; and also to Governors of Coal Mining States, and to all the officers and stockholders of all coal mines in this land are these verses dedicated. And may I include as well the mine guards who poured lead into the picket line, so accurately, and of course, the efficient captain who ordered the shooting. I trust that a proper reading and caroling of these humble rhymes will help usher in the best returns of the Season.)—S. A. D.

OUR tent and the wind ain't friends;
This winter feller's no good.
Got a whip and a knife in his hands,
Got a heart of hickory wood.
I don't care much for me;
My wife she feels the same.
But it's pretty tough on the kids;
I guess they got no blame.
This Christmas cheer's O. K.
When you got the things to give;
But it's pretty goddam rotten
When it's so hard to live.
This Jesus Christ; nice feller,
Good things I know He did.
That picture of Him in the paper
Looks just like my new kid.
He smiles like gold all over.
When he gets milk some days.
Ain't got much pep just now, bo,
And it gives his mother craze.
Scuse me, I make complaint,
But Christmas joy, my friend
All right when you feel warm
And got some dough to spend.
Dough that you make yourself,
Digging down in the pit.
That charity dollar, friend,
Ugh! scuse me that I spit.
Look, my hand is strong.
My heart, she's pretty good.
I look some skinny now;
We ain't got much for food.

But what's the use for work
Just for the love of Mike,
And get not enough to live.
So the union and me, we strike.
The President house she's warm
With coal we hunkeys dig.
He don't think once for us;
His goose she's fat and big.
The Governor's house she's hot
With coal my hands bring up.
He don't give a damn for us;
He's got a pretty full cup.
The stockholder's house she's light
With fire and song and tree.
He cashed the coal I dig
So now he laughs at me.
Scuse I make complaint,
But I burn like with flame.
I think on my four kids;
I guess they not to blame.
Merry Christmas now.
And wish the good New Year.
But the tent and cold ain't friends;
The wind, he's got no cheer.
Christmas come and go,
But the winter feller's no good.
He got a whip in his hands,
And his heart she's hard like wood.
Oh Jesus Christ! oh God!
It's good when you can give,
But Christmas she's just hell
Without enough for to live.
—S. A. de WITT.

Merry Christmas!

KILLS FAMILY OF SIX WITH AN AX

Hennessey, Okla.—Fighting a losing game in life, harassed by debts and failing crops, Phillip Millis, a farmer, in a fit of insanity today slew his family of six with an axe while they slept, and then hanged himself. The victims were Mrs. Minnie Millis, 35; Tina and Burrell, 13-year-old twins; Marie, 9; Wayne, 5, and Dale, five months old.

Mrs. Warren Brumley, a school teacher who lived with the Millis family, awakened in the night to see the farmer, carrying a bloody axe, enter the room she occupied with one of the children. She fled to a neighbor's house, the only occupant of the home to escape Millis' attack.

JOBLESS EX-SOLDIER WANTS TO SELL MEDALS

Lyndhurst, N. J.—Determined that his wife, their twelve-year-old daughter and his blind brother-in-law shall not be entirely deprived of Christmas cheer because he has no money and cannot find work, James B. Burke, former private in Fifteenth Highland Canadian Infantry, has offered to sell two war medals for \$15. These are the only valuables he possesses.

Young Labor Leader At Southern Colleges

By a New Leader Correspondent
Durham, N. C. — Alfred Hoffman, Southern organizer for the American Federation of Pull Fashioned Hosiery Workers, spoke before classes studying economics in the University of North Carolina and the North Carolina State College this week. Hoffman, who hails from Milwaukee, Wis., is one of the youngest labor organizers in the American Federation of Labor. After graduating from the Brookwood Labor College at Katonah, New York, just over a year ago, Hoffman was appointed to the organization staff of the hosiery workers' union.

For the past year Hoffman has been stationed in the South with headquarters in Durham. In his talks before the college students, Hoffman discussed the present-day policies of the American Federation of Labor and the possibilities for the growth of trade unionism in the Southern States.

450 HOMELESS SEEK CHARITY IN NEW YORK

The number of homeless seeking shelter at the N. Y. Municipal Lodging House, 432 East Twenty-fifth St., was 450 up to 9.30 o'clock Monday night. Of that number five were women and four children. Large numbers of applicants were still asking for shelter and food there, but it was not expected that any records for the number of applicants would be broken. The number was not as large as in the sleet storm and cold early in December, but it was 40 per cent larger than for the same date of 1926.

FAMILIES OF 9,000 MINERS FREEZE IN COL.

Denver, Colo.—A hideous mockery of the Christmas season is dramatized in the distress of the families of the 9,000 coal miners on strike in Colorado. They need outside aid to prevent disease and death from cold and hunger. Merchants who had extended them credit are no longer able to do so. The mountain capitalism of this Rockefeller region thus reproduces the stark misery of the serfs of the bituminous mines of Pennsylvania.

N. Y. Socialists Send Mountain of Clothes To Striking Miners

The New York City Office of the Socialist Party and the YPSL are busy collecting clothing, food and funds for the striking miners of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Colorado. A large number of cases of clothing have been shipped by the YPSL and the constant stream of bundles coming into the city office makes the room look like a huge second-hand clothing shop. One hundred dollars has been sent this week by the Party and the YPSL to the Colorado miners.

In co-operation with the local I. W. W. several caseloads of clothing will be sent this week to Colorado. While we do not intend to neglect the relief of the miners in Pennsylvania and Ohio, nevertheless, we have found that considerable relief is being sent to that part of the country and the Colorado miners are not getting the support they should get. The I. W. W. are not so well organized nor as large or efficient an organization as the A. F. of L. and its numerous subsidiaries. Consequently, it behooves us to do our best to help not only the strong but especially the weak. The city office will devote much of its relief to the Colorado strikers, while not neglecting the others.

Money is needed! Clothing is needed! All friends must do their best in these dreadful times to assist the victims of the brutal class war in Colorado, Pennsylvania and Ohio. Send whatever you have and send it quickly to the city office of the Socialist Party and the Y. P. S. L., 7 East 15th street, New York City.

Henry Sees 1928 Ticket In 34 States

National Socialist Secretary Reports Sharp Renewal of Interest With Presidential Year

(By a New Leader Correspondent)
CHICAGO.—"Letters arriving here spell party success in 1928." This is the declaration of William H. Henry, National Executive Secretary of the Socialist Party, at the close of a busy week with correspondence relating to organization and education work in many states. "In my analysis of the situation," Henry continued, "I think we can place a Socialist ticket in 34 states. There are good opportunities for doing even better than this if we can raise funds to place workers in the field. In several states where work must be done I know that we can get workers who will do better work than those who may come from a distance. The cost will also be less." Henry also declared that conditions of employment in the western states are very bad. "It's just hell," he said, "but our workers are willing to go out in the field for twenty-five and thirty dollars a week and, in some cases, pay their hotel expenses." It is this spirit of willingness to do important work that has encouraged the National Office staff. Knowing the favorable opportunities, the National Executive Committee has an important statement to make to the members and Socialist sympathizers in a week or two. The committee expects to raise funds and give special attention to the more important states.

Even South Coming Along
The only section of the country that remains unfavorable to the South but the Socialist vote was never large in this region. Still, even in this section letters are being sent to the National Office that are encouraging. Industry is rapidly coming to the southern states and with it the modern class struggle. The Democratic Party in the South is as hopeless for wage workers and farmers as the Republican Party is in the North. While much aid cannot be extended by the National Office to the southern tier of states, it is certain that good workers in that section will cooperate in nominating and filing Socialist tickets in 1918.

Socialist Vote Increases 15,000 In N. Y. State

Albany.—The vote of the Socialist Party in New York State last November reached a total of nearly 100,000. This vote was cast for Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, Ezekiah D. Wilcox.

The total Socialist vote was 98,228. The vote for Judge Jacob Panken in 1926 for Governor was 83,481, which shows an increase of nearly 15,000 over Panken's vote. Wilcox made no state-wide campaign.

An analysis of the Socialist vote last November shows increases in 49 counties and losses in 12. The Socialist vote doubled in nine counties, increased threefold in four, fourfold in four and fivefold or more in ten counties. An interesting phase of the vote is the increase of the vote in some upstate counties that are generally conservative. Some of these results were:

COUNTY	1926	1927
Albany	1,750	1,822
Broome	1,027	894
Cattaraugus	960	1,251
Cayuga	724	299
Chemung	1,017	118
Chemung	1,027	147
Clinton	438	29
Columbia	336	25
Cortland	368	322
Delaware	369	38
Essex	365	18
Franklin	363	37
Herkimer	435	206
Jefferson	526	501
Lewis	521	59
Madison	531	230
Montgomery	473	146
Nassau	1,063	844
Ontario	1,063	1,251
Orangetown	224	150
Delaware	357	190
Queens	517	78
Richmond	704	190
Saratoga	671	349
Schenectady	1,251	1,045
Schoharie	151	85
Seneca	229	121
Sullivan	1,075	838
Tioga	641	397
Tompkins	336	86
Warren	388	48
Washington	246	129
Yates	251	38

Total (Entire State) 98,228. Increase, 49 counties; loss in 12 counties; 5 fold or more in 10 counties.

POWER LOBBY HALTS SENATE INVESTIGATION

Germany Orders 8-Hour Shift For U. S. Steel

BERLIN.—The German Government will brook no delay in putting the eight-hour day in force as far as heavy industry is concerned, declared Herr Brauns, Socialist 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. Some plants will be allowed a month to make the necessary changes in their equipment; others will be granted more time. However, all must show they are earnestly trying to make the demanded change in the working hours of employees. This is the first time the Ministry of Labor has exercised its prerogatives as dictator to German industry regarding the length of the working day, wages, etc.

An arbitrator settled the strike of the lignite miners by decree in October, which both sides accepted. The threat of the steel industry to lock out 250,000 men on Jan. 1 rather than abide by the agreement they signed last July will not be allowed to materialize, the Government is determined, hence the decision reached without waiting for the industry to carry out the lockout plans.

Vandervelde Again An Executive Of Socialist International

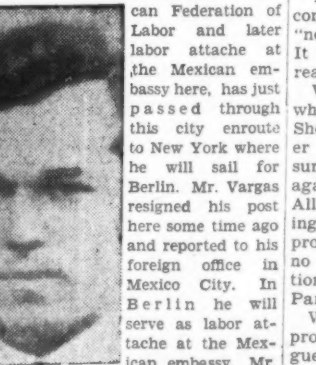
Brussels.—In accordance with the statutes of the Socialist International, Emile Vandervelde on becoming a Minister in Belgium, resigned his functions as member of the Executive of the L. S. I. His place on the Executive was taken by Van Roosbroeck, and on the Bureau by De Brouckere. Now that the Coalition Ministry to which the Socialists belonged has broken up, the General Council of the Belgian Labor Party has decided to restore the former division of functions. In future, De Brouckere and Vandervelde will once more represent Belgium on the Executive, whilst Van Roosbroeck in the capacity of treasurer will be one of the officials of the L. S. I. For the Bureau, the Belgian comrades will propose at the next session of the Executive, Vandervelde, while De Brouckere will be appointed substitute.

EDGERTON'S CALL TO ARMS

John E. Edgerton of the National Association of Manufacturers recently declared against all "socialistic encroachments." We are all going to "rise up in the majesty of a calmly conscious right" and fight for the right of John's class to own the industries. Here's a chance to enlist under John's colors and fight for Pelf, Patriotism and Profits.

Vargas Goes to Berlin Post as Labor Attache of Mexican Embassy

By International Labor News Service.
Washington, D. C. — Canuto A. Vargas, formerly Spanish language secretary of the Pan-American Federation of Labor and later labor attaché at the Mexican embassy here, has just passed through this city enroute to New York where he will sail for Berlin. Mr. Vargas resigned his post here some time ago and reported to his foreign office in Mexico City. In Berlin he will serve as labor attaché at the Mexican embassy. Mr. Vargas, through his long labor connection here became well known to American trade unionists throughout the country. He was one of the pioneers in the formation of the Pan American Federation of Labor. Mexico's labor government has inaugurated a new departure in diplomacy by having a labor attaché instead of a business representative attached to each of its embassies.



C. A. Vargas

5 New Branches 60 New Members Party Reports in New York

Local New York of the Socialist Party is responding to the Socialist revival that is evident throughout the country. Executive Secretary Claessens presented a report to the N. Y. C. Executive Committee last Wednesday night which shows a steady trend in one direction. The report shows that the sale of dues stamps to December 21 is double that of a year ago. By the end of the month it promises a threefold increase. One lapsed member insisted on paying up back dues since 1915, a total of 112 months. Two new branches have been chartered and three more are being organized. They will likely be chartered within two weeks. Then one lapsed branch in Brooklyn is being revived. A final item is the approval of 60 applications for membership by the Executive Committee. Not so bad for one report.

Reading Socialists Repeat Invitation To The Celebration

READING, PA.—Monday, January 2 when the Socialist administration takes office, will be a day of celebration, feasting and gaiety, under plans now being arranged by the Executive Committee of Local Berks Socialist Party. The entire night, consisting of a banquet, ballroom, balcony and ball-room has been engaged for the event and the public will be invited to attend the reception between the hours of 4 p.m. and 6 p.m. A charge of \$1.50 will be made for the banquet, which will take place as soon after 6 o'clock as possible, with an additional charge of 50 cents for dancing in the evening. Each charge will be independent of the other and all persons who care to participate in the festivities will be welcome. However, due to the limitations of the hall, only 1,000 banquet tickets will be issued and no additional tickets will be printed.

Reception To All Citizens
The County Executive Committee, in whose charge the program for the inaugural celebration has been placed, is keenly desirous of welcoming as many visitors as possible during the free hours between 4 and 6 p.m. The Socialist officials realize that their victory is a people's victory and that the credit for the change in local government cannot be given to any particular group. For that reason there will be no reservations made for party members, but the banquet tickets will be sold as rapidly as the general public makes a demand for them. Large delegations from Socialists in other cities are assured.

The intermission between the banquet and the dancing will be occupied by addresses by local and out-of-town Socialists and all citizens will be privileged to remain and listen in regardless of whether or not they hold banquet tickets. No effort will be spared by the members of the committee to make the day one to be long remembered and one of interest not only to Socialists but to every man and woman in Reading. Out of town Socialists and trade unionists may order tickets by mail. Address: Lillian M. Wilson, R. 2, Sinking Spring, Pa.

MYSTERIOUS SOURCE

From somewhere out of the void comes a sheaf every week of "canned" news and editorials for newspapers. It is labelled "Industrial News Bureau, The Manufacturer." Who issues it, who pays for it, and where it comes from we do not know. Shot after shot is fired for the power interests, utility corporations, insurance companies, railroads and against Socialism and labor interests. All canned stuff and ready for printing. Somebody pays for it. By a process of elimination we know that no trade union, no farmer organization and certainly not the Socialist Party pays for it. We will give one share in Coolidge prosperity to the wise chap who guesses the origin of this canned goods.

\$1 ON THE PIG

It is said that Henry Ward Beecher once told of a farmer who bought a \$9 pig, fed it \$40 worth of corn, and then sold it for \$10. The farmer said that he lost money on the corn but cleared one dollar on the pig. That tells the whole story about those who raise the foodstuffs for the nation.

Five Corporations Dominate Whole Field—General Electric, Morgan, Insul Among Them

(By a New Leader Correspondent)
WASHINGTON.—By a vote of 27 Republicans and 13 Democrats, the proposed investigation into the activities, financial and political, of the power interests has been shelved in the Senate. The vote came on a motion of Senator Moses, Republican, to refer the investigation resolution sponsored by Senator Walsh of Montana to the Interstate Commerce Committee. The Committee on Audit and Control has had the resolution before it for some time, and its reference to the Interstate Commerce Committee is openly intended to kill the matter which, once dragged into the light, will become as embarrassing to the Republicans, as well as the Democrats, as the Teapot Dome scandal was. Charging that 41 corporations control four-fifths of all the electric energy in the United States and that five men or corporations control 29 of these corporations, Gifford Pinchot, former Governor of Pennsylvania, has returned to the attack at power combinations.

Survey Is Made
Citing the power combine as the "greatest industrial fact" of the day Gov. Pinchot says in a statement made public by him here: "During the past year a study of this question has been carried on under my direction by an expert in whose ability and integrity I have full confidence. It shows that the coming nation-wide electric monopoly is very much further advanced than the propaganda of the electric interests has permitted the public to surmise. The study is not fully completed but it has gone far enough to establish these facts:

"Forty-one corporations control four-fifths of all the electric energy produced in the United States. Out of the 68,735,000,000 kilowatt hours of electricity produced in 1926, these 41 corporations produced 54,715,000,000. "These 41 corporations have a total capitalization of \$10,200,000,000. They monopolize all the sources of electric power for four-fifths of our people. Eighty-five million seven hundred thousand Americans must get electricity from these 41 corporations or go without.

Major Interests Specified
"Of these 41 corporations 29, or about three-quarters, are already known to be dominated, owned, or controlled by five men or corporations and their associates. These five dominant electrical interests are the General Electric Company of New York, Doherty of New York, Morgan, and Insul of Chicago. It is altogether probable that most if not all of the remaining 12 also will be found to be dominated, owned, or controlled in the same way. But if the five major interests do in fact control only the 29 corporations, still their assets are capitalized as six thousand million dollars (\$5,990,000,000) and they produced in 1926 more than half of all the electricity used in the United States.

"The five controlling interests are allied, but not so close as we know actually under any single head. But they are tied together, first by their common interest in maintaining their present power to collect extortionate rates from their customers. The combined electric lobby now in Washington, which represents them all, is proof enough of that.

Big Corporations Allied
"Secondly, they are tied together by common ownership in certain companies, by common investment interests, by common directors, and doubtless in many other ways not yet disclosed.

"These facts are evidence of the prodigiously rapid growth of a nationwide electric monopoly and they justify abundantly such warnings as are quoted above. Their significance to our people not only economically and industrially, but politically also, is almost beyond exaggeration. They have a direct and most important bearing on the over-shadowing issue in America, which is the control government by monopolists for purposes of monopoly. In this attack on self-government and economic freedom, the electric interests form the head of the spear. It is of the most urgent importance that this fact should be understood."

Senator George H. Moses, of New Hampshire, and Senator James E. Watson, of Indiana, stalwart Republicans, led the fight for the super-power lobby, the latter questioning power lobby. (Continued on page 3)

Colorado Holds Strike Heads Without Trial

No Charges Are Preferred Against Palmer and Others Seized By State Troops

By a New Leader Correspondent
Denver. — The tactics of the police and the National Guard in the Colorado coal strike are now drawing protests from other than union men. Some of the strike leaders are being held in jail without any charge being preferred against them. Frank Palmer was arrested at Longmont after a speech in which he criticized Chairman Annear of the Industrial Commission and officers of the National Guard.

Palmer was arrested by the officers he attacked and is being held without any charge being made, although martial law has not been declared. Thomas F. Mahoney, one of the best known business men in Northern Colorado, has protested to the Governor against the tactics of the militia on this occasion. Troops, he declared, are trying to stampede a peace-loving people into violence.

Denver's Typographical Union No. 49, one of the most conservative of labor organizations, has also protested to Governor Adams against Palmer's arrest. Disclaiming any sympathy with Palmer's ideas, the union in its letter denounces his arrest as an infringement of the constitutional guarantee of free speech, adding:

"It is a crime to have a poor opinion of the amiable incompetent who heads the Colorado Industrial Commission, please count the members of our union all as criminals."

The action of the State Industrial Commission of Colorado in agreeing to undertake mediation between the coal mining operators and the strikers' committee has been followed by arbitrary action on the part of the State National Guard in breaking up meetings held by the strikers.

Several of the witnesses who were to appear before the State Industrial Commission have been arrested or kidnapped to make it impossible for them to appear before the Commission.

The following telegram has just been received by the Committee for Relief and Defense of Striking Colorado Miners:

"Strikers meeting seven hundred attending raided tonight. Longmont militia arrested Frank Palmer, press correspondent, and seven strikers. Troops ordered. Hall surrounded. Nobody allowed leave. Finally forced leave through cordon militia fixed bayonets. Operators using most violent means to break strike, but line standing solid."

Men's Clothing Union In Montreal Meets Lockout With Strike

Montreal. — The strike against the Acme Clothing Co. continues with undaunted spirit on the part of the strikers. This strike is the result of a lockout on the part of the firm which thought it was privileged to send its work, cut by union cutters, to be made wherever the firm felt like, without registering the contractors necessary to do the surplus work after the inside shop was provided. It also resented the idea that overtime should be paid time and a half.

All the schemes used by employers in time of strike are resorted to by this firm as well. It is no novelty, the message that the bosses are trying to convey to the strikers on the picket line every morning.

"We have no quarrel with these boys," the manufacturer tells the police on duty, "it is their leaders who are no good."

The firm hopes in this way to fool the strikers. When conversation with the police is not sufficient, the boss runs into the coffee shop in front of the building, sips a cup of tea with the strikers and tells them that they can go back to work, BUT without the union. The strikers come back to the union headquarters, have a good laugh at the expense of the employer, and then make arrangements for the change of pickets for the next turn.

Meanwhile the strike is one. The season is at an end, and the new season will begin after January. The strikers are digging in and preparing themselves to carry on the fight no matter how long it may take to win. The large factories begin to work now. This will insure additional financial assistance to the strike, in the near future. Every member in Montreal realizes the importance of this strike, and all are willing to chip in a few dollars to carry on the fight successfully.

Corporation shops, partnerships, stock ownership which does not own anything and other paraphernalia to beat the Union are not the copyright privilege of United States manufacturers. It applies to Canada as well.

One case in point happened with Julius' shop here last week. This contractor, one fine morning, discovered the idea that two of his workers could be dismissed, their places to be filled by two new partners. When representatives of the union were in the shop, the contractor told them that the new workers were partners, therefore, the union should not interfere and "make no trouble." But trouble came. The manager and the business agent had a meeting with the workers the same evening and instructed the workers not to return to their jobs the next morning. A strike of one day's duration was sufficient to convince this contractor that the union had a very good reason to interfere when the boss wanted to transform his factory into a corporation shop. The strike was

settled after the contractor had agreed to rehire the two discharged workers, fire one contractor and have the other refrain from doing work which properly belongs to the employees.

Interest on the part of the Montreal members of the Amalgamated in the work of the organization continues to be displayed in the manner in which they attend to the local meetings and to the work of the organization. Brother Alex Cohen, at the last meeting of the pressers, spoke on the general problems of the industry. His talk was followed by an interesting discussion on the internal problems of the pressers' organization in this city.

General Executive Board Member Hyman Blumberg was in Montreal on Wed., Dec. 14th. His visit was timely, and it was made the occasion for a meeting of the entire staff to review the work of the organization and outline the work for the near future. The various phases of the local affairs were discussed in detail. Emphasis was put on the question of reaching the unorganized. It was not necessary to explain at the staff meeting both the duty on the part of the union to enroll every clothing worker in the organization, so that they may enjoy working conditions and the amount of freedom that is only possible to union members, and the necessity of doing so in order to maintain what has been already achieved in this field. For these reasons it was the unanimous opinion that work should be started to unionize several shops in the city. The union members will avail themselves of the opportunity they have now with general organizer, Alex Cohen and Aldo Cursi, in this market to do real work necessary to add several hundred new members and several shops to the union in Montreal.

Negro Youth Band Together to Further Battle of Porters

A Youth Movement, comprised of young graduate and undergraduate fraters and sorors, teachers, social workers, doctors and lawyers and the junior society leaders, was formed in the office of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, Friday evening, Dec. 16, to vigorously back the Pullman porters' fight for living wage and better working conditions. An unusual spirit was manifested.

This is probably the first Youth Movement in America to place their energy and education, zeal and enthusiasm and surging spirit of romanticism and adventure at the service of a mass of workers engaged in an industrial struggle for bread and manhood rights. In this respect the Negro Youth Movement is leading the youth of America.

A Speakers' Bureau was organized, whose purpose will be to carry the truth about the fight of the Pullman porters to every group in New York, colored and white, rich and poor.

Some of those among the beginners of the Youth Movement are: Miss MacDonald, president of the Intercollegiate Society; Miss Enid Thorpe of the Young People's Fellowship of St. Philip's Church; Mrs. Burwell of the Debutante Club; Dr. Price, Mr. James Egert Allen, teacher, and Miss Floria Pinckney, graduate of Brookwood Labor College. Miss Enid Thorpe was named chairman of the Youth Movement, and Mrs. Burwell, secretary. According to A. Philip Randolph, general organizer of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, this movement marks probably the most promising turn in the economic life of the race. He indicated that he plans the organization of similar youth movements in Washington, Boston, Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis, and other points.

Harlem to Have Dance and Reunion

A dance is to be given by the Socialist Party branches of Harlem and the Yipsels. This dance is being given for the purpose of bringing all Socialist and sympathizers of Harlem together in a reunion and dance which will take place on Saturday evening, Dec. 24 at the Harlem Socialist Educational Center 62 East 106th street. The proceeds of this dance will go towards educational activities and also to organize a Socialist Sunday School in that vicinity. Admission will be 50 cents in advance and 75 cents at the door. Come and bring your friends along. A good time is assured to all. Tickets for sale at the above address.

Typewriters all makes Sold, rented and repaired

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L.I.D. Sessions To Open in N.Y. On Wednesday

Nye, Thomas, Hapgood and Eastman to Discuss 1928 at Dinner Friday

MEMBERS and friends of the labor, Socialist and progressive movements and university students from scores of colleges will attend the sessions of the League of Industrial Democracy conference to be held in New York from Wednesday, Dec. 28, to Friday, Dec. 30, 1927. The highlights of the conference from the standpoint of the general public will be the big annual dinner on Thursday night and the opening session of the conference on Wednesday morning. The skits and dance on Friday evening will undoubtedly also attract a large group of students and others.

The annual dinner to be held at the Irving Plaza, 17 Irving place, at 6.30 P. M., on Thursday evening, will be devoted to the important question of "The Political Prospects for 1928." Senator Gerald P. Nye of North Dakota will give the point of view of the Progressive Republicans. Norman Hapgood, former editor of Collier's and biographer of Al Smith, will tell why, in his opinion, progressives should support Governor Smith for President. Max Eastman, communist writer, author of "Marx and Lenin," and of the recent novel, "Venture," will develop his thesis on the need for revolutionary politics in the United States, while Norman Thomas, formerly candidate for Governor and for Mayor on the Socialist Party ticket, will represent the Socialist Party position.

Tickets at \$2.50 may be obtained from the League for Industrial Democracy, 70 Fifth Avenue, Algonquin 8865. A few gallery tickets may also be secured at \$1.00. Admission to the gallery will be at 8.30 P. M.

At the opening session of the conference on Wednesday morning, December 28th, at 10 A. M., at Room 301, Philadelphia Hall, Columbia University, Ivy Lee, the public relations counselor for the Rockefeller, the railroad, and other interests, will tell the students why, in his opinion, the capitalist system should be retained. Professor Harry F. Ward will present the case against the profit system. The discussion of "Present Day Capitalism" will be continued at the Wednesday afternoon session with Tom Tippet of Brookwood Labor College, Professor Rexford Tugwell of Columbia, and Paul Blanshard of the L. I. D. as speakers and discussion leaders.

Thursday morning and afternoon sessions at Columbia will be devoted to a discussion of "The Liberal Movement in the Colleges," "The Value of Political Action," "The Class Struggle and Labor Unionism," and "Education as a Road to Freedom," with Robert Morris Lovett, Justine Wise, Felix Cohen, Professor Peter H. Odegar, Louis Waldman, William P. Hapgood, J. S. Potofsky, Benjamin Stolberg, McAllister Coleman, William B. Spofford, Norman Thomas, Prof. George S. Counts, Harry W. Laidler and others, as expert advisers and discussion leaders. William C. Fennell of Yale, and Ruth Hicks of Vassar will act as chairmen.

On Friday morning and afternoon there will be reports by the students to the general conference with Paul Blanshard as discussion leader, and Simon Gerson of C. C. N. Y., and William A. Hunt of Dartmouth, chairmen. Norman Thomas will give the closing address.

The final session will be in the form of a dance and skits held at Earl Hall, Columbia University. The skits have been prepared by Gertrude Well Klein, Samuel H. Friedman and Jasper Deeter, and among the actors will be the foregoing, William P. Mangold of Yale, Ambrose Doskov of Columbia, Georgiana Volz and Betty Dublin of Barnard, Edith Kowsky of the Brookwood Players, Harry W. Laidler and Norman Thomas. The skits are entitled "The Average Man," "Twisting the Lion's Tail," "The Sandwich Men," and "Open Shop Summer" (the Brookwood Players), based on the experience of one of the Brookwood students last summer. It deals with an occurrence in a non-union clothing shop. Papper Deeter and Edith Kowsky are the authors.



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Berger Moves to End Private Detective Agencies; Calls Them More Criminal Than Their Victims

WASHINGTON.—Operations of private detective agencies in interstate commerce are outlawed by the provisions of a bill introduced in the House by Representative Victor L. Berger, Socialist, of Wisconsin. Private detectives who travel between the States in connection with their work would be subject to a prison sentence.

In a statement he issued explaining its purpose, Mr. Berger said: "The recent activities of William J. Burns and his associates have again called attention to the menace these private detectives constitute. A gang of thugs, and more frequently than not, ordinary gunmen, or ex-jail birds, who have designated themselves detectives, sail under the emblem of defenders of law and order, perpetrating more crimes than the criminals they profess to seek. Wherever there is some dirty work to be done, a jury to be influenced, a man's reputation to stain, or a person's liberty to place in jeopardy, these gunmen are employed."

"This characterization of the detectives is not overdrawn. Mr. Burns is reported to have said some years ago that 'many private detectives are the biggest lot of blackmailing thieves that ever went unwhipped of justice.' Burns ought to know."

"Twenty States have attempted to deal with this evil of private detective agencies by enacting license-requirement laws. These laws are ineffective. They have failed to raise the standard of the men employed as detectives. They are recruited from the lowest strata, and are always at the service of those who have some illegitimate job to put over."

"These agencies claim to do police work, which is naturally the work of the State or municipality. In other countries even the regularly constituted police are chosen with greater care, because of the extreme importance of the duties they perform. But private groups usurping the powers of the police, and doing police work, cannot and should not be tolerated. Regulation has failed, and nothing short of outlawing them will solve the problem and remove the menace. The power to regulate commerce offers the Federal Government an opportunity to deal with it, just as it has dealt with the menace of white slavery by enacting the Mann Act."

Yipseldom

Christmas Gifts

The spirit of Christmas can best be exemplified by every member making a real substantial purchase of dues stamps before the end of the year. Make your Christmas gift to the League in this way and help us start the new year right. See your financial secretary at your next meeting and BUY DUES STAMPS.

Relief for Miners

Without any solicitation the following circles and comrades have contributed to the relief of the striking miners through the Yipsel Office: Circle Two Seniors, \$8.00; Circle One Juniors, \$5.00; Circle One Seniors, \$3.00; Circle Four Seniors, \$2.00; Circle Three Juniors, \$2.00; Bronx Boro Committee, \$1.00; City Office, \$25.00. The following comrades have contributed: Evelyn Kogan, Israel Rotkin, Lewis Paul and Isidore Loterman. In the next issue the City Office hopes to announce many more donations.

A Correction

Last week announcement was made that Comrades Harry Diamond and Jeanette Watkins were married by Judge Jacob Panken. Harry Diamond states that it was Harry's brother, Joseph, and Jeanette's sister, Ida, that were married by Comrade Panken. He also wishes it to be known that he will not be responsible for any debts contracted by Jeanette Watkins. The City Office takes this opportunity to apologize for the mistake.

A successful League social was held in the studio of the Rand School last Saturday. Over a hundred Yipsels from all parts of the city gathered to take part in the program. The feature was a debate between Julius Umansky and Jack Altman.

Circle 6

Circle Six, Manhattan, is getting back on its feet and gaining strength quickly. The interest and good fellowship in the circle is responsible a great deal for this change. There will be a meeting Friday, Dec. 23 at 8 p.m. Tryouts for a debating team will be held and all local Yipsels are urged to prepare on some current topic for presentation.

Circle 4

Circle Four will hold a literary meeting at headquarters, 4215 Third Avenue, Bronx. Yipsels from all sections of the greater city should attend. A very interesting program will surely be presented.

A Lecture

On December 25, Dr. Leon Rosser Land will speak on "The Radicalism of Jesus" at the meeting of Circle One, Bronx, at 1167 Boston Road. There will be no admission charge.

All Bronx Circles will elect delegates to the new Boro Committee which will hold its first meeting on Jan. 8.

Juniors

Elections were held in the Bronx Circle Three with the following results: J. Skarnick, Organizer; Vice-Organizer, T. Dolson; Treasurer, Ch. Bendersky; Gadiel Smith, Recording Secretary and Sid Solomon, Corresponding Secretary. A concert will be held by the circle on Dec. 23. On Dec. 30 a dance will be held. Refreshments will be served free.

Circle 12

Circle Twelve, Brooklyn, will meet Friday at 8.30 instead of Saturday due to the Yipsel dance that night. The group meets at 1336 Lincoln place.

Circle 6

Steps have been taken to reorganize Circle Six, Manhattan. Comrade De Nio has volunteered to act as director. A meeting will be held Friday, Dec. 23, at 8 p.m. Elinore Lefkowitz will speak on "Current Events." All juniors and seniors are asked to come.

LECTURE CALENDAR NEW YORK

Sunday, Dec. 25, 11 a.m. Speaker, Judge Jacob Panken. Subject: "Current Events. Hennington Hall, 214 East 2nd Street. Auspices, Socialist Party, 6-8-12th A.D.

Thursday, Dec. 29, 8.30 p.m. Speaker, August Claessens. Subject: "The Basic Difference of Men and Women." 96 Avenue C. Auspices, Socialist Party, 6-8-12th A.D.

BROOKLYN

Friday, Dec. 23, 8.30 p.m. Speaker, August Claessens. Subject: "The Basic Difference of Men and Women." 96 Avenue C. Auspices, Socialist Party, 6-8-12th A.D.

Friday, Dec. 30, 8.30 p.m. Speaker, August Claessens. Subject: "Genius—Here-dity versus Environment." Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman street. Auspices, Socialist Party, 23rd A.D.

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Czech Socialist Parties to Confer

Prague.—A welcome and important step towards unity in the common struggle has been taken by the Socialist parties of different nationality in Czechoslovakia. For the first time since the foundation of the Czechoslovak state, there is to take place a joint Congress of all the parties in the country allied to the Labor and Socialist International. Preparatory work towards this Congress, which is to be held in Prague, January, has already been initiated by the executives of the Czech Socialist Party and the German Socialist Party in Czechoslovakia, in collaboration with the small parties of the Magyars, Poles and Carpathian Russians. The agenda will be devoted especially to addresses concerning the common struggle against capitalist reaction and against the retrogression of social insurance.

"The division which has come in the Protestant churches of the world between those called Fundamentalists and those called Modernists is a clever Socialist-Communist movement. . . . The inception, the dictation, the suggestions for Modernism, as it is expressed in the Protestant churches today, will be found in the literature of the Socialist-Communist groups."

There is a big Tammany sewer scandal in New York City but as Tammany has been a scandal sewer for so many years some more filth makes New Yorkers feel at home.

Hubert Harrison Dies

Hubert Harrison, well known to members of the Socialist Party some ten years ago, passed away on Saturday, Dec. 17. Since the war, Harrison dropped out of the Socialist movement and up to the time of his death he affiliated himself with almost every type of Negro movement, and even strayed so far as to speak for the Democratic party.

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Wed. Aft. & Eve. Dec. 28	Thurs. Aft. & Eve. Dec. 29	Fri. Aft. & Eve. Dec. 30	Sat. Aft. & Eve. Dec. 31	Sun. Aft. & Eve. Jan. 1
WOLKOWISK Zelva Zablon Swiatla Brestowice	SWALK Seln Krinki Sokulka Augustova	SMARGONE Ochulany Wolpa, Luna Amidur Skidel	BRISK Bielisk Terespole Oria	LIDA Stutyn Zaludok Roanaki Pinsk

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Capitalism's Soviet in Action—Berger Arraigns Burdening of Poor with Taxes

By a New Leader Correspondent
WASHINGTON. — Representative Victor L. Berger, Socialist, of Wisconsin, national chairman of the Socialist Party, in discussing the tax bill in the House of Representatives, said:

"If the Democratic Party has any reason for existence it could show it on occasions like this by opposing ultra capitalism and plutocracy and preventing the untaxing of wealth which this revenue bill and others considered by this House in the past provide. The Democratic Party is trying to outdo the Republican organization in servility to the ruling class. The emblem of the present economic situation is really a melon—not

only Mr. Mellon—but the melons that are cut every little while. The Republican melons are only seasoned by the Democratic lemons, represented by the gentleman from Texas, Mr. Garner.

12,000,000 Underpaid

"There is a good deal being said about the general prosperity in our country, due to the fact that our national income is estimated at \$90,000,000,000. That income represents what Mr. Rockefeller, Mr. Ford, Mr. Mellon, General Motors, the miner in Colorado, the steel worker in Chicago, Mr. Garner, myself, and 117,000,000 others make a year. But how are these \$90,000,000,000 divided?"

"The fact is that of the 117,000,000

people living in the United States, about 76,000,000 made just a bare living in 1926, and could save absolutely nothing for old age or a rainy day. "And from 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 are so poorly paid that they are always on the verge of starvation. In the steel mills of Chicago, workmen earn \$3.12 a day when they are employed, and they are not steadily employed. Over 200,000 laborers on the railroads had an average wage of \$17 per week in 1926. In the lumber industry, the average weekly earnings in all branches is \$17.77 and the lowest paid in that group average \$10.48 a week. Is there any prosperity for them?"

10,000 On The Top

"Ten thousand persons at the top of the income tax list paid as much taxes as 2,337,000 at the other end of the list. That indicates how this income is divided. Some years ago it was found that the rich 2 per cent. of our population own 60 per cent. of the nation's wealth, while the poor 65 per cent. own only five per cent. of the nation's wealth. This process was accelerated by the war, and the rich are richer, and the poor poorer now.

"The fact that more than 82 per cent. of the people of the United States do not earn enough to pay any Federal income tax, although the exemptions of a single man are only \$1,500 and of a married man \$3,500 is

a sufficient refutation of the claim which is constantly made that our people are prosperous. Certain groups are prosperous, and the Republicans, aided by the Democrats, are at work trying to make the prosperous more prosperous, while the share of the poor in this so-called prosperity is constantly being diminished in proportion to the whole.

"Not only are the poor not represented in this Congress, but even the middle class is represented very weakly. Whatever resistance is being offered to the Chamber of Commerce and the Taxpayers League, which is the name under which the American bankers are now sailing, is very feeble, indeed.

The Socialist Program

"If we had a real opposition party in the United States, instead of two parties vying with each other in serving the ruling plutocracy, it would begin its tax program by raising the exemption of single persons to \$2,500 and married persons to \$5,000. It would then double the taxation of incomes in the upper brackets. This would provide a surplus in our treasury sufficient to pay a pension to old workers who have been unable to save anything for their old age, and to the lower middle class, the small businessman, whose struggle is as intense, and whose rewards are not

much greater than those of the worker.

"Some of the surplus could be used to control the Mississippi and other rivers, to reforest our forest lands, and last, but not least, help some of the States combat illiteracy.

"These and other things could be done by a sane, democratic, instead of a plutocratic, tax measure.

"For the first time since the world began the abolition of poverty through the tremendous output of our products can be accomplished. There is enough now of everything for everybody. But by aiding in the concentration of wealth, the old parties place their approval on a condition which keeps millions on the verge of starvation and makes social justice impossible."

Russia Urged To Release Socialists

Views of Soviet Leaders Give Scant Hope, However, For Freeing of Political

Prague.—On December 1st, the following communication was dispatched to the President of the Central Executive Committee of the Soviet Union, M. Kalinin, by the two chairmen of the Commission of Enquiry of the Socialist International into the conditions of political prisoners, Senator Louis de Brouckere (Belgium) and Deputy Arthur Crispin (Berlin):

"To the president of the Central Executive Committee, M. Kalinin, Moscow.

"On the occasion of the anniversary, you have issued an amnesty, the provisions of which as to political prisoners are so elastically framed that it remains altogether obscure whether the amnesty applies to the numerous Socialists who are in the prisons and places of banishment of the Soviet Union. Your political policy which proceeds by secret ways withdrawn from public control, has the power to present every Socialist party in the light of one that is aiming at the overthrow of the Soviet Government, irrespective of whether the party is really doing so or not, and likewise the power to consider every individual Socialist as an active member of the party without troubling whether he really is or not.

Demands Release

"In this situation we view it as our duty to demand with the utmost emphasis on behalf of millions of workers in Europe that our comrades in faith and party be no longer detained in the prisons and places of banishment of the Soviet Union, into which almost always they have been thrown without any procedure by a court, without legal guarantees, indeed without having incurred any real guilt. You have fixed a delay of a month for the preparations of directions respecting the application of the amnesty. There is yet time to remove the disgrace that thousands of workers, peasants and intellectuals must languish in goal or banishment merely for thinking as we do, for rejecting the principle of the Communist Party Monopoly, and for claiming on behalf of the Russian working class the most elementary right, namely, that of being able to speak and to elect in freedom. The same abomination is committed in the Hungary of Horty. We are striving against this infamy, we are fighting to secure full legality to the Communist Parties in all countries; but we demand the same legality also for the Socialist parties in the Soviet Union. In this fight you attack us from behind through the example of suppression which you give. There is yet time, you can yet bring it about that a full amnesty should be extended to include all Socialists without exception, whether active or passive, who have been convicted by your courts or by administrative channels on account of their Socialist political activity. There is yet time to abandon the course of poisoning the working-class and to clear away one of the worst obstacles to its unity.

"The Chairmen of the Commission of Enquiry into the Conditions of Political Prisoners.

"LOUIS DE BROUCKERE,
"ARTHUR CRISPIN."

Not much hope is held for a favorable reply. In the Manifesto of Oct. 1, 1927, signed by the president of the Central Executive Committee of the Soviet Union, the passage relating to political prisoners as given in the translation of the Communist "Impeccor" (Number 106, page 2284, 1st November, 1927), runs as follows:

"10. The Presidium of the Central Executive Committee of the U. S. S. R. is instructed to commute the measure of social defence imposed by courts or administratively in regard to all persons now undergoing sentences, except those convicted as active members of political parties aiming at the destruction of the Soviet system, and persons guilty of maliciously embezzling public money or bribing public officials."

That this provision excludes from the amnesty not only those who "aim at the destruction of the Soviet system," but members of political parties in general, is evident from the speeches which have been delivered lately by the authoritative leaders in Soviet Russia. In his speech at the "Congress of the Friends of Soviet Russia" on the occasion of the anniversary festivities in Moscow, Bucharin, according to the report in Impeccor, stated literally as follows:

"And it is intelligible that the position with us is such that there are indeed various parties, but that only whilst the others are under lock and key. This will continue to be so in

Reading Suspicious About Count That Defeated Socialist

(By a New Leader Correspondent)

READING, PA.—The final recount of the vote for City Treasurer gives the following result: Reider, 7935; Kershner, 8426; Hoverter, Socialist, 8340. Kershner is declared elected by a plurality over Hoverter of 86 votes.

However, this result was reached by certain mysterious moves that leave much room for gossip. On the face of the complete unofficial vote as received by the Socialist party from its watchers, Hoverter, the Socialist candidate, had a plurality over Kershner, the Democratic incumbent, of 74 votes.

In the official count, the first figures made public by the board of computers appointed by the court to tabulate the vote, reduced this margin to 63 votes, the complete totals for the three candidates, as made public by the board, having been as follows: Reider, 7,946; Kershner, 8,317; Hoverter, 8,380.

When these figures were made public, Kershner requested permission to have the tally sheets of the several election districts examined by watchers selected by himself. This permission was readily granted and the tally sheets were then examined very carefully for errors. Every stroke on the sheets was examined, and every discrepancy, real or imaginary, was recorded, and later was made the basis for a request to the court to have certain ballot-boxes opened and the votes therein recounted. On this basis the election boards of three precincts were brought into court and there recounted the votes for the office of city treasurer. The precincts recounted were the third of the First ward, the second of the Twelfth ward, and the third of the Twelfth ward.

The recount of these precincts was made the week following the election, and resulted as follows: Practically no change in the third precinct of the First ward; in the second precinct of the Twelfth ward Reider gained 1 vote, Kershner gained 3, and Hoverter lost 10; in the third of the Twelfth Reider lost 1, Kershner gained 1, and Hoverter lost 12. Reider's vote remained the same, Kershner gained 4, and Hoverter lost 22 in the recount of the two Twelfth ward

Socialist Government Resigns In Finland On Bread Price Issue

A cablegram from Helsinki to "Raid" (London), the Finnish Socialist daily, reports that the Socialist government of Finland has resigned after the Diet rejected the bill for reducing the tariff on bread. The bill was part of the Socialist program and was presented to parliament by the Socialist premier. The Socialists were successful in defending their stand on the bill to shorten the time of military training and also in helping the unemployed by rushing improvement works.

The Socialist cabinet, headed by Comrade Tanner, survived a year. With their power in parliament, a general amnesty bill has passed and civil rights restored to those disfranchised for participation in the civil war on the labor side. The Socialists also helped unemployed workers, using appropriations to extend public works.

Rietti Ikonen, present parliamentary leader of the Social Democrats, served as Minister of Interior during the first few months, but resigned when the Diet passed the bill censuring his actions to relieve unemployment. The Minister of Transportation, Vaino Wuolijoki, also resigned about two months ago when he was appointed to represent Finland in Berlin and other central European capitals.

The ratio of labor votes to the votes cast by the possessing classes is about 20 to 1 but the ratio of political power is about 100 for capital to nothing for labor. Workers can reverse this power when they decide they want it for themselves just for a change.

one party has its hand on the helm, the future."

That this was not merely an oratorical slip of Bucharin's is clear from the fact that Tomsky in his speech at the Party Conference in Leningrad on November 11th made a precisely similar declaration. He there stated, according to the report in "Pravda" of the 19th November:

"Certainly, two, three or four parties may exist under the conditions of working-class dictatorship, but only provided that one party is in power and all the rest in prison."

And Tomsky has repeated this idea in the same speech:

"On this point nothing is of any use, for under the dictatorship of the proletariat only one party can have power, and whoever tries to fight against this party, will find himself in prison. This is just what dictatorship means."

Socialist International Congress to Be Held In Brussels, Aug. 5

Zurich.—The Executive of the Socialist and Labor International, at its session in September, 1927, entered thoroughly into the preparations for the International Congress of 1928, and arrived at the conclusion that in view of the heavy financial burdens on the Labor Movement all over Europe, and particularly in England, it seemed more advisable to hold the 1928 Congress not as originally planned in London but on the Continent. The Bureau of the L. S. I. was instructed to get into touch with the Executive of the British Labor Party and with the parties most concerned in the holding of the Congress and to have a vote taken upon a new proposal. This has been done.

The Executive of the British Labor Party made the suggestion to hold it in Brussels. This proposal has been unanimously accepted by the Bureau of the L. S. I.; and no exception has been taken to it by the members of the Executive within the given time limit, so that now the 1928 Congress of the L. S. I. is definitely summoned to meet in Brussels. The Congress will open on August 5th, 1928, on which day in celebration of its opening, a demonstration by the workers of Brussels will take place. The Executive and various commissions will meet in the week previous to the Congress, the proceedings of which, if possible, to be terminated by August 11th.

Charge Colored Seabs Are Held In Peonage

Colored coal miners are being held under conditions amounting to peonage in the Western Pennsylvania coal regions, according to reports received by the American Civil Liberties Union from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. These workers, it is charged, are deceived into accepting employment in the mines where strikes are in force and are then taught in the meshes of the company-store credit system. The reports state that these men are herded into "bull-pens" where they are in many cases effectively deprived of all personal liberties except the right to run up accounts at the company store.

A high official of the United Mine Workers of America has written to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People—"The conditions at these places are unbearable. In fact, they are beyond any description I could give you and must be seen to be appreciated."

TIMELY TOPICS

(Continued from Page 1)

ican, are not prosperous. As for the risk to his Mexican estates, they are now subject to laws which he dislikes. Suppose the Mexican government had confiscated them would he have said: "This I sacrifice for my country's good." Not much. He would have tried to pass the risk off to the sons of farmers and workers with no hope of Mexican estates save such graves as they might acquire on Mexican soil. That this cheap, ignoble, demagogic crime against humanity has so far completely failed is on the whole a tribute to American good sense. It does not lighten the burden of Mr. Hearst's guilt. Few men in any prison have shown such inexcusable and lighthearted contempt for the public good as this demagogue, this absentee Mexican landlord, this newspaper owner who for the sake of circulation plays with passions that might have led to war and destruction. Let the Senate Committee not rest until it goes clear to the bottom of this unsavory mess.

Judge Thompson Scudder and Emory Buckner between them ought to make a pretty good job of the New York sewer investigation which Gov. Smith has ordered in consequence of formal charges against Borough President Connolly. Neither Tammany Hall nor the Governor, who is also a candidate for the Presidential nomination, could have afforded to ignore these charges against Mr. Connolly which affect the pocketbooks of so many citizens and voters. Therefore no particular virtue belongs to the Governor for appointing Judge Scudder. He could hardly have done less. It still remains to be proved whether Tammany Hall really wants to get to the bottom of the matter. It certainly was slow enough getting around to the case and with the help of a clever lawyer like Max Steuer it may yet find a way to whitewash him and his political machine.

If all this sounds unnecessarily harsh and unkind of the virtues of Gov. Smith and the "reformed" Tammany just remember that Magistrate Simpson has "indefinitely postponed" a decision on that election case which has been so often described in the columns of the New Leader. Already he has taken more than a month to decide whether or not to hold for the Grand Jury—not, mind you, to pass on the final question of guilt—an election board one or more of whose members is charged with almost every conceivable offense against an honest count. The political organization which stole Judge Panken's election with the aid of gangsters and high officials won't go any farther in this sewer matter than it has to.

On one issue count me among Gov. Smith's backers. His proposal to have a commission of experts pass sentence on criminals won't bring any utopia but it is a long and practical step forward in the business of dealing with crime—a business in which society has heretofore horribly blundered.

Even Massachusetts seems to be aware that some improvement is in order. Not only did a Boston jury have the decency to acquit the Sacco-Vanzetti pickets but the courts themselves through an official council have recommended that the Supreme Court of the State be given the power to review evidence in criminal cases now possessed by the New York Court of Appeals. Possibly under such a law Sacco and Vanzetti might have been saved even in Massachusetts and in spite of the class prejudice against them. The shocking thing is that class prejudice would not let the matter be mentioned officially until it had satisfied its lust for the blood of two Italian radicals.

Meanwhile the Greco-Carrillo case is going well. Already it has shed its lurid light on Fascist methods in America. Those who want no new Sacco-Vanzetti case here in New York owe it to themselves to contribute to the Greco-Carrillo Defense Committee, 70 Fifth Ave., New York. To provide funds to keep the case going at all the committee has incurred heavy debts and obligations.

Grant me, indulgent Heaven, that I may live
To see the miscreants feel the pain they give;
Deal Freedom's sacred treasures free as air,
Till Slave and Despot be but things that were.

—Burns.



THE LIBERTY OF LIBERTY

Wise crack of Governor Fuller of Massachusetts with special reference to Sacco and Vanzetti, made within one week after the Judicial Council of the State recommended a change in the law that sent the two Italians to the chair.

"In Massachusetts we believe in the freedom of the individual. We also believe that while freedom stands for freedom and liberty stands for liberty, neither of them stands for license."

READ 'EM AND WEEP

Twice paid compliments by the gentleman from Iowa to the gentleman from Georgia and returned by the latter to the former. Reported by the famous house organ, the Congressional Record.

"Mr. Green of Iowa. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Crisp) for whom I have not the highest respect, but who is one of the most useful legislators in the House, I think has unwittingly conveyed a wrong impression with reference to this situation. As I say, I think the gentleman from Georgia is one of the most useful legislators we have in the House, and I have for him a personal respect. I think a warm personal feeling exists on the part of both of us.

"Mr. Crisp. I will say that it is reciprocated."

For Bush and Country
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"Mr. Bush presented to all employees who have been with the company ten years and over a bronze medallion portrait of Edwin Quinn, inscribed, 'To Those Who Have Worked With Me,' and a gold button bearing the initials 'I. T. B.' and inscribed 'For Loyal Service.' Those who have been with the company five years or more received the medallion and a silver button."

They Like Dead Revolutions
There is one thing which the Daughters and the Sons of the American Revolution simply will not tolerate and that is talk of any revolution that is not at least more than a hundred years old.

The Busting Trusts
Remember the days when the masses were aroused and decided that they were going to "bust the trusts?" Now it is a question of getting control of the trusts or they will "bust" us.

Destroyer of Families
When the enemies of the Socialist movement express their fear that Socialism may destroy the family kindly ask them if they include the families that were destroyed by the world war. We may be guilty, but nobody charged us with that job yet.

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2 Old Parties Shelf Power Investigation

(Continued from Page 1)

the right of the Senate to investigate public utilities that do not do an interstate business. Instead of investigating the powerful utility aggregation, Senator Watson declared that he preferred an investigation as to the limits of the authority of the Senate to investigate a question of this character.

That Insull, of Chicago, was unable to get his own Senator, Smith, sworn in when he presented himself to the Senate, did not affect the control Insull and his utility group have of the Senate. Some of those who voted to keep Smith out, fearing political extinction if they voted any other way, followed their own inclinations or the desires of the power lobby this time, apparently, because they do not think it will be the political issue that the Smith case would have been. If the groups fighting the utility interests succeed in making this the important question that it should be in the next campaign, some of the Senators may discover that they reckoned without their host.

MORE GAS AHEAD

It is estimated that the output of gas may be doubled within the next five years. This estimate is probably in anticipation of the presidential campaign next year.

Towards Socialist Unity in France
Paris.—The main group of the French Socialist-Communist Union which recently went over to the Socialist Party has now been followed by a further organization, the Branch in Drancy (Seine), which has also passed over en bloc. This signifies not only a considerable reinforcement of the local Socialist organization but also a transfer of the municipal administration to the hands of the Socialists.

FACTS FOR FARMERS

The production of the American farmer . . . is several times that of the German, British, French or Italian farmer . . . If we call the index of productivity for each American engaged in agriculture 292; the index for the British farmer is 126; for each German farmer, 119; for the French farmer, 90; and for the Italian farmer, 45. That is to say, the volume of productivity of each American engaged in agriculture is about two and one-half times that of the English agriculturist, nearly three times that of the German farmer, and six times that of the Italian.—Kenyon L. Butterfield, President of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, in "The Farmer and the New Day."

Swiss Women's Conference

On the 6th November the women members of the Swiss Socialist Party held their annual conference in the Volkshaus, Olten. There were 91 delegates present. Gertrude Dübey reported that the organization of women had slowly but steadily increased since the reorganization at the end of 1925: the number of women in the party being something over 2,000 divided among 43 groups. She attributed the slowness of the work to the lack of the franchise and to the unresponsiveness towards anything new on the part of the Swiss.

Elsa Tobler reported on the question of abortion in relation to the penal code and dealt at length with reasons why the heavy punishment now indicated by law should be amended. After considerable discussion a resolution was unanimously adopted endorsing a motion drawn up by Socialist judges in Zurich. This motion would delete any penalty of imprisonment for early abortion and would reduce the sentence in other cases. E. Steiger dealt with the question of maternity insurance and urged that propaganda should at once be started for the adoption of the Washington Convention on this matter.

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ADVICE TO A YOUNG MINISTER FROM AN OLDER ONE

By Vincent G. Burns

(An actual letter written to a friend who was seeking a call to a certain church in which the writer had served.)

DEAR BILL:

I was very glad to have your letter, and nothing would delight us more than to have you and your family near us. You ask, however, for a frank statement of the situation in my former church. This I am only too happy to give, and I shall give it without the least mental reservation.

If you are content to be a pusillanimous person, if you are willing to be merely a peacefully "mum" pastor, going punctually and politely from door to door and drinking tea with painfully formal parishioners, attending committee meetings and knowing when to keep your mouth closed and your own ideas and opinions and aspirations up your sleeve; if you can study to be a sweet-faced pussyfooting dummy who dares not to call his soul his own; if you can read the Bible, swallow the lies with the truths and have no new ideas or applications; if you can see no social injustices and crimes on every side and experience no flaming indignation; if you can swallow stupid theology, crude boresness, and complacent snobbery toward weaker races and the impoverished without a single qualm; if you will be quite satisfied in a prayer meeting where antique ladies and venerable elders air their stuffy stories of conversion while you hear the vibrant life outside and remember the slums where you saw little children who cried for bread and young men whose backs were already bowed and bent with over-work and where crushed and despondent souls moaned for life and prayed for death, if you can put on your clerical garb and preach the cross on Sunday while all the rest of the week you do everything to grind your own selfish ax just like the rest of the persons and parishioners. . . .

If you can bring yourself to be this and do this, . . . then you can probably hold down the job, grow in grace and popularity, enjoy a nice comfortable salary, lay up treasures on earth, and have a really nice time out of life!

But If You Have Ideals—

But if there is a grain of the prophet in you, that is, if you feel that you have a contribution to make to this world, dangerous, confused world, if you know, deep deep down in your heart, that you have a real message for the world, a message that is new or different or original or radical in the least degree, if there is in you the divine urge to speak out the rising convictions of a soul on fire with inspiration from God and love for your brothers and visions of a nobler future. . . . if you have a message like that which would probably be frowned at by the Babbitts of *Dorothy*, the Chambers of Commerce, or *United* by the assembled legions of super-patriots on the Fourth of July, or despised and ridiculed by the rich, the self-righteous and the orthodox, then look out! There is no community in America, so narrow, so reactionary, so self-satisfied, so deep in the rut, so complacently "perfect" and falsely optimistic, so completely dominated by the "57" varieties of the status quo, as this New England group right here.

"You Must Be As Tactful and Big-Businessy As A Fuller Brush Salesman"

I do not want to discourage you from the ministry in the Christian church altogether. There may be churches where your liberalism will have a chance. There may be places where you can serve and, at the same time, be honest. But they are not here. And, quite frankly I say it, I doubt if there is anywhere a church of Jesus Christ where the minister can be thoroughly honest and last a year. He must compromise, compromise, compromise, surrender, surrender, surrender, to hold his job.

You may not feel I have made myself clear. You may think I ought to be specific. Therefore I will give you a few details of my own experiences. I have been in many other places. And I am willing to wager that there is not a clergyman in America who has been in a church for long who hasn't had the same experience.

A Ministerial Chore-boy

1. I soon learned, after coming here as innocent as any lamb led to the slaughter, that the assumption was that the minister was a hired man who was paid a salary to do what the congregation wanted done, a kind of chore-boy which included preaching, praying, visiting, burying, knotting. They pay you a salary to think as they think, to preach what they want, to be a little tin-god of their color, stature and stamp for them to praise and incidentally push around. If you are only a messenger boy, the whole thing is simplified. With no twinge of conscience you will calmly proceed in the deliverance of those messages which are fore-ordained in Holy Writ or in the counsels of the little group of well-to-do business men who control the financial destiny of your church. If you are used to ruling your own life you will be in a rather inconsistent position. If you are used to saying what you think you will learn to always swallow what you think.

You are a "salaried prophet," and a "salaried prophet" learns to forget about fearless prophesying and to remember to be as tactful and big businessy as a Fuller Brush salesman. You are to give a first-class imitation of the Big Business Man Christ a la Bruce Barton.

2. If you come here as the minister understanding in the mind of every monied and unmonied man in the church that he pays his twenty dollars a year for a comfortable pew where he shall be allowed to receive his religion in perfumed doses or swan-songs that minister only to slumber and sleep. He wants not to be disturbed. That is above all what he wants. He wants no radicalism, oh! no, nothing that will change or reconstruct or reform or better anything. This universe of his is O. K., all right, one hundred per cent. all right. He wants not to be irritated by your advocacy of new hopes and new methods and new ideals in the world. If you do arouse him you have broken the conditions of your contract and the only honest thing you can do is resign, get out, depart, and the sooner you go the better he will like it! This complacent Yankee Chris-

tian pays down his good money for the support of the church in order that you will support the conditions and the social order and the patriotic nonsense which he represents. And when he pays he intends to get the kind of a church and the kind of a preacher and the kind of homiletics which he feels is safe and sane and innocuous.

Keeping Overhead Down

3. The congregation here is large, rich, prosperous and satisfied. But very niggardly. When you arrive on the scene and they take a liking to you, they will at once begin to dicker. They will feel you out about salary, etc., and unless I miss my guess they will put it over on you. And behind your back they will rub their hands and chuckle over the fact that they have gotten the better of you and struck another good Yankee bargain. In every official meeting of the church you will run against this parsimonious, unprogressive, penny-pinching attitude. Someone will get up and complain that the budget is too high and ought to be reduced.

Another will arise to complain of the high cost of churches and recommend that the minister's salary and the janitor's be immediately reduced. Someone else will say there is too much printing being done. Another will move that the telephone be disconnected as a way to save. And so on. They think of many things. There is not another Congregational church in the country with the wealth and the membership that is here, which has so low a budget and gives so little for benevolences. And yet, when your salary is voted upon, they will make you feel that they are altogether too generous with you, and that they are making sacrifices to pay you your monthly stipend. They have no parsonage. They will give you no auto or secretary or suitable office or fund for the help of the poor. They have no parish house, despite the fact that for twenty years they have been raising the money to build it, and there are several men in the church wealthy enough to build twenty parish houses.

No "Controversies"

4. You will get an idea of the deadly dark obscurantism that prevails in the minds of "enlightened Christians" here when you know that the men's bible class voted after I was here a

few months that no controversial questions of theology or social reform or peace should be discussed in the class. This, after a particularly stormy session when one of the "honorable" deacons of the church shook his fist in my face and shrieked: "Th' trouble with you is that ya' don't believe nuthin'!" On another occasion a red-faced individual waved a big Bible in one hand and a stout cane perilously near my face with the other, while he croaked: "You can't tear up this blessed old book in this church and get away with it, you bow-legged, pigeon-toed moron!"

They will hound and hound you to make you think their way, to get you to fit into the rut they are in, and it will all seem like a dream of the old Furtan days when they burned men and women for free-thinking. And alas! if you are apt to be a progressive in politics, woe is unto you! The reign of Cal is as sacred as the reign of God, and the slightest hint that you do not think that every word and act of Cal's is the will of the Almighty, and that the kingdom of God depends upon the acts of the apostles of the Republican party will bring down upon your head a car-load of mental missiles and verbal bombs that will make you run for cover, and which will shiver your reputation among the elect and ostracize you among the holy!

5. These church folk are passionately fond of one thing: gossip! They are prying, inquisitive, and intrusively curious concerning your private affairs. You will not be there long before stories will circulate that your wife is going to leave you and get a divorce, that you have been seen dead-drunk on the main street, that you are an inveterate flirt, that you owe everybody in town, that you sleep till twelve every day, and that you run a still in your cellar! They will go around with a mental microscope looking for your faults. They will sneak around looking into your windows at night to see if you are yet in bed. And no matter what you do they will enjoy nothing better than talking about you.

Jesus Christ A Stranger

6. When you plan some progressive broad-gauge program you will more than likely find yourself stranded on a sand-bar of studied indifference and lack of co-operation. And if you

succeed in stirring up a little enthusiasm with brass band publicity methods, with suppers and dances and parties and concerts, you will suddenly discover you are running a three-ring circus, that spiritual things are lost in the rumble of much machinery, and that the minute you let up with your high pressure advertising the whole shooting-match will collapse about your ears.

So might I go on and on. For my heart is full. I might endlessly go on telling you of my sorrow and disappointment that the disciples of the Master have so far wandered from his cause.

"They Fall on Your Neck"

I am saying these things because I want you to know the facts about the ministry. When you go into a church the people are full of fulsome flattery. If they call you they will welcome you with a brass band or two. They will fall on your neck and kiss you. Then when they find out the virile, progressive Christianity you preach you will be lucky if they do not fall on your neck and kill you. You won't understand this. You'll think I'm crazy or something worse. But I know what I am talking about. I have four years of bitter experience behind me. I know what the orthodox Protestant Church is like today. I know that pretty well. It is an insult to Jesus to call it all by his name.

You know, during the war, there were brave men who suddenly awoke to the horror of war, the crime of war, and they knew in their hearts they were not made to kill their brothers. So what did they do? They threw down their guns, and ripped off their uniforms, dropped out of ranks and told their captains that they would rather die themselves than kill their brothers. And they, of whom this world was not worthy, they were persecuted and hounded and made outcasts in the earth.

That has been my experience with the church. I, too, felt the church was marching in the wrong direction, serving the wrong ideals, going on a crusade of conflict and selfishness. And so I dropped out of ranks, and I have gone through a hell of persecution ever since, a hell which gives no sign of abating in its ferocity.

But I have organized my own work here (The Brotherhood Temple) and I am in the fight to stay. It is a fight to win the community to a spirit of

goodwill and love. "By this shall all men know ye are my disciples if ye have love one for another!" It is a campaign to make America a peace-loving people. "They that take the sword shall perish by the sword." It is a fight for more life for the inarticulate lower classes who live in the shadow. "Inasmuch as ye have served for one of the least of these, my brethren, ye have served me!" And it is a program of truth-seeking amid confusion and orthodoxy and intolerance. "Ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free!" We struggle with swords and guns but with ideas, ideals, spiritual energies and powers and visions. The church is corrupt. It is blind to reality and truth. It is an impotent snobocratic country club. World unity, world religion, world friendship, and world peace must come through the efforts of free souls uncramped, unfettered, and undaunted by any stultifying atmosphere whatsoever!

This World Today

Let us imagine a great reservoir of water and a great city with its multitudes in the valley. From that reservoir let us imagine old brick pipes are laid, encrusted with vegetation and mud so that water only drips down. Let us imagine that this reservoir is a reservoir of abundant life and opportunity and culture which the centuries of civilization have stored up. Let us watch the privileged few who live on the heights come with their big pails to dip out as much as they need and more from this great well of life, and carelessly carrying it home they waste this precious water of life wantonly, forgetting completely about others who might be willing even to die for so much as a little drop of it. Then down in the valleys are the multitudes. Civilization has decreed that these down in the valley shall have but the portion of this living water which will trickle down to them in the old brick pipes. These brick pipes are badly clogged by the weeds of tradition and the mud of ignorance. These people in the valley are those who have labored to build this reservoir, these great, aqueducts. They have sweated in the sun and rain and all weather that those above them might have this water of life in abundance while they, who made it possible, must squabble in the valley and fight and kill each other to get even so much as a real

taste of what this water of abundant life is like.

So is the world today. And when courageous souls who see, who know, who understand, when these go to the pipes and try to remove the mud of ignorance and the weeds of tradition which clog those aqueducts of life, they are set upon by the church and the government and the courts and the respectable people, all in full cry, and with swinging bludgeons, shouting: "Radical! Foul! Criminal! Don't you see if you let more water run down there by removing our sacred weeds and our holy mud, don't you see that those loafers down in the valley will get more water of life than is good for them! Don't you see that we good people up here will have to live on less?"

What a tragedy that the Church of Jesus should join in this crude, primitive, half-civilized campaign to kill the men and women who would clean the aqueducts of life! What a tragedy that the Church of Jesus should be a traitor to the cause of Jesus by throttling truth with its old theologies, blasting brotherhood with its snobbishness, blocking life for the poor by a false optimism and a stiff opposition to those efforts which really would improve the world!

In conclusion let me say, if you want to put your neck in a halter, in order that you may have three square meals a day, a safe stall in the church stable away from the real world, and the job of meekly pulling a wagon-load of dyspeptic, blue-nosed, holler-than-thou, self-righteous "respectable Christians" in any direction they say, and that mostly in the deep ruts of the past that lead down-hill to old tyrannies and old disasters, then come here and know full well that that is what you are getting into.

But if you value your moral freedom, freedom of speech and thought and action, if you have a deep desire to help build the kingdom of God on foundations as real and solid as truth and justice, as broad as love and as deep as world-wide friendship and brotherhood, then steer clear by miles of this whitened sepulchre.

The people in the churches are our brothers and sisters. They are surely worth saving. But the new ark of hope will be built by strong-armed, strong-souled men and women who have not sold their souls for pagan honors within an apostate church and who, with radiant faces and glad visions in their eyes, labor fearlessly and unselfishly while they sing the song of freedom in this strange wilderness which a Christian civilization has wrought.

Vincent.

SAM INSULL COMES TO MAINE

People Win First Skirmish In Conflict With "Super Power" Interests

By Judson King

(In a previous issue, Mr. King told of a trip he and Mrs. King made through several Eastern states and Canada gathering facts on the electric and power industry. In this article, the story of this interesting trip is concluded.)

FROM Canada, we head south across the border and, to paraphrase one

of Richard Hovey's poems in the delightful "Songs of Vagabondia"

"Motor down the roads of Maine In the red September."

At Belgrade Lakes we camp in one of Mr. Taylor's bona fide log cabins with a stone fireplace, do some writing and work at the jobs in Augusta, near by, by driving back and forth.

The biggest thing that has happened in Maine since the Civil War was the arrival last year of Mr. Samuel Insull of Chicago, power magnate, political friend of Mayor Thompson of Chicago and brother in United States Senatorships.

Since then he has acquired control of a majority of the power plants, all but one of the big daily newspapers, and transformed a staid and respectable old bank into a powerful trust company of commanding financial influence. Efficient trinity.

A campaign is in progress. A special election was held on Oct. 18 on an initiative petition to abolish the Direct Primary. Mr. Insull evidently was interested. All of his papers and financial and political henchmen cried aloud for a "return to representative government."

The voters were not impressed and decided to keep the direct primary. Mr. Insull does not like this primary arrangement. It is neither efficient nor economical. You have to "influence" too many people and you can't be sure of results. And sometimes one gets rather unpleasant notoriety unbecoming a patron of art.

Direct Primary Stays Besides which Mr. Insull needs a governor in Maine as well as two United States Senators in Washington from this state. Hon. R. C. Brewster, the present governor, was nominated in a primary against the advice of Mr. Insull and then had the effrontery to veto a bill by which the policy of keeping Maine hydro-electric power in Maine for the benefit of Maine—established by the late U. S. Senator Bert M. Fernald when governor—would be reversed, and permit Mr. Insull to sell his power wherever and however he jolly well chooses.

Before this happened, another governor, Mr. Baxter, likewise nominated by the voters of Maine against the advice of the power crowd and its allies, had acted most distressfully. He had vetoed a bill giving away forever and for nothing a storage and power site on the Dead River, worth three or four million dollars. And when the legislature under gentle pressure of wise and good men had passed the bill over the veto, this man Baxter issued a proclamation that rang around the state, circulated a referendum petition and called for a vote of the people on the matter. This was on March 22, 1923. The petitions began to pour in. On April 6, the legislature repealed the bill. In 1927 a lease (not a deed) to Mr. Insull was made of this property for 50 years for which he will pay into the state treasury a total of \$1,250,000 for the privilege of "developing" Dead River.

To be sure, the people are not as wise as Mr. Mencken, the gadfly philosopher of Baltimore—democracy is a total failure and trifling things like this don't matter. However, the people of Maine, stumbling along in their poor, weak way, rejected the counsel of Vice-President Dawes and his friend, Mr. Insull, and on Oct. 18 voted two to one to keep the primary.

Which seems to show that given those three vital elements to a normal working democracy—publicity, power and leadership—the people—now and then do a relatively good job.

Moses (Senator) For Insull Obligated to cut short the trip, we started for Washington. The electricity used by the folks in Maine is generated by water power. Which is supposed to be cheaper than coal. Nevertheless, the Maine folks pay high rates—8-10 and 15 cents per K.W.H.

It is a law of the business that the more current used the cheaper the price. At Old Orchard, a summer resort, I found the summer rate to be 15 cents—when the greatest number of people are there—and 10 cents in the winter.

All the way home it was the old story—rates that seem extortionate after you have been in Cleveland or Ontario. No time to investigate but we pick up bills as we spin along.

At East Jeffrey, New Hampshire, my old friend George Duncan who was present at the convention back in 1913 when the Popular Government League was formed, handed me a bill for his store for June. 338 K.W.H. at 10 cents, with 10 per cent off for prompt payment. Net bill \$30.42. Water power current from a big system.

That bill in the wee town of Ayer, Ontario, would have cost friend Duncan \$6.47. Therefore Senator Moses is against the Government going into the business and has the smiling support of Mr. Insull who, by the way, has copped power in New Hampshire as well as in Maine and is now the big political force there also. At Turner's Falls, Mass., I stop to have a puncture fixed. Mr. Baumer, owner of the garage, shows me his power bill. 256 K. W. H. at 6 cents straight, no discount, net bill \$15.36. His garage is within a half-mile of the hydro plant on the river where the juice is made. In Weston, Ontario, a small town 100 miles from Niagara Falls, he would have paid \$4.16. By which you will realize that power users ARE penalized by "politicians" in Ontario.

At Goshen, N. W., we have lunch at Mr. Lobdell's restaurant. He is rather nervous over his electric bills. I examine one. Commercial schedule starts at 14.5 cents per K.W.H. and drops way, way down to 8.5 cents after you have used 375 K.W.H. He used in August 328 K. W. H. for which he paid \$34.92. Yes, Goshen is on a big, super-power system. Compare this with the bill for commercial service of Mr. E. A. Cameron, storekeeper of Smith's Falls, on that new Mississippi River System, who used 323

K.W.H. in August and paid, net, \$11.03. After a service charge of \$1.00 the schedule starts at 9 cents and drops to 2 cents per K.W.H. after he used 160 K.W.H.

Everywhere in Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania consolidation was in process and has gone far. Everywhere the people were alive to it—rather confusedly wondering why they did not get some of these consolidations "inter-connection" benefits in their pocketbooks as well as in the speeches of Secretary Hoover, friend of the power combine.

Getting back home to Washington, I find that the power crowd has rented a whole floor in one office building to

house its writers and workers, and other offices in other parts of the town where a whole galaxy of eminent lobbyists will hold forth. A* old timer tells me that it is the most expensive and formidable array of the sort ever sent here by a special interest . . . already the desks of the Washington correspondents are covered with their propaganda pamphlets and news releases . . . they are attacking Senators Norris and Johnson and Ex-Governor Pinchot in most vicious fashion and all but using the short and ugly word regarding these men. More of all this later.

But meanwhile, their propaganda boys are writing about the "myth" of the power trust. Which reminds me that a few years ago, Mark Hanna was informing the nation that the charge there were "trusts" in this country was a "myth."

Boulder Dam—What Is It?

Greatest of All Dams Projected

By Chester Wright

NOT so long ago I rode down through Black Canyon on the Colorado River in a power launch operated by one who is known throughout the region as a Volga boatman. He is also by way of being hunter, trapper and prospector. His working wardrobe consists of overalls and jumper—nothing more. But this is a story of Black Canyon as a dam site and not of a boatman skilled in the art of dodging the rocks on the bottom of said canyon or of finding gold among hills that abound in prospectors' "monuments."

Black Canyon, favored by advocates of the Swing-Johnson bill as the site for what is popularly known as Boulder Canyon Dam, is at the lower end of Boulder Canyon. The Colorado River at this point is a swirling stream 250 feet to 300 feet wide. The canyon walls are almost black, composed of what is geologically known as andesite tuff breccia, close kin to our typical granite, a strong, hard, impervious rock with very little surface decomposition.

So steep are the canyon walls at this proposed site that at a point 450 feet above the river they are but 600 to 700 feet apart.

Hills spreading out up-river from the proposed site encompass a natural reservoir about 90 miles in length, with a capacity for impounding some 26,000,000 acre feet of water, or the equivalent of the whole flow of the Colorado for a year and a half.

Proponents of the project assert that this would make possible the irrigation of 1,000,000 acres of land in Nevada, Arizona and California not now irrigated and impossible of irrigation from any other source. The proposed dam at this site would be 150 feet high, the largest undertaking of its kind ever projected.

Besides acting its primary purpose

of flood prevention, water storage and regulation of water flow, it would generate 600,000 horsepower of electric current.

Figures as to cost of construction are large figures, but they are figures on a project which will produce revenue and repay its cost together with interest and which will remain long after all costs have been paid.

Here are main items:

Estimated cost of dam, \$41,500,000.
Estimated cost of all-American canal, \$31,000,000.
Estimated cost of hydro-electric power plant, \$31,500,000.
Estimated interest on money expended during construction, 21,000,000.
Thus the estimated total outlay necessary to bring the project to completion is \$125,000,000.

The immense storage facilities of the reservoir at Black Canyon are impressive for two main reasons, which are:

First, the Colorado varies greatly in flow from year to year—it is a river of wild vagaries. The discharge one year, as shown by actual measurements, may be as great as 30,000,000 acre feet, while the following year it may drop to a mere 9,000,000 acre feet. Such storage capacity will make possible an even flow of a guaranteed volume, even through a low water year.

Second, irrigation in this section of the country depends for success upon assured water supply. It is not enough to keep flood waters off; irrigation water must be brought on and it must be available, as and when wanted. If there is any failure of supply a crop is lost. There is no rainfall. Irrigation is the sole reliance and it must be sure and faithful.

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

WITH THE WORKING FARMERS

Revolt of New Mexico Tenant Farmers Crystallizes in "The Progress Builders"

By Murray E. King

Roswell, New Mexico.

DOWN here in New Mexico, where the West and South and North and old Mexico itself congle in a diverse population of ranchers, fruit and vegetable growers, cotton growers and wage workers, a new insurgent farmer and labor movement has arisen within the last two years and is meeting with phenomenal success, considering the fact that during the past two years capitalistic reaction has made almost impossible farmer and labor organization in almost every other part of the United States.

This new organization—the Progress Builders of America—has overspread the better part of a state in two years, is now preparing to overflow into neighboring states and has members-at-large in almost every state in the union.

This organization is frankly radical in its aims. In the language of its founder, W. F. Richardson, its purpose is to "kill capitalism with its own club." It aims at nothing less than the socialization of the farmer and wage worker through collective experience and struggle by means of a most ambitious and daring propaganda plan. It prints a paper—The Progress Builder—that is as full of idealistic Socialism and the advocacy of the co-operative commonwealth as Wayland's original "Appeal to Reason." All its leaders and officials I have met so far are Socialists in their class consciousness and their collective outlook. The

new organizers they are breaking in are drawn largely from the ranks of the radicals and advanced progressives.

A Growing Movement

Yet, in spite of these evidences of radicalism, calculated to alarm the individualistic American farmer, this movement is undoubtedly growing and spreading.

Why? The answer is found, I believe, in the conditions that have prevailed in the Southwest since the birth of this organization and in the unique methods of this organization.

First, let us consider conditions in this section now and at the time The Progress Builders organized. The curse of New Mexico in particular and the whole Southwest and the old South in general is the alarming growth of tenantry—a growth so appalling and rapid that it threatens soon to wipe out the last vestige not only of farmer independence, but of farm ownership.

In Texas, for instance, better than 70 per cent. of the farmers are tenants. In Oklahoma, 68 per cent. of the big farmers have been reduced to tenantry since 1890. Those with whom I have talked here all agree that the New Mexican record is even worse, although figures were not available. The almost incredible exploitation of the farmers by the interests controlling transportation, the markets, and money, leaves the farmers year after year not only without compensation for their long hours of hard labor, but plunge

an increasing number into hopeless debt, ruin and the loss of their farms.

Santa Fe Railroad the Boss

It remained for New Mexico to furnish the unique combination of factors that made it ripe for just such a movement as the Progress Builders. Less than twenty years ago the whole eastern half of the state in which Roswell is located was occupied by cattle ranchers and small farmers of the northern and western type. Then came the invasion of the cotton growers from the old South, bringing in their wake a lowered standard of living, a harder struggle, child labor and increased tenantry. The Santa Fe Railroad system is practically a monopoly in this section of the state and gave the finishing touch to a condition yearly growing more hopeless.

Today the Pecos river valley is producing far greater wealth than it ever produced before in its history, but the real producers see themselves sinking into a position of tenant servitude. Great cotton gin plants and cotton oil mills have sprung up owned by corporations that cover a dozen states with these industries. One sees at Roswell vast rows and piles of cotton bales representing fortunes. The money received for the output of the gins and oil extraction plants must be immense, but the farmer is poorer than before the advent of these great implements of exploitation.

Cattle Ranches Passing

In the meantime, the old cattle ranges and ranches are passing. The influx of the sheepman, increase of farming and cotton growing and other causes are putting the finishing touches on cattle ranches in this part of New Mexico. A sturdy race of Western small farmers and cattlemen find themselves fighting with their backs to the wall—fighting on the one hand against the lower living standards of the old South and fighting on the other hand against the mightier instruments of exploitation of the new North. They are ready in increasing numbers to listen to a movement that promises them collective protection and something to hope for in the future, and that is why they are joining the Progress Builders in increasing numbers, in spite of its distinctly Socialistic official organ.

Next week I hope to tell how The Progress Builders are building up a strong and extensive organization as a result of its unique and interesting methods.

ATTENTION!

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A PAGE OF EXCLUSIVE FEATURES

ISABEL ON CHRISTMAS



I EXPECT you know who I am from my picture. For a long time back The Boss (we call him that around the house just to prevent his inferiority complex from getting a strangle-hold on him) has been writing pieces about me for magazines and The New Leader. I suppose I have had about as much publicity as any female black cat of my generation. And now I figure that it's my turn to do some talking on my own. Most of us famous characters like George Washington, Napoleon Bonaparte and Henry Ward Beecher, who get written up, don't have the chance to tell the truth about ourselves. So I'm seizing this opportunity to tell you that a whole lot of the stuff The Boss has written about me is sheer hooey.

You see it's hard for him to get the feline viewpoint on life. Particularly the female feline slant. Like most men, he is a million or so miles off when it comes to analyzing women and if you throw cat complexes in with that, you can see for yourself how little he knows about our private thoughts, hopes, dreams and Utopias.

I have seen ten Christmases come and go and with them ten batches of kittens. I have sat by the radiator and watched the folks do their stuff and more and more I am convinced that Christmas is a curious institution.

It depends on how you take it. There are some who can take Christmas in their stride. They put down their papers while the wife makes out the list and grunt occasionally in a helpful way and then dig up some jack and let the little lady go out and get mauled to hell in the stores. When she comes panting back with the Erector set for nephew Douglas, the muffler for cousin Albert and the cigar lighter for Granddad Perkins, these helping hands look critically at the schmeer and curse a little in their best Old Scrooge manner and go back to their papers.

Then there's another group who get a little hot up weeks before Christmas and bust around the place making elaborate cards with pictures of angels and funny-looking saints on them and some such original sentiment like "Merry Christmas from Irma and Jacob Finkelstein."

But with either crowd there doesn't seem to be much enthusiasm over the performance. In fact I've seen more rows started over this Peace on Earth stuff than from practically any other cause. The Boss tells me that he was out in Herrin, Illinois, once when they decided to have a municipal Christmas tree on Main Street. The good church ladies decorated it all up with a lovely statue of the Angel of Peace on top. Christmas Eve, large and illuminated sections of the Herrin citizenry came down the street with their artillery and then and there started a shooting competition which resulted in the Angel of Peace having her head blown off.

The best thing about Christmas is not the give and take of it, but rather the chance it provides for sitting quietly down and figuring what life is all about and how come we are all where we are.

If you have had as many children as I have had, some one hundred and fifty now, you aren't worrying much about a lot of the problems that are bothering some folks. Take this hullabaloo about the Younger Generation, for example. From where I sit, I don't notice anything to tear your fur over in the goings-on of the youngsters. My children and grand-children have all turned out pretty well, though some of them were quite wild when they were young. Sammy, for example is doing well in the commercial line. He is the result of a companionate marriage with a pretty swell looking tiger whom I met in East Ninth Street. Now he is assistant to the manager of the A. and P. store on Third Avenue at Twelfth Street and every one in the store speaks highly of him. Two of my children have gone into Art. One is with a playwright in Westchester and the other is with the Boardman Robinson's and from both I hear nothing but good reports although there was a time when I feared that their temperaments would get the better of them. Then I received word the other day from a child by my fourteenth husband who is running a socialist local in East New York to the effect that everything is jake by her.

So I just discount all these gloomy tirades on the immorality of Modern Youth. We all must have our fling. I did my bit towards sowing my wild catnip when I was no older than my latest great-granddaughter. Why should I make sour-grape snoots now that the warmth of the radiator is more grateful to me than nights of carnival on the back fence.

I just smile a bit to myself and smooth out my whiskers when I hear The Boss rave around about economic problems and the purpose of life and all that. Sometimes The Missus looks across her shoulder and grins at me when he is taking on. And I grin back because we women know that men do a lot of hollering before they are really hurt and that it does them good to blow off steam every now and then and there's not much you can do about the Universe save accepting it; subject to change of course.

To sit in the sun, or by the purring radiator (with a copy of "The Care and Feeding of Infants," conveniently at hand) to watch the woolly clouds float over John Wanamaker's tower, to ponder on the curious antics of humans and the amazing calm and wisdom of all four-footed things—this is the good life.

Never mind if the world does seem to be a cock-eyed bug-house at times, forget the problems, theological, moral, social, economic and financial for just a little space and accept from one who knows her chopped liver, her heartiest wishes for a Merry Christmas.

Dictated (but not read) by ISABEL to McAlister and Elizabeth Coleman.

American History for Workers

An Outline — By James Oneal

The Civil War

DRIFTING APART. The Slave States were sinking to a subordinate position in the Union. In 1852 they had 90 members in the House and the Free States had 144. Since 1840 five new States, Florida, Texas, Iowa, Wisconsin and California (two Slave and three Free States), had been admitted. With the admission of California in 1850 the balance between the two sections in the Senate was upset. The Free States now had 32 Senators and the Slave States 30. Minnesota was admitted in 1858 and Oregon the following year, giving the Free States four more Senators. It is clear that northern capitalism was to control the Government. The slave economy would have to fight for more territory or disappear and the politics of the next few years centered around this struggle.

ELECTION OF 1852. Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire, was nominated by the Democrats for President in 1852 and the Whigs nominated Winfield Scott of New Jersey, a general in the War of 1812 and the Mexican War. The Free Soil Party nominated John P. Hale of New Hampshire. Pierce received 254 electoral votes and was elected. Scott received 42. The popular vote was Pierce, 1,601,474; Scott, 1,386,580; Hale, 156,667.

The Democrats declared that they would "adhere to the Compromise of 1850 and Scott also approved of it as a 'settlement in principle' of the slavery question. Pierce had carried every State except four, (two Massachusetts and Vermont) in the North and two (Tennessee and Kentucky) in the South. It was a sweeping victory but events swiftly drifted to a crisis.

Senator Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois in 1854 introduced a bill in the Senate to organize a Territory to be named Nebraska north of the Missouri Compromise Line. The Missouri Compromise, it will be remembered, had declared all the territory north of 36 deg. 30' free soil but the Nebraska bill would make it optional with settlers whether Nebraska should be free soil or not. Douglas, a Democrat, desired the support of the Slave States in obtaining the nomination for President and his bill was a bid for their support. The proposal created a storm of protest in the Free States. Douglas recalled his bill and introduced another which provided for the organization of two territories, Kansas and Nebraska, and one clause would expressly repeal the Missouri Compromise. This made the issue sharper.

A group of northern Democrats issued an appeal to the people, pointing out

that the region thrown open to slavery was larger by 33,000 square miles "than all the existing Free States, excluding California", that its settlement would be retarded, that the progress of the Free States westward would be checked, that inducements to wage workers would be destroyed, that the proposed railroad to the Pacific would pass through it and that "profitable returns" from investments would be diminished.

Northern capital realized the huge stake involved just as the slave owners did. Both were coming to grips in a struggle for an empire of potential riches. Slave owners organized emigrants to colonize Kansas. Northern opponents did likewise. Both groups of settlers met in Kansas and bloody feuds followed. Kansas not being admitted to statehood till 1861.

NEW PARTY ALIGNMENTS. Meanwhile many northern States were enacting "personal liberty laws" to prevent fugitive slaves being surrendered to their owners. Organizations were formed in the Free States known as the "Underground Railroad", extending from the northern frontier of the Slave States to Canada, to aid fugitives to escape. The two old parties were seething with anti-slavery factions and in 1854 anti-slavery men of all parties began to organize the Republican Party to oppose any further territorial expansion of slavery.

In the same year the American or Know-Nothing Party appeared. This was a native American party opposed to Catholics and men of alien origin holding office. For a time it was a secret, oath-bound organization. It offered a refuge for all those who desired to ignore the issue of slavery and it had a considerable following in the Slave States. It carried three States in 1854, eight the following year and nearly six more. By 1856 it was disintegrating as the conflict between two fundamentally antagonistic social systems could not be ignored.

In 1857 Hinton Rowan Helper's book, "The Impending Crisis of the South", appeared. A resident of North Carolina, he addressed it to the "Non-Slaveholding Whites of the South", whose living conditions had been reduced to little better than those of the slaves. By striking comparisons he showed that in every field of human activity—literature, population, wealth, railroads, canals, exports, imports, manufactures, libraries, schools, churches, etc.—the North had far surpassed and was fast exceeding the South. The book was the subject of heated debates in Congress and its author had to flee from his native State. On the whole the book was unanswerable and one of its chief offenses was its plea to millions

of poverty-stricken whites of the Slave States to overthrow the oligarchy of slave owners.

THE OLD ORDER'S LAST TRIUMPH. In 1856 the Democrats nominated John C. Fremont of California, who had won a reputation as an explorer of the West. When the Know-Nothings met in a convention their national council had four days before adopting a clause favoring non-interference by Congress with "domestic and social affairs" (slavery) in a territory. A score of anti-slavery delegates from the North withdrew from the convention. Ex-President Fillmore, who had signed the Fugitive Slave Law, was nominated for President and more delegates withdrew. The Know-Nothing Party was bankrupt.

Buchanan received 174 electoral votes and was elected. Fremont received 114 and Fillmore 8. The popular vote was Buchanan, 1,838,169; Fremont, 1,341,264; Fillmore, 874,534. Fremont's vote was a forecast of the inevitable defeat of the Slave States. The Republicans also elected 92 members of the House and the Democrats lost that body by electing only 87 members. Only because 24 Know-Nothings and six Independent Democrats were also elected prevented the Republicans having a majority in the House in 1856, two years before the election of Lincoln. The Free Soil vote was cast for Fremont.

James Buchanan became President on March 4, 1857. He was one of three American Ministers abroad who signed the "Ostend Manifesto" in October, 1854, which declared that if Spain would not sell Cuba the United States would be justified in wresting it from her. Two years later agents of slavery seized Nicaragua and proclaimed it a Slave State but were later expelled. These incidents, including the bloody struggle in Kansas, show the land hunger of the slave regime.

THE SUPREME COURT. The Supreme Court was one department that survived as a bulwark of the slave power. It had rendered many important decisions, all tending to consolidate the Federal Government by binding the States into a Federal Union. It had also conserved the interests of the slave power but one question had remained unanswered. What was the status of a slave who was taken by his master into a Free State and both lived there? In the famous Dred Scott decision in March, 1857, the Court decided that, in March, 1857, such a slave was not a free man. Moreover, it decided that Congress could not exclude slave property from territories and that the Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional.

Senator Douglas's Nebraska Bill of 1854 had merely given slave owners an equal chance with opponents of slavery to win territory for slavery north of the Missouri Compromise Line. The Dred Scott decision said that Congress could not legislate slavery out of the territories. This decision also gave the slave power entry into the old Oregon Country as well as a great domain between the Rocky Mountains and California south to the Mexican border. It did not matter that the climate and geography of much of this empire were not suitable to slavery. Some of it was available, but the chief consideration was that the Supreme Court had solemnly affirmed the principle of slavery expansion into all territory not admitted to statehood.

Rejoicing followed in the Slave States but the decision split the Democratic Party into a northern and a southern faction. The Republican Party was already a northern party as its opposition to slavery expansion gave it no following in the Slave States except in some of the interior mountain regions. The Whig Party disappeared. In the Free States the Supreme Court was denounced and its decision defied. In 1858 Senator Douglas and Abraham Lincoln engaged in a series of notable debates that made the latter a prominent leader of the forces opposed to slavery expansion.

In October, 1859, John Brown made his famous raid at Harper's Ferry in the hope of starting a slave insurrection. He failed, was tried, convicted, and executed in the following December. This mad exploit dramatized the antagonism between the two irreconcilable systems.

THE CIVIL WAR. The Republican Party nominated Abraham Lincoln for President in 1860. The Democratic convention met in Charleston, S. C., in April and divided into two factions, one a majority of delegates from the Free States and the other a minority from the Slave States. The majority favored leaving questions "of the right of property in States or Territories to the National Liberty laws of the Free States, preme Court" and condemned the Perpetual Emancipation Bill. The minority declared "First, that Congress has no power to abolish slavery in the territories. Second, that the territorial legislature has no power to abolish slavery in any territory, nor to prohibit the introduction of slaves therein, nor any power to exclude slavery therefrom, nor any right to destroy or impair the right of property in slaves by any legislation whatever."

Defeated, the minority left the convention. The majority adjourned to meet in Baltimore in June. Here some northern and southern delegates left the convention. This convention nominated Senator Douglas. Those who left the Baltimore convention joined with the Charles-

ton minority and nominated John C. Breckinridge of Kentucky. Remnants of the Whig and Know-Nothing parties nominated John Bell of Tennessee, fatuously declaring for "the Constitution of the country, the union of the States, and the enforcement of the laws".

Lincoln received 180 electoral votes and was elected. Breckinridge received 72, Bell 39 and Douglas 12. The popular vote was Lincoln, 1,866,452; Douglas, 1,376,957; Breckinridge, 849,781; Bell, 588,879.

President Buchanan permitted matters to drift. Only three members of his Cabinet held Unionist opinions, one was colorless, one thought secession unwise but recognized it as a right, and two were uncompromising secessionists. Buchanan took no precautions to guard southern forts and munitions. The election in November, 1860, was followed in December by the appearance of an address by 23 Representatives and seven Senators stating that "the honor, safety and independence of the southern people require the organization of a Southern Confederacy—a result to be attained only by separate State Secession." Although this address was prepared in the room of a Mississippi member Buchanan did nothing. Government practically did not exist from November, 1860, to March, 1861, when Lincoln took office. Several efforts at compromise failed. War was the final arbiter.

THE LABOR MOVEMENT. Down to 1842 the trade unions were prosecuted for "conspiracy" but a decision of a Massachusetts judge in that year held trade unions to be legal. During this period workers were winning the franchise. However, the doctrine of "conspiracy" was shifted to other grounds by the employing classes and their lawyers. Many trade unions were prosecuted during the Civil War, some disbanded, and the remainder maintained a precarious existence. In 1866 the National Labor Union was organized and for the first time the eight-hour day is demanded and a resolution was adopted urging the organization of a Labor Party. This resolution was repeated in 1869.

SECESSION. Following the election of Lincoln South Carolina in December, 1860, declared that it was no longer one of the United States. Other southern States followed. The limitations of this syllabus do not permit an account of the Civil War which ended with the surrender of General Robert E. Lee on April 9, 1865, and the abolition of slavery. The Slave States were doomed to defeat by the superior resources, organization and population of the Free States and the marvel is that the slave regime survived as long as it did.

Readings
Beard, "The Rise of American Civilization," Vol. I, Chaps. xiv, xv.
Brawley, "A Social History of the American Negro," Chaps. xi, xii.
Chadwick, "Causes of the Civil War," Chaps. ii, x.
Cole, "The Whig Party in the South," Commons, "History of Labor in the United States," Vol. I, Part IV.
Dodd, "The Fight for the Northwest," American Historical Review, July, 1911.
Fife, "The Presidential Campaign in 1860," Appendix B.
Hart, "Slavery and Abolition," Chaps. xvi, xxi.
Macy, "Political Parties in the United States, 1846-1861," Chaps. vii, viii.
McMaster, "History of the People of the United States," Vol. VIII, Chaps. xc, xci.
Merriam, "American Political Theories," Chaps. vi, vii.
Oswley, "State Rights in the Confederacy."
Perlin, "History of Trade Unionism in the United States," Chap. I.
Schlesinger, "New Viewpoints in American History," Chap. x.
Selbert, "The Underground Railroad From Slavery to Freedom."
Smith, "Parties and Slavery," Chaps. xv, xvii.

QUESTIONS ON THE TEXT
1. What were the respective attitudes of the Whig and Democratic parties on the Missouri Compromise in 1852?
2. How did Senator Douglas' Nebraska Bill affect the Missouri Compromise and what effect did the bill have on the people in the North?
3. What was the American or Know-Nothing Party?
4. What new political alignments were forming in the North?
5. What was the chief significance of the election of 1856?
6. What did the Supreme Court decide in the Dred Scott decision and what was its political result?
7. What were the causes of the "split" in the Democratic Party in 1860?
8. How did the Civil War effect the trade unions?

FOR DISCUSSION
Did the Kansas-Nebraska Bill hasten the final struggle between northern capitalism and southern slave owners?

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A LETTER TO SANTA CLAUS

DEER santy claws: I take my pen in hand to letchu no I don't want any presents from u this year. I got a neck ty already and I got a pair of slippers what a fellow forgot under the seat of his lower the time I had the upper. I also got a pipe and don't like to break in new pipes now. So if you got anything to give away give it to some poor but deserving father hoo aint as rich as I am.

but, deer santy claws, whil I don't want anything for myself there r some things I wish you would give to my countrymen and countrywomen and the up coming generation what aint countrymen and countrywomen yet but maybe soon will be.

Now, santy, the first thing I want you to give to the American peepul is laffer. The American people used to laugh more than any other peepul what ever laffer but they don't laff eny more xcept when one of them steps on a banana peeling and breaks his neck or if a fellow's hat blows off and he's run over by a street car while chasing it. I mean the hat, not the street car because if the fellow was chasing the street car he wud naturally chase it from behind and consequently couldn't be run over by the street car unless he run over the street car which wouldn't hurt the street car eny.

enyhow, what I'm getting at is that the American peepul used to be the laffingest peepul in the world—wherever 2 or 3 Americans used to come together 2 or 3 of them would start joshing and kidding each other. then by the time the 2 or 3 Americans got to laffing good and harty other peepul would crowd around them and laff and laff with them until their sides split and when they got over their hysterics everybody asked, everybody else "what'se the joke?" And nobody knew which was so funny that they started laffing all over again.

I don't know what's got over the American peepul that they don't laff eny more unless they lost their humor by reading the funny strips in the newspapers which are very sad being that they deal mostly with assault and battery, mayhem and homicide. so please take them funny strips away so the American peepul can laff again as they use to.

another thing I want you to do, Santy claws, and that is restore conversashun to the American peepul. I used to go over to a nabor for a chat and then we would chat about one thing or another until we run out of conversashun. but now when I go over to chat with a nabor he turns the radio loose on me and instead of chatting back and forth I got to listen to one way chatter with nary a chance to talk back so that my tongue is getting rusty in the hinges.

the next thing I want you to return to the American peepul is tom and jerry around Christmas time. it's allright to be good to the kiddies around the festive occasion but why not bring a little cheer to the grown ups who foot the bills while you're at it? tom and jerry will make them forget some of their troubles for now this happy juletide is mostly tag, nag and fag for the grown ups.

turkey raffes is another American institution that ought to be restored. In the good old times many a poor man who couldn't afford to spend five dollars for a Christmas turkey could buy fifty or sixty padies at ten cents per and get a turkey for nothing.

taking it all around there is entirely too much statistical happiness in this country. all the great Americans like Andy Mellon and Herb Hoover and Cal Coolidge are talking about our prosperity, how many per capita dollars are circulating, how much money Europe owes us, the billions that are in banks and the surplus we have in the nashunal treasury. but what good is riches when peepul can't laff and cut up eny more?

just look at the peepul in the street cars. do you ever see them smile or even grin to say nothing about laffing out loud? watch the crowds you meet in the street and do you ever see a merry twinkle in an eye? how long has it been since you heard "Sweet Adeline" or Farewell, farewell by own true love" vibrating through the stilly night?

I don't know what's took all the joy, cheer and hilarity out of our lives. maybe it was the war or maybe it was prohibition or maybe we are just getting old, rich and crabby. but the fact is we aint a happy peepul eny more, so, deer santy claws, if you can do anything t o bring back those old kidding, joshing and "Sweet Adeline" days again, please do it for the sake of my unhappily rich countrymen and countrywomen.

for my own part I still can laff at them but I would a heap rather laff with them.

well, santy claws, that's all I got to say for the present. give my best wishes to all the folks as you go about—rich, poor, white, black, red, yellow, green and blue, wet and dry, jews, heathens, christians, atheists, saints, sinners, K. C.'s and K. K. K.'s. and tell 'em for me there is more fun in doing to others as you wish others to do to you than to do others before they can do you, which seems to be the established policy of these Christian times.

Ever your good little boy and buddy.
ADAM.
P. S. if you aint too set in your habits discard your reindeer and make your journey in an auto. the deer season is on and the damn fools shoot at anything what's got horns.

—Adam Coldigger.

The Fatherland

Where is the true man's fatherland?
Is it where he by chance is born?
Doth not the yearning spirit scorn
In such scant borders to be spanned?
Oh, yes! his fatherland must be
As the blue heaven, wide and free!

Is it alone where freedom is,
Where God is God and man is man?
Doth he not claim a broader span
For the soul's love of home than this?
Oh, yes! his fatherland must be
As the blue heaven, wide and free.

Where'er a human heart doth wear
Joy's myrtle-wreath or sorrow's gyves
Where'er a human spirit strives
After a life more true and fair,
There is the true man's birthplace grand,
His is the world-wide fatherland.

Where'er a single slave doth pine,
Where'er one many may help another—
Thank God for such a birthright, brother—
That spot of earth is thine and mine!
There is the true man's birthplace grand,
His is the world-wide fatherland.

—James Russell Lowell.

EVERYBODY

Claims to be rational. But most people never like anything that is really rational. They fuss up and complicate life so as to appear scientific.

Get a free sample copy of an old issue of Rational Living, Box 2, Station M, New York City (B. Liber, M. D., Dr. P. H., Editor) or send 25c. for the current issue or subscribe (6 months reduced trial sub. \$1) and see if you like our work.

Health simplified. No school, no cult, the good from all schools. Exposing healing quackery wherever found. Edited by a practicing physician experienced in health education. Health from the workers' standpoint.

A Radical Magazine For Workers

viewed largely from the "uncleanliness" of woman due to her monthly function, which primitive man associated with supernatural power or "mana". The modern marriage ritual, notably such customs as the throwing of rice, were originally magical devices to protect man against woman's supernatural powers.

In ancient civilizations, woman's status was, on the whole, a good one. In Babylon four thousand years ago, women had legal status and divorce rights superior to those in some American states today. On the other hand, in intellectual Athens, woman was degraded and classed with slaves, because philosophers declared her to be an enemy of Reason. In Sparta, "the eugenist paradise", where women presented their babies to a "State Medical Board" which decided whether the infants should live or die, they had complete equality with men. In the early days of the Roman Empire, the Roman matrons achieved a considerable dignity and respect.

With the advent of Christianity, we have what the author calls "the greatest enemy of women", and the beginning of an influence which is still powerful today. In place of fertility, the Church set up the worship of virginity. It exalted asceticism, and had a contempt for the sexual life which it regarded as "a sop to the devil, a necessary consequence of feminine frailty and never a natural right or as a gift of God". In the Middle Ages, Mr. Davies distinguishes three feminine types, the Lady, the Nun, and the Witch. Each represents an escape from the unnatural repressions of Christianity. The Lady created the Troubadours, discovered Romantic Love, and transformed uncouth soldiers into poets. The Nun was an erotic sublimation, a "Bride of Christ". The Witch found an escape in the old fertility rights, in earlier times personified by the pagan God Pan, who had now become the Devil.

In 16th century, Merrie England, Queen Elizabeth and Mary, Queen of Scots, symbolized the beginning of new liberties. But Puritanism was a reaction and set up the still potent myth of the Female Character. The Industrial Revolution brought women a new freedom and a new degradation. This brings us to the modern feminist movement of which Mary Wollstonecraft, wife of the philosopher William Godwin and mother of Mary Shelley, was the pioneer.

In conclusion we have a clever analysis of the disintegration of the conventional family under current economic conditions, and an entertaining prophecy of the future; but this we will leave for the husbands, wives and lovers who will hasten to read for themselves.



Amusements



The Week On Stage

R-R-Revolution

By Joseph T. Shipley

THE current production of the Reinhardt season, "Danton's Tod," by George Duench, brings to the audiences at the Century an exhibition of the full resources and limitations of the large scale presentation. The limitations, it need hardly be said, are minor unavoidable accompaniments of the large sweep and sweep of space and rhythm across the stage.

This play of the French Revolution is produced throughout in semi-darkness; most of the stage is, in fact, usually wholly dark, with spots of illumination, dim or bright, according to the needs of the mood. An effect of general foreboding, of a dark impending fate, is conveyed by these reaches of black through which tall pillars vaguely loom, and crowds wander in unseen reaches of the night. Simple shifts of scenery allow almost unbroken action, with swift changes from street to amorous chamber to convention hall; everywhere, even in the lovers' boudoir, there is a sense of the crowd, of the Revolutionary mob quest for something to drown its lust for excitement. Once started, once free for growth, that spirit knows no stopping. When they are not being swept on the emotions of the mob, Danton and his fated friends are hurried in their amusements, haunted in their loves by the over-ominous shadow of the wing of the timeless crowd.

The most effective scenes are, therefore, those in which the crowd surges to passion. The street scene where a drunken hanger-on of the theatre abuses his lady wife—until the crowd in mockery defends her, until the street through is swept by the arrival of Robespierre into a fervor of revolutionary righteousness; the Revolutionary Tribunal, where Danton, Desmoulins, and the remainder of the already condemned prisoners make their pleas, sway the throng, until St. Just and Robespierre apply the justice of armed force; the National Convention at which Robespierre cements his power; these are moments of convincing power. The final quiet, the madness of Lucile on the street, the silent passing of the tumbril with its victims, the guillotine being cleansed after the sacrifice, and the mourning of Desmoulins' sweetheart—these offer the hushed brooding of the world over its wrongs and sorrows.

Such large scale production as makes possible the great crowd effects, with dimly seen tavern groups extended into far darkness, with a central platform surrounded by tier upon tier of excited listeners, who are not listeners, but participants, whose voices call not merely from unseen depths of the stage, but from all over the large theatre, behind, amid, the audience; such sweeping effects are attained at the sacrifice of speed in the gentler and less massive moments, when the play must be almost sculptured, plastic in its progression, to be attuned to the pace of the larger action. Even the speeches, especially those of Robespierre, suffered somewhat from this inevitable shift of proportion—which did not, however, interfere with the general movement and spirit of the piece. Yet—although "A Midsummer Night's Dream" was acceptable in German, despite the loss of Shakespeare's poetry—"Danton's Tod" seems to cry for production in French.

The play itself, while its action indicates the hopelessness of the efforts of the milder ones in revolution, is a panorama of the spirit of revolutionary days. The uneducated mob, without wit and wisdom to moderate its course, without knowledge of where to go, rushes blindly on its own wild ways, or after the most specious leader. Naturally, sincerity is less likely to hold sway than calculated appeal to the mob-lusts; Danton wins his momentary triumph when the crowd calls after him "We want not blood, but bread!", but when the soldiers of Robespierre, indifferent to the yells of the crowd, seize Danton and the rest to carry them off to pre-ordained execution.

ENTERTAINMENT and DANCE

tendered by
Harlem Branches of Socialist Party
at the
Harlem Socialist Center
62 East 106th Street
Saturday Evening, December 24
Admission 75c. Including Ward.

COSTUME BALL

given by
The ROAD to FREEDOM
Christmas Eve, December 24, 1927
SATURDAY—DEC. 24th
at the
HARLEM CASINO
116th Street and Lenox Avenue
Hall Johnson's Harlem Orchestra
Admission 50 Cents

Messrs. Lauri-Volpi, Scotti, Malatesta, D'Angelo, Bada, Reschillan, and Pico. Mr. Serafin will conduct.

"Tchongra" on Friday evening with Mmes. Stuckgold and Telva and Messrs. Laubenthal, Whitehill, Mayr and Tibbett. Mr. Rodansky conducting.

"Marta" will be the "popular" Saturday night opera with Mmes. Alda and Howard and Messrs. Gigli, DeLuca, Malatesta, L'Angelo and Reschillan. Mr. Serafin will conduct.

Elizabeth Retberg will appear as soloist with the New York Symphony Orchestra at the concert in Carnegie Hall Thursday afternoon, December 29, and in Mecca Auditorium Sunday afternoon, January 1, 1928.

Fritz Busch will open his program with the world premiere of the first movement from "Russian Bells," a symphony by Arcady Dubensky, member of the New York City Symphony Orchestra. Dubensky was born in Yalta, Russia. He has written two operas, one of which "The Romance of the Contrabass," founded a Tchekov story, was produced at the Moscow Imperial Opera in 1916. Two of his suites have been performed by George Barrere's Little Symphony Orchestra. According to Mr. Dubensky, the first movement of his new symphony pictures a peaceful scene in Russia marked by a battle between the Russians and Tartars, who invaded Russia in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, conquering the land and ruling it for a hundred years. The movement ends with a religious procession. Clergy with icons and banners, warriors and peasants come from the church and march in procession singing religious songs to the accompaniment of church bells. The score is dedicated to Walter Darrsch, Dubensky himself will conduct the performance.

In Brief

The following members of the Civic Repertory Company will take part in "The First Stone," by Walter Ferris, which will open at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, January 10th: Eve Le Gallienne, Egon Brecher, Josephine Hutchinson, Charles McCarthy, Donald Ca Meron, Alma Krug, Harry Sothorn, Margaret Love, Lena Roberts, and Walter Tupper Jones.

Winthrop Ames' Gilbert and Sullivan Opera Company begins the last two weeks of its nearly two-year engagement in New York at the special holiday matinee, Monday, December 26, in the Royale Theatre. The repertoire for the week of December 26 is Monday matinee and Thursday night, "The Pirates of Penzance"; Monday night and Wednesday matinee, "Iolanthe"; Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday nights and Saturday matinee, "The Mikado".

The company begins its first transcontinental tour on January 9 in the Walnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, and will not be seen in New York City until November 1928.

Leslie Howard, who is featured in Winthrop Ames' production of John Galsworthy's "Escape" in the Booth Theatre, New York, has two ambitions as a boy. The first was to become an actor and the second to be a writer. As the opportunity to go on the stage preceded a chance to develop his literary talents, he chose the stage, but he has devoted nights and time to writing. He is a regular contributor to The New Yorker and has written one play, "Murray Hill," which is now on tour.

Walter Hampden's announced intention of giving a few special holiday performances of "Hamlet" this season will be put into effect on New Year's week. The play will be revived at Hampden's Theatre Wednesday afternoon, January 4, and will be repeated that evening and on Thursday and Friday evenings. Mr. Hampden's current success, "Isen's 'An Enemy of the People,'" will be performed the remainder of the week and will continue the regular bill.

Hassard Short announced that he has acquired the rights to the musical version of "A Kiss in the Taxi," and will produce it under the title "Sweet Daddy." He has engaged Harry McIntyre, Lloyd Overman, Jeanette MacDonald, Billy E. Van and Carl Randall, who will be starred.

The book and lyrics are by Clifford Grey and William Gray Duncan. Jean Schwartz is the composer and Eleanor Dunsen has contributed additional numbers. Earl Lindsay is staging the dances, and Marcel Varnel the book.

Adrian Rosler and Jules Epally have been engaged for the new musical comedy, "Lovey Dovey," which opens at the Sam H. Harris Theatre on Thursday, Dec. 29, with Edna Leedom and Guy Robertson in the featured roles. It happens that Mr. Rosler and Mr. Epally are both French by birth and that both were last seen in "Gentlemen Prefer Blondes," although in separate companies. Mr. Rosler was in the New York company, Mr. Epally in the Chicago troupe.

An unobtrusive little man entered the reception room of the Belasco offices and through an interpreter asked the attendant if Florence Molnar could see Mr. Belasco. In a few moments the Dean of the American Theatre was clasped in an affectionate embrace.

Even before greetings could be exchanged, Molnar drew an envelope from the capacious pocket of his great coat and handed it to Mr. Belasco. The final revised manuscript of "The Red Mill".

The members of Mr. Belasco's technical staff are as follows:

"Hansel and Gretel" and "Cavalleria Rusticana" Monday afternoon, the former with Mmes. Bouraskaya, Mario, Manski, Wakefield, Alcock and Ryan and Mr. Ludikar, Mr. Bodansky conducting; the latter with Mmes. Retberg, Flexer and Eganer and Messrs. Chamlee and Danie, Mr. Bellezza conducting.

"Der Rosenkavalier" Monday evening with Mmes. Easton, Stuckgold, Fleischer, Manski, Howard, Paristette, Faler, Wells and Bonetti and Messrs. Mayr, Tedesco, Schutendorff, Bada, Altglass, Meader, Wolf, Gustafson, Burgstaller, Mr. Bodansky will conduct.

"Turandot" on Wednesday evening with Mmes. Jeriza, Guilford, Flexer and Paristette and Messrs. Lauri-Volpi, Basilio, Ludikar, Bada, Tedesco, Altglass and Cehanovsky. Mr. Serafin will conduct.

"Gloconda" on Thursday evening with Mmes. Rosa Ponselle, Homer and Wakefield and Messrs. Gigli, Ruffo, Pinza, Paltrieri, Reschillan, D'Angelo and Gabor. Mr. Serafin will conduct.

"Troica" as a special matinee on Friday with Mmes. Jeriza and Flexer and

50 Polish Cities Pictured in Film At Manhattan Opera

An event of more than passing interest is the presentation at the Manhattan Opera House in New York of a motion picture tour of Poland recently made by a group of American descendants of Jewish-Polish stock.

Over one hundred cities and towns were photographed—among them Pinsk, Brest-Litovsk and many other cities with a large Jewish population. The audiences at the Manhattan Opera House now have the remarkable opportunity of seeing not only their old home towns, but their relatives and friends moving before them on the screen, as they were engaged in their every-day activities.

Every public institution of interest from synagogues to orphanages, were pictured so that American audiences may actually see the places they have not seen in the years since their departure from the old country. To those who never were in Poland, the pictures are a fascinating scene of penetrations into the lives of Jews in an environment so far removed from the American scene.

cal staff were immediately called to the studio and models of the production were shown Molnar, who expressed considerable surprise in learning that such preparations had already been made for his play, which is not scheduled for production until next season, when it will probably be known as "Mima".

William A. Brady, Jr. and Dwight Deere Wiman announce that in addition to Roland Young and Katherine Alexander they have engaged Gladys Hansen, Gyles Isham and Reginald Barlow for important parts in their forthcoming production of Robert Emmet Sherwood's new comedy, "The Queen's Husband".

The next offering of the Actor-Managers, Inc., will be the play made by Robert Emmet Sherwood from a short story by Ring Lardner, "The Love Nest" at the Comedy Theatre is the name of the play.

Jewish Water Carrier. From the Pictures of 50 Polish Cities Now at the Manhattan Opera House.

In Movies

S. L. Rothafel, director of the Roxy Theatre, and Erno Rapee, director of music of that organization, are congratulating each other this week on the completion of ten years of close association.

It was Roxy himself, who, as director of one of Broadway's large motion picture theatres in 1917, recognized in the brilliant young pianist just arrived from Europe, a personality equipped with the unique and particular talents necessary for the presentation of good music to the masses. Rapee, as conductor of one of the first large symphony orchestras on Broadway, proved an invaluable aid in carrying out the ideals of public entertainment by Rothafel. Rapee followed Roxy through various changes of association and the end of a decade finds the two combining their forces in carrying out the musical activities of the "cathedral of the motion picture."

Henry Walthall has been engaged by the Universal Pictures Corporation to play the role of Editor Wicks in the Peck Pathe Company production, "The Freedom of the Press," now being produced by George Melford for Universal. Thomas Ricketts will also play the part of an editor.

Glenn Tryon, the comedian of Universal pictures, comes to the Colony Theatre in his second comedy to be shown in New York titled "A Hero For A Night," beginning Saturday, December 24th. Peck Pathe Miller plays the leading role with him and other members of the cast include Budd McIntosh, Lloyd Whitlock, Bob Milash, Ruth Dwyer and "Bobbie" the monkey. The picture was directed by William James Craft from a story written for Tryon by Harry O. Hoyt.

Madge Bellamy in "Silk Legs" will be the principal picture offering at the Roxy, 7th avenue and 50th street, the week beginning, Saturday, Dec. 24th. There will be a full complement of Christmas features, which will make the

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WEVD Programs

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 25
2:45 P. M. WEVD—New York City 1220 KC
12:30—Weissman's Entertainers.
1:00—Mr. and Mrs. Chatterbox.
2:00—Debs String Quartet.
2:30—Prof. Jeanette Marks, Poetry Workshop.
2:35—Debs Opera Co., Quartet, solos.
3:00—Debs Opera Co., "Parsifal".
3:45—Debs String Quartet.

MONDAY, DEC. 26
1:00—Schoell Hour.
2:00—George Rael, Bass.
2:30—Lydia Mason, Pianist.
2:35—Anna Siegrist, American Poetry.
2:50—Mrs. Annie Gray, "The Spirit of Christmas Yet to Come."
3:10—Bliss Paul Jones.
3:25—Helen Ardele, soprano.
3:45—Tristan Wolf, tenor.
4:05—Merial Nida, soprano.
4:25—William Fickens, Christmas Talk.
4:45—Michael Ingeman, Pianist.
5:00—Master Institute of United Arts, soloist.

TUESDAY, DEC. 27
1:00—Specht Hour.
2:00—Richard F. Parks, bass.
2:30—Dorothy Anderson, contralto.
2:40—Prof. Charlotte Pekar of N. Y. U. (German Literature).
3:00—Lydia Mason, pianist.
3:15—Abe Berg, violinist.
3:35—Peter Hugh Reed, readings.
3:50—Lillian Dublin, soprano.
4:10—Norman Allen, Lieder singer.
4:30—Doris Gilman, lyric soprano.
4:45—Lydia Mason, piano.
5:10—Civic Repertory Co., reader.
5:25—Alois Moze, tenor.
5:35—Florence Nais, pianist.
5:45—Alois Moze, tenor.
6:00—Debs Trio.
6:15—Labor Age.
6:30—Mary Morley, pianist.
6:50—New Leader Topics, Joseph T. Shipley.
10:05—Berty Jenny, dramatic soprano.
10:10—Debs Trio.
10:20—Berty Jenny, dramatic soprano.
10:30—Debs Trio.
10:45—Jack Phillips, popular baritone.
11:00—Pinewood Serenades, dance orchestra.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 28
1:00—Specht Hour.
2:00—Joe Zimmerman, piano.
2:30—Vernon Simpson, baritone.
2:50—American Laboratory Theatre, reader.
3:05—Elsie Restell, soprano, Christmas Song.
3:25—Dr. Pedro Fernandez of N. Y. U., Spanish Literature.
4:00—Paul F. Wald, child pianist.
4:15—Helen Berling, soprano.
4:35—Conservatory of Musical Art.
4:55—Michael Ingeman, pianist.
5:10—Debs Book Club, reading.
5:30—Wolf Sisters Trio.

THURSDAY, DEC. 29
1:00—Specht Hour.
2:00—Lydia Mason, pianist.
2:30—Debs Book Club, reading.
2:45—Lena Nerenberg, pianist.
3:00—Norman Allen, baritone, French songs.
3:20—Jennie Wallach, soprano.
3:40—Prof. Pauline Taylor of N. Y. U., French literature.
4:00—Bernice Kuper, pianist.
4:20—Excalibur, bass.
4:40—Rosa Kovar, contralto.
5:00—Hints from Suzanne.
6:00—"Santa Claus".
9:00—League for Industrial Democracy Dinner, from Irving Plaza.

FRIDAY, DEC. 30
1:00—Specht Hour.
2:00—Joe Zimmerman, piano.
2:30—Debs Book Club, reading.
2:45—Jean Allen, cellist.
3:05—E. S. Marsh, tenor.
3:25—Dorothy Johnson, soprano.
3:45—Lydia Mason, piano.
4:00—Norman Allen, baritone.
4:15—Lydia Mason, piano.
4:30—Roland Weber, readings.
4:45—Michael Ingeman, pianist.
5:00—Tea Music Hour.

SATURDAY, DEC. 31
1:00—6:00 Studio Program.
9:00—Justine Roberts and her group.
9:20—McAllister Coleman, Labor Looks at the Week.
9:35—Elsie Duffield, lyric soprano.
9:45—Eva Welcher, violinist.
10:05—Jacob Loukin, baritone.
10:15—Lydia Mason, pianist.
10:30—Excalibur and Ray Porter Miller.
11:00—Debs Variety Hour.

Roxy one of the most delightful places in town to spend Christmas Day. The famed Roxy Chorus will present a series of carols. Mlle. Gambarelli and the Roxy Ballet Corps will present a "Ballet of Toys." Other features will be "The Legend of Cinderella."

Reginald Denny will commence his next Universal picture the latter part of this week. "Be Yourself" is the title of the story written for Denny by Harry O. Hoyt. It will be directed by William A. Seiter. Mary Nolan will play the leading feminine role.

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:—

GERALD P. NYE NORMAN HAPGOOD
U. S. Senator, North Dakota NORMAN THOMAS
MAX EASTMAN ROBERT MORSS LOVETT
Chairman

Tickets at \$2.50 may be obtained at League for Industrial Democracy, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Admission to balcony at \$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.

FOURTH ANNUAL NEW LEADER DINNER "SOCIALISM AND SOVIET RUSSIA"

SPEAKERS:—

ABRAHAM CAHAN JAMES H. MAURER
MORRIS HILLQUIT 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 4623. Tickets \$2.00.)

THEATRES

Gilbert Miller presents

MAX REINHARDT'S Production of

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11 A. M. JOHN HAYNES HOLMES

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Special Music—All are Invited

8 P. M. JOHN COWPER POWYS

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Questions, Discussion—Admission Free

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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11

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"Is the Institution of Monogamous Marriage Destined to Endure?"

JOHN HAYNES HOLMES, Chairman

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At Cooper Union

At 8 O'Clock

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 25

CHRISTMAS DAY—NO MEETING

SUNDAY, JANUARY 1

NEW YEAR'S DAY—NO MEETING

At Muhlberg Branch Library

At 8 O'Clock

Wednesday, December 28

DR. EDGAR WIND

"Metaphysics versus Science."

Thursday, December 29

DR. E. G. SPAULDING

"Is Sensation a Transformer?"

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.

Organization Fund Drive

The National Executive Committee is voting on a motion to make a call for organization funds so as to enable the Party to put organizers into the states that need organization. Plans are being worked out to send workers into these states, build party organization and prepare the way for party tickets to be nominated. If the Socialists and their friends will give this call due consideration, we will be able to place our ticket on the ballot in more states in 1928 than we have had since the war.

California

R. W. Anderson, local secretary, writes of a very enthusiastic meeting held at Jewish Headquarters, with Lew Head as speaker. Head is a recent addition to our ranks, and is a very forceful speaker. He also spoke at Labor Temple to six hundred people where he represented the National Party. Secretary Anderson is enthusiastic over the prospects for an aggressive campaign in 1928.

State

State Secretary Lena Morrow Lewis sent the National Office an air mail order for a large number of dues stamps and requested that the stamps be sent by return air mail. Evidently the members are getting ready to make things fly in California.

Oregon

Increased interest in party activity continues to develop in Oregon. J. A. Pearson of Redmond has asked for information regarding the forming of a local there.

Colorado

C. A. Bushnell, State Secretary, writes: "The time for the national convention of the party is fast approaching and we must get in shape to have representation there, and also get in shape to put up a state ticket for the 1928 election. If the comrades in Pennsylvania can come back, the comrades in Colorado can do the same." Colorado readers should write to C. A. Bushnell, Holyoke, Colorado.

Michigan

Having organized a Socialist local in Kalamazoo, Guy Lockwood, cooperating with State Secretary Bernstein, is after a number of other Michigan cities. As rapidly as possible he hopes to organize Grand Rapids, Flint, Saginaw, Lansing, Port Huron and Battle Creek. To aid in this work he is getting the mailing list of the Leader-Appeal. Socialists in these cities should write him at the Lockwood Art School, Kalamazoo.

Wisconsin

Socialist officials and representatives of Milwaukee's organized labor movement recently met to discuss the proposed new charter for the city in Mayor Daniel W. Hoan's office.

The new charter, embodying proportional representation, the short ballot, and increased powers for the mayor, probably will be submitted to the voters soon.

Summons to the meeting were signed by Mayor Hoan and the following members of the drafting committee of the City Charter League: J. J. Handley, secretary; Wisconsin Federated Trades Council, Jacob Friedrick, business manager; Machinists' Union, and H. H. Jacobs, warden, University Settlement.

Illinois

Banquet to "Him" Maurer
One of the largest banquets held in years greeted James H. Maurer, President of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor and recently elected Councilman in Reading, at Baron's Restaurant, Saturday evening, December 17.

Maurer told of the Socialist victory in Reading and of the educational work of years that led to the final victory. "Uniting the working class and the enemy will bring victory," said Maurer. "Reading will repeat the splendid record of Milwaukee."

Responding to the toastmaster's appeal \$119 was donated to the Cook County organization fund. Other speakers were George R. Kirkpatrick, former national secretary; M. V. Halushka, former executive secretary Cook County Socialist Party; representing the Young People's Socialist League of Chicago; and Daniel W. Hoan, Socialist Mayor of Milwaukee. Wm. H. Henry acted as toastmaster.

Pennsylvania

Arrangements are complete for the inauguration of the Socialist administration on Jan. 2. A good delegation of Socialists is assured from other cities in Pennsylvania and other states. (See story on another page).

15th Ward

The 15th Ward Branch has rented a large and convenient room at the north-east corner of Gordon and Green streets at which it will hold future meetings and social functions. The lease is for full-time occupancy and the Socialists of the Northwest section have a splendid opportunity to develop a social center of real working-class activity. It is probable that an invitation will be extended to the 6th ward organization to unite with the 15th ward and share the accommodations.

New Jersey

Jack Altman of Circle 2, Brooklyn, and Julius Umansky of Circle 6, Manhattan, will debate Friday night, Dec. 23, 8:30 p.m., at 50 Howe avenue. The subject is "Resolved, That the Socialist Party Remove Itself from the Political Field and Function as an Educational and Organizing Force in the Field of Economics." Altman will take the affirmative and Umansky the negative.

A Good Record

It is pretty hard to beat New Jersey. It was the one state that gave a prompt reason for the National Office care in the receipts from the Debs Memorial meetings. And now the State Committee sends \$50 to the National Organization to help out with the work.

New Local

With this donation comes the good word from State Secretary Schwarting of a new local with 16 charter members in West New York. Isn't that a good report?

New York State

The State Executive Committee met at Peoples House last Sunday afternoon with seven of the nine members present. A charter was granted to the new local at Jamestown. The application contained the names of 34 charter members. The State Secretary announced that Local Cohoes has been reorganized by Comrade Clarke of Troy, 19 having already joined the local. The Committee instructed the State Secretary to communicate with the Secretary of State and the State Board of Elections regarding the names of the new local.

It was felt that many voters of Greater New York had been given the impression prior to election that only candidates of the two old parties would appear on the voting machines. The idea of a National Technical Bureau was approved, and the N.E.C. will be asked to establish such a bureau in connection with the National Office. Resolutions of sympathy were adopted in connection with the death of Wm. I. Schackel. A motion was adopted to elect three delegates at large from the state to the National Convention, one from each of the following districts.

Consideration was given to the financial problems of the State Organization and the budget of 1928. Julius Gerber of New York was constituted official representative of the State Organization at the Reading Inaugural Celebration. Herman Kobbe of Nassau presented.

Important Party Conference
The conference of Party Workers and Means met at Peoples House Monday evening and discussed the problems of financing the 1928 campaign. There was a good attendance, and a motion finally prevailed to elect a committee on ways and means to formulate a concrete plan of financing party activities, and to present the same to a second meeting of the Conference. City, State and National organizations were represented, and the special committee elected with power to add to its membership consists of Vladick, Berman, Hillquit, Weinberg, Thomas, Warshaw, Kobbe, Gillis, Goldberg, Karlin and Gerber.

A committee of the State Executive Committee will draft a bill for introduction in the next session of the State Legislature to provide for the amendment of the Election Law in such a manner as to stop the suppression of incompetent and crooks as election officials.

Wm. M. Feigenbaum has been designated the official representative of the State Organization at the banquet to be tendered Comrade Shipiloff Jan. 1st.

New York City

Many Socialists of Greater New York are planning to go to the inauguration celebration of the Reading, Pa. Socialist City Administration on Monday, Jan. 2. Those who have machines and can go to Reading should get in touch with Secretary of the City Office. 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, and return on Monday morning, Jan. 2.

Debs Book
There are still a number of copies of the De Luxe edition of Eugene Victor Debs' "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.

Theatre Party

The Provincetown Theatre has been engaged for a benefit performance in behalf of the 6-8-12th A.D. Branch, Forum Socialist Party, known as the Judge Jacob Panken Forum. The benefit will be on Sunday evening, Jan. 8. The play is "The Prisoner", by Emil Bernhard, one of the younger group of contemporary German dramatists, translated by Alexander Berkman. The play deals with war and the right of the individual to refuse to commit legalized murder, even at the command of a constituted authority. The cast includes the well-known actor, Ben Ami. Tickets are on sale at the city office (for the entire house), 7 E. 15th street and at the Branch, 96 Avenue C. It is expected that all theatre-going members and friends interested in this forum will remember the date, January 8, and where tickets can be obtained.

MANHATTAN
The Sunday morning forum conducted by this branch with Comrade Panken as speaker, had its first session last Sunday morning. A very good attendance was in evidence and indications are that the second session will be more successful than the first. The Provincetown Theatre has been engaged for a benefit performance on Sunday night, January 8, to help finance the forum.

Educational work of the Branch is showing good progress and the lectures delivered by August Claessens are attracting a considerable large crowd of young people every Thursday night. Immediately following this series, comrades Feigenbaum and Norman Thomas will each give a series on Socialist topics.

14-15-16A.D.

The Branch meeting last Saturday evening was fairly well attended. The following officers were elected: Organizer and Recording Secretary, Joe P. Laas; Financial Secretary, Geo. McMullen; Treasurer, Henry Doering. Delegates to the City Central Committee, John Laas, Emerich Steinberger and Geo. McMullen. It was decided to hold the annual New Year's Eve affair and Comrade Henry volunteered to provide the music. There will be dancing, jollification, and lots of good things to eat and drink. The old year will be bidden good-bye and the new year will be properly ushered in.

Early in the New Year a forum will be established and prominent lecturers engaged. Enrolled Socialist voters will be invited and an effort will be made, in cooperation with the German and Hungarian Branches, to do more intensive organization work in Yorkville.

17-18-20A.D.

On Christmas Eve, Dec. 24, an entertainment and dance will be held in the Harlem Educational Center, 62 East 106th street. This affair will be run by the 17-18-20th A.D. and the Harlem Jewish Branch, the Y.P.S.L., Senior and Junior Circles No. 6 and the Education Center Association. It is expected that a very enjoyable evening will be provided and all Harlemites are invited to make this affair a success.

Upper West Side

One of the best attended meetings held for some time was held last Thursday evening. The sale of dues stamps is showing excellent increase and plans are being perfected for the growth of the branch.

4th A.D.

The 4th A.D. has elected the following officers: Organizer, Julius Green; Recording Secretary, Samuel P. Llanoff; Financial Secretary, Harry Ulanoff; Treasurer, Joseph Ahtsman.

A discussion will add time enthusiasm took place. Plans were agreed on to rebuild the Branch to its pre-war strength. Headquarters will probably be located in the heart of the district. Lectures will be held and the Education Center Legal Aid Bureau is also to be established for the residents of the district.

BRONX

Annual Concert
The annual affair of Bronx Socialists, their entertainment hall, was held last Sunday afternoon and evening, Jan. 29, at the Huntspoint Palace. A fine concert is arranged which will begin at 4 p.m. The quality of the program 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 valuable prizes will be distributed. Dan Barnett's famous Radio Orchestra will again play. A good time is in store for all who come to the big Bronx Ball.

Branch Seven

The Branch will meet Tuesday evening, Dec. 27. Due to bad weather, the last meeting two weeks ago was not as well attended as the business demand. New officers must be elected. A full attendance of the members is desired at this next meeting.

Branch Seven East

This new branch meets Sunday morning, Dec. 25, at 10 a.m., W.C. School, 2095 Day avenue (Near 180th street). I. George Dobsevage, will speak on some timely topic.

5th A.D.

An organization meeting will be held Friday evening, Dec. 23, 8:30 p.m., at the Freeman Mansion, 1243 Southern Blvd., (near Freeman street). Speakers at the meeting will be: Samuel Orr and I. M. Knobloch. Enrolled Socialist voters and sympathizers in the 5th A.D. and particularly in the neighborhood of Freeman street and Southern Blvd. will be invited by letters and personal solicitation. Several applications for membership are on hand and in a very short time a new branch will be chartered in this section of the Bronx.

BROOKLYN

At the last meeting the following were elected as officers: Organizer, Louis Zelig; Financial Secretary, Harry Mallis;

Recording Secretary, Meyer Shapiro; Treasurer, Chas. Starr. Delegates to the Central Committee, H. Mallis and F. Rosenfarb. Branch meetings will be held every Friday evening. A drive is on for new members.

5-6th A.D.

A special meeting is called for Tuesday evening, Dec. 27 at 8:30 p.m. Executive Secretary Claessens will be present and an effort will be made to get this branch back into functioning condition.

Bensonhurst
A successful meeting was held last Sunday afternoon in the Bensonhurst section of the 16th A.D. The little room of the W. C. School was crowded to capacity and an excellent spirit was displayed in the organization of a functioning branch in this section. Secretary Claessens spoke on the "Socialist Movement in the United States". One of the veterans of the Socialist movement, Sam Stodel, also spoke on the difficulties confronting the early Socialist Movement in this country. A social gathering was held and while refreshments were served, the branch held its first meeting. It has 17 members. Thirteen are either new members or comrades who had dropped out of the Party some years ago.

The following officers were elected: Jacob Handler, Organizer; Abraham Moscovitz, Financial Secretary and Treasurer; Morris Wilkoff, Recording Secretary and Walter Berkowitz, delegate to the City Central Committee. Meetings will be held the first and third Mondays at the W. C. School, 7316 16th Avenue. The Executive Committee is planning weekly lectures in an effort to do educational work and to increase its membership. Speakers, topics, and dates will be announced shortly.

18th A.D.

The group divided at work creating an organization in the 18th A.D. Kings, held its fifth meeting at 1465 St. Marks avenue, in the quarters graciously offered by the Workers' Circle. Much progress is being made and the branch expects to be chartered within a short time, as there are more than enough comrades to make up the necessary requirements for chartering a branch.

The question of canvassing enrolled voters and members-at-large of the old 18th A.D. was taken up and reports rendered by the various canvassing committees. An informal discussion on various aspects of the present Russian situation was held and it was decided to secure the services of J. L. Afros, newly returned from Russia, to report on his experiences. Comrade Afros has kindly consented and comrades of all branches are invited to attend the next meeting, which will be held on Friday evening, Dec. 3, at 8:30 p.m. at 1465 St. Marks avenue.

23rd A.D.

Branch meetings, which are held every Monday night, are very well attended. A steady stream of new members is pouring into this branch and meetings are lively and interesting. The Friday night Forum held its first session. Comrade Claessens was the lecturer last Friday evening and about 100 young men and women were present.

The big event by this branch, the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, the Cooperative Bakery and other organizations is the banquet to be given to Abraham I. Shipiloff in celebration of his 50th birthday and his thirty years of service in the Socialist and Labor Movement. Needless to say that those who are anxious to obtain a seat at this historic occasion must respond at once. The Labor Lyceum main hall is large and commodious, but every inch of space will be taxed on New Year's Day, Jan. 1, to accommodate the crowd that will come to the banquet.

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The New Leader, an official publication of the Socialist Party, supports the struggle of the organized working class. Signed contributions do not necessarily represent the policy of the New Leader. 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 24, 1927

The Post Snivels

OUR compliments to the Evening Post which is conducting a drive for the aged who are in need. We recall that the morning and evening Curtis publications in Philadelphia fought to the last ditch against old age pensions in that state. Such provision for veterans of industry was regarded as Bolshevism, Jacobinism, Illuminism and a few other isms. The New York Curtis organ must go in for the "humanities" and alms for the aged is its substitute.

This insolent snobbery is positively disgusting. If the aged are worthy of care they are entitled to it not as alms collected for beggars but as earned compensation for useful service and collected from society as a whole. This is what old age pensions mean. The substitute enables capitalist organs to indulge in sentimental snivel and pose as sheets with a conscience. Sanctimonious pity is no substitute for equity to the aged. Justice alone will suffice.

New Year Resolutions

THE old year is dying and a new year will be ushered in within a week. It is the season for breaking with past habits and making resolutions, learning from mistakes and resolving to avoid a repetition of them. We submit a resolution for the new year for all those who earn their living by their work. Those who accumulate workless earnings may ignore it. Here is one for the wage worker:

Resolved, that as the politics of the twin parties of capital and finance have brought me and my family heavy penalties; brought injunctions, destitution and hunger to the miners; wage cuts to the textile workers; increasing unemployment in the large cities which threatens chronic misery for many millions; left us without loyal fighting groups of our class in the legislative bodies; therefore, I resolve to give up the worthless and costly luxury of a Democratic and Republican ballot and henceforth will use my ballot to destroy these two parties and help to build one representing my family and my class.

For the farmers: That as the politics of the twin parties of capital and finance have cost me my farm, my home, and the prospects cherished for many years; as many of my class have been driven into the cities to compete with wage workers or jobs; as big capital has taken out of the farm all the activities that pay and left the farmer with those that do not pay; as the politics of the two ruling parties have been a worthless and costly luxury to me therefore, I resolve to destroy these two parties and help to build one representing my family and my class.

These are fine resolutions and if kept only require one thing more to bring a political revolution. Unity of action in the election next year. The Socialist Party and its voters are made up of men and women who have taken such a resolution and have kept it for years. There is plenty of room inside and membership is not a worthless and costly luxury. Those resolutions are the essence of logic and common sense. How many who read this will sign one? Will you?

A Poisoner At Large

SHOCKED as we are when crimes of revolting cruelty are committed with human life as the forfeit, we award the palm of infamy to the newspaper proprietor who reprints documents intended to inflame opinion against another nation without attempting to ascertain whether the documents are genuine. William Randolph Hearst has for weeks been giving prominence to such documents in his publications. Called before a Senate committee, Hearst admitted that he did not know whether the documents were genuine and that he had blotted out the names of four Senators in one document who were alleged to be listed for sums from Mexican sources. The New York Telegram showed that Hearst printed one document with a date obviously in conflict with its contents. In the next edition this document appeared with another date. Comparison of the two showed that Hearst's "revelations," at least regarding this particular document, constitute a raw piece of forgery.

Hearst also played a shabby trick on The Nation and its editor, Oswald Garrison Villard, printing a document that had carried their names but blotted out as it appeared in the American. In this dirty business Hearst has been careful to avoid the libel laws but his intention apparently is to bring on a war with Mexico. He admits ownership of property in Mexico to the amount of several million dollars. A poisoner at large, through his chain of papers he evidently hoped to bring about a crisis in the relations between the United States and Mexico favorable to his dollars invested across the Rio Grande. If his poison pro-

duced war it would not be Hearst whose carcass would rot under a tropic sun. That fate is reserved for the sons of farmers and workers in general.

This criminal episode shows how far some men in this country will go to crush the aspirations of the Mexican people to be free. A lunatic at large secretly poisoning the food of people in restaurants would bring the idiot to a padded cell where he would spend the rest of his life. Hearst has indulged in a poison crusade that might result in the death of millions in this country and Mexico. He is at large, still publishing "news-papers." Equity would require that he keep company with the lunatic in the padded cell.

The Creed of Capital

SO thoroughly has the idea become that government is a matter of rule by business and invested capital that men in office like the Governor of Pennsylvania discuss it frankly. Speaking to the Pennsylvania Society of New York Governor Fisher declared that "There is no reason why business custom should not be as thorough in the conduct of public affairs as in a great steel company or a railroad company or any other form of private enterprise."

That sentiment would be unthinkable in a gathering of workmen. The speaker carried the analogy into politics with a reference to politics and raw materials. "The ballot box," he said, "is just as essential to wholesome public life as raw materials are to industry." Father Belford of Brooklyn added the "spiritual" view by an attack on workers organized in the trade unions. This was the gentleman who, in 1912, created a stir by declaring that the Socialist is a "mad dog" who should be shot. "There is a growing belief," he said, "that the open shop is the solution of the labor problem. It is hostile and antagonistic to any interference and dictation from the outside."

And there you are. Invested capital, politics, raw materials, ballots and the open shop, the creed of capital and the material interests of the capitalist class taken for granted and openly stated. Laborers are the raw materials in industry and their ballots in politics, all for the glory of big business and to provide for its intellectual police. These gentlemen feel just as secure as slave owners did when they reached the conclusion that black and white workers should both serve as mud-sills in a class-ruled society.

Isn't it charming!

A British Family Row

THE innocent-sounding Book of Common Prayer has started a wild hullabaloo in England. Owing to the archaic survival of the relations between church and state, Parliament has control over many of the affairs of the Anglican Episcopal Church. For some years that church has been torn up the middle, both in England and America, by a bitter row between the followers of the high church, who lean towards Catholicism, and the adherents of the low church, who call themselves liberals. It was thought that this conflict, which was taken most seriously by churchmen both here and abroad, would be composed by adoption of a new Book of Common Prayer. This book was many years in the writing, and it received the approval of the Conservative House of Lords.

When it got to the Commons, however, the cry of Popery was raised against it. It was pointed out by opponents of the book that certain ceremonies prescribed therein smacked of Catholicism. Instantly the house was in an uproar. Mohammedans, Atheists, Socialists, Laborites, Theosophists, Presbyterians, Baptists, Methodists, Unitarians and Non-Conformists, Osteopaths, Vegetarians and Seventh-Day adventists all took one side or another of this Episcopal fracas, and as a result the adoption of the book was defeated, an arch-deacon was led weeping from the scene, family rows sprang up all over the Empire, and there was great talk of the disestablishment of the Church and State.

Whole herds of holy men threatened to go over en masse to the Catholic Church, while the low-church adherents dandered in all of London's streets. Strangely enough, the New York Times, owned by that prominent authority on episcopal affairs, Adolph S. Ochs, comes out with an editorial saying that the attitude of the House of Commons should be a warning to Socialists that Englishmen will not stand any tampering with their ancient tradition. In view of the fact that the whole matter hinged on whether the church should go to Rome or not, the Times seems to be going a long way around the block to find a stick to strike at Socialism.

Organizing Transit Serfs

PRESIDENT GREEN of the A. F. of L. is no doubt right in declaring that the National Association of Manufacturers is taking an active part in the injunction proceedings to prevent organization of the workers on the transportation lines of New York City. However, we do not think with Mr. Green that this support constitutes a "conspiracy." Support of the miners in their terrible struggle by other labor organizations may be paired with the support by the manufacturers of the New York traction magnates. Both are cases of class solidarity, not conspiracy.

Nor do we believe that anything is to be gained by assuring newspaper readers that the union organizers are not thinking of a strike. A strike may be necessary if the men are organized. In fact, a powerful strike may be necessary to teach the traction Junkers the lesson that the workers of this century are as much entitled to organization as the owners of industry. These owners are more powerfully organized than capitalists are in any other country. Moreover, they are tied into a network of intimate relations of cooperation and generally in a powerful cohesion with great financial institutions. They constitute big unions of capital and finance and display a class solidarity from which organized workers can learn much.

On the other hand we agree with Mr. Green that responsibility for the feudalism and unsatisfactory conditions in the transportation service "rests on the officers of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company." These officials regard this public service as a rich cow for them to milk and the workers as stable boys to feed the animal. The service itself is a disgrace. The packing of passengers, especially in rush hours, is disgusting. No other large city in the world would put up with it. It is on a par with the gouging and wizard finance of the oligarchs in control of the lines.

WEVD

Flashes

Picked Up Out of the Air
From the Programs of Station WEVD, the Eugene V. Debs Memorial Station

LINDY IN MEXICO

ALL credit to Lindbergh. How remarkable it is that when our older men have bungled up some diplomatic undertaking, when experts in international relations have fallen down on the job to which they are supposed to be peculiarly fitted, they have to call in former cowboys and youthful aviators to re-establish the good will between nations which they have so stupidly imperiled.

Now it is said that Lindbergh plans to go to Central America, and fly over nations which have every good reason to suspect American ambition. If they had only sent Lindbergh before they sent the marines! There would be fewer dead Nicaraguans.

It might be suggested that the State Department be abolished, all diplomatic representatives recalled, and the business of maintaining decent foreign relations be left to a younger generation more interested in the clean-cut achievements of men and machinery than the leviathan ways of politicians.

HEARST AND HIS FORGERIES

If anything could pierce the rhinoceros-like hide of William Randolph Hearst, then certainly the Senatorial investigation into the Mexican forgeries put out by the unscrupulous editor as genuine should have caused Hearst some uncomfortable moments.

Of course all his newspaper rivals are loudly gloating over what they call the expose of the Yellow Kid of Journalism. If the other papers came into court with clean hands, one might applaud their indignation. However, with the exception of the Scripps-Howard chain of papers, and one or two others, the old-line press in America would undoubtedly have done just as Mr. Hearst did with the documents that came into his possession, provided they got hold of them.

The hard-bolled of Hearst's editors was exemplified by Victor Watson, now editor of the gun-chewers delight, the Mirror, of New York, a Hearst tabloid, when he was questioned by the Senate Committee about planting a man in the few York offices of the Mexican Consul.

WATSON TESTIFIED, "I WANTED TO PLANT A MAN THERE WHO WOULD KEEP HIS EYES OPEN AND SEE WHAT WENT ON. I THOUGHT WE MIGHT START SOMETHING EXCITING, AND BY DOING SO START A CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE NEW YORK AND MEXICAN OFFICES."

By something "exciting" he had in mind intervention in Mexico, with all the tragedy that such a bloody undertaking would involve.

FORGERIES FOR SALE

Forged documents concerning Mexican relations have been floating around New York for several years. Everyone who wears long trousers and is over twenty-one should be able to recognize them by this time. Many have been the work of a clever forger named Nosovitski, who has made a living by making photostatic copies of harmless stolen letters, and inserting in them two or three lines which change the entire content of the letter and lead to all sorts of hair-raising conclusions.

Nosovitski, who was recently arrested owing to some marital troubles, has stepped out of the picture. But if the Senate Committee could get hold of him they would undoubtedly learn a good many interesting things about the forgery industry of which Mr. Hearst is so royal a patron.

OKLAHOMA'S GOVERNOR

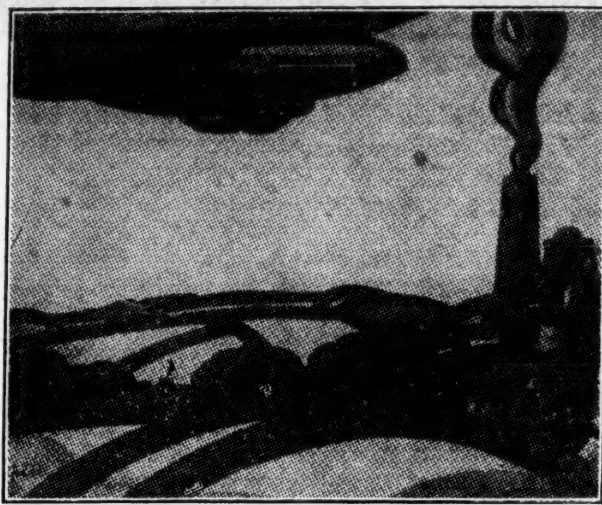
Out in Oklahoma the Legislature wants to impeach the governor, mainly because Governor Johnston has not been as kind as most Oklahoma governors are to the oil interests of that state, nor has he handed out sufficient patronage to "the boys."

So in order to get him by hook or crook, the legislators have dragged in Mrs. Hammonds, the Governor's secretary, who is supposed to be a Rosicrucian, that is, a believer in a curious mystical order which flourished in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Its members claim that they are possessed of the secrets of nature, that they can prophesy events to come, and can transmute base metals into gold.

The Governor is charged with having so fallen under the influence of his secretary that he has attended many spiritual seances with her, and that he can make no decision without her approval. Furthermore, the legislators insist that not all of these seances have been strictly spiritual. In addition to other misdemeanors, they charge Governor Johnston with moral turpitude, a strange charge, indeed, to come from an Oklahoma legislature.

WE WERE IN OKLAHOMA ONCE FOR THREE DREARY MONTHS AND SAW THE LEGISLATURE AT FIRST HAND. IF THERE IS ANY MEMBER OF THAT BODY WHO IS INNOCENT OF MORAL TURPITUDE, EITHER OLD AGE OR TOTAL DISABILITY IS THE CAUSE.

THE PIT-HEAD



Drama By "Cal"

A NIGHT IN BOMBAY

By Raymond Fuller

WHEN I saw how absurdly simple it was, this demolishing of some of the gravest Anglo-Indian problems in a single night, I was reminded of that scene in Milay's "Aria da Capo" where a shepherd having just murdered his comrade during a quarrel involving a wall between their pastures, suddenly remembers that it was after all only an imaginary wall erected in a game of pretend: "Why... why! there ISN'T any wall!" he gasps, horror stricken, as he walks right through it.

I was present in person when this momentous solution was arrived at. In a sense it was rather the hand of death than the mind of life that guided the participants just as it required the shepherd's death to shatter the make-believe wall.

There had just died at Bombay a Parsi gentleman "self-made," philanthropic, simple; an outstanding example of that fine kindness and inherent dignity for which Bombay Parsis are so deeply respected. The local Masonic lodge was to hold a memorial service the evening of my arrival. The importer with whom I had come to do business invited me to accompany him.

That memorial service not only made it obvious that all vexing inter-racial and inter-nation questions CAN BE solved; but also that a certain line of technique was the way to do it. Chinese, Philippine,

Nicaraguan, Mexican—scores of world questions, born of empery, exploitation, jealousy or contempt, are not as intricate as they seem once men apply the key to the cryptogram.

Notice the cosmopolitanism of that gathering: The lodge ceremony (anciently coming from Semitic origins in Asia Minor) followed Irish usages and ritual; was spoken in English over the body of a Persian in a city of Hindustan. Attending were several Hindus (in turbans), Parsis (Zoroastrians, wearing the curious black helmet-cap they affect), Arabians, an ancestor Mohammedans (in tarbooshes), a Jew of Damascus, a Sikh from the Punjab, an Egyptian, two Englishmen, a Scot, an Irish Celt, and myself, an American. There may have been, probably were, other racial streams flowing underground unseen. But nationality and race did not echo here.

We all met on a common ground: the death of a common man, whose wealth, ancestry, business, position, counted for less than that he was a man; one who had lived among and loved mankind. We all stood silently before one God and gave a few minutes solemn thought that we were all brothers. We saw that there was nothing after all to fight about; no ends worth such means.

What round-tables, ambassadors, conferences, plenary sessions, treaties, commissions, wars, failed to achieve; sobering contact with this elemental and ultimate fact made plain to every man of us there.

Now, THERE was the answer. There, the theory to make practice, the plaster to cast into bronze... "Why!—there ISN'T ANY WALL!"

New Leader Mail Bag

TROTSKY, THEN AND NOW

Editor, New Leader:

I have just reread an article by John Reed called "November 7th, 1917," in which he describes a meeting of the first session of the Second Congress of Soviets of Workers' and Soldiers' Deputies. It was the day of the Bolshevik insurrection. At that Congress, Abramovitch, speaking for the Bund, the organ of the Jewish Social Democrats, said: "What is taking place now in Petrograd is a monstrous calamity! The Bund groups join with the declaration of the Menshevik and Social Revolutionaries and will leave the Congress! Our duty to the Russian proletariat doesn't permit us to remain here and be responsible for these crimes."

To that statement Trotsky replied: "All these so-called Socialist compromisers, these frightened Menshevik, Socialist Revolutionaries, Bund—let them go! They are just so much refuse which will be swept into the garbage-heap of history!"

Now Trotsky is getting a bit of his own medicine at the hands of the ruling officialdom of the Communist Party of Russia. They are saying the same thing about him now that he said about the Social Democrats in 1917. Will that bring him to his senses? Will he join with the rest of the Socialists the world over in a huge cry that the prisons of Russia be opened and that those people who have given almost all of their lives to the Russian Socialist movement be set free?

H. N. B.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Editor, The New Leader:

I wish to correct the mistake in address signed to the letter from a Veteran's Wife, published in this week's New Leader. My address is Route 2, Cleveland, Ohio, not Cleveland as was signed. Also may I add my letter was not intended for object of charity. I do not wish charitable aid from my comrades, but will be glad to answer letters from anyone and can also tell something concerning our treatment by the Veterans Bureau and their assistants. God grant the day is close at hand when our Great Nation can realize right from wrong, and the poor "under-dog" can understand the difference between cheers and sneers.

Sincerely,

LEONA HAIGHT,
R 2; Haight, Ohio.

If Cal Can, Anybody Can

There are people who point to Coolidge and say that he is evidence that ANYBODY can be elected President in this country. Well, we have come to the same conclusion.

THE CHATTER BOX

The Whole Duty of Man

I ought to say
No word your pity need forgive;
I ought to scrub the red away
And make my thoughts conservative,
Admire the usual things, obey
Sapient laws by saps decreed:
I know the obvious that you plead
I ought to say.

I-ought-to-say,
A missile that you daily fling,
Daily misses objective prey,
While I am young with rage, I'll sing
Until hypocrisy fall away;
Till social structure be rebuilt
I'll fight, and leave nice words unsplilt
I ought to say.

—BENJAMIN MUSSER.

YOU folks out in the cactus trimmed provinces, and you home hugging city edgers, sometimes have a secret envy for us round-the-towners. For certain we have the great theatrical districts to cavort around in; the sky-tickling buildings to consort with, and millions of dizzy electric sign bulbs to give us eternal daylight. The maidenly beauty of a world is concentrated within ten short squares of brick and asphalt. The intellect and creative genius of a nation are squeezed into several acres of urban chaos. The rustic mind views all this imposing heap of human wonder with great fear and self-made inferiority. The theatre and the opera particularly are the twin jewels of strange brilliance that dazzle and draw you on.

Well, I just hate to break up such fairytale faith on your part. I surely think it cruel to leave you with no illusion at all, but from my own observation of twenty-five years in the whirlwind of stage and play-acting, the gay white way and the average dramatic performance are sinner-pure bunk, and just another of those come-on-get-the-Rube's money—games played by city wisecracks for the questionable benefit of the boob from the broad acres of barley and dandelions. Here and there you find a genuine attempt to present something worthwhile in drama, such as the work done by the Theatre Guild, and the one-lady organization called the Civic Repertory of Miss Eva Le Gallienne. It would take you just one full week of play going a year to see everything of value in the big city, and then you might as well stay home and do the chores for the balance of the year.

Once in a decade some philanthropic theatre magnate gets the Christmas spirit and actually gives us city folks a real present in drama. Long ago Mr. Gest brought over the Russian extravaganza called "The Chauve Souris" and then right after that—the Moscow Art Players. You didn't have to know a word of that queer Slav palaver. Artists speak a universal language in perfection and beauty when they talk through their creations. We all had our money's worth and more then. Last Monday night, Mr. Gilbert Miller presented the famous Max Reinhardt with his Austro-Germanic troupe of artists in George Buchner's "Danton's Tod"—The Death of Danton. Once this year you tillers of the soil and small towners appear a bit pale in the picture. For scenic glory and for dramatic artistry, the presentation at the Century Theatre reaches in my poor mind the highest peak in human accomplishment. Imagine yourself actually carried back one hundred and thirty five years into Paris of the Revolution, and sitting in the National Assembly under the vicious oratory of Robespierre and his lieutenants, and amid the mob savagery of the sansculottes, while Danton and his

friends are being doomed to the guillotine. Yes, sir, I lived right through it for the cruellest hour of experience I can remember.

When that scene faded from the stage, and an interlude of smaller personal tableaux took its place, my mind huddled back the thirteen and one half decades, and skipped over five thousand miles of space into Moscow. Robespierre became Stalin, and Danton somehow squirmed into the shape of Trotsky. The old accusations of betraying the Revolution shaped themselves into cries and epithets from the rostrum and out of the galleries in the Kremlin Assembly Chamber. The sansculottes are now mujiks and tollers. The mob howl is still the same. "Death to traitors of the Revolution" is the cry on all sides. Trotsky wonders how he can subvert a Revolution, when he alone has been the Revolution. He hurls back upon his erstwhile comrades and present traducers, that they instead are conspiring for the Revolutionary downfall. The mob howls again. The only thing lacking in the Russian tragedy as it is being imitated today from off the old French pattern is laughter. The Russians have no sense of humor. They hate laughter. And Trotsky has no stentorian gift of infecting the Soviet Assembly with such hilarity as brought down the dizzy hol-polloi of France during his self-defense before the Revolutionary Tribunal. As a play, "Danton's Tod" is superb. As propaganda for Real Red, Rough and Ready RRRRRREVOLUTION the play at the Century Theatre is decidedly a cold-water dash on all true builders of barricades.

The one touch of humor that the first night of "Danton's Tod" had for me was during the intermission when my eyes fell upon some two dozen left-winger and Communist leaders who had crashed in on the play. None of them looked any too cheerful. All of them seemed to sense the ironic circumstances that had brought them together with their bourgeois enemy to view a scene in which their revolutionary tactics and faith were being presented through effective illusion into drab disillusionment. Moscow and Paris are after all not so far apart in time. Certainly not much divided in the course and sequence of revolutionary event. I would like to mention by name some of the Communist big boys who were present last Monday night. Eddie Levinson suggests to me however not to do so, since every mention made of them by name in the "counter-revolutionary press" might be immediately clipped and sent to Moscow with a veiled hint for increased salary or subsidy. However, let it suffice that they were all there, and through the genius of Max Reinhardt and his great troupe of German actors were given the intellectual trouncing of their young riotous lives.

Of course even now, if I dared to suggest political education and action as the sanest and surest means to bring about a permanent social change, the whole bunch of them would start their wolf-pack howling, shout me down into perdition as a cheapjack bourgeois counter-revolutionist, and hark back to a Greenwich Village speak-easy to discuss new means and methods of sovietizing this poverty-stricken land of Ford and Cadillac owners.

I am just wondering whether my political actions ought not to get up a fund to subsidize this striking play of the futility of force in revolution and see to it that every left winger and howling fanatic of force is given a forced sitting through the three big scenes at least in which Danton, Robespierre, Stalin and Trotsky and the bloodthirsty mobs under them are portrayed in such realistic manner as to forever spoil their taste, if not their inherent lust for the tactics of force and terror over reason and education.

—S. A. deWitt.