

THESE days find me running around Iowa and Illinois too fast and speaking too much to be up to date on all things. My readers must forgive me if I ignore the latest bouquets or bombs we may bestow on our Latin American brothers.

It was thoughtful of the marines not to bomb any more Nicaraguans while Mr. Coolidge was getting off his pious platitudes at Havana. But those who were killed some forty-eight hours before his speech will furnish the world with an interpretation of the text. It is yet to be seen whether these official piousness and the aggregated great minds of the American delegates and the inside work with governments in our debts will keep things all quiet at the Conference or whether the blood of the slain will kindle some passion of protest at Havana.

To one writing in Chicago it's a bit odd that we have to send Marines all the way to a tropical jungle to hunt bandits. How about nearer home? And is Sandino a bandit? That depends, of course, on who wins. If he wins Nicaraguan school children will be taught that he was a patriot who like other patriots had to appropriate property to keep up the good fight. If he loses, if he is bombed or otherwise dispersed—as seems likely—he'll be a bandit. What rotten business this imperialism is! And how hypocritical is most history!

In a somewhat gloomy world it cheers me a lot to think of those 19 Yale boys who really believe enough in civil liberties and the right to organize to do something about it. The thing may get contagious. Maybe we'll hear of miners' leaders or other A. F. of L. officials who'll take a chance with the police to test some laws and injunctions that bind them. It is fair to add that the worst of the Pennsylvania injunctions aren't being enforced just now.

Back in 1922 the successful strike of the United Mine Workers was the principal factor in stopping the employers' drive for wage reductions. Now the miners are fighting with their backs to the wall in lonely camps in Pennsylvania and Ohio. At the very least labor owes them continuing and generous relief. Their defeat would be a catastrophe even to unorganized labor so wide spread would be its encouragement to wage reductions and further attacks on the liberties of the workers.

The gallantry of these striking miners, and their families, their endurance, their restraint from futile but natural violence, are beyond praise. But no one can see their dreary camps deep in the mud of a January thaw, their cold board barracks, their ill shod children, their lack of adequate food without immense pity mingled with immense respect for the price they pay. At the least let streams of relief be broadened and deepened.

Neither in Colorado nor Pennsylvania and Ohio can the miners win a real victory simply by their courageous endurance. We must have a program. That program must be built on two foundation principles:

1. Organization in non-union territory. This ought to command the help of the whole labor movement. Without it non-union coal will continue to swamp the market and deprive the strikers of the weapon of effective economic pressure through shortage of coal.

2. Nationalization of coal miners with more political control and guarantees to the workers. Only so can we hope intelligently to handle the problems of a chaotic, over developed industry. Here is an essential plank for every worker whether he believes in non-partisan political action or a labor party.

## 2½ Billions for Warships Is Program

Reveals Program is Not "Paper" Scheme - Construction To Be Started

(By a New Leader Correspondent)

WASHINGTON.—The testimony of Secretary of the Navy Wilbur, Assistant Secretary Robinson, and Admiral Hughes, Chief of the Division of Naval Operations, given before the House Naval Affairs Committee on the proposed \$25,000 program has brought out several very important points.

First, it is only the first part of a 20-year construction program recommended by the General Board of the Navy to cost approximately two and one-half billion dollars, covering the replacement of practically the entire navy as the ships become obsolete. The details of the 20-year program were not submitted by Secretary Wilbur, as the Navy Department has not yet asked Congress for its authorization.

Second, no lingering doubt remains as to whether this is intended to be a real construction program or only a "paper" one. Nearly every member of the committee put himself on record as wanting "ships," not a "program" for them. Persistent questioning brought the admission that the General Board's bill had first included a time limit for their construction, but that this had been later eliminated by the Secretary of the Navy after consultation with the President.

To Begin Construction  
It is the omission of this time limit from the bill that had led to the suspicion that the actual building would not be undertaken, and that the proposal was merely a gesture intended to force Great Britain to agree to a limitation of her cruisers. However, the proposal of the Department now is that all the ships authorized by the bill under consideration shall be appropriated for and laid down during a period of five years and shall be completed within eight years. As soon as the program is authorized by the passage of this bill, the Department will ask for the appropriation of \$55,000,000 for the first year to begin the construction. The average annual appropriation for the five-year program will be about \$11,000,000, appropriations continuing until the last ships are completed.

Secretary Wilbur in his formal statement tried particularly to prove that the proposed program did not constitute competitive building, but it was evident that he did not convince the committee on that point. He admitted that all navies are relative, but maintained that this program was within the 5:5:3 ratio with Great Britain, and argued that it was therefore not competitive. Admiral Hughes' statement, on the other hand, brought out the fact that 25 new 10,000-ton cruisers would give the United States a tonnage parity in cruisers with Great Britain, and in answer to questions gave his opinion that the strength of our cruiser fleet would then be "equal or a little superior" to Great Britain's. Our destroyer fleet, he said, was far superior now, and our submarine tonnage greater than that of Great Britain, though requiring 34,000 tons to attain the 5:3 ratio with Japan. What this does to our "parity" with Great Britain is obvious.

A dispatch from Paris to the Baltimore Sun of January 13, says:

"Secretary Wilbur's proposed five-year naval building program is seen here in semi-official opinion as a definite indication that a new competition in sea armaments has commenced. It is further interpreted as a direct result of the failure of the three-power naval conference in Geneva last June and as offering reasonable grounds for European nations to boost their own sea resources in the future without criticism from the United States."

The advocates of a great principle should know no thought of compromise. They should proclaim it in all its fullness, and should point to its complete attainment as their goal.—Henry George.

## Tobacco Corporation Makes \$2,166 Yearly on Each \$700 Employee

Winston-Salem, N. C.—Cigarette smokers, pipe users and tobacco chewers the world over buy the products of Winston-Salem, the greatest tobacco manufacturing center in the United States.

Last year one firm, employing 12,000 workers, made a net profit of \$26,000,000, or \$2,166 on each worker. Besides, the government made a tax refund of \$8,000,000 to this company, and this was distributed among the holders of common stock as an extra dividend for Christmas.

Wages of the employees averaged about \$700 for the year!  
Need of a Trade Union  
These workers, men and women, white and black, feel that they are not receiving a just share of what they produce. To make matters worse, they were recently handed a 20 per cent. cut in their already low pay.

## Colorado Social Workers Oppose Military Regime

A resolution protesting against the activities of the state militia against the striking miners of Colorado was passed by the Denver chapter of the American Association of Social Workers at a meeting held last week which was addressed by George L. Collins, special representative of the American Civil Liberties Union in the Colorado strike area.

The resolution criticizes especially the action of the soldiers in abrogating civil rights and their sympathies. Such incidents as the banning of a free speech meeting by the officer commanding at Leyden, Colorado, and the shipping of men arrested without warrants from jail to jail about the state are mentioned in the Social Workers' resolution, a copy of which was sent to governor Adams.

## Bankruptcies Increase Update New York

Utica, N. Y.—The Coolidge bank regarding prosperity is rapidly being deflated by the record of update bankruptcies. An increase in the number of bankruptcies from the Northern District of United States Court is shown by the figures in the office of John W. Hahn, clerk to the court in Utica.

With the year nearly finished a total of 777 petitions have been filed from the 29 counties of the district, compared with a total of 768 filed last year. The district includes the counties in the area from the St. Lawrence River to Pennsylvania and from Auburn to Vermont.

The records show a gradual increase in the number of bankruptcies from year to year, owing to the growth of the country, with more people to get into bankruptcy. There has been an increase in every year from 1923, when the total was 627. The following year it was 693; in 1925 it was 700.

## Paste This in Your Hat

Since the invention of machinery the productive power of the workers has increased decade after decade. It has doubled, trebled and quadrupled in thousands of occupations. That process is still going on. Here are a few figures of this increase in recent years. Automobiles, from 106.5 per cent. in 1918 to 310 in 1925; cement, from 106 per cent. in 1919 to 137.4 per cent. in 1925; oil refining, from 92 per cent. in 1919 to 173.3 per cent. in 1925; steel, from 106 per cent. in 1919 to 159 per cent. in 1925; sugar, from 78.1 per cent. in 1919 to 127.3 per cent. in 1925.

These figures present the record for less than ten years. Pile on them the figures of the preceding 150 years. Has your wealth doubled, trebled or quadrupled over that of your grandfather's? No. Who has it—and why?

## The Bunko Artist

In the Congressional debate on the Missouri Compromise in 1821 a Congressman from a North Carolina district which included Buncombe County insisted on making a speech in spite of advice from his friends. He could add nothing to the discussion and it was evident that he could not influence any votes.

Asked for his reason for taking up the time of the House he answered, "I am speaking for Buncombe." This was the origin of "bunk" in politics, the art of talking when useless, talking to one audience with the intention of reaching another, saying what you do not believe and believing what you do not say. Ever meet one of these bunko artists?

## Porters Start Fine Drive In N. England

Randolph and Bearak Address Meeting in Boston Preliminary To Campaign

(By a New Leader Correspondent)

BOSTON.—A labor conference held in the Ebenezer Baptist Church signified another important step in the economic struggle of New England colored workers. The meeting was a preliminary to a determined campaign to organize pullman porters in Boston into a bona fide trade union. The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

A. Philip Randolph, general organizer for the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, was the principal speaker. He traced the history of oppressed classes from primitive forms to the wage-slavery of the present day, demonstrating with vivid historical examples, the economic factors in the development of society. He particularly pointed out to the colored workers in the audience the economic basis of the civil war, attributing to Lincoln the role of spokesman for northern industrial capitalists rather than that of an idealist in issuing the Emancipation Proclamation. Colored workers must recognize that all their progress must be based on the development of industrial unity and their consciousness of society's need of them.

The history of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters from its inception nearly two and a half years ago occupied a stirring portion of his speech. It was organized as a weapon against the inertia of the company union, to establish a living wage in lieu of the tipping system, and to improve working conditions. It met the opposition of certain groups of influential Negroes in contrast to the sympathetic cooperation of liberal whites. Despite the covert resistance of the Pullman Company, its intimidations and ferreting out of militant workers, and the introduction of various types of Filipinos and Chinese to destroy the morale of workers suspected of membership in the Brotherhood, the union has developed steadily and it is now only a question of time when the Pullman Company will be forced to recognize it and dissolve the disgracefully impotent company unions.

The investigation of the Interstate Commerce Commission to determine whether a wage of \$72.50 a month is a living wage and other features of the unbearable conditions under which a pullman porter works, is the result of the efforts of the Brotherhood. The great need of the organization is the support of all Negroes irrespective of their occupations, in backing up this vital step in establishing the Negro worker in the trade union movement. There is no doubt that Organizer A. Philip Randolph, with his idealism and sincerity evoked an intense responsiveness from the audience, and his plea for solidarity with all workers, irrespective of color, was specially appropriate for there was a small scattering of radical white workers in the audience.

Joseph Bearak, famous labor attorney of Boston, related the economic struggle of the Jews whose rise from slavery was built on their racial unity and coherence, and from whose example the Negro worker might well learn the value of racial solidarity in the economic field.

Frank R. Crossworth made a convincing portrayal of the relative merits of company unions and those unions organized and controlled by the working class themselves. The meeting house was filled and marks the beginning of probably the most important labor campaign among Negroes in this section of the country.

## To Death For Hearst!

In the year 1833 a meeting called by South Carolina slave owners was held in Charleston to protest against the tariff duties. General James Hamilton said he had a cargo of sugar coming from Havana and that he would resist paying any duties. He urged members of the audience to go to death with him if necessary for his sugar. Unanimous applause, followed by the cry "to death with Hamilton for his sugar."

William Randolph Hearst has four million dollars invested in Mexican ranches. "To death with Hearst for his ranches." And a hearse for those who do!

# Socialist Party Electors Planned In All 48 States

## SANDINO

### Bandit or Patriot?

THE course of General Sandino in resisting the efforts of the American marines to "pacify" Nicaragua was defended by Senor Toribio Tijerino, former Nicaraguan consul in New York, in an address broadcast by station W E V D, the Debs Memorial Radio Station.

Mr. Tijerino was postmaster general of Nicaragua, a member of the Nicaraguan Chamber of Deputies, and has sat on the boards of the National Bank of Nicaragua and of the Pacific Railways of Nicaragua. He has also been Nicaraguan financial agent in the United States.

Senor Tijerino likened Sandino to the leaders and men of our own American revolutionary period, who in their time, were likewise called rebels and a rabble rouser. An appeal to the American people for their sympathy, friendship and understanding, and a request for mutual protection against the "International Bankers" who, he charges are causing the present bloodshed in Nicaragua.

Senor Tijerino said: "Friends, I submit that in order to decide honestly whether General Sandino is a bandit or a patriot it is not only proper but imperative that we consider what he is fighting for."

**Loyal to Nicaragua**  
"Sandino is a Nicaraguan and not an American citizen. He owes allegiance to Nicaragua. We are taught

that devotion to one's country and one's people is patriotic. The good citizen responds to good impulses and civic duty; not to the behests of foreign dictation. There is no question but that Sandino has been doing things which have highly displeased the International Bankers. Let us see why.

"In Nicaragua, due to a series of interventions during the last twenty five years, the following situation has come about: Americans instead of Nicaraguans decree and collect the taxes that Nicaraguans pay. Some of those taxes have been paid into State treasuries of the United States. Nicaraguan workers have paid taxes toward the liquidation of war debts of the United States. Of course, a round about way has been followed. But the result is the same. The Nicaraguan worker buying his fare in Nicaragua to travel within Nicaragua on a railway built by Nicaragua and owned by the Nicaraguan Government, knows perfectly well that a percentage of the money that he pays goes towards the payment of certain taxes in the United States because International Bankers are using and have been using the American flag and American boys in uniform to control the National Railways of Nicaragua.

**U. S. Collects Taxes**  
"In Nicaragua, an American, chosen by the International Bankers and ap-

(Continued on page 2)

## Meeting to Aid Miners Monday In Rand School

A mass meeting in behalf of the striking coal miners will be held Monday, Jan. 23, 8:30 P. M. at the Debs Auditorium, 7 E. 15th street. Speakers will be Jacob Panken, McAlister Coleman, William Karlin, S. H. Witt, Chaim Kantorovich and a representative of the United Mine Workers.

This meeting is being arranged by the Socialist Party, Local New York City and the Jewish Socialist Verband, City Committee. Thousands of organized coal miners are still in the midst of a bitter strike. Hunger, violence and intimidation are being used to crush their union. What can we do and what must we do? The speakers will answer these questions. It is the duty of every Socialist and sympathizer to attend this meeting and to bring as many others as they can.

Great quantities of clothing are being collected and every few days shipments are made through the kind cooperation of the Emergency Relief Committee, 156 5th avenue.

## Facts For Farmers

Fixing at 1,000 the productivity of each American dependent on agriculture, which includes all persons gainfully employed in agriculture as well as those dependent on them, the German index will be 685, or 68 per cent. as much; for the British, 425, or 42 per cent.; for the Frenchman, 406, or 40 per cent.; and for the Italian 230, or 23 per cent.

—KENYON L. BUTTERFIELD.  
President of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, in "The Farmer and the New Day."

## Coal Company Breaks Promise, Evicts Miners

(By International Labor News Service)

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Breaking its pledge given to a representative of the United States Department of Labor not to evict miners from its houses until Tuesday, January 10, the Vesta Coal Company, a subsidiary of the big Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation, ruthlessly evicted its miners and their families the day after the promise was given.

Learning that the Vesta Coal Company was about to throw out its miners near Denbo, Pa., Miss Emaline Pitt, a commissioner of the Department of Labor, called upon President Angioth of the company in an effort to secure an extension of time to permit the erection of temporary houses for the miners. She saw Mr. Angioth on Dec. 6 and he agreed to an extension of time until Tuesday, Jan. 10. Miss Pitt made the agreement a matter of record by telegraphing a report to Secretary of Labor Davis at Washington and President P. T. Fagan of District No. 5, United Mine Workers at his office here. Miss Pitt advised Secretary Davis and President Fagan that a delay in the evictions had been granted sufficient to build houses for the 32 families in danger of eviction.

Despite the terms of the agreement between Miss Pitt and Mr. Angioth, the Vesta Coal Company, through Superintendent Edwards, evicted the families on Saturday, Jan. 7, throwing their goods into the middle of the public highway. The evicted men, women and children, many in ill health and inadequately dressed for winter weather, had no place to go until neighbors in the vicinity of Denbo took the women and children into their homes and had the furniture put in barns and stables until the mine workers could complete the erection of temporary homes.

## National Executive Committee Finds It Possible To Have Presidential Candidates on All Ballots

## Reorganization To Be Proposed At Convention

## Creation of Auxiliary Socialist Party Clubs Urged by Hillquit - Resolution Hits Nicaraguan Invasion

By James Oneal

PHILADELPHIA.—Reorganization of the Socialist Party of the United States on a basis more adapted to American Political experience and practice will be proposed to the national convention of the party when it meets in New York City next April. This was the decision of the National Executive Committee at its sessions in this city which adjourned Sunday afternoon.

The committee itself was not fully agreed on the details of the proposal to be made at the convention, which will be considered further before its report is made, but that a recommendation will be made is certain from the discussions of the members. Like all such proposals it will be based upon party experience over a number of years and a careful study of the results of party agitation, organization and methods.

National Executive Secretary William H. Henry, in a detailed report covering many items, showed that there had been a decline of membership of several hundred during the past year. This estimate is based upon the number of dues stamps purchased by members during the year. Since the elections last November, however, there has been a decided increase in party organization, and membership; but this did not alter the judgment of the committee that old forms and methods must be modified in some way to encourage Socialist voters to participate in the work of building a powerful Socialist movement.

## Vote Is A Million

It was pointed out that even before the period of the World War when the party reached the maximum in number of dues-paying members this number never exceeded 10 per cent. The Socialist vote has declined in some places and increased in others. Throughout the nation the Socialist vote is close to a million. In Milwaukee the vote in every election for many years has shown an increase but even in that city the membership has declined. In Reading the Socialist Party won on clear labor issues. The membership was small as compared with the membership before the World War. The membership is rapidly increasing in Reading since the Socialists took over affairs, but even this fact does not alter the conclusion of the committee that some fundamental change in party organization is necessary.

The fact that before the war not more than 10 per cent of the voters enrolled as dues-paying members and that now not more than 2 per cent of the voters care to pay dues is convincing to the committee that something is faulty regarding present forms of organization. It believes that the party members share this view and will expect the committee to offer some recommendation to the national convention.

Much of one day's session was devoted to the problem by the committee and Morris Hillquit was selected to draft a report and recommendations which will again be submitted to the committee. After the committee has acted, the final proposal will be placed upon the convention agenda for action.

## Suggested Changes Considered

While the final proposal to the convention cannot be forecasted it may be said that it will recommend changes in party organization more in accord with American political parties. Possibly two organizations may be proposed, one an organization of general Socialist Party Clubs throughout the country to which admission will be nominal and made more attractive to Socialist Party voters. The other will be continuance in a modified form of the present organization but cooperation with the clubs of voters.

The clubs will have special advantage in one respect. The un-

## Smith's 'Democracy' Would Hand U.S. to Business, Berger Says

REPRESENTATIVE Victor L. Berger, National Chairman of the Socialist Party, in an interview this week, took issue with Governor Smith of New York as to the possibility of applying the principles of Jeffersonian democracy to the problems of the present. He declared that if such principles were adopted the nation would be at the mercy of vast corporations.

Referring to Governor Smith's Jackson Day letter, Mr. Berger

said that "instead of discussing any of the important political and economic issues with which the country is confronted, he finds his escape, as so many of his Democratic compatriots do, in Jeffersonian democracy, which meant something in Jefferson's Day, but which means nothing today, for one thing, and is impossible for another thing."

Mr. Berger compared the Democratic and Republican Parties and declared that they differed

only in political contests. In the matter of taxation, he said, the Democratic Party has gone further than the Republican Party in its efforts to relieve great wealth of taxes. He said it was safe for Governor Smith to insist on the adoption of the Jefferson principles since no real issue of importance need be discussed.

Jefferson's ideas were all based upon extreme individualism, Mr. Berger said, and extreme indi-

vidualism was the condition of the time when those principles were enunciated.

"But steam and electricity and other discoveries," he continued, "have worked a tremendous change in our political, social and economic life. The people now, by their collective labor, have been brought together. Instead of being in danger from the Indians, they now find their lives regulated from infancy to the grave by powerful corporations,

great aggregations of wealth, which determine for them what they are to get, how they are to live and, in more recent times what they are to read and know.

"If we were to apply Jefferson's statement that 'those people are governed best who are governed least' to present-day conditions, the entire nation would be at the unregulated, unrestrained and uncontrolled mercies of these vast aggregations, who have acquired everything in

sight. The end would be either unlimited slavery or unlimited anarchy.

"Instead of attempting to seek their wisdom in the eighteenth century, the problem of statesmen is to find such methods as are required and are possible today. Neither an all-powerful State like Russia or Italy, which would put an end to all personal liberty, nor an untrammelled individualism as was possible only in Jefferson's time, is the solution.



## Socialist Party N.E.C. Calls For \$50,000 Campaign Fund

### The Industrial Situation and The Coming Campaign

Louis F. Post Dies After Short Illness



Louis F. Post

TO the Party members, friends and sympathizers:—

The N. E. C. in session in Philadelphia again sends its greetings to you and all those who labor in the cause of social, political and industrial democracy.

In the course of its labors, certain important facts confronted your committee. It is apparent that another breakdown of our industrial system threatens. There are several millions of unemployed and their number is increasing. From all over the country comes news of industries closing their doors or restricting their output. Even government agencies at Washington are now reluctantly admitting that we are facing another unemployed problem.

While this disaster threatens increasing millions of wage workers, agriculture does not improve. Hundreds of thousands of working farmers still face a bleak future. Their prospects for a decent human existence never seemed more hopeless. The destitution of many rural workers in regions where they once were assured at least a comfortable standard of living is almost impossible to describe.

While these two great divisions of the labor army face dismal prospects, it is evident that the great masters of finance and industry have wallowed in a flood of dividends. More millionaires are being created by the inexorable process of accumulation while working farmers and city wage workers face the old problems of economic security and guarantee of a civilized existence.

#### NO OPPOSITION IN CONGRESS

Accompanying these distressing economic conditions is the fact that never in our history has a privileged class been so securely entrenched in control of the legislative, judicial and executive powers of the government. That class is so confident of its power and so loyally it is served by the Republican and Democratic parties that all pretense of difference between them has been wiped out by time and confirmed in practice. There is no genuine opposition in Congress. No intelligent program is before that body. A fighting group of labor men to arouse the sleeping idealism of the masses is absent. Our Socialist Congressman, Victor L. Berger, is a lone voice in a capitalistic wilderness. What is true of Congress is true of the legislatures, except in Wisconsin.

Seeking light, inspiration and hope in this period of depression, the Socialist Party faces a great duty and a great opportunity. Your committee at its last session, a few months ago, believed, after surveying the states that we could nominate tickets in some thirty states. As this session opened, we added eight more states. Before it concluded its labors your committee became convinced that it is within the range of possibilities to nominate in practically all the states.

There is a general revival of interest. New Branches are being organized. Dormant idealism is awakening. No other opposition party presenting the claims of the toiling masses is in the field to contest with the Socialist Party for their support. The victory at Reading, Pa. shows what is possible by loyal and devoted service to our ideals.

#### \$50,000 FUND IS NEEDED

We therefore earnestly urge you to consecrate your efforts to the task of raising funds for the great task ahead of us. We estimate our needs for the year at a minimum of \$50,000. It can be raised. It will be raised with your devoted cooperation.

Contribution lists are out in all the states and we urge you as we never urged you before, to give us you never gave before. There are those who cannot give at all because of their economic distress. We must help a number of states. We hold a National Convention in April and nominate our candidates. We must print literature, hold meetings and place speakers in the field.

Every Socialist, every sympathizer, every friend must do his duty. We summon you to service in a glorious battle for human progress, social justice and industrial democracy. We expect you to respond with that unity and determination that bring victory to every great cause.

#### NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

WILLIAM J. VAN ESSEN, PENNSYLVANIA;  
JAMES D. GRAHAM, MONTANA;  
MORRIS HILLQUIT, NEW YORK;  
WILLIAM SNOW, ILLINOIS;  
VICTOR L. BERGER, WISCONSIN;  
JOSEPH W. SHARTS, OHIO;  
JAMES ONEAL, NEW YORK.

WILLIAM H. HENRY, NATIONAL EXECUTIVE SECRETARY.

### Withdrawal of Troops From Nicaragua Demanded

WHEREAS: The growth and extension of American capitalism has culminated in the practice of our government interfering with armed forces in the internal and external affairs of the less powerful Latin American nations; which practice often has resulted in a condition of war without any declaration of war by the U. S. Congress and without any sanction in International Law and.

WHEREAS: such armed intervention by the United States Government in Nicaragua has, since May 15, 1927, resulted in the killing or wounding of more than 600 Nicaraguans by American marines and by American officered contingents of the native constabulary; and

WHEREAS: our Latin American neighbors rightly regard this American policy of violent meddling which is nominally based on the Monroe doctrine as the most odious form of American financial, commercial and political imperialism, an opinion shared by a majority of fair-minded citizens of our own country;

### Relief For Striking Coal Miners Is Urged

The National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party voices its protest against the intolerable conditions in the coal industry which have brought acute distress to hundreds thousands of miners. The spectacle of these miners and their

this group contributed \$600 to the work of the party after a stirring appeal by National Secretary Henry. Later it was decided that Morris Hillquit represent the committee in co-operating with Local Philadelphia in its work of revival and reorganization. An important announcement regarding this work will be made later. Local Philadelphia was given a hearty vote of thanks for its co-operation with the committee.

It may be added that William Toole and Clarence Taylor of Baltimore, Emil Herman of Seattle, Comrade McCrillis of Des Moines and Pierre De Nio of New York were placed on the list for later consideration as field workers. Oscar Ameringer was requested to revise two of his pamphlets, "Life and Deeds of Uncle Sam" and "Socialism: What it is and How to Get It."

This meeting was the most important held for many months and the members will not meet again till a few days before the national convention. In the meantime every member and friend are asked to carefully read the committee's statement to the Socialists of the nation and to respond to the call with that service and devotion fitting our duty and our opportunities.

### Missouri Coal Miners Also in Bad Straits, Union Leaders Say

St. Louis, Mo.—J. B. McGregor of the United Mine Workers of Missouri unfolded a pitiful tale of suffering among the miners of this state when he recently addressed the Central Trades and Labor Union. Several hundred dollars had already been voted to the miners in other states and another hundred was voted to the Missouri miners.

McGregor stated that the situation among the Missouri coal miners has become very grave and few people have any idea of what the men, women and children in the coal region have to suffer. The situation is much aggravated by the operation of the open-shop mines in West Virginia and Kentucky, the speaker said. Of the 125,000,000 tons of coal produced in the mines throughout the United States within one year, 25 per cent come from the non-union mines in West Virginia, the result being that the leading coal states, where the mines are operated under union conditions, cannot successfully compete with this non-union production in the American coal market.

Thus, even in times when no strike is on, Union men are out of work while the cheap labor operators in West Virginia and Kentucky are providing the market with coal. Some years ago the United Mine Workers of Missouri had about 9,000 members. As the result of outside competition many mines were closed and continued closed to the present day. Miners had to look for work in other industrial enterprises. Today only 3,000 members of the United Mine Workers remain in Missouri, and of these 3,000 men and not less than 1,500 have been on strike for many months, and the battle is still going on. McGregor said:

"We need funds to carry on the great struggle, which is not of our own making, but was forced upon us by the operators. This strike of the miners in Missouri, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio and other parts of the country is a determined warfare on the part of the operators to break up the organization of the United Mine Workers of America."

### Jewish Publicity Bureau

(Labor Temple Bldg.)  
244 E. 14th St. cor. 2nd Avenue  
Tel. Snyversen 1916

TRANSLATIONS from and into all languages made by experts.

Multigraphing, Mimeographing, Typing English, Russian, Jewish.

ADVERTISEMENTS Placed in all English and foreign language newspapers of New York and the U. S. at office rates.

MANUSCRIPTS REVISED and prepared for the press.

## Nicaraguan Says Sandino Is A Patriot

(Continued from Page 1)

proved by the State Department of the United States, has been since 1912 Collector General of Nicaraguan Customs. He selects his staff, makes the appointment. No authority in Nicaragua audits his accounts. He may be perfectly honest. But, why isn't he kept in his own country and given equal trust there?

"Nor are the customs the only revenues of the Republic of Nicaragua under American control. Recently there has been appointed an American Inspector General of Internal Revenues. For many years another American has been sitting supreme in the Nicaraguan capital functioning like a sort of divinity, directing the national budget and ordering what taxes are to be levied and how and when. And now there is before the Nicaraguan Congress a suggestion of the American diplomats in Nicaragua to the effect that most of the moneys collected as taxes be spent in paying American marines under the name of National Guard. Is it banditry or patriotism to oppose such a thing?

"The national budget of Nicaragua calls for the annual expenditure of \$1,320,000. Of this sum it is proposed to pay over 50% in maintaining a so-called National Guard. This national guard is to be entirely officered by American marines who will get most of that money. And if to that expenditure you add the really handsome salaries of the American Collector General of Nicaraguan Customs and of his American assistants, the salaries of the American High Commissioner and his aides, the salaries of the American Inspector General of Internal Revenues, the American Financial Advisors, the American Sanitary experts, the American Electoral experts, and so forth, including the cost of state dinners and state dances in honor of American diplomats and American officers of the Marine Corps, you will see that the \$1,320,000 of the budget is altogether insufficient and that frequent loans have to be obtained from the International Bankers who in exchange acquire prolonged control over the country, so that the common people of Nicaragua are literally become beasts of burden working long hours for the benefit of those who ride upon them. Is it banditry or patriotism to prefer death to such a life as we Nicaraguans are forced to live in our own country?

The National Guard has mentioned to have 92 American members, all of them officers and all of them chosen from the Marine Corps of the United States. The National Guard is allegedly for the purpose of enforcing Nicaraguan laws. But the American members of it are not to be subject to those laws. Inhabitants of Nicaragua, whether they be natives or foreigners, will have no redress as against felonies committed by those Americans. For these Americans, in case they do wrong, are to be tried only by themselves. And we know what this means in Nicaragua. American marines are human, to say the least. I do not wish to cast any aspersions upon them. Indeed, I feel, and it is a Nicaraguan feeling, that they are not responsible for but are wronged together with the Nicaraguan people. It is a pity and it is a disgrace that American boys should be sent to Nicaragua to wage a private war against Nicaraguans and frequently to meet with tragic death there. As an open sympathizer with the cause for which Sandino is fighting, I wish to avail myself of this opportunity to express my deepest regret to the parents and relatives of the marines killed in the wilds of Nicaragua. Especially has my Nicaraguan heart been moved by Mr. Hemphill's cry when he learned that his dear son, an honorable soldier, had been killed in Nicaragua. War is being waged against the people of Nicaragua by forces of the United States, but the time has not come, and by the Grace of God, may the time never come, when hatred between the American people and my people shall be aroused. On the contrary, a current of common and mutual sympathy has been let loose. Nicaraguans cannot hate Mr. Hemphill. His grief is one with the grief of Nicaraguan fathers. Yet, if Hemphill, dead in Nicaragua, fell a victim none the less of the same oppression against which Sandino is ready to die.

"Is it banditry or patriotism to be opposed to war? Is it banditry or patriotism to insist upon personal and national self respect? "Your answer to these simple questions determine the place of Sandino as Bandit or Patriot!"

## LAST ANNOUNCEMENT

Make Your Reservations Today

FOURTH ANNUAL

## NEW LEADER DINNER

"Socialism and Soviet Russia"

SPEAKERS:—

ABRAHAM CAHAN  
MORRIS HILLQUIT  
JAMES H. MAURER  
BENJAMIN STOLBERG  
SERGIUS INGERMAN  
NORMAN THOMAS

Friday  
JAN.  
27TH  
6:30 p. m.

## BEETHOVEN HALL

210 EAST 5th STREET

(Make Reservations Now at The New Leader, 7 East 15th Street, or by Telephone, ALGonquin 4622. Tickets \$2.50)

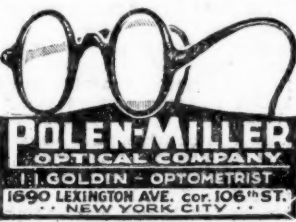


Do You Know the Value of Your Eyes?

Do not neglect them. They are your best friends. Our expert optometrists and up-to-date optical offices are at your service.

Dr. Barnett L. Becker, Inc.

Optometrists and Opticians  
218 East Broadway, near Clinton Street  
124 Second Ave., corner 8th Street  
100 Lenox Ave., near 115th Street  
262 East Fordham Road, Bronx  
923 Prospect Ave., near 103rd St., Bronx  
1719 Pitkin Ave., nr. Rockaway Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.



POLEN-MILLER OPTICAL COMPANY

1690 LEXINGTON AVE. COR. 106th ST. NEW YORK CITY 17

Julius S. Smith

Lawyer  
150 BROADWAY  
NEW YORK  
Rector 1421

S. HERZOG Patent Attorney,  
116 Nassau Street,  
Evenings and Sundays, 1136 Glover Street,  
Bronx. Take Lexington Ave. Subway, Pelham Bay Extension, to Zerega Ave. Station.

## Grand Annual BALL and ENTERTAINMENT

Given By —

SOCIALIST PARTY Bronx County

at the HUNTS POINT PALACE

162nd St. and So. Blvd.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING

January 29, 1928

CONCERT AT 4 P.M.

SPLENDID PROGRAM DISTINGUISHED ARTISTS

Dancing at 7:30 Dan Barnett's Orchestra

Tickets \$1.00

MAX WOLFE OPTOMETRIST and OPTICIAN

328 W. 125 St. Bet 8th & St. Nicholas Ave.

Typewriters all makes Sold, rented and repaired

All Guaranteed Moderate Prices

International Typewriter Co.

1642 2nd Ave., Bet. 85th & 86th St.

Open 10 A. M. to 9 P. M. Tel. REGent 1398

BROOKLYN LABOR LYCEUM

619 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn

Large and small hall suitable for all occasions and meetings at reasonable rentals. STAGG 3512

Workers' Educational Association

Free Library open from 1 to 10 p.m. Halls for Meetings, Entertainments and Balls. Telephone REGent 10838

Telephone COLUMbus 2256  
The Union Audit Bureau  
1674 Broadway  
NEW YORK CITY

Specializing in  
TRADE UNION ACCOUNTING  
AUDITS - SYSTEMS  
INVESTIGATIONS

Members of B. S. & A. U. 13646, A. F. of L.

Dr. Frank M. Goldfarb  
501 East 173rd Street  
Cor. Bathgate Avenue  
Official dentist for the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund  
Branches of the Bronx.  
Highclass work and moderate prices.  
Tel. Jerome 7492

The REPAST CAFETERIA  
In The People's House  
7 East 15th Street, New York  
DELICIOUS WHOLESALE FOOD  
POPULAR PRICES  
PLEASANT ATMOSPHERE  
"The Place Where All Radicals Meet"

Buy Direct From Manufacturer  
OW WUERTZ & CO.  
REPRODUCING  
PIANOS  
Standard of Quality Since 1895  
RADIOS, PHONOGRAPHS, RECORDS  
ON EASY TERMS  
TWO 3rd AVE. COR. 35th ST.  
STORES 3rd AVE. COR. 52nd ST.

FRESH CUT FLOWERS DAILY  
FRED SPITZ  
3 SECOND AVENUE  
(Near Houston St.) - NEW YORK  
Telephone Dry Dock 8880-8881

PARK PALACE  
3-5 West 110th Street  
Elegant Ball Rooms for Balls, Weddings, Banquets and Meetings  
ROSENBERG & HERTZ, Props.  
Telephone: MUMmets 4194  
Cathedral 8971

When your doctor sends you to a truss maker for a truss bandage or stocking, go there and see what you can buy for your money.  
Then go to P. WOLF & Co., Inc.  
COMPARE GOODS AND PRICES  
1489 Third Ave. 70 Avenue A  
Bet. 84th & 85th St. Bet. 4th and 5th Sts. (1st floor)  
New York City  
Open Even. 8 P. M. Open Even. 9 P. M.  
SUNDAYS CLOSED  
Special Ladies' Attention



# Socialist Party Plans an Congress Through The States

## National

Readers to 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.

**New Edition of Debs' Book**  
The first edition of Eugene V. Debs' book, "Walls and Bars," is nearly exhausted and another edition has been ordered. All orders for this wonderful book should be sent to the National Office. Price per copy is \$1.50. The beautiful de-luxe edition, printed on special paper and bound in special covers, each copy containing the autograph of Eugene Debs, is still available. Price, \$10.00. Order now if you want this beautiful book. A second edition will not be printed.

New leaflets and a number of pamphlets will also be published by the National Office and these will be announced later.

**The Organization Fund**  
Contributions lists are in the hands of branches and members all over the country. The help which the National Office can give in the general work of organizations depends upon how much funds are collected. Send in the lists and collections as rapidly as lists are filled. If you want more lists they will be mailed immediately upon receipt of a request. Do not delay. Funds are needed immediately for work that must be done immediately.

## Indiana

Indiana Socialists elected State party officers for the coming year and we hope these new officials will get busy and strengthen the movement in that State.

**Terre Haute**  
Mrs. James E. Miller, secretary of Local Terre Haute, writes of an awakening of local Socialists. A recent entertainment brought nearly a hundred. Some party persons differences were for years blocked educational work, but the general interest in the Socialist Party in other States has also come to the city of the late Eugene Debs. A new description to The New Leader accompanies her letter.

## Kansas

**Magill in the Field**  
State Secretary Magill has cranked up his old car and started to do organization work. This is not the first time Magill has done this kind of work, and he is determined to organize the Socialists. Every Socialist reading this within the State will give him moral and financial support.

Frank Miller, R. R. 4, Chetopa, writes that he is ready to organize a local in his community. He asks for the name of the State Secretary and such other information as will guide him in his work. "This is the type of Socialist we like to hear from."

## Northwest District

The secretary of the Northwest District, Emil Herman of Seattle, reports a much better showing during the last month in party activity and dues paying than has been noted for a long time. We hope this spirit in party work will continue, not only in the paying of dues but in the actual work that must be done in an educational way in organizing and preparing for the 1928 campaign.

## Ohio

**The State Convention**  
John G. Willert, State Secretary, is urging all Ohio Socialists to attend the State convention, as noted in these columns last week. He writes that several locals have taken on new life and there are prospects for much better organization in sight. Many members-at-large are being admitted. But along with this he reports much unemployment in his State. Willert intends to go out into the State and do organization work. It will also be up to the comrades to assist in getting the unusual number of signatures necessary to place the State ticket on the ballot.

One of the willing comrades at Cleveland is Dr. Green, who not only answers the call of the National Office for organization funds by sending his contribution, but also pledges a donation every month during the year. This is a fine idea—who will follow his lead?

## Michigan

**Lockwood's Work**  
As reported recently, Guy H. Lockwood of Kalamazoo has begun work of rounding out organization plans and is preparing to enter the field. Lockwood is anxious to get in touch with live wires in Michigan, and through these will arrange meetings and organize locals wherever possible. Those who have received letters from him should reply at once.

## Georgia

Away down in Georgia two women comrades are active and never forget to keep their dues paid up. The last letter brings an order for a year's dues for each and also payment on their sustaining fund pledge for six months. They also write that they will assist in getting our electoral ticket on the ballot in that State.

## Oklahoma

W. W. Moore of Henryetta writes that he is ready and willing to get busy and, if possible, organize a Socialist local in his community. Supplies were sent to him and he will be heard from in due time. He writes that he has funds and wants to start business right away.

## California

**Plans for Organization**  
Cameron H. King writes in the Socialist weekly, The Labor Word, of plans of Socialist organization in California. There are 25,000 voters registered in the Socialist column in the State and it is figured that, with proper work, at least a thousand active voters will be obtained. It is planned to reach all the registered Socialists in the State with The Labor Word and with leaflets. King estimates the cost of the general program of work outlined by the State executive committee at \$7,000. He figures that at least a thousand can be raised among a few Socialists with good incomes, the same sum from a thousand other Socialists, and that a hundred members will give \$5 each month for ten months.

**Los Angeles**  
N. Chanin, secretary of the Jewish Socialist Verband, will address the Workers Circle in this city on Jan. 27. On Jan. 29, a banquet will be held, the place to be announced later.

**The second annual Forward Ball** will be held in the California Hall on Feb. 26. Reserve this date.

## San Jose

H. W. Mangold saw The New Leader for the first time in the public library and immediately ordered a bundle of the issue reporting the induction of Socialist officials into office in Reading. He is an old soap-barker and occasionally speaks in the park and afterwards.

## Wisconsin

**Milwaukee**  
Edmund T. Melms was recently re-

elected county secretary of the Socialist Party at the annual meeting held at Brisbane Hall. Al Benson was continued as acting secretary, a position made necessary by Melms' disability following a recent breakdown. New elections were also held for members of the executive board and the women's agitation committee.

**Helping the Jobless**  
To help relieve the unemployment situation, The Milwaukee Leader will carry free job want ads on the classified page. Any Milwaukee Leader reader out of work can take advantage of the free Leader employment service by placing his name and address in the classified page and other necessary information on file at the office of the employment service, 6th street and Juneau avenue.

The Milwaukee Leader has given such service at various times during periods of great unemployment with very satisfactory results.

## Pennsylvania

**Lilith Wilson**, wife of Birch Wilson, secretary to Mayor Stump of Reading, has been elected to fill a vacancy on the State executive committee. Years ago, Mrs. Wilson was one of the most active members of the party in Indiana and has been very active in Pennsylvania.

Recently five Socialists at Easton became members at large and they will have a basis for organizing a local later on.

## Reading

Mayor Stump has announced that the duties of his office compel him to decline invitations to speak or attend any social gatherings for a month or more. This statement was made at a meeting of the County Executive Committee of Local League.

**George D. Snyder**, son of the Socialist Councilman, George W. Snyder, has succeeded Edward Filbert as revenue control clerk. He is also a member of the School Board, having been elected in November. Councilman James H. Maurer spoke at a banquet of the Electrical Workers Union last week. He said that higher wages will help to avert a panic and advised the workers to join workers' study classes.

## Philadelphia

Philadelphia Socialists did a wonderful job in contributing over \$600 to national party work at the banquet arranged as a reception for the members of the National Executive Committee. To Marie Hodgson is due the credit for making the arrangements. Local Philadelphia was an organizer, not a street speaker, but a capable man who can, through personal work, reach Socialists and bring them into the party organization. Prospects may write Marie Hodgson at the Labor Institute, 303 Locust street.

## Illinois

**Typos Meeting For Thomas Success**  
The largest crowd that ever gathered under the Stars and Stripes at the Norman Thomas of New York at the Douglas Park Lyceum, Monday evening, January 16th.

"I am sorry you still feel sorry for you," Thomas said. "You have a wonderful opportunity, but a grave responsibility. To build a society where peace and justice will rule, this world can never be better is not a sign of intelligence. A parrot can be taught to speak like that. We have a big undertaking before us and it is up to you to do it."

Meyer Halushka, former member of the Executive Committee Socialist Party of Cook County, who recently returned from Palestine, was chairman of the meeting.

## Connecticut

The speaker at the Jan. 22 meeting of the New Haven Socialist Party Forum will be the Rev. C. Clark Kennedy, of Orange street Episcopal Church. His subject will be "Labor and the Church." The forum is being held at the Workers' Circle Educational Centre, 433 Oak street, at 8 p.m.

The New Haven Trades Council will hold a large mass meeting Sunday Feb. 25 at 8 p.m. at the Lyceum Theatre. The meeting will be held for the purpose of advertising and raising funds for the striking miners of Pennsylvania.

The editor of the Mine Workers Journal will be the main speaker and other speakers from New York City.

## New York City

**Delegates to the Convention**  
State Secretary Merrill has sent to the organized counties a call for the nomination of the delegates at large to the National Convention to convene in New York in April. Delegates at large are provided for in the Party State Constitution, as amended by the 1926 State convention, and the State executive committee is holding a meeting to select a list of three delegates being elected at large. Delegates at large are to be chosen by referendum vote of the entire membership of the State. The remainder of the delegates accredited to the State of New York will be elected by districts.

**Coches Reorganized**  
Loel Cochese, recently reorganized the efforts of Edward P. Clarke of Troy, met last Sunday and elected the following officers: Organizer and corresponding secretary, Allen Depew, R. D. Cochese road, Watervliet; financial secretary, Nelson Belanger; recording secretary, William Normandin; State Secretary Merrill was present.

A number of locals, declares the State secretary, are still withholding their reports to the National Office. These reports must be attended to at once.

**Buffalo**  
J. H. Neeb has been elected field organizer for Local Buffalo. He will visit Socialists in their homes in Buffalo and surrounding towns and aid in building up the party press. He begins his work with an order for fifty copies of The New Leader of January 7, the issue reporting the inauguration of the Reading Socialists. A bundle will go to Neeb each week and he will also look after expiring subscriptions.

## New York City

**City Executive Committee**  
The City Executive Committee will meet on Wednesday, Jan. 25, in room 21, Peoples House, 7 East 15th street, at 8:30 p.m.

**Remember the mass meeting** for the striking miners in the Debs Auditorium, Monday, Jan. 23, at 8 p.m. See complete announcement on another page.

All branches of the Socialist Party are hereby informed to make no arrangements for the date of Friday, Feb. 24. A meeting will be held in the Debs Auditorium in commemoration of the 80th anniversary of the publication of the famous Communist Manifesto by Karl Marx and Frederick Engels. The date of the publication is also in a measure the date of the beginning of the International Socialist Movement. Speakers and program will be announced later.

## New York City

**4th A.D. Manhattan**  
It is with great sorrow that the 4th A.D. reports that Comrade S. Stupp, an active member of this Branch, recently passed away. On January 11, 1928, a fully attended meeting was held. New officers of the branch were installed. A campaign has been started to have 100 percent of the membership in good standing. For this purpose a gen-

eral membership meeting has been called for Wednesday, January 25, 1928 at 204 East Broadway, N. Y. Every member is urged to be present without fail.

**The Four Musketeers**  
Something should be said about the excellent work done by some comrades in the exciting period of party building. These lines are inspired not by the desire to give publicity to some comrades, but to stimulate others. Consider the following gallant musketeers.

There is Boris Kostinsky, organizer of the new branch, 7th A.D. East, Bronx. He is a comrade of unusual energy and talent, devoting himself wholeheartedly to the organization of his branch and losing no opportunity to see it grow into a large, flourishing branch. He is doing wonderful work in keeping the branch active. His letters to members are the best issued by any branch. He never neglects to add to his letter some apt and striking quotation from some authority. He is usually the first at every meeting and encouraging the members.

Another comrade of similar caliber is Joseph N. Cohen, financial secretary of the new 18th A.D. Kings County Branch. Cohen is a bundle of enthusiasm. His letters to members and his press publicity are the most interesting material received by the City Office. Within a few weeks this branch, thanks to Cohen and other splendid comrades, have gotten a membership of over 35. They will not be happy until they have reached the goal of 200 before May 1.

Another musketeer is Jacob Handler, organizer of the new 8th A.D. Kings County Branch. He has done remarkably well the past few weeks and has gathered around him a splendid group of assistants who are leading no stone unturned to make their branch the best in the city. He is a patient plodder, an enthusiastic personality and an all round fighter.

Let us not least, is the dynamo of the Bronx, Irving M. Knobloch. He has assisted in organizing two new branches and is advancing into new territory. As soon as the 12th A.D. branch is established, he will tackle another district. With his determination, no obstacle is insurmountable, no problem too tough to handle.

There are other comrades who are emulating the spirit displayed by the four musketeers. More will be said about them later.

## MANHATTAN

**1st-2nd A.D.**  
Esther Friedman has been engaged for a series of lectures. They will begin Sunday evening, Feb. 5. Dates and subjects are as follows: Feb. 5, "Origin of the Family"; Feb. 12, "Woman's Status"; Feb. 19, "Sex Education"; Feb. 26, "The Communist Marriage, Monogamy on Trial."

**6th-8th-12th A.D.**  
The new officers for 1928 are: Raphael Goldstein, Organizer; Anne Wenger, financial secretary; Willie Werfel, recording secretary; Joseph Beckerman, treasurer; Monday at 8 p.m. at the Lyceum Theatre.

It has been decided that some talks or discussions should be held at every meeting. The first will be on the monopoly of business meetings and will be held on Monday evening, Jan. 23, at 8 p.m. at the Lyceum Theatre. The speaker will be Governor, and Matthew M. Levy, the young attorney who was active in a recent campaign in the Second Judicial District, will speak on "How I Became a Socialist."

## BRONX

**Annual Ball and Concert**  
A well-attended meeting of Bronx members has been held on Monday, Jan. 15, at 8 p.m. at the Lyceum Theatre. The principal business was the coming concert and ball. From reports of committees there is every indication that the concert and ball will be more successful than in any previous year. A fine concert has been arranged with excellent talent and an interesting program. Tickets are being sold at 50 cents. The principal business was the coming concert and ball. From reports of committees there is every indication that the concert and ball will be more successful than in any previous year. A fine concert has been arranged with excellent talent and an interesting program. Tickets are being sold at 50 cents.

**Branch Seven**  
The branch will meet Tuesday evening, Jan. 24, at headquarters, 4215 Third avenue, at 8 p.m. at the Lyceum Theatre. The members will again play a considerable part in the arrangements for this annual affair.

**Branch Seven East**  
The branch will meet Sunday morning, Jan. 22, 10 a.m., at 2095 Daly avenue, near 180th street. There will be a short business meeting, and at 11 o'clock sharp, George Dobesavage, one of our old and best-known comrades, will deliver a lecture on "XYZ's of Socialism." All members are urged to come and bring their friends.

**5th A.D.**  
On Friday evening, Jan. 20, this new branch will be organized and elected in full. There are some 15 applications on hand and a charter was issued at the last meeting of the City Executive Committee. The branch is located at 1245 Southern boulevard. Hilda G. Cohen, Henry Gross and I. M. Knobloch will be present.

## BROOKLYN

**2nd A.D.**  
A successful day ending in the form of a luncheon, entertainment and dance. At the luncheon Mrs. Khinoy, Louis Leitz, M. Shapiro, H. Max and Louis Kitz, and comrades of the Socialist Consumers League delivered addresses constituting the branch on its fine work and urging the branch to build up the new clubhouse. The branch meets at 420 Hindsdale street Friday evenings, and at the coming meeting there will be a special program.

**5th-6th A.D.**  
At the next meeting, at its clubrooms, 167 Tompkins avenue, Tuesday evening, Jan. 24, a brief business meeting will be held and immediately following Ethelred Brown will speak on "Capital Punishment in the Light of Recent Executions." Mothers and friends are invited. Discussion will follow. These talks every month are destined to become a feature of the educational work of this branch.

**The Borough Park Branch**  
The Borough Park Branch of the Jewish Verband-Speaking Branch have been barred on a series of lectures. Last Friday evening, Jan. 19, 8 p.m., at the Lyceum Theatre, Ethelred Brown, subject "The Development of the Labor Movement in the United States." There was a fair attendance and interesting discussion. A great anniversary celebration, except that some work must be done to obtain a larger attendance. The next lecture will be on Friday, Jan. 27. The speaker will be Ethelred Brown. Topic: "Principles of Socialism in Theory and Practice."

**18th A.D.**  
There is trouble brewing in Branch 1 of the 18th A.D. Frank Brodsky, the man who has been making applicants sign on the dotted line, has stirred a hornet's nest. There are rumors of discontent at the honors Frank has been appropriating. Simon Wolfe, branch organizer; Jack Afton, silver-tongued orator; S. Reid, dignified dignified man, have made it known that they want to share in the limelight and have notified Frank that he is going to get a run for his money. Looks as though the membership ought to be doubled at the next meeting.

**18th A.D.**  
There is trouble brewing in Branch 1 of the 18th A.D. Frank Brodsky, the man who has been making applicants sign on the dotted line, has stirred a hornet's nest. There are rumors of discontent at the honors Frank has been appropriating. Simon Wolfe, branch organizer; Jack Afton, silver-tongued orator; S. Reid, dignified dignified man, have made it known that they want to share in the limelight and have notified Frank that he is going to get a run for his money. Looks as though the membership ought to be doubled at the next meeting.

**18th A.D.**  
There is trouble brewing in Branch 1 of the 18th A.D. Frank Brodsky, the man who has been making applicants sign on the dotted line, has stirred a hornet's nest. There are rumors of discontent at the honors Frank has been appropriating. Simon Wolfe, branch organizer; Jack Afton, silver-tongued orator; S. Reid, dignified dignified man, have made it known that they want to share in the limelight and have notified Frank that he is going to get a run for his money. Looks as though the membership ought to be doubled at the next meeting.

**18th A.D.**  
There is trouble brewing in Branch 1 of the 18th A.D. Frank Brodsky, the man who has been making applicants sign on the dotted line, has stirred a hornet's nest. There are rumors of discontent at the honors Frank has been appropriating. Simon Wolfe, branch organizer; Jack Afton, silver-tongued orator; S. Reid, dignified dignified man, have made it known that they want to share in the limelight and have notified Frank that he is going to get a run for his money. Looks as though the membership ought to be doubled at the next meeting.

**18th A.D.**  
There is trouble brewing in Branch 1 of the 18th A.D. Frank Brodsky, the man who has been making applicants sign on the dotted line, has stirred a hornet's nest. There are rumors of discontent at the honors Frank has been appropriating. Simon Wolfe, branch organizer; Jack Afton, silver-tongued orator; S. Reid, dignified dignified man, have made it known that they want to share in the limelight and have notified Frank that he is going to get a run for his money. Looks as though the membership ought to be doubled at the next meeting.

**18th A.D.**  
There is trouble brewing in Branch 1 of the 18th A.D. Frank Brodsky, the man who has been making applicants sign on the dotted line, has stirred a hornet's nest. There are rumors of discontent at the honors Frank has been appropriating. Simon Wolfe, branch organizer; Jack Afton, silver-tongued orator; S. Reid, dignified dignified man, have made it known that they want to share in the limelight and have notified Frank that he is going to get a run for his money. Looks as though the membership ought to be doubled at the next meeting.

**18th A.D.**  
There is trouble brewing in Branch 1 of the 18th A.D. Frank Brodsky, the man who has been making applicants sign on the dotted line, has stirred a hornet's nest. There are rumors of discontent at the honors Frank has been appropriating. Simon Wolfe, branch organizer; Jack Afton, silver-tongued orator; S. Reid, dignified dignified man, have made it known that they want to share in the limelight and have notified Frank that he is going to get a run for his money. Looks as though the membership ought to be doubled at the next meeting.

**18th A.D.**  
There is trouble brewing in Branch 1 of the 18th A.D. Frank Brodsky, the man who has been making applicants sign on the dotted line, has stirred a hornet's nest. There are rumors of discontent at the honors Frank has been appropriating. Simon Wolfe, branch organizer; Jack Afton, silver-tongued orator; S. Reid, dignified dignified man, have made it known that they want to share in the limelight and have notified Frank that he is going to get a run for his money. Looks as though the membership ought to be doubled at the next meeting.

**18th A.D.**  
There is trouble brewing in Branch 1 of the 18th A.D. Frank Brodsky, the man who has been making applicants sign on the dotted line, has stirred a hornet's nest. There are rumors of discontent at the honors Frank has been appropriating. Simon Wolfe, branch organizer; Jack Afton, silver-tongued orator; S. Reid, dignified dignified man, have made it known that they want to share in the limelight and have notified Frank that he is going to get a run for his money. Looks as though the membership ought to be doubled at the next meeting.

1465 St. Marks avenue, was devoted to the discussion of the Agenda of the coming National Convention, with special emphasis laid on the subject of disarmament. Comrades Wolfe, Afton, Daubila, Brodsky and J. N. Cohen lead in the discussion and voted the evening one of the most interesting and educational. On Jan. 20, one of the newer comrades, Harold Spitzer, will deliver an address on the constitution. All comrades and friends are invited.

**22nd A.D., Branches 2 and 3**  
There are three branches in the 22nd A.D. (East New York). At a recent meeting, the members of the branches 2 and 3 met together for some time in order to increase the attendance and interest. It was also decided that 8:30 p.m. meetings start promptly at 8:30 p.m. in Washington Irving High School, 16th street and Irving place.

The dramatization of Walt Whitman's poem "THE MYSTIC TRUMPETER" will be performed for the first time in New York City. Over 100 men and women who volunteered to participate in this pageant, assembled last Saturday and were assigned their roles. They will rehearse each Saturday at 3 p.m. in Washington Irving High School, right after A. M. J. Muste's lecture on "The Worker in Modern Civilization which starts at 1:30 p.m. in room 330. James E. Phillips, who dramatized and is staging the pageant, explained the meaning of the poem to the enthusiastic participants.

"The Mystic Trumpeter" is Walt Whitman's great vision of the future for humanity in which he voices his hopes and aspirations for the race. It is most comprehensive, going back to the past and giving a complete picture of the struggles of man through oppression and suffering. In spite of all the misery and degradation he sees through the ages, he still has hopes for the future.

The pageant is to be staged in 20 tableaux in which the poem is spoken by an unseen voice, and the silent actors perform the action, accompanied by appropriate music from classical compositions. In the end, Whitman gives his prophecy for the future, which is portrayed by an ecstatic dance while an invisible chorus sings the Ode to Joy, from the Ninth Symphony by Beethoven. The poem is dramatized by James E. Phillips, and the music arranged by Max Perlin.

Admission will be by ticket only which will be distributed free at the following places: Educational Department, 3 West 16th street; Joint Board, 130 East 25th street and at local unions of the I. L. G. W. U.

**Yipseldom**  
Annual Bulletin  
The annual issue of the Bronx Bulletin has been received by the City Office. To say the least it's well worth the 15 cents the Bronx comrades ask for its subscription. The issue contains twenty pages of extremely interesting Yipsel news, party news, poetry, essays, etc. Every Yipsel ought to get a copy. The subscription includes mailing privileges. The City Office will be glad to forward subscription direct to the editor, Jack Wasserman.

**A Successful Debate**  
The debate between Julius Umanovsky of the League and Ellis Chabourne of the World Youth Alliance was a great success. In spite of warm weather and the exams at various high schools and colleges that kept many away, over three hundred people were present at the Ramo Scholastic Auditorium last Sunday. While no decision was rendered, the general remarks highly praised Umanovsky's work. "We brought home the bacon."

**Mrs. Bertrand Russell** will speak under the auspices of the Rand School Wednesday, Feb. 1 at 8:30 p.m. at the Community Church. Her subject is "Can We Be Happy?" This will be her first appearance in America. Every member of the League should be present. Comrades are needed to help in the distribution of literature, the sale of tickets, and general clerical work involved in running this affair. Those who can help, please get Mr. Mickel at the Rand School office.

**Lecture Calendar**  
**New York**  
Sunday, January 22, 11 a.m.—Speaker, Jacob Pankeu—Subject: "Current Events." Splendid musical program. Hendrix Hall 214 East 12th street. Auspices Socialist Party, 6-8-12 A.D.  
Monday, January 23rd, 9 p.m.—Speakers, Edward F. Cassidy and Matthew M. Levy—Subject: "How I Became a Socialist." 96 Avenue C, Socialist Party 6-8-12.

**Thursday, January 26th, 8:30 p.m.—**Speakers, William Umanovsky and "Two Socialist Heroes—Debs and London." 96 Avenue C, Socialist Party, 6-8-12 A.D.

**Friday, January 20, 8:30 p.m.—**Speaker, Dr. Alexander Goldenweiser. Subject: "Evolution of Society and Government." Educational Forum, 4215 Third avenue (near Tremont) avenue. Auspices, Bronx Seven Socialists Party.

**Saturday, January 22nd, 11 a.m.—**Speaker, I. George Dobesavage. Subject: "XYZ's of Socialism." Workmen's Circle Centre, 2095 Daly avenue (near 180th street). Auspices, Socialist Party, 6-8-12 A.D.

**Friday, January 27, 8:30 p.m.—**Speaker, A. Goldenweiser. Subject: "The Human Control of Evolution: Progress." Tremont Educational Forum, 4215 Third avenue.

**Brooklyn**  
Friday, January 20, 8:30 p.m.—Speaker, Joseph M. Osmann. Subject: "Psychology and Crime." Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman street. Auspices Socialist Party 23rd A.D.

**Friday, January 20, 9 p.m.—**Speaker, Harold Spitzer. Subject: "The U. S. Constitution." 1465 St. Marks avenue. Auspices Socialist Party, 18th A.D.

**Sunday, January 22, 4 p.m.—**Speaker, Ethelred Brown. Subject: "Debs: The Apostle of Socialism." 7316 20th avenue. Auspices Socialist Party, 16th A.D.

**Monday, January 23, 9 p.m.—**Speaker, Ethelred Brown. Subject: "Capital Punishment in the Light of Recent Executions." 219 Sackman street. Brownsville Labor Lyceum. Auspices 23rd A.D.

**Tuesday, January 24th, 9 p.m.—**Speaker, Ethelred Brown. Subject: "Capital Punishment in the Light of Recent Executions." 167 Tompkins avenue. Auspices Socialist Party 5th and 6th A.D.

**Tuesday, January 24, 9 p.m.—**Speaker, Ethelred Brown. Subject: "Capital Punishment in the Light of Recent Executions." 219 Sackman street. Brownsville Labor Lyceum. Auspices 23rd A.D.

**Friday, January 27, 8:30 p.m.—**Speaker, Joseph M. Osmann. Subject: "The Psychology of Influencing Human Ac-

**Phillips To Stage "Mystic Trumpeter"**



JAMES E. PHILLIPS

The annual celebration of the Educational Department of the I. L. G. W. U. will take place Saturday evening, Jan. 21, in Washington Irving High School, 16th street and Irving place.

The dramatization of Walt Whitman's poem "THE MYSTIC TRUMPETER" will be performed for the first time in New York City. Over 100 men and women who volunteered to participate in this pageant, assembled last Saturday and were assigned their roles. They will rehearse each Saturday at 3 p.m. in Washington Irving High School, right after A. M. J. Muste's lecture on "The Worker in Modern Civilization which starts at 1:30 p.m. in room 330. James E. Phillips, who dramatized and is staging the pageant, explained the meaning of the poem to the enthusiastic participants.

"The Mystic Trumpeter" is Walt Whitman's great vision of the future for humanity in which he voices his hopes and aspirations for the race. It is most comprehensive, going back to the past and giving a complete picture of the struggles of man through oppression and suffering. In spite of all the misery and degradation he sees through the ages, he still has hopes for the future.

The pageant is to be staged in 20 tableaux in which the poem is spoken by an unseen voice, and the silent actors perform the action, accompanied by appropriate music from classical compositions. In the end, Whitman gives his prophecy for the future, which is portrayed by an ecstatic dance while an invisible chorus sings the Ode to Joy, from the Ninth Symphony by Beethoven. The poem is dramatized by James E. Phillips, and the music arranged by Max Perlin.

Admission will be by ticket only which will be distributed free at the following places: Educational Department, 3 West 16th street; Joint Board, 130 East 25th street and at local unions of the I. L. G. W. U.

**Oneal To Lecture For Branch One of Workmen's Circle**

Workmen's Circle, Branch 1, the oldest Circle in the United States, has arranged for a lecture Friday night, January 20, in Irving Plaza Hall, near 15th street. The lecture is intended to especially interest the children of Circle members.

James Oneal, editor of The New Leader, will lecture on "Youth in American Life," with special reference to the late Eugene V. Debs as the most inspiring figure in the American labor movement.



# 277—THE DEGRADATION OF THE HUMAN ELEMENT

By M. H. Hedges

## Shall the Workers Be Regimented Into Mechanical Units Or Shall Management Be Made Man-Conscious?

Working men, long friends, met for a separation of years. John Harry: "What are you doing, now, old-timer?" "Working at the X-Motor Company," "Good job?" "Five a day." "Fascher doin'?" John continued. "Make bolt number 277." "Arenous, eh?" "This with a touch of 'em." "It's a big job compared to 'em." "I've known Harry for a long time, in as routine as he discerns the limitations of this refinement of jobs in modern industry. He has the real human respect for a skilled trade, he plies Harry 'for being such a fellow as to fall for a job' in an industry where mass production is the sole objective degrees, John, and other common sense, are coming into an understanding of the so-called technological revolution. This is a revolution—not agitators, nor of ideas—but of productive methods superimposed upon the industrial process by the machine, explained by engineers. It is advancing rapidly, and carrying with it a revolution in industrial relations which bears down significantly on labor unionism. Because so much is claimed for this revolution by technology, in the way of abolishing poverty, reconciling the conflict between labor and capital, and bringing comfort to the masses, it is proposed here to examine as directly as possible the major premises upon which this technology rests, to trade its actual and implied effects upon labor unionism, and to offer an appraisal of its value from the point of view of organized labor.

One thing seems certain: the personnel engineer seems destined to have a new day in court. For a time he was discredited by the drive made upon him by labor propagandists. Having been ejected so to speak through the back door of industry, he has walked around the structure and reappeared at the front, armed with a dignity and authority never before accorded him. He appears now in no less a role than as the savior of the situation. A mystical light enfolded him and high, serious, atmosphere pervades the factory where he walks. He is mentioned breathlessly, theed and thoud, called master. He is protected from the slibes of critics by a defensive psychology which happily relegates all opponents to a realm of superstition, and infantile, and pre-scientific habit-mindness. The new scientific management is remarkable for its high shrill note of self-righteousness. It is ultra-modern, smart, and self-assured.

"The definite line between what are here designated as the ancient industrialism and ultra-modern is that the old used considerable quantities of man power while the other depends almost entirely upon brain power directing either steam or electricity."—Chester T. Crowell, "The World Revolution—1927 Model," SATURDAY EVENING POST, January 5, 1927.

"Stated in sociological terms, the mores, folkways, habit patterns of the pre-scientific life of our race came into being on collision with the scientific attitude at this point where the personnel department attempts to deal with human problems objectively."—Robert Bruere, "The Mind and the Machine," SURVEY GRAPHIC, February 1, 1927.

"One can not promote justice, or make the job a career, or have a play representation function successfully unless there is an adequate industrial relations department. It is as the eyes, ears and memory, as the heart, hands and brains of the management in handling its personnel."—SAM LEWISOHN, "The New Leadership in Industry," SURVEY GRAPHIC, January 1927.

"Yes—the world is changing; the radical engineering thought of today is the progressive thought of tomorrow; and one interesting thing about it is that engineers and scientists are in the forefront in revolutionizing ideas."—C. M. RIPLEY, "Radicalism That Means Real Progress," published by General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

Though Gothic lights, swing censors, and deep intonations, which accompany the new technology, trouble common sense, still these rituals should not be allowed to obscure the movement. It is an important and significant development—a Youth movement among employers.

**The Issues**  
The God of the new technology is an abstraction, i.e., the productive process. The he-all and end-all of industry is to produce.  
"The management's imperative need of reorganizing the production process in conformity with the demands of the factory's profit."—Bruere—No. 32 R. P. U. SURVEY GRAPHIC, January 1927.  
"The pressure upon highly organized industry today is not for machines that will turn workmen adrift, but for devices that will make their skill even more productive."—Crowell, World Revolution—1927

Model—SAT. EVENING POST, January 8, 1927.

"The problem of distribution which has so often been regarded as a drama with labor and capital as the conflicting characters, turns out to be largely the prosaic task of using wage policies to increase national productivity."—SAM LEWISOHN, "New Leadership in Industry."

Production is a highly technical—indeed a micrometric process—involving minutest measurements, presided over by a staff of highly seasoned, highly trained, highly disciplined engineers.

"Most of the parts were tooled to minimum accuracy of one-thousandth of an inch by workmen who while they worked explained their role in the completed apparatus. At the end of our town we came to men who were tooling parts beyond an accuracy of one-tenth-thousandth of an inch, an accuracy so near absolute evenness that its imperfections eluded standard measuring instruments, and could be detected only by fingers of rare tactile delicacy."—Bruere, "32,000 R.P.M." SURVEY GRAPHIC, January 1927.

"The principal point to be made here is that the pressure exerted upon labor today by ultra-modern industry is entirely upward. It is not alarmed about a supply of common labor, because it does not use men and constantly endeavors to use less. Until this very new phase of the so-called machine age developed, such things as intelligence tests were regarded as the toys of psychologists and professors. Now the ultra-modern industrialist regards them not only with interest but sometimes with alarm, especially when they disclose that only a small percentage of the men and women who apply for work could be trained to fill key positions."—CROWELL, "The World Revolution—1927 Model."

Production is an integrated process, in which machines, engineering staff, business office and contented workmen play an orchestral part in creating the industry's product.

Under the personnel department in such an organization as the Sperry Gyroscope Company performs, as I see it, two major functions. First, its business is to pour the oil of human kindness upon the points of friction that develop among the wage-earners under the management's pressure to keep the man-

power in synchronized harmonious adjustment to the machines, so that there will be an even flow of production from the planning departments to the assembling room, so that the whole organization will function as a unit. In this respect it stands at the arm of the factory superintendent, as the leader of an orchestra, and looks inward upon the productive organization as a living machine with an infinity of perfectly predictable possibilities of variation from the standard pattern."—BRUEERE, "The Mind in the Machine."

"He (a worker in ultra-modern industry) applied at a window, and a specialist, after looking him over, decided that he was a bright-witted fellow and gave him a card that admitted him to a training school maintained by the company, where some hundreds of dollars, I do not know how many, were spent upon his vocational education. Even during that time he received a small wage. Now he is a trained man and important to that industry."—CROWELL, "World Revolution—1927 Model."

The recalcitrant element in the productive process is the common workman. He can be brought into cooperation only through the application of discoverable laws to human behavior. The laws are discovered and applied only by considering the human element in industry in just the same way as machines are considered. Personnel departments are established for this purpose.

"As will presently appear, this transformation in industrial relations was a direct response to the demands of the machine, a condition whose dependable behavior is that manpower must function in conformity with the same orderly laws as the machines themselves."—BRUEERE, "32,000 R.P.M."

"This world revolution derives its strength from the coordination of four primary factors—namely, invention, mechanical power, highly skilled craftsmen and some measure of standardization. . . . But the factor which most profoundly affects labor is the newest types of machinery."—CROWELL, "World Revolution—1927 Model."

The labor unions are likely to be a drag in the productive process, because of their "defensive" psychology, and sub-

born refusal to submit their aims and aspirations to the productive process. Where they persevere in this refusal, they should be shattered, and a new association of acquiescents be formed, i.e., a company union.

"It (the management) added to the executive staff a number of men who had been trained in the school of scientific management. These men initially approached the problem of elementary craft jurisdictional barriers from an entirely different angle than that of 'industrial democracy.'" And "the new management initially attempted to carry the trade unionists along in the development of the over-all production organization, without, however, wanting the unions to cooperate. Neither were the unions prepared to ask recognition on the union-management cooperative basis. Partly because the management failed to recognize them, but also in large part because of their own defensive tradition they permitted the opportunity to initiate cooperative relationships to slip by."—Bruere, "32,000 R.P.M." SURVEY GRAPHIC, January 1927.

"He (worker in ultra-modern industry) does not refer to himself as a capitalist, but the point of view from which he judges men, events and affairs clearly discloses that he is aware of his capitalist status. As a matter of fact, he leans backward, for he has less sympathy than his employers for unskilled, common labor."—CROWELL, "The World Revolution—1927 Model."

"The problem is not solely whether the proletariat is to have certain rights because workers constitute the underdog under the capitalist regime. It is, rather, how far is it good practice, under any regime, for the persons occupying subordinate positions to interfere with their executive?"—SAM A. LEWISOHN, "New Leadership in Industry."

One of the primary gains for production achieved by the new technology is the pooling of the skill of individual workmen in a central office. In short, the craft equipment which hitherto has been held in the title of the worker has passed over into the possession of the management.

"From the point of view of management, the great obstacle to unified production control was the exclusive possession by the individual

workmen of the special craft required in the execution of particular jobs. The first step in overcoming this obstacle was to resort to 'job analysis' and related methods of gathering and transferring this individual craft knowledge to a central planning and methods division under direct control of management itself."—Bruere, No. 32,000 R.P.M." SURVEY GRAPHIC, January 1927.

**Industry's Function is Dual.**

The parting of the ways between the propagandists for the new technology, and organized labor occurs at the outset. Labor traditionally denies ultra-modern industry's basic principle that production is an end in itself. Production is only one phase of the industrial process. Development of citizenship is also a function of industry, and in case of a clash as between the two aims, production and cultural development of industrial individuals, production should and must give way. Maximum production, yes, but maximum production consistent with the self-development and civic development of the industrial agents.

Labor has also questioned the aim and direction of the productive process, in its war on waste, in its drive for high wages, and in its fight against adulteration and fraud. The guiding principle of labor's philosophy has been humanistic instead of purely scientific, and it continues to challenge industrialism when it is intent on erecting its bulk on principles other than humanistic.

"But labor in this country uses its growing power peaceably and in cooperation with certain other economic groups. It holds that its battle against the force of autocracy, financial and political, is but a part of the war of all democracy against the enemies of freedom and progress, a human rather than a 'class' struggle."—WILLIAM ENGLISH WALLING—In The American Photo-Engraver.

A parallel between the new technology, as proclaimed by its ardent spokesmen, is had with warfare and militarism. The new warfare is, and may be, as rigidly scientific, as much the product of engineers, with their micrometric

processes, and Euclidian accuracy, as the new technology, when unchecked by the educational motive, but its whole aim and purpose is anti-humanistic. Therefore it has generally met the opposition of labor. Advocates of war rarely defend their position on scientific or nationalistic grounds, but make their appeal to fear, cupidity, pride and passion. In the last analysis advocates of the new technology will be forced to make their appeal to these emotions, if they successfully defend their basic position.

**Ranks of Unskilled Grow**

Other points of conflict as between the new technology and the position of organized labor revolve upon this fundamental difference.

Labor has never opposed engineering genius, or fought the introduction of labor-saving machinery in industry out of some low depravity, or because it has believed in curtailed productivity. It has opposed them when they seemed to put profits above health and human welfare. There is a basis for an entente cordiale between the engineer, the inventor and the worker. In the last analysis they are all workers; and all know the thrill derived from a workmanly job.

There can be no opposition to labor-saving machinery so long as it secures more leisure, better wages, a good product at a cheaper price, and better working conditions. But workers are troubled by unmistakable signs in those very ultra-modern industries where the new technology is most lauded. It is true that key men are being drawn from labor's ranks to key positions, and these are sharing in the fruits of the machine. But at the same time through specialization and refinement, skill is being extirpated below, and the ranks of the unskilled augmented by thousands. The maker of bolt No. 277 is in a less favorable position today for self-development on the job than he was 10 years ago in old-fashioned industry. He is less a citizen, less capable of protecting himself from the whims of an autocratic employer, or the vicissitudes of an eco-

nomie civilization. If the new technology elevates one key man from the ranks for every 1000 craftsmen it denotes to machine drudges, there should be some compensation for the unequal balance.

**Augmenting of the**

**Surplus of Unemployed**

If the integrated industry envisioned by the protagonists of the new technology is something other than the foregoing; if it means a happy family of workers, including engineers and craftsmen, playing together in a sunlit, broom-swept factory; if, in short, there are going to be no machine drudges, what is going to become of the 1,000 demoted craftsmen? If time-saving, labor-saving machines are really saving time and labor; if only key men are to be retained to operate the machines, to what employment are the eliminated workmen to go? The inevitable drift of ultra-modern industry is toward a permanent unemployment of millions; and this drift is coeval with the divorce of managerial responsibility from ownership in industry; with the formation of a tighter and tighter administrative autocracy.

"Specialization and invention have increased its productivity and greatly decreased the numbers required to produce the same volume of food supply."—HERBERT HOVVER—"We Can Cooperate Yet Compete"—Nations Business, June 5, 1926.

"From 1914 to 1922, the period for which data are graphically represented in the accompanying chart, wage earners in all manufacturing industries increased from 7,023,585 to 8,177,155, or less than 25 per cent, while production, in terms of value added by manufacture, increased from \$9,857,580,000 to \$25,250,300,000. In terms of dollars of 1914 purchasing value, eliminating the change in the price level so as to obtain an indication of the volume of production represented by these figures, the increase ranges from \$9,857,580,000 to \$16,497,000,000, or more than 67 per cent, as against the 25 per cent increase in the number of wage earners. The reason for the relatively larger production, according to the Board, is to be found primarily in the increase in skilled power from 22,401,401 hp. in 1914 to 33,994,228 hp. in 1923, a growth of 51.7 per cent, but also in more efficient organization and operation."—"Increase in Power Per Wage Earner," POWER—August 31, 1926.

"Hundreds of laborers with shovels would be required to mix the same amount of concrete in the same time in the old fashioned way. . . . Now only a single man is required to operate the machine and the only use for a shovel is to pat the concrete smoothly into its place and to clear up the loose gravel spilled by a careless truckdriver."—PUBLICITY OF FOOTE COMPANY—PAVING CONTRACTORS—Chicago, Ill.

**Restricted Security vs.**

**Freedom and Self-Direction**

This administrative autocracy is to handle workmen through the personnel arm of industry. And this autocracy makes certain gratuitous assumptions. It assumes it can handle these workmen, by a discreet, unerring use of psychology. Such sentiments as expressed by Lincoln to the effect that "no man is good enough to govern another man without his consent" are old fashioned, moralistic; in fact, such sentiments will no longer exist in men's minds under the new scientific regime. It is even assumed that what the god of production wants men to think and feel, that they feel and think. Their assumptions even go farther than that. It is assumed that all the ways of complex, changing human nature are discoverable and predictable. The company union is founded on this assumption; whereas the labor union is founded on the assumption that human nature must be given room to expand, change, grow. The voluntary work of the labor union furnishes this adventurous space for expansion and growth. The company union circumscribes and limits his nature. Indeed, in the competition of these two basic conceptions of industry, the ultimate victory is likely to be decided not by argument or inuendo, but by human nature itself. If it is true, as Mussolini says, that human beings are tired of liberty, that men prefer comfort and a restricted security to self-direction and freedom, the chances are that the company union will succeed.

Even so, replies the labor unionist, the new technologists are likely to find that the labor union is founded on more scientific principles than his rival.

The labor unionist contends that if the personnel engineer really wants to know what men want, what they think about their job, what their grievances are, he can find out only through representatives of the workers, employed and paid for by themselves, rather than from representatives paid by the management as in the case of company union organizations. It is a fact in line with behavioristic psychology that men reluctant

(Continued on page 5)

# THE DEATH OF A REVOLUTIONIST

By Adolph Joffe

## Adolph Joffe, Driven to Suicide, Bids Comrades Carry On

Adolph Joffe, one of the most famous of the Russian Soviet leaders, ended his life by suicide a month ago in Soviet Russia. Toward the end of three decades of service in the Russian revolutionary movement, and ten full years of service to the accomplished revolution, Joffe drifted into the opposition camp led by Leon Trotsky, co-leader with Lenin of the Soviet revolt.

Under the Czar, Joffe was in prison from 1914 to 1917. Under the revolution he was a member of the Russian delegation at Brest-Litovsk, had charge of diplomatic negotiations between the Soviet Union and the Baltic states, was a member of the Russian delegation to the Genoa conference, first Soviet ambassador to Germany, and Envoy Extraordinary to China and later Japan.

The following letter was written by him to Leon Trotsky, after the writer had determined upon his suicidal course. It is translated from "Bulletin Communiste," the French Communist organ edited by Boris Souvarine.

**DEAR LEON DAVIDOVITCH:**

I have always held that a man active in political and social life should be allowed to take leave of the world at a certain time, just as an actor leaves the stage, and it is better to do this early rather than too late.

Thirty years ago I came to the conclusion that human life only has meaning in so far as a human being is able to serve humanity. Now, looking back over my past life and the twenty-seven years I have been active in our party, it seems to me that I have a right to say that during my whole conscious life I have been true to that idea, that is, I have lived with a meaning. I have worked and fought for the happiness of mankind.

But now, it is clear, there comes a moment when life has lost all meaning for me and therefore it is my duty to depart from life, to commit suicide.

**"Shoved To One Side"**

It is already several years that the present leaders of our party have not allowed me to perform party or Soviet work of a size or character where I could be of maximum service. Last year

the Polit-Bureau shoved me, as a member of the Opposition, entirely to one side as far as party or Soviet work was concerned.

On the other hand, probably partly because of illness and probably partly because of other reasons which you understand better than I, my part in the struggle of the Opposition has been almost nothing. After a very severe mental struggle and almost without any enthusiasm I was compelled to take up a work which I had expected to begin only when I had become a complete invalid. I took up scientific pedagogic and literary work. Although it was very hard for me at first, I gradually got used to it and I began to hope that my life might still be useful.

Only my health had become somewhat worse. Toward the end of September the Medical Commission of the Central Committee suddenly summoned me for an examination by specialist professors and the Commission established the fact that I was suffering from acute tubercular lung in both lungs and a number of other ills. The professors who examined me declared emphatically that the condition of my health was much worse than I had imagined, that I must not even try to finish reading my lectures at the university, that the best thing for me would be to abandon all my plans, that I should not stay another single day in Moscow, that I must go abroad at once to a good sanatorium and, as I could not go abroad for the next couple of days, they prescribed some medicines for me until I could leave the country and told me that in the meantime I should take treatment in the medicinal clinic of the Kremlin.

**Medical Supply Cut Off**

But the Medical Commission of the Central Committee, which itself had called the conference of the professors, for two months had done nothing for me. And besides, the drugstore in the Kremlin which used to make up all the recipes for me suddenly received an order that no more recipes should be put up for me without payment. And in such

a way was I forced to buy with my own money in the city drugstore all the medicines I stood in need of. If I am not mistaken the group leading our party also began at this time to carry out toward the other comrades of the Opposition its threat of 'hitting the Opposition in the stomach.'

Nine days ago I took to my bed. Actually during these days I have not had any medical treatment at all and the question of my going abroad is not even being discussed. None of the doctors of the Central Committee has visited me even once. Professor Davidenko and Dr. Levine, who visited me, prescribed some sort of a mixture for me, but they at once told me that they could not help me, that I must go abroad as soon as possible. Dr. Levine incidentally remarked to my wife that this question was being dragged along because the Medical Commission of the Central Committee thought that my wife certainly would go with me and that this would 'cost too much.' When the comrades who do not belong to the Opposition get sick they are sent abroad, very often with their wives and accompanied by our doctors and professors. I personally know of many such cases. When I myself became ill the first time, with the same trouble, I was sent abroad together with my whole family, with my wife and child, and with Professor Kanabikh. At that time the customs that now obtain in our party were not yet in vogue.

My wife answered that no matter how grave my condition might be she would not insist that she or anyone else accompany me abroad. Whereupon Dr. Levine assured her that if such were the case the matter would be decided very quickly. My health got still worse. The pains became so unbearable that I begged the doctors at least to ease my sufferings a little. Dr. Levine, who was to see me today, said that they could do nothing for men that the only salvation for me was to go abroad at once.

**Refused Trip Abroad**

In the evening the doctor of the Central Committee, Comrade Potemkin, told my wife that the Medical Commission of the Central Committee had decided not to send me abroad and to cure me in Russia, and that the Central Committee was ready to spend in treating me up to \$10,000, but no more.

As you know, during former years I gave the party, not merely one thousand dollars, but at all events much more, as much as I got from the party since the time when the revolution took my property away from me, and I can no longer pay for my treatment myself.

Various Anglo-American publishing houses approached me more than once with the request that I sell them part of my memoirs, to be selected by myself, with the sole stipulation that they should include the period of the peace negotiations with Germany at Brest-Litovsk.

They offered me \$20,000 for them. The 'Polit-Bureau' knows well enough that I am experienced enough, both as a journalist and as a diplomat, not to part anything that could harm our party or our country and that I was more than once censor in the Commissariat for Foreign Affairs. Some years ago I asked the Polit-Bureau for permission to publish my memoirs. I offered to give the entire honorarium to the party, because it has been hard for me to take money from the party for my medical treatment. In reply I received the decision by the Central Committee that diplomats or comrades in relation with diplomatic work are absolutely forbidden to print their memoirs, or parts of them, abroad, unless the Collegium of the Commissariat for Foreign Affairs and the Polit-Bureau of the Central Committee look over the manuscript before publication.

**Refused \$20,000 Offer**

Knowing what delay would result from such a double censorship and that under such circumstances I could not make a contract with a foreign publishing house, I resolved in 1924 to turn down this pro-

posal. Now when I was abroad I received a fresh offer, with a guaranty of an honorarium of \$20,000, but I was again compelled to refuse the proposal, because I knew how the history of the party and the history of the revolution was being falsified. I am more than certain that the whole censorship of the Polit-Bureau would have consisted in not allowing me to give, in my memoirs, a correct picture of the personalities and the activities either of the real leaders of the revolution or of those now crowned as leaders.

In the condition in which I now find myself I naturally have no possibility of doing any kind of work. If I were in condition, notwithstanding my terrible pains, to continue my lectures it would be necessary to carry me there on a 'stretcher.' When I was sick the first time I had a whole staff of clerks around me. Now, however, I am not allowed to have even a single secretary and here I am lying nine days in bed without any sort of help. I cannot even get the little electric lamp that Professor Davidenko prescribed for me.

That's why I say that the time has come when it is necessary for me to put an end to my life. Professor Davidenko thinks that the causes of the return of my former disease in a more violent form are the shocks I have undergone recently. If I had been well I should have found enough strength and energy to have fought against the condition that has developed in the party.

**"My Death A Protest"**

But in my present condition I hold such a situation in the party unbearable, when the members of the party endure your expulsion in silence, although I do not doubt that, sooner or later, there will come a turnover in the party which will force it to pull down those who have led it to such a shameful defeat. In this sense my death will be the protest of a fighter who has been brought to such a state that he has no other means of protesting against such a disgrace except by suicide.

If it is permissible to compare great events with little ones, I would have said that the expulsion of you and Zinoviev from the party must inevitably serve as the beginning of the 'Thermidor epoch.'

(Continued on page 5)

# St. Colomba and the River — By Theodore Dreiser

(Continued From Last Week.)

Good news, indeed! So this was his introduction to the tunnel, and here was a danger not commented on by Cavanaugh. In his dull way McGlathery was moved by it. Well, here he was now, and they were forcing open the door at the opposite side of the lock, and the air pressure had not hurt him, and he was not killed yet; and then, after traversing a rather neatly walled section of tunnel, all belted badly littered with beams and plates and bags of cement and piles of brick, and entering another lock like the first and coming out on the other side—there, amid an intricate network of beams and braces and a flare of a half dozen great gasoline lamps which whistled noisily, and an overhanging mass of blackness which was nothing less than earth under the great river above, was Cavanaugh, clad in a short red sweater and

great rubber boots, an old yellowish-brown felt hat pulled jauntily over his ears, and a pair of trousers that looked like the other. He was conversing with two other foremen and an individual in good clothes, one of those mighties—an engineer, no doubt.

Ah, how remote to McGlathery were the gentlemen in smooth fitting suits! He viewed them as you might creatures from another realm.

Beyond this lock also was a group of night workers left over from the night before and under a strange foreman (ditchers, joiners, earth carriers, and steel-plate riveters), all engaged in the rough and yet delicate risk of forcing and safeguarding a passage under the river, and only now leaving. The place was full. It was stuffy from the heat of lamps, and dirty from smear of the black muck which was upon everything. Cavanaugh eyed Dennis as he made his way forward over the widely spaced wooden beams.

"So here ye arr! These men are

just after comin' out," and he waved a hand toward the forward end of the tunnel. "Git in there, Dennis, and dig out that corner beyond the post there. Jerry here'll help ye. Git the mud up on this platform so we can git these jists in here."

**"Tend To Yer Shovelin'"**

McGlathery obeyed. Under the earthy roof whose surface he could see but dimly at the extreme forward end of the tunnel beyond that wooden framework, he took his position. With a sturdy arm and a sturdy back and a sturdy foot and leg, he pushed his spade into the thick mud, or loosened it with his pick when necessary, and threw it up on the crude platform, where other men shoveled it into a small car, which was then trundled back over the rough boards to the lock, and so on out. It was slow, dirty, but not difficult work, so long as one did not think of the heavy river overhead with its ships and its choppy waves

in the rain, and the gulls and the disturbed air to the weight of this or locks, of heavy iron-air locks, no heavy volume of earth and water over head. It really terrified him. Perhaps he had been overpersuaded by the lure of gold? Suppose it should break through, suppose the earth over his head should suddenly drop and bury him—that dim black earth overhead, as heavy and thick as this he was cutting with his shovel now.

"Come, Dennis, don't be standin' there lookin' at the roof. The roof's not goin' to hurt ye. Ye're not down here to be lookin' after the roof. I'll be doin' that. Just ye 'tend to yer shovelin'."

It was the voice of Cavanaugh near at hand. Unconsciously McGlathery had stopped and was staring upward. A small piece of earth had fallen and struck him on the back. Suppose! Suppose!

Know, O reader, that the business of tunneling is one of the most hazardous and dramatic, albeit interest-

ing, of all known fields of labor. It consists, in these latter days at least, in so far as under-water tunneling is concerned, of sinking huge shafts at either end or side of a river, lake or channel (one hundred feet, perhaps, within the shore line) to a depth of, say, thirty feet below the water level, and from these two points tunneling outward under the bottom of the river until the two ends meet somewhere near the middle. The exact contact and precise joining of these outer ends is considered one of the true tests of skillful engineering. McGlathery personally understood all this but dimly. And even so it could not cheer him any.

**"Safety"**

And it should be said here that the safety of the men who did the work, and the possibility of it, depended first on the introduction at either end, just at the base of the shafts and then at about every hundred or so feet, as the tunnel progressed out-

ward, of huge cylindrical chambers, less-fifteen feet in diameter, and closed at each end by massive doors swinging inward toward the shore line, so that the amazing and powerful pressure of air constantly forced outward from the shore by huge engines could not force them open. It was only by the same delicate system which causes water locks to open and close that they could be opened at all. That is, workmen coming down into the shaft and desiring to pass into the head of the tunnel beyond the lock, would have to first enter one of these locks, which would then gradually be filled with air compressed up to the same pressure as that maintained in the main portion of the tunnel farther in. When this pressure had been reached they could easily open the inward swinging door and pass into the tunnel proper. Here, provided that so much had been completed, they might walk, say, so much as a hundred or more feet, when they would encounter another lock.

The pressure in the lock, according to who had last used it, would be either that of the section of the tunnel toward the shore, or of the section beyond, toward the centre of the river. At first, bell cords, later telephones, and then electric signals controlled this—that is, the lowering or raising of the pressure of air in the locks so that one door or the other might be opened. If the pressure in the lock was different from that in your section, and you could not open the door (which you could not), you pulled the cord or pushed the button so many times, according to your position, and the air in the lock was adjusted to the section of the tunnel in which you stood. Then you could open the door. Once in, as in a water lock, the air was raised or lowered, according to your signal, and you could enter the next section outward or inward. All these things had been adjusted to a nicety even in those days, which was years ago.

(To Be Continued Next Week.)



# A PAGE OF EXCLUSIVE FEATURES

## ENTERPRISE AND THE HEADLINES

AN outstanding example of the resourcefulness of the entrepreneur in this lovely capitalist system of ours has just reached us.

It seems that there was a young go-getter who during the past holiday season drank so much creosote, sulphuric acid and ether, which passes for Scotch whiskey in these prim Prohibition days, that he went home and had delirium tremens.

Through his room sailed a veritable Noah's arkful of animals, pink leopards, elephants of the conventional d. t. green, a couple of giraffes and what he at first thought was an ivy, but which on investigation turned out to be an ordinary garter snake.

Using a head, reeling but unbowed by this experience, he immediately made a sign and posted it on his door.

**"COME IN AND SEE THE ANIMALS. ADMISSION \$1.00. CHILDREN ACCOMPANIED BY ADULTS 50 CENTS. SCOTCHMEN 25 CENTS"**

So deep is the universal love for animals that great throngs were soon clamoring at his doors. He ushered them in to what was evidently a room devoid of animal life and they left him in high dudgeon and low taxicabs to complain to the police that a fraud was being perpetrated on the community.

A policeman was sent around to investigate. He too, saw no animals. Impatiently the youthful capitalist poured out for the investigator two shots of the alleged Scotch.

After the second drink, the policeman offered our hero \$1,800 for a share in the business.

We understand that the place is crowded, not only with animals but with patrons as well.

Presently we expect to read about this chap in some success magazine under the heading, "How I Made My First Million." He will give an interview to Bruce Barton about the virtues of thrift and how by having the right idea at the right time and place any man in this glorious republic can become a millionaire, provided of course he does not listen to the vapors of low agitators, but simply follows the dictates of his own conscience and a few fundamental rules of modern business which he can easily get by reading the Alexander Hamilton Business Course.

In order to brush up on the bedtime talks on current events which we give over WEVD every Saturday night, we have read so many papers, including the tabloids, that we go around muttering in headlines.

On arising in the morning we say to ourselves, **"Noted Red Takes Bath"**

When our wife asks will we have corn-flakes or grape-nuts for breakfast? we reply,

**"Witness Coy On Cereal Stand"**

When Isabel, our black cat, stalks in for her morning greeting, bending over, we scratch her ear, absent-mindedly murmuring,

**"Found Fondling Fat Feline"**

Sometimes we get a little mixed up and startle our friends when we meet them on the street by exclaiming,

**"Says Sandino's Surrender Near: Six More Marines Shot"**

It is not exactly a new idea around newspaper offices, but the fact is that an entire outline of history could be written, just in headlines. We used to practice it on the old New York Sun. F. P. A. has done it spasmodically. We want something better and bigger.

Take Noah, for example. How better tell about his landing on Ararat than?

**"NON-STOP ARK ARRIVES; NEARLY SWAMPED BY CHEERING CROWDS;**

**'We Did It,' Says 'None-Such' Kid FORTY DAYS ON TRIP**

**Exclusive Interview With Laughing Hyena**

Jonah and the whale of course, is just meat for a good copy-reader.

First you start off with a description of Jonah's disappearance:

**"Noted Israelite Strangely Missing; Last Seen, Thrown Off Ship"**

Then you go on; NO WORD FROM JOHN H. JONAH MISSING MANY DAYS. HEARST EXPECTATION GETS READY FOR SEARCH.

"SEAS COMBED FOR MISSING JONAH," follows and then;

**"Jonah Thrown Up on Shore By Flustered Fish;**

**"Tells Strange Tale; Tennessee Accepts Story"**

Try this system on any story you please and you find that it is a great time and labor saving device. The story of Caesar and Cleopatra ("RAID ROMAN'S LOVE NEST"), the legend of Tristram and Iseult ("MARK SLAYS TWO WITH AXE"), the demise of Marat ("CORDAY KILLS BATHING BOLSHEVIK")—or what have you in mind?—all succumb to the lure of the headline. And in these days when no one reads anything but headlines anyhow, we are thinking of getting out a tabloid history consisting of nothing but "compo photos" with appropriate captions.

McAlister Coleman.

## American History for Workers

An Outline — By James Oneal

### The Agrarian Revolt

**FARMERS GRIEVANCES.** The Civil War brought an end to the powerful influence of the agrarian magnates of southern plantations. Henceforth western farmers and southern farmers could not unite in any enduring alliance. The hates left by the war widened the breach between the West and the South, leaving the capitalist East a free field for its domination. Almost to the end of the century the eastern plantations represented banks, railroads and industry "waved the bloody shirt" to maintain a division which insured the rule of capitalism.

The northern war debt was \$3,000,000,000, payable in paper and gold. Over 90 per cent. of the bonds drifted into the hands of holders in eastern cities. Farmers had received greenbacks for their wheat at low rates and workers received wages in the same money. They wished to pay the debt in greenbacks while the Government required payment in gold which was at a premium during and long after the end of the war. Federal legislation sent labor agents abroad to import laborers to keep wages down and raised a tariff wall to protect industrial capitalists. Land grants to capitalists for building railroads were also lavish.

Isolated farmers desiring access to markets invested in railroads, often giving mortgages on their farms. Dividends rarely materialized while the new markets were offset by the more intense competition. Railroad stock was "watered" and freight rates raised to pay dividends on this fictitious paper. Wise farmers soon learned that the tariff enabled manufacturers to retail farm machinery in Europe cheaper than the farmer could purchase it at home. Patents about to expire were often extended through political influence. Then a sliding gate which farmers had used for years was patented and they were compelled to pay a royalty.

In the eighties the downward trend of the farm products became alarming. In 1894 wheat touched bottom at 40 cents. In 1896 corn reached 21 cents and other grains were likewise affected. Cotton sold at 8½ cents in 1893, fell below

7 cents the next year and reached the lowest at 6 cents in 1898. While prices dropped interest on mortgages remained the same. In 1898 a farmer could pay 8 per cent on a mortgage of \$8,000 with 174 bushels of wheat. In 1894-95 it required 320 bushels. Farmers were sinking into poverty while the capitalist class was reaping great fortunes.

**THE SOUTH.** The fall of the reconstruction governments brought the old aristocratic political leaders back into power. They had ruled at the county seats, the state capitals and in Congress, represented the standards of polite society and the social prestige of an old ruling class, but the economic basis of their dominion was gone. Like the peers in the British House of Lords, this Bourbon class changed as railroads, corporations, banking and mercantile business offered opportunities for investment.

The breaking up of the large plantations increased the number of small farmers who became dependent upon the town merchants for advances on machinery, seed, provisions, etc. To obtain credit the farmer gave an advance lien on his crop to the merchant while the latter fixed the prices for supplies. One crop failure placed the farmer at the mercy of the merchant and banker. The former planters, becoming more and more merged with the merchant and investing class, became a part of the new exploiting class. Farmers often mortgaged their entire crop to the planter-merchants and thousands of farmers passed into a state of hopeless poverty. Through mortgage foreclosures, forfeiture of taxes and failure of crops the large plantation again tended to appear.

Cotton was the staple crop and the merchant was interested in it for two reasons: The less cotton and other supplies the farmer raised the more dependent he would be on the merchant for supplies and foodstuffs. Once in debt, the merchant determined what the farmer should raise and his choice was always cotton. Tenant farmers working for a share of the crop were also snared by these methods. Farmers paid from 10 to 50 per cent. more to the merchant sweaters for supplies than the regular market price. When the crop was ready for the market it was rarely the farmer's

It passed into the hands of the planter-merchants. One writer in 1897 estimated that between 80 and 90 per cent. of the cotton farmers, white and black, were "enslaved by the lien system." Farmers who survived the system also had grievances against the railroads—watered stock, dummy construction companies, secret agreements, interlocking directorates and swindling small stockholders. Southern farmers, like their northern brethren, were the victims of the new capitalism.

**THE NEGRO.** In the late seventies Negro farmers and Negro city workers in large numbers left the southern states for Kansas. To the methods of exploiting the white farmers were added even more burdens for the Negro. Sheriffs hired Negroes to white farmers on a basis of peonage for the slightest offenses. Negro tenant farmers were cheated in accounts with merchants and had no redress before white courts. Resentment of injustice was likely to invite lynching. The farmer organizations mentioned below generally drew the color line against the Negro farmer and at the end of the agrarian rising in the South the Populist rural masses turned to the policy of Negro disfranchisement.

**NORTH, SOUTH AND WEST.** "When the farmers sought political remedies for their economic ills," declares Professor Buck, "they discovered that, as a class, they had little representation or influence either in Congress or in the state legislatures. Before the Civil War the southern planter had represented agricultural interests in Congress fairly well; after the war the dominance of Northern interests left the Western farmer without his traditional ally in the South. Political power was concentrated in the East and in urban sections of the West. Members of Congress were increasingly likely to be from the manufacturing classes or from the legal profession, which sympathized with these classes rather than with the agriculturists. Only about seven per cent. of the members of Congress were farmers; yet in 1870 forty-seven per cent. of the population was engaged in agriculture. The only remedy was for the farmers to organize themselves as a class in order to promote their common welfare."

**THE PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.** In 1866 President Johnson authorized the Commissioner of Agriculture to send a clerk in his bureau to the southern states to gather information and the man selected for this mission, Oliver Hudson Kelley, was the founder of the Patrons of Husbandry, or the Grange, as it is more popularly known. A farmer himself, Kelley appreciated the problems the farmers faced and conceived the idea of a secret order with an elaborate ritual. As first conceived it was primarily social and intellectual, then for economic benefits, cooperation, cheaper transportation and regulation of railroad rates.

Organized in 1867, by August, 1873, the Grange had over 5,500 lodges, the bulk of the membership being in the upper Mississippi Valley States, especially in Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska, Iowa, Wisconsin, Missouri, Illinois and Indiana. Few Eastern farmers joined the Grange as they were opposed to a reduction of railroad rates which would intensify their competition with the West in the markets of the Atlantic seaboard. At a later period when Eastern farmers took up dairying and market-gardening and the Grange returned to its emphasis on social and educational features, it made considerable progress in the North Atlantic States.

In the South more progress was made than in the East but much less than in the upper Mississippi Valley. War and color prejudice, suspicion of an organization with a large northern membership, and antagonism of the planter-merchants and commission men prevented extensive organization in the South. Mortgages held by merchants were sometimes foreclosed against farmers who joined the Grange. In 1875 the Grange was organized in all but five states and territories and reported a membership of 162,263. This was the high tide of the organization after which it declined.

(Continued Next Week)

## Neckwear Union Praises Yale Men For Strike Activity

The following statement has been issued by L. D. Berger, manager of the United Neckwear Makers Union, conducting a strike against Stern & Merritt and Berkman & Adler in the City of New Haven.

"All lovers of civil liberty will applaud the action of the nineteen Yale students who asserted the right to distribute a pamphlet on the strike of the neckwear makers in the City of New Haven. The pamphlet is a report of an investigation conducted by the Yale students into the causes of the strike. The three points of view—that of the strikers, the manufacturers and the public—are, to my mind, fairly and impartially stated in that report.

Because the newspapers of New Haven had refused to print anything in connection with the neckwear strike, the students, it seems, deemed it necessary to distribute the report to the citizens and workers of the City of New Haven so that the public might receive the benefit of knowing, first-hand, about the strike. The neckwear workers are waging this strike in defense of decent American standards of living and for the abolition of home-work and sweat-shop conditions in the industry.

"That action by the nineteen Yale students, it seems to me, is an expression of the highest civic duty. To forbid the right of imparting information to the public by forbidding the distribution of this impartial and fair report is a clear infringement of the civil rights of free citizens.

"I am glad to see that the sense of fair play which characterizes the young men in our colleges and universities in the fields of sport, has caused many of the Yale students to demand fair play for the neckwear strikers in their controversy with the employers. I am reasonably sure that not a single one of the nineteen men who were arrested, desires to break any law or violate any ordinance. They represent, in my judgment, the finest specimens of American young manhood, searching for the truth, not merely in an academic sense—in the classroom, but also in a real sense—in the economic life of the community. In that search and in that activity the students should be applauded rather than criticized.

**LESSONS IN GOVERNMENT.** Four page, seven lesson pamphlets for naturalization classes. Simple language and large type. Third edition. Samples on request. Postpaid, 30c. a dozen, \$2.00 a hundred. Address Henry M. Allen, 35 Easterly Avenue, Auburn, N. Y.

**GOOD CHEER COMRADES!** Want to buy, sell, or swap books, bronzes, old china, clocks, curios, ethnics, lamps, paintings, prints, oriental rugs? Buy or sell to Dacca's, 52 Washington St., N. Y. C. Books always 20 to 80% off. Open eve.

**WAR RESISTERS LEAGUE.** 200 West 11th Street, New York City. Unites men and women of all shades of religious, social and political belief who have determined to give no support to any war.—Anna N. Davis, Acting Secretary.

**REBEL POETS** \$1.00 Dues Write Ralph Cherny c/o "New Leader"

## The Death of A Revolutionist

(Continued from page 4)

of our revolution. The fact that, after twenty-seven years of revolutionary work, after I have occupied such responsible posts in the party, I have been shoved aside in such a condition leaves me nothing else to do but to send a bullet through my head. This, together with your expulsion, will show the whole world what sort of a regime prevails in our party. Perhaps both events, the small and the great, will act as a shock that will awaken the party from its sleep and prevent it from rolling on to the 'Thermidor.' I should be happy if I could be sure that it would be so, for then I should know that I had not died in vain. But although I am firmly convinced that the day of awakening will come, I am not certain that it will come now. But I do not doubt that my death can be of more use now than my further existence.

I am united with you, dear Leon Davidovitch, by many years of common work and by personal friendship. This gives me the right, while saying good-bye to you, to point out your fallings to you. I have never doubted the correctness of the course you have outlined. And you know that I have traveled with you for the last twenty years. I have always maintained, however, that you lack Lenin's firmness, his unyieldingness, his willingness to remain all alone, following the course which he held correct.

**Approved By Lenin**

Politically you have always been right, beginning with 1905, and I have told you more than once that I saw with my own eyes how Lenin feared that you were right in 1905 and not himself. Facing death I tell you once more: You have often given up your own correct ideas for the sake of a compromise, for the sake of an agreement with your opponents. That is a mistake on your part. I repeat: Politically you have always been right and today you are more so than ever before. Some day the party will see that and history certainly will judge it so.

Finally a few words about a personal matter. I am survived by a wife, a small son and a sick daughter, all of whom are poorly adapted to leading an independent existence. I know that at present you are not able to do anything for them and that I cannot hope for anything in this matter from the present leaders of the party. But I do not doubt that the time is not distant when you will again take your proper place in the party. When that time comes do not forget my wife and children.

I wish you no less energy and courage than you have displayed thus far and a more speedy victory. I give you a warm handshake. Farewell.

Yours  
**ADOLPH JOFFE.**  
Moscow, Nov. 16, 1927.

**THINKING** An Introduction to Its History and Science By FRED CASEY  
THIS is the first authorized American edition of a text-book in logic, based on the work of Joseph Dietzgen, which has been exceedingly popular in England. Thinking has for thousands of years been a theological or metaphysical mystery. This book shows how the methods of modern science can be applied to it, and how the process of thinking can thus be improved. Cloth, \$1.25 postpaid.  
**CHARLES H. KERR & COMPANY**  
335 East Ohio Street, Chicago

## The Degradation of The Human Element

(Continued from page 4)

antly criticize and oppose their employers. Frankness is difficult under most circumstances, but workers paid by a corporation are not going to flay with candor when their jobs are dependent on striking just the right note. The labor unions have hit upon a practice which gets around this difficulty. They employ a spokesman who is working not against his employer, i.e., the union, when he expresses the worker's aims, but for it.

If personnel managers merely want to silence men, handle men, employ mental laws so sedulously that men remain creatures of the corporation, the company union is adequate. But if they really meant what they say, and want to employ the scientific method for the ultimate good of men and industry, they will work through labor unions.

### Defensive Psychology

**A Valuable Social Asset**

Defensive psychology as manifested by labor unions, therefore, is perhaps the most valuable attribute the union possesses, viewed from the social instead of the technological standpoint. The defense, the prejudice, arises from an instinctive refusal of men to be regimented. It is this quality which has made artists, inventors, martyrs so precious to society, when ordinary men have lent themselves too readily to herd suggestion. The stubborn instinctive rebellion of the labor unionist in reality represents the presence of society at the individual.

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

**A Two Dollar Book for Fifty cents Drugless Health**  
A new book by Dr. Joseph H. Greer  
253 Pages 75 Illustrations  
Health and long life by Natural Means. Money back if not Satisfied  
Send Stamps or Money Order  
**DR. JOSEPH H. GREER**  
4114 Michigan Ave., Chicago

dustrial transaction. It cries halt. It questions the sacrosanct, productive process. It is often profane, but it is wholesome. Remove it, and you get conditions like those described by Arthur Pound in his "Iron Men Industry," or dramatized by Kapek in R. U. R. Bolt No. 277 becomes a symbol of the degradation of the human element in industry. Just as "32,000 R.P.M." becomes a symbol of technological perfection.

"Then there is mechanism. Approximately 8,000,000 men, women and children in this country alone are for seven to nine hours a day doing automatic work that calls for little or no mental exercise. This must in the course of time have a disgenic influence upon the mental, if not also upon the physical life of many an individual, and in the long run cannot but be harmful to the race. The automatic work of the day is often compared to that of a harmful excitement afterward—a disgenic factor. . . . Ales Hrdlicka—"Man's Future," as a Scientist. See THE NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE—April 3, 1927.

Recently the head of an ultra-modern industry, frankly admitted that all the men in charge of the company union were former labor unionists. And he confessed that he was a good deal worried by the fact that the corporation had as yet failed to discover a way by which new leaders could be developed. He privately declared that, as far as education went, the labor union was far superior to the company organization. The very nature of the education process demands self-direction, the right to make mistakes, and the privilege of rebelling.

### Shall Management Have All the Fun?

As the new technologists are developing what appears to be an industrial cult it was only inevitable that the skill, lore and instinctive equipment of the individual worker should finally be adjudged the property of the corporation. The corporation, the abstract owner, which sanctions the abstract process, production, is adjudged proprietor of the human all too-human worker. This resolution of the old conflict between the institution and the individual is given the same twist as the imperialists who declare that the individual exists for the state. The new technologists are the imperialists of industry setting up an industrial state of mystical proportions, and sacred prerogatives. But probably no other single practice of the technologists is calculated to invite the disloyalty of workers than that which blue-prints skill, and leaves the worker nothing more than the creature of management. Instead of making the worker a co-equal of the engineer, it makes him more subordinate. Contrast this practice with what is happening in the Baltimore and Ohio and in those industries where voluntary unions and management cooperate in working out common problems of production. To date, union labor has offered 18,000 suggestions for the betterment of service on the B. and O. and 15,000 of these suggestions have been acted upon.

There the issues rest. The contribution that the new technology is likely to make is in the direction of teaching men how to make a larger mass contribution to industry, and this is considerable. Its faults, as outlined above, rest on the parochial character of the technique. The new technologist declares: "We must make the workers process-minded," and labor replies, "We must make management man-conscious."

## SAVING AND SPENDING

TO hear the financiers fumble with it, the dear people must "save and save and save" or everything and everybody will go to the demnition bow-wows. But if everybody saved all he or she could, business would soon be so bum that the present slump would look like a superbum in comparison.

Neither do the bankers and big business men who are forever boosting a savings account as the beginning of the millennium on earth believe, in their hearts, in the hokum they are broadcasting. If they did, they would soon put a pretty crimp in our gorgeous advertising experts who incite the people in millions of columns or tens of thousands of billboards to buy everything from corn plaster to diamond tiaras, and to keep on buying till it hurts, as Woodrow's wonders used to plead.

Individual savings may once have helped the big boys to buy out the little boys, but the individual isn't the pumpkin he used to be in the field of finance.

When the city of Gary was to be built, it was ordered built, and that was all there was to it. The Steel Trust didn't bother its conscience pleading with individuals to save. It simply appropriated the necessary funds out of the surplus it had already accumulated out of the toil of its army of workers, and the feudal fortress with its 75,000 odd conscripts sprang into existence almost overnight.

Gary never was a village or a town. It was a city from the jump. It never had to go through the village-town scrapping-saving stage of development. It is a living witness to the fact that society has already practically passed out of the nickel-pinching, dime-grubbing stage of getting things done.

The financiers give me a pain talking like they do. They ought to know that the only thing that can now save civilization is not the saving, but the spending power of the people. The more we spend the better off we will all be.

At the end of 1925, bank deposits in the 41 principal countries of the world totaled \$84,000,000,000. Of this total, \$32,000,000,000 was held in the United States banks.

United States banks have also reserved over two-thirds of the gold supply of the world as ballast for their vaults. This makes us undoubtedly the richest nation on earth. That the farmers in and outside of the flood devastated areas can't get any of it, except at ruinous rates of usury, or that the armies of unemployed mobilized in the cities cannot annex any of it to waste on shoes, clothes, coal and grub, does not disprove our wealth and prosperity.

Wealth, like prosperity, is, like gold, useful only to those who have it. To those who have it not, it is the evidence of things unseen, the substance of things hoped for.

Which reminds me that all our Federal Reserve I. O. U.'s are payable in gold "on demand," but just try to demand it and see what you get. If they don't call the peelers and send you to the psychopathic ward, you'll be lucky.

Gold wasn't dug up out of nature's vaults in South Africa and elsewhere to be abused like that. It is too valuable. What they dig it up out of one hole for is to ship it across seas and continents just so the bankers can hide it in another hole in New York, London, Berlin and Paris.

It may look lousy to act that way, but all the world's great financiers are doing it, and what they O. K. is always safe, sane and sound currency. They know what's what.

A lot of boobs may think and say it ain't sane to produce gold, bank credits and prosperity just to put them in cold storage; that it would be better to let humanity use them and live happily, but the boobs don't know what they are talking about.

## Preserving Order

Preserving law and order, says I to myself the other day, is fast becoming a public calamity in this land of the free to slave.

The public hardly dares open its mouth any longer, much less parade, on any subject whatsoever but what the police or prohibitionists are at them with clubs, sawed off shotguns, fire hose, tear gas bombs, injunctions and et cetera, "knocking the hell out of them" in the name of the law. It's gotten so the sovereign people can't support a party, a union, or anything else not approved by the plutes but what the police are smashing in their heads and doors regardless of their inalienable constitutional rights.

It looks like a crazy way to me. Anyhow, it's their funeral and not mine. If the powers that be think that's the only argument the people can ever understand, it isn't for me to say them nay.

But if I was in their places of power I'd lay off the rough stuff long enough to take a squint at history and see what happened to King Charles I, King Louis XVI, Czar Nick II, of England, France and Russia, respectively, once upto a time, before I set the people so many bad examples in lawlessness. It may be all right to break the law in order to maintain law and order, but if so, history doesn't say so. In fact, history says a mouthful otherwise.

But who cares what history says? History is no Supreme Court. Still, if I were a plute, I'd think twice before making a scrap of paper out of the Constitution. As I said, though, it's their funeral, not mine—or will be, some day.

## Money Vs. Music

"A musical friend of ours," says Carl Sandburg, "reads the papers. And he says he notices that instead of Bach, Beethoven, Brahms, American history has Barnum, Beecher, Burns (W. J.). Perhaps he is inconsiderate and cruel."

"He's nayther," says my Irish friend, Josh O'Migosh. "He's plumb crazy. Barnum, Beecher and Burns all made big money. Bach, Beethoven and Brahms didn't. All they left the world was a lot of beautiful music. Music can talk to only a handful but money talks to everybody. All but a few freaks are dumb to what music says, but any dumbbell can understand anything money utters in any language."

"What are you talking about?" I broke in. "Are you, too, going crazy?" "No, I ain't," he howls. "I don't like these here damforesingers comparing our historic characters with a bunch o' Huns, and I won't stand for it!" "All right," I says. "There was," he says, mellowing up, "one good point in favor of these here fellows, Bach, Beethoven and Brahms—none of them was a prohibitionist."

Adam Condligger.

**Two at a Fireside**  
I built a chimney for a fire old;  
And Love's sweet wages were my only hire;  
And then I travelled on in winter's cold,  
Yet all the day I glowed before the fire.  
—Edwin Markham.





# Amusements



## The Week On Stage

"Babbitt Billions"

### CLASSICS AND REINHARDT

One goes to the Cosmopolitan this week with smiles from Herman Thimig's work in the "Servant of Two Masters," still rippling along the lips. The ecstasy with which he spanked that "Pudding!" the nonchalance with which, as he walked through a door, he tossed a plate of fruit right over where in real life a ceiling would be—and we know that he caught it offstage—the complete buffoonery of his work will long remain.

This week's offering, "Schiller's Kabale und Liebe," is mainly the actors' play. It is one of those dramas wherein the villain forces the heroine to write a compromising letter, whereupon the hero takes—and gives her—poison, whereafter she tells him of his terrible mistake, whereupon they die in one another's arms.

The scenery is appropriate to the period, but of no greater distinction than many a manager can present. The direction, to our surprise, shows signs of carelessness, of reliance on the audience to overlook details in the stress of emotion. Lulse, for instance, writes a lengthy letter with two dips of the pen; her father, reading a letter at night, holds it so that the lamp-light illumines the bottom of the paper.

But the acting gives us a chance to see the German manner with the classics. Helene Thimig blends the suave, graceful, intellectual play that marks the acting in the French classics with the more violent emotion of the Teutons; Lill Darras grows more polished with her part. The others of the cast present no surprises, Sokoloff again carrying away his moments, and the week's offering revealing another facet of the most effective organization that has yet visited our shores.

### THE CHALLENGE

A London dramatic critic, a few years ago, resigned from the post for which he was working because he felt that the years of theatre-going had made him incapable of responding freshly to the plays. One of our New York reviewers of plays, whose increasing search for cleverness, whose yawns in print, indicate that he is doing his best to offset the boredom of the job he keeps for livelihood, remarks, in connection with "The First Stone" at the Civic Repertory Theatre, that critic wants for Miss Le Gallienne's performance on the stage. She is not gifted with plasticity of face, nor is her body swift to suggest her moods; but her tender firmness is a strength undimmed, and her emotion glows through the intelligence of her conception as healthy blood through fair skin.

Miss Le Gallienne's work as director gives greater life to Walter Ferris' "The First Stone," than its familiar technique and old-fashioned dialog might otherwise lend it. Novel in its picture of the children, and in the environment where the single standard of sex life is suddenly maintained, the play wins its chief merit by the sincerity of presentation and performance, that lift it into rich validity.

### I SAID THE FLY

An expectant audience was amply rewarded at the 48th Street Theatre, by the smoothest and most polished mystery play of years, from the fine fingers of Phillip Barry and Elmer Rice. "Cook Robin" is the excellent name of the play, in double sense; for not only do we ask throughout the piece, who killed him, but Mr. Robinson (Robin for short!) was a fast fellow with the ladies!

This mystery play is extraordinary in several respects. In the first place, it combines modernity with Eighteenth Century England, for—as we discover after several tense minutes

—the opening duel is part of a rehearsal by the Cape Valley Little Theatre. Incidentally, the announcement to the audience, by Beatrice Herford, is a high spot in the humor of the early part of the play.

For soon the mood shifts to a tense awareness of murder, and a suspicion that involves every character. Without any of the ordinary devices for stirring fear and horror, without the supernatural or the merely melodramatic (though of course the murdered man is a "vile seducer"), the play achieves its gripping power and—with the deftest direction (credit Guthrie McClintic) of acres of mystery plays—moves to a conclusion that is again unique.

### THEY CALL IT LOVE

An array of interesting names clusters about the presentation of "Diversion," at the 49th Street Theatre, for Rollo Peters designed the settings, and Jane Cowl staged the piece, which was written by John Van Druten, author of "Young Wolsky."

The play is a tragedy of late adolescence, showing Wyn Hayward, who has escaped the meshes of calico, caught in the years just after, when the disease is so much more dangerous, by an actress who is also what the English, feelingly call a tart. While the play treads the crust of melodrama, it rises in its catching of the character of Wyn, who gives the author considerable difficulty as a weak-willed lad that must be made attractive. It is in the measure of his success in making Wyn appealing that Van Druten holds us to the sordid tale.

The actresses in the cast give the impression of having gone too far in their quest of an English tone; the men, especially Guy Standing, as Wyn's father, Leo S. Carroll as his brother, and Richard Bird as Wyn, do excellent work, in a play that with their finished performance fills a well-spent evening.

### Pioneer Youth Holds Theatre Party Monday

This is to remind you that if you go Monday night, January 23rd, to see John Galsworthy's play, "Escape," at the Booth Theatre, you will see a performance you should not miss and also put some money into the treasury of Pioneer Youth. It will be used to give some scholarships to strikers' children and also to build an infirmary. Tickets can be obtained by getting in touch with Pioneer Youth office, 3 W. 16th. Telephone Chelsea 0580.

### Three Benefit Shows of "The Prisoner" To Aid Russ Politicals

The Relief Society for Socialist Prisoners and Exiles on Soviet Russia has arranged for three performances of "The Prisoner," the Bernhard play at the Provincetown Playhouse, 133 MacDougal street, the proceeds of which will go to aid needy Russian Socialists in jail and in exile. The Society invites all who are in sympathy with its purposes to attend these performances which will be given on the evenings of January 25, 26 and 27. Harold Johnrud, who is playing his first New York part in the title role of "The Prisoner" at the Provincetown Playhouse, finds himself much in demand as a speaker at church meetings and organizations furthering the cause of peace.

Mr. Johnrud will share the platform this afternoon with General Garibaldi at a meeting of the Church and Drama Association at Garden City.

The Fellowship of Reconciliation, the Woman's Peace League, the Ciba Fellowship Club, and a group raising funds for impoverished artists of Berlin will see "The Prisoner" this week. This play seems to be piling up a record as a benefit vehicle, having sixteen booked to date.

## H. N. BRAILSFORD

former editor of LONDON NEW LEADER

will speak on

"PREPARING FOR THE NEXT WAR—"  
A Study in Imperialism

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 25, 8:15 P.M.

People's House Auditorium  
7 E. 15th St., New York City

Chairman: MORRIS HILLQUIT. Aides: NEW YORK CHAPTER  
League for Industrial Democracy

Tickets at 50 cents from L.I.D., 70 Fifth Ave., New York City  
and Rand School, 7 East 15th Street, New York City.

IF YOU INTEND TO SEE ESCAPE why not see it with  
Pioneer Youth Theatre Party Monday, Jan. 23rd. All the old  
timers will be there. Tickets at Pioneer Youth office, 3 West 16th  
St. Telephone Chelsea 0580 or box office.

### LENIN MEMORIAL MEETING

SUNDAY AFTERNOON, JANUARY 22nd, 2:30

IRVING PLAZA, 15th St. and IRVING PLACE  
Aides: PROLETARIAN PARTY. Speakers: CHARLES McNAMARA O'BRIEN  
National Organizer Proletarian Party and Others. Admission 25c.  
(Tickets on Sale at Bookshop, 327 University Place)



RALPH FORBES and LILLIAN GISH  
"THE ENEMY"

From the anti-war picture now showing at the Astor Theatre.

### In Brief

Taking advantage of his simultaneous sponsorship of Max Reinhardt's season in New York and his own production of Alfred Neumann's "The Patriot," Gilbert Miller announces that he has been fortunate enough to persuade Eimer Nilson, of Reinhardt's staff, to compose special music for "The Patriot."

Miller's adviser to Reinhardt for over two decades, this young Swedish artist has composed original scores for over a dozen of Reinhardt's productions, one of his most recent having been that for Hugo von Hofmannsthal's "Everyman," heard at the Century several weeks ago. The incidental music which Nilson has composed for "The Patriot" consists of several songs in the style of 18th when Paul I was tsar of Russia, and several military songs sung by Paul's soldiers off-stage. In orchestrating the melodies for the latter, Nilson has had the aid of Michel Barry, assistant technical director of the production, who served in the Russian army and got his training in the military school founded by Tsar Paul.

"Interference," the popular English melodrama, which Gilbert Miller is presenting at the Empire Theatre, passed its hundredth performance on Saturday night, Jan. 14. "Interference" will continue at the Empire until Jan. 30, when it moves to the Lyceum Theatre to make way for Pauline Lord in "Salvation."

While getting casting production ready, Walter Hampden will play "Caponaschi" again for a limited engagement. The Browning-Goodrich play, which Mr. Hampden presented 272 times last season, will open on Monday after next, Jan. 23, and will be presented during the following four weeks.

George Arliss's portrayal of Shylock in Shakespeare's masterpiece seems to be one of the sensations of the dramatic season. Without a dissenting voice, critics have hailed his performance at the Broadhurst Theatre as a consummate piece of artistry. In Mr. Arliss's hands, "The Merchant of Venice" moves like a vital, modern drama.

"Porgy" continues its uninterrupted run at the Republic Theatre. To go without having seen the Hayward play these days is enough to excite popular pity. Meanwhile, at the Guild Theatre in West 52nd street, "Marco Millions," the boldly debated O'Neill play, is alternating with Shaw's "The Doctor's Dilemma."

### In Movies

"Simba," the famous Martin Johnson African expedition picture and the first picture to play in the Earl Carroll Theatre, has broken all picture and theatre records.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 22nd  
at 11 o'clock

at the meeting house of the  
**SOCIETY FOR  
ETHICAL CULTURE**  
2 WEST 64TH STREET

Dr. John Elliott

will speak on

"A New Religious  
Outlook for  
Children"

SUNDAY, JAN. 29th at 11 o'clock  
Dr. Elliott's subject will be  
"The Service and Dis-service of  
Judge Lindsey."

### LABOR TEMPLE

14th Street and Second Avenue  
Sunday, January 22, 1928  
5:00 p.m.—"Elmer Gantry," by Sinclair Lewis"  
Dr. G. F. Beck  
7:30 p.m.—"American International Church"  
Dr. Edmund B. Chance  
8:30 p.m.—"Gandhi and the Present Situation in India"  
Dr. John Haynes Holmes

United Lodge of Theosophists  
No. 1 West 6th Street  
Free Lecture Sunday, 8:15 P.M.

"Reincarnation & Heredity"  
Wed. 8:15 P.M.—"The Way to Contentment"  
No charges or Collections.

rical advance sale records. Although the management decided to have an opening week instead of the customary opening night for the world premiere of "Simba," judging from the number of requests for reservation, the gala opening week will have to be extended to opening Monday. Take care of all reservations which have arrived to date.

Josephine Dunn, Kathleen Williams and Edwin Martindel have been chosen to augment the already large cast for Universal's picture of the stage play "We Americans," which is now in its third week of production. George Sidoroff will play the leading role. Beryl Mercer, George Lewis, Patsy Ruth Miller, John Boles, Albert Gran, Daisy Belmore, Eddie Phillips and Michael Visaroff are playing important roles under the direction of Edward Sloman and the supervision of Carl Laemmle, Jr. "We Americans" was written by Max Siegel and played a season here at the Eltinge Theatre. The adaptation was prepared by Al Cohn. The names of those connected with the picture justify its title.

Emil Jannings in "The Last Command" returns to Broadway, opening at the Rialto Theatre on Saturday, Jan. 21. Jannings does an unbelievably splendid characterization of a Russian general and is torn from his riches and might by the revolutionists. Paramount has given Jannings a marvelous supporting cast one which might be termed all-star, including Evelyn Brent, William Powell, Nicholas Soussanin and Michael Visaroff. The picture was directed by Josef von Sternberg. "The Last Command" is expected to run for ten or twelve weeks at the Rialto.

"Beau Sabreur" will open at the Paramount next Saturday, Jan. 21. Heralded as the sequel to "Beau Geste," this picture was scheduled for a long run on Broadway, but the release of "Blondes" and Emil Jannings's latest "The Last Command," forced this picture into the Paramount. Where a weekly policy is maintained, regardless of the merits of the production, Evelyn Brent is in the cast of "Beau Sabreur," and this puts her name on two theatres in one block during the same week.

On the stage at the Paramount will be Paul Oskar's production, "Dancing Feet." Owing to the illness of Lou Kosloff, Al Mitchell will conduct the stage band. Mr. Mitchell has made quite a hit with Paramount fans during the past week—he was borrowed from New Haven during the illness of Mr. Kosloff.

Lorelei Lee, the little blonde gold-digger in "Gentlemen Prefer Blondes," will continue to entertain the throngs at the Rivoli while Ruth Taylor, who plays the part of Lorelei, has been entertaining at the Savoy Plaza where she has been meeting some of the best people. She likes New York, and has found so many wonderful places to buy things.

The Theatre of the Dance under the direction of Dorsha will continue to present its program on two additional Sunday evenings, Jan. 22 and 29, at 8:40. Featured on the program are "Introspection," "Sublimation" and "Finale of Beethoven's Seventh Symphony."

## Schools - Lectures - Forums

First Appearance in America

**DORA RUSSELL**

(MRS. BERTRAND RUSSELL)

Brilliant Author and Feminist

will lecture on

"CAN WE BE HAPPY?"

At the

COMMUNITY CHURCH Park Ave. and 34th Street

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 8:30 P.M. Admission \$1.50, \$1.00, \$0.75

Auspices: RAND SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

7 EAST 15TH STREET

Tickets for Sale at Community Church and Rand School

## THE PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE

At Cooper Union At 8 O'Clock

SUNDAY, JANUARY 22

MR. JOHN COWPER POWYS

"The Soul of Man in 1927."

TUESDAY, JANUARY 24

MR. T. SWANN HARDING

"A Scientific Challenge to Absolutism."

FRIDAY, JANUARY 27

MR. EVERETT D. MARTIN

"The Psychology of the Generation Which Made Barnum Possible."

Admission Free

Open Forum Discussion

At Cooper Union At 8 O'Clock

SUNDAY, JANUARY 22

11 A. M.—Morning Service

JOHN HAYNES HOLMES

"Divorce — Good or Bad?"

8 P. M. Community Forum

JOSEPH JASTROW

"The Psychology of the Prejudices"

Questions, Discussion—Free Discussion

JOSEPH WOOD KRUTCH

"The Popular Drama"

At Cooper Union At 8 O'Clock

SUNDAY, JANUARY 22

11 A. M.—Morning Service

JOHN HAYNES HOLMES

"Divorce — Good or Bad?"

8 P. M. Community Forum

JOSEPH JASTROW

"The Psychology of the Prejudices"

Questions, Discussion—Free Discussion

JOSEPH WOOD KRUTCH

"The Popular Drama"

At Cooper Union At 8 O'Clock

SUNDAY, JANUARY 22

11 A. M.—Morning Service

JOHN HAYNES HOLMES

"Divorce — Good or Bad?"

8 P. M. Community Forum

JOSEPH JASTROW

"The Psychology of the Prejudices"

Questions, Discussion—Free Discussion

JOSEPH WOOD KRUTCH

"The Popular Drama"

At Cooper Union At 8 O'Clock

SUNDAY, JANUARY 22

11 A. M.—Morning Service

JOHN HAYNES HOLMES

"Divorce — Good or Bad?"

8 P. M. Community Forum

JOSEPH JASTROW

"The Psychology of the Prejudices"

Questions, Discussion—Free Discussion

JOSEPH WOOD KRUTCH

"The Popular Drama"

At Cooper Union At 8 O'Clock

SUNDAY, JANUARY 22

11 A. M.—Morning Service

JOHN HAYNES HOLMES

"Divorce — Good or Bad?"

8 P. M. Community Forum

JOSEPH JASTROW

"The Psychology of the Prejudices"

Questions, Discussion—Free Discussion

JOSEPH WOOD KRUTCH

"The Popular Drama"

At Cooper Union At 8 O'Clock

SUNDAY, JANUARY 22

11 A. M.—Morning Service

JOHN HAYNES HOLMES

"Divorce — Good or Bad?"

8 P. M. Community Forum

JOSEPH JASTROW

"The Psychology of the Prejudices"

Questions, Discussion—Free Discussion

JOSEPH WOOD KRUTCH

"The Popular Drama"

At Cooper Union At 8 O'Clock

SUNDAY, JANUARY 22

11 A. M.—Morning Service

JOHN HAYNES HOLMES

"Divorce — Good or Bad?"

8 P. M. Community Forum

JOSEPH JASTROW

"The Psychology of the Prejudices"

Questions, Discussion—Free Discussion

JOSEPH WOOD KRUTCH

"The Popular Drama"

At Cooper Union At 8 O'Clock

SUNDAY, JANUARY 22

11 A. M.—Morning Service

JOHN HAYNES HOLMES

"Divorce — Good or Bad?"

8 P. M. Community Forum

JOSEPH JASTROW

"The Psychology of the Prejudices"

Questions, Discussion—Free Discussion

JOSEPH WOOD KRUTCH

"The Popular Drama"

At Cooper Union At 8 O'Clock

SUNDAY, JANUARY 22

11 A. M.—Morning Service

JOHN HAYNES HOLMES

"Divorce — Good or Bad?"

8 P. M. Community Forum

JOSEPH JASTROW

"The Psychology of the Prejudices"

Questions, Discussion—Free Discussion

JOSEPH WOOD KRUTCH

"The Popular Drama"

At Cooper Union At 8 O'Clock

SUNDAY, JANUARY 22

11 A. M.—Morning Service

JOHN HAYNES HOLMES

"Divorce — Good or Bad?"

8 P. M. Community Forum

JOSEPH JASTROW

"The Psychology of the Prejudices"

Questions, Discussion—Free Discussion

JOSEPH WOOD KRUTCH

"The Popular Drama"

At Cooper Union At 8 O'Clock

SUNDAY, JANUARY 22

11 A. M.—Morning Service

JOHN HAYNES HOLMES

"Divorce — Good or Bad?"



## Communists Out of Last Needle Trade Union in New York

### Bonnaz Embroiderers Defeat All "Lefts" Up For Election—Riesel, Hatabb Winners

THE newly elected officials of the Bonnaz Embroiderers' Union, affiliated with the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, were installed in office in the Rand School last Thursday night by International President Morris Sigman. The installation ceremonies marked the retirement of Communist officials from their last strong-hold in the New York needle trade unions. After holding office continuously for two and a half years, the Communist officials were turned out of office by a decisive vote at an election held a few weeks ago.

The opposition to the Communists placed a complete opposition slate in the field, and everyone of their candidates were elected to positions formerly held by Communists. The self-styled "left-wingers" now have only one member on an executive board of thirteen. The Communist manager and secretary treasurer, who had held office previously, were also rejected by the members.

Leon Hatabb was elected manager by a vote of 316 to 240 over George Triestman, Communist, while Nathan Riesel was elected secretary-treasurer, defeating George Halpern, Communist officeholder, by a vote of 331 to 219. Those elected to the executive board were William Altman, Herman Block, Harry Blum, Frank Cattaballata, Irving Fischback, Morris Fishman, Bernard Gold, George Hatabb, Jacob Jaffe, Sol Klein, Meyer Leberman, Elizabeth Phinney, and Rose Auerbach. Miss Auerbach is sole remnant of the former Communist strength.

The election was bitterly fought, the Communists making the record of the International union in fighting Communist disruptive tactics the chief issue. The membership showed their approval of President Sigman's administration.

"Two and a half years ago," Mr. Riesel said in a statement to The New Leader, "the Communists took control of our union. We had a large treasury, 1,400 members and 183 unionized shops. Since the Communists took office their lack of ability as union leaders has been demonstrated, to the great misfortune of our membership. We have lost two of the legal holidays we formerly enjoyed, our treasury has been stripped, the number of organized shops has gone down. The Communists did not or could not succeed in preventing those shops where we still had strength from violating the union agreement.

"The work of rebuilding has now begun. The members have shown their disapproval of the Communist administration. We will now take off our coats and go to work in an attempt to repair the great damages done by our revolutionary friends. The work will require great patience and hard work, but we are prepared for that."

Z. L. Friedman remains the president of the union, no opposition having been put up against him. He is opposed to the Communists, but his personal popularity and following is so strong, the Communists did not dare to try and replace him.

### "Youth in Industry" To Be Discussed in N. Y. Sunday

A conference on "Youth in Industry" will be held this Sunday afternoon, January 22nd, at 2:30 P. M., at Corona Mundi Hall, 310 Riverside Drive, corner of 103rd street, New York City. The speakers will be Mrs. Florence Kelley, general secretary, National Consumers' League, on "What Do Our Working Children Need Now?"; Mrs. Francis D. Pollak, "Should the Factory be Substituted for the Little Red Schoolhouse?"; and Elizabeth B. Collier, professor of English Hunter College, on "What Are the Rays of Hope Today?" The conference has been organized by Community Youth of New York, the American Section of the World Youth Alliance.

### Eddie Geller's Band

Bright Spot on W E V D Radio listeners who have tuned in on W E V D, the Debs Memorial Station, have frequently heard some of the best jazz music any band in the city can offer. The entertainers have been none other than the Royal Vagabonds, Eddie Geller's collection of saucy saxophone artists, who have swayed thousands of Unity House guests to their tunes.

The Royal Vagabonds have contributed their services to W E V D on a number of occasions. Socialist and labor organizations looking for a jazz band to enliven their parties and entertainments will return a well-merited favor by getting in touch with The Royal Vagabonds, care of the Debs Station, 3 West 16th street.

### THE LABOR SECRETARIAT OF NEW YORK CITY

A Cooperative Organization of Labor Unions to Protect the Legal Rights of the Unions and Their Members.  
S. John Block, Attorney and Counsel, 225 Broadway, Room 2706-10, New York.  
Board of Delegates meet at the Labor Temple, 213 East 84th Street, New York City, on the last Saturday of each month at 8:00 P. M.

### Falk, Dworkin & Co

Public Accountants  
570 Seventh Avenue  
Longacre 7214-7215  
NEW YORK  
MEMBERS OF ACCOUNTANTS' UNION

## WEVD Programs

245.8 M WEVD—New York City—1220K

Monday, January 23, 1928

1:00—Scholl Hour  
2:00—George Rael, bass  
2:20—Dudley Powers, cello  
2:40—Mary Siegler, Poems of the New Humanity  
3:00—Marjorie Delf, popular soprano  
3:20—Myra Norton, piano  
3:40—Merial Nelda, diseuse  
4:00—Roland Weber, Rebel Dramatists  
4:15—Johanna Kerlebach, German dramatic soprano  
4:35—Michel Ingberman, piano  
4:50—Clayds Head, popular lyric soprano  
5:10—Master Institute of United Arts, soloist  
5:25—Winifred Harper Cooley, Problem Drama  
5:40—Robert J. McClelland, tenor

Tuesday, January 24

1:00—Lydia Mason, piano  
1:20—Margaret Fry, lyric soprano  
1:40—Lillian Dubin, Liedersinger  
2:00—Myra Norton, piano  
2:20—Dorothy Johnson, American dramatic soprano  
2:40—Josephine C. Pekar, German literature  
3:00—Abe Berg, violin  
3:20—Myra Norton, piano  
3:40—Lillian Dubin, Liedersinger  
4:00—Paul F. Wald, 12 year old pianist  
4:20—Mildred Gilman, Debs Book Review  
4:40—Gunge, German Lyric soprano  
5:00—Civic Repertory Theatre, reader  
5:20—George Ebert, baritone  
5:40—Debs String Quartet  
5:55—The Havana Pan-American Conference

Wednesday, January 25

1:00—Joe Zimmerman, popular pianist  
1:30—Roland Weber, reading from "King Lear" Shakespeare  
1:50—Lydia Mason, piano  
2:10—Helen Bierling, soprano and Richard E. Parks, bass  
2:30—Debs Vocal Quartet  
2:50—Myra Norton, piano  
3:10—Roy Well, baritone  
3:30—Professor Pedro Fernandez, Spanish literature  
3:50—Maud Tollyson, contralto  
4:15—Conservatory of Musical Art, soloists  
4:45—Bernard Carp, baritone  
5:00—Margaret Fry's Kiddies  
5:30—Wolf Sisters Piano Quintet

Thursday, January 26

1:00—Lichterman's Dance Orchestra  
2:00—Mrs. L. G. Haas, German dramatic soprano  
2:20—Myra Norton, piano  
2:45—Avid Phillips, Canadian dramatic soprano  
3:00—Jennie Wallach, lyric soprano  
3:20—Professor Pauline Taylor, French literature  
3:40—Virginia Tackling, mezzo soprano  
4:00—Adolf Osterstein, violinist and lecturer  
4:20—Phoebe Vorse, coloratura soprano  
4:40—Rosa Kollman, contralto  
5:00—Hints from Suzanne  
—Bach program—Bach the Revolutionist  
9:00—Bach, three chorale preludes for trio  
9:10—Bach solo, Helen Bierling, soprano  
9:15—James O'neal, Backgrounds of American History  
9:35—Bach-Debs Vocal Quartet and Debs Trio  
9:45—Roger N. Baldwin, "The Fun I Had With the Fascists"  
10:00—Solos, Paul Carver, tenor; Dorothy Burdette, contralto  
10:15—Labor Age  
10:30—Solo, Adolf Osterstein, violinist  
10:35—Solo, Richard E. Parks, bass  
10:40—Debs Vocal Quartet  
10:45—Robert Urann, baritone

Friday, January 27

1:00—Joe Zimmerman, pianist  
1:30—Announcements  
1:40—Winifred Watson, lyric soprano  
2:00—Roland Weber, reading from "What Do Our Working Children Need Now?"  
2:20—Rosalie Erick, contralto  
2:40—Rocco Rescigno, violinist  
3:00—Elsie Duffield, soprano  
3:20—C. Carroll Clark, baritone "The Negro Spiritual as an Art Form"  
4:00—Mata Tullman, reading—"Rebel Poets"  
4:20—Oscar Goldstein, tenor; Michel Ingberman, piano  
4:50—Winifred Harper Cooley, Problem Drama  
5:05—Leon Schwartz, violin  
5:20—Rosalie Cohen, soprano  
5:30—Tea Room Quintet

Saturday, January 28

1:00—Roland Weber, reading  
1:20—Muriel Engel, popular soprano  
1:40—Michel Ingberman, popular pianist  
2:00—Robert Urann, popular baritone  
2:20—Caroline Himmel, popular violinist; Michel Ingberman, piano  
2:40—Mabel Thibault, cornetist  
3:00—Betty Goodman, lyric soprano  
3:20—New York University String Quartet  
3:40—Milton Arno, piano  
4:00—Katherine Skone Ward—"Child Labor in 1928"  
4:20—Maud Tollyson, contralto  
4:40—Milton Arno, piano  
4:50—Fraser Paige, baritone  
5:00—Debs String Quartet  
5:20—Justine Roberts and her group, Impersonations  
9:20—McAlister Coleman, Labor Looks at the Week  
9:35—New Trio  
9:45—Wiley H. Swift—"Our Child Labor Program"  
10:00—Dorothy Johnson, soprano  
10:25—New Trio  
10:35—Maurice Alterman, baritone  
10:55—Lydia Mason, piano  
11:00—Debs Variety Hour

Sunday, January 29

1:00—Joe Zimmerman, pianist  
1:30—Announcements  
1:40—Winifred Watson, lyric soprano  
2:00—Roland Weber, reading from "What Do Our Working Children Need Now?"  
2:20—Rosalie Erick, contralto  
2:40—Rocco Rescigno, violinist  
3:00—Elsie Duffield, soprano  
3:20—C. Carroll Clark, baritone "The Negro Spiritual as an Art Form"  
4:00—Mata Tullman, reading—"Rebel Poets"  
4:20—Oscar Goldstein, tenor; Michel Ingberman, piano  
4:50—Winifred Harper Cooley, Problem Drama  
5:05—Leon Schwartz, violin  
5:20—Rosalie Cohen, soprano  
5:30—Tea Room Quintet

Monday, January 30

1:00—Joe Zimmerman, pianist  
1:30—Announcements  
1:40—Winifred Watson, lyric soprano  
2:00—Roland Weber, reading from "What Do Our Working Children Need Now?"  
2:20—Rosalie Erick, contralto  
2:40—Rocco Rescigno, violinist  
3:00—Elsie Duffield, soprano  
3:20—C. Carroll Clark, baritone "The Negro Spiritual as an Art Form"  
4:00—Mata Tullman, reading—"Rebel Poets"  
4:20—Oscar Goldstein, tenor; Michel Ingberman, piano  
4:50—Winifred Harper Cooley, Problem Drama  
5:05—Leon Schwartz, violin  
5:20—Rosalie Cohen, soprano  
5:30—Tea Room Quintet

Tuesday, January 31

1:00—Joe Zimmerman, pianist  
1:30—Announcements  
1:40—Winifred Watson, lyric soprano  
2:00—Roland Weber, reading from "What Do Our Working Children Need Now?"  
2:20—Rosalie Erick, contralto  
2:40—Rocco Rescigno, violinist  
3:00—Elsie Duffield, soprano  
3:20—C. Carroll Clark, baritone "The Negro Spiritual as an Art Form"  
4:00—Mata Tullman, reading—"Rebel Poets"  
4:20—Oscar Goldstein, tenor; Michel Ingberman, piano  
4:50—Winifred Harper Cooley, Problem Drama  
5:05—Leon Schwartz, violin  
5:20—Rosalie Cohen, soprano  
5:30—Tea Room Quintet

Wednesday, February 1

1:00—Joe Zimmerman, pianist  
1:30—Announcements  
1:40—Winifred Watson, lyric soprano  
2:00—Roland Weber, reading from "What Do Our Working Children Need Now?"  
2:20—Rosalie Erick, contralto  
2:40—Rocco Rescigno, violinist  
3:00—Elsie Duffield, soprano  
3:20—C. Carroll Clark, baritone "The Negro Spiritual as an Art Form"  
4:00—Mata Tullman, reading—"Rebel Poets"  
4:20—Oscar Goldstein, tenor; Michel Ingberman, piano  
4:50—Winifred Harper Cooley, Problem Drama  
5:05—Leon Schwartz, violin  
5:20—Rosalie Cohen, soprano  
5:30—Tea Room Quintet

Thursday, February 2

1:00—Joe Zimmerman, pianist  
1:30—Announcements  
1:40—Winifred Watson, lyric soprano  
2:00—Roland Weber, reading from "What Do Our Working Children Need Now?"  
2:20—Rosalie Erick, contralto  
2:40—Rocco Rescigno, violinist  
3:00—Elsie Duffield, soprano  
3:20—C. Carroll Clark, baritone "The Negro Spiritual as an Art Form"  
4:00—Mata Tullman, reading—"Rebel Poets"  
4:20—Oscar Goldstein, tenor; Michel Ingberman, piano  
4:50—Winifred Harper Cooley, Problem Drama  
5:05—Leon Schwartz, violin  
5:20—Rosalie Cohen, soprano  
5:30—Tea Room Quintet

Friday, February 3

1:00—Joe Zimmerman, pianist  
1:30—Announcements  
1:40—Winifred Watson, lyric soprano  
2:00—Roland Weber, reading from "What Do Our Working Children Need Now?"  
2:20—Rosalie Erick, contralto  
2:40—Rocco Rescigno, violinist  
3:00—Elsie Duffield, soprano  
3:20—C. Carroll Clark, baritone "The Negro Spiritual as an Art Form"  
4:00—Mata Tullman, reading—"Rebel Poets"  
4:20—Oscar Goldstein, tenor; Michel Ingberman, piano  
4:50—Winifred Harper Cooley, Problem Drama  
5:05—Leon Schwartz, violin  
5:20—Rosalie Cohen, soprano  
5:30—Tea Room Quintet

Saturday, February 4

1:00—Joe Zimmerman, pianist  
1:30—Announcements  
1:40—Winifred Watson, lyric soprano  
2:00—Roland Weber, reading from "What Do Our Working Children Need Now?"  
2:20—Rosalie Erick, contralto  
2:40—Rocco Rescigno, violinist  
3:00—Elsie Duffield, soprano  
3:20—C. Carroll Clark, baritone "The Negro Spiritual as an Art Form"  
4:00—Mata Tullman, reading—"Rebel Poets"  
4:20—Oscar Goldstein, tenor; Michel Ingberman, piano  
4:50—Winifred Harper Cooley, Problem Drama  
5:05—Leon Schwartz, violin  
5:20—Rosalie Cohen, soprano  
5:30—Tea Room Quintet

## H. N. Brailsford Will Lecture For The L. I. D. At Rand School, Jan. 25

The New York Chapter, League for Industrial Democracy, cordially invites the public to a lecture by Henry Noel Brailsford on "Getting Ready for the Next War—A Study of Imperialism." The Chairman will be Morris Hillquit. The lecture will be given at The People's House, 7 East 15th street, Wednesday, Jan. 25th, at 8:15 p.m.

The Chapter feels itself extremely fortunate in securing this distinguished European scholar, journalist and lecturer during the first month of his American tour. Mr. Brailsford served on the staff of the London Nation from 1906 to 1922 and edited with marked brilliancy the London New Leader, organ of the Independent Labor Party, from 1922 to 1926. He is the author of "The War of Steel and Gold," "The Russian Workers Republic," "A League of Nations," "Shelley, Godwin and their Circle" and other notable works. He has been a frequent contributor to American periodicals and is regarded as one of the leading students of international affairs in Europe today.

Tickets may be obtained from the League for Industrial Democracy, 70 5th avenue, or at the Rand School. It is advisable to write for tickets immediately, as seating capacity is limited.

## Louis Stanley To Give Labor Research Course At the Rand School

Louis Stanley, of the editorial staff of The New Leader, will begin a class in labor research work at the Rand School of Social Science, 7 East 15th street, beginning Saturday, January 28th, and continuing through until April 28th. The class will meet at 4 p.m.

This course is intended for persons who wish to fit themselves for service in the research departments, information bureaus, and reference libraries of trade unions, workers' schools, and the labor press, or for work of a similar nature in other institutions of the movement, or to qualify themselves for intensive individual study of labor and social problems.

On completing the course the student should know how to get at all the ordinary sources of information on labor and social subjects, to use indexes, files, and reference works, to read and also to construct simple statistical tables and graphs, to devise suitable apparatus for keeping data in order for future reference, and to prepare results for publication, and should have had the experience of doing one or two pieces of original research.

## WHEN YOU BUY FELT or WOOL HATS

ALWAYS LOOK FOR THIS LABEL

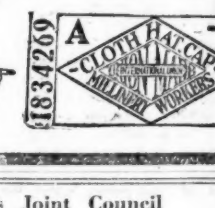


## PAINTERS' UNION No. 261

Office: 62 East 106th Street, Telephone: Litch 3141  
Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday at 8:00 P. M.  
Regular Meetings Every Friday at 210 East 104th Street  
ISADORE SILVERMAN, WILLIAM MERRICK, Financial Secretary-Treas. Recording Secretary.

## WHEN YOU BUY CLOTH HATS AND CAPS

Always Look for This Label



## Furrier's Joint Council of N. Y.

Local 101, 105, 110 and 115 of THE INTERNATIONAL FUR WORKERS UNION of U. S. & C.  
28 W. 31st Street Meets every Tuesday at 8:00 p. m.  
EDW. F. MCGRADY, Manager

## UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS and Joiners of America

Headquarters in the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 549 Wiloughby Avenue  
Office: Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, Telephone 5415. Office hours every day except Thursday. Regular meetings every Monday evening.  
JOHN HALETT, President. ALFRED ZIMMER, Rec. Secretary  
FRANK HOFFY, Vice-President. JOHN THALER, Fin. Secretary

## BRICKLAYERS' UNION

LOCAL NO. 9  
Office & Headquarters, Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 549 Wiloughby Ave., Phone 4221 Stage  
Office open daily except Mondays from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.  
Regular meetings every Tuesday Evening  
WILLIAM WENGER, President. CYRIL H. DUM, Fin. Secy.  
VALENTINE BOMB, Vice-President. JOHN TIMMONS, Treasurer  
HENRY ARMENDINGER, Rec. Secy. ANDREW STREET, Bus. Agent

## United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America

MEETS EVERY MONDAY EVENING at 495 E. 146th Street  
OFFICE: 601 EAST 156th STREET  
EMIL A. JOHNSON, President. CHAS. H. BAUSHER, Bus. Agent  
HARRY P. ELLERT, Fin. Secy. CHARLES M. BLUM, Rec. Secy

## Hendrick Van Loon To Begin Course at The Rand School

Hendrick Van Loon, the author of "The Story of Mankind," thinks that "philosophers who told the truth with a smile have done more than those who were too dignified or too passionate to be amused by human show." Mr. Van Loon will give a course of four lectures on such witty wise men at the Rand School of Social Science, 7 East 15th street. On January 26, his subject will be "Socrates," who asked questions instead of answering them, and started a stream of thought which has flowed for twenty-three centuries. On February 2, he will discuss "Erasmus," who wrote "The Praise of Folly," and tries to take the edge off the religious hatreds of the age of the Reformation. "Montaigne," who kept his temper while all France was convulsed with social discord, and whose essays still serve as a mirror for those who are willing to see their inner selves, will be Mr. Van Loon's subject Feb. 9, and "Voltaire," the great road breaker for the French Revolution, whose smile was more feared by tyrants, bigots and parasites than other men's furious denunciation, on Feb. 16.

A course on "Psychology of Personality" by Professor Joseph M. O'Sullivan is given on Tuesday evenings at 8:30 p.m. through April 24. In this course, Mr. O'Sullivan takes up the nature of human personality in the light of the new psychology; hereditary and acquired types of behavior; motivated habits, complexes of worry, of inferiority, of sex and of race; training of personality in children and psychological adjustments. On the same evening at 7 p.m., Mr. O'Sullivan gives another course in "Elements of Social Psychology."

The third lecture on "Newer Trends in the Guidance of Childhood and Youth" will be given by Mrs. Sidonie Matsner Greenberg, Wednesday, Jan. 25, at 8:30 p.m. "Fantasy and Reality in the Life of the Young" will be the subject for that evening.

On Thursday evening, Jan. 25 at 8:30 p.m., Dr. Harry W. Laidler will give his third lecture on "Socialism and Related Movements." On that evening he will discuss Fabianism and Revisionism; Developments from 1850 to 1880; the Webbs, Bernard Shaw, and the Fabian Society; the role of Lassalle in German Socialism; Bernstein and the Revisionist criticism of Marxian theory and practice; Kautsky and the "orthodox" response.

## H. N. Brailsford To Speak At Brooklyn Jewish Center

H. N. Brailsford, author and novelist, will be the speaker at the next Forum of the Brooklyn Jewish Center, 667 Eastern Parkway, on Monday evening, Jan. 23rd, at 8:15.

# UNION DIRECTORY

### WORKERS!

Eat Only in Restaurants that Employ Union Workers!

Always Look For This LABEL

WAITERS & WAITRESSES' UNION

LOCAL 1  
162 E. 23rd St.  
Tel. Gramercy 0843  
LOUIS RUBINOFF, President  
WM. LEHMAN, Sec'y-Treasurer

### Patronize Union Laundries!

Laundry Drivers' Union Local 810

Headquarters, 219 Hackman St., Brooklyn  
Phone Dickens 1144  
Philip Lurie, Pres.  
M. Brodie, Organizer  
I. Rosenfeld, Sec'y  
S. Rosenzweig, Bus. Rep.

### HEBREW BUTCHERS UNION

Local 234, A. M. O. & B. W. of N. A.  
115 E. 17th St.  
Meet every 1st and 3rd Tuesday  
AL GRABEL, President  
I. KORN, Manager

### BONNAZ EMBROIDERERS'

UNION, Local 66, I. L. G. W. U.  
1 East 15th Street, Telephone 5537  
Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday Night in the Office of the Union  
LEON HATABB, NATHAN RIESEL, Manager Secretary-Treasurer

### NECKWEAR CUTTERS'

Union, Local 6939, A. F. of L.  
1 East 15th Street, Telephone 5537  
Regular Meetings Second Wednesday of Every Month at 162 East 23rd Street  
Fred Fasselabend, N. Eilman, President Sec. Sec'y  
A. Wolfner, J. Rosenzweig, Vice-Pres. Fin. Sec. & Treas.  
Wm. H. Chisling, Business Agent

### HEBREW ACTORS' UNION

Office, 31 Seventh St., N. Y.  
Phone Dry Dock 3300  
REUBEN GUSKIN, Manager

### Joint Executive Committee of THE VEST MAKERS' UNION,

Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

Office: 175 East Broadway, Phone: Orchard 6039  
Meetings every 1st and 3rd Wednesday evening.

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

### See That Your Milk Man Wears the Emblem of The Milk Drivers' Union

Local 584, I. U. of T.

OFFICE: 808 W. 11th St., City  
Local 584 meets on 3rd Thursday of the month at BRETHOVEN HALL, 210 East Fifth St.  
Executive Board meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays at BRETHOVEN HALL, 210 East Fifth Street  
JOE HERMAN, Pres. & Business Agent  
MAX LIEBER, Sec'y-Treas.

### GLAZIERS' UNION

Local 1087, B. P. D. & P. A.

Office and Headquarters at Aurora Hall, 41 East 4th St. Phone Dry Dock 10174. Regular meetings every 1st and 3rd Tuesday at 8 P. M.  
ABE LEONHARDT, PETER KOPP, Pres. Rec. Sec'y  
GARRY BURGE, J. GREEN, Vice-Pres. Sec'y  
JACOB RAFFAPORT, Bus. Agent

### German Painters' Union

LOCAL 499, BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS, DECORATORS & PAPERHANGERS  
Regular Meetings Every Wednesday Eve. at the Labor Temple, 344 East 18th St.  
PETER ROTHMAN, President  
ALVIN BOETTNER, Secretary  
ABRAHAM HAAK, Fin. Sec'y

### PAINTERS' UNION, No. 51

Headquarters 856 EIGHTH AVENUE  
Telephone Longacre 5079  
Day Room & Lunch, 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.  
JOHN W. SMITH, FRED GAA, President Fin. Secretary  
M. McDONALD, B. BRENNAN, Vice-President Sec. Secretary  
Regular Meetings Every Monday, 8 P. M.  
MEETING HALL TO RENT FOR LABOR UNIONS AND FRATERNAL SOCIETIES. Seating Capacity 100.

### Pressers' Union

Local 3, A. C. W. A.  
Executive Board Meets Every Thursday at the Amalgamated Temple, 11-17 Arden Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
MORRIS GOLDIN, Chairman  
E. TAYLOR, W. BLACK, Rec. Sec'y

### BUTCHERS' UNION

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

### FURNITURE, FLOUR and GROCERY TEAMSTERS' UNION

Local No. 123, T. C. S. & H. of A.  
International Brotherhood of Teamsters  
Office and Headquarters, 159 Rivington St.  
Phone: Dry Dock 2070  
The Executive Board meets every first and last Wednesday. Regular meetings, Second and Fourth Saturday.  
WM. ENDER, MICHAEL BROWN, SAM SCHUCH, President Business Manager Recording Secretary

### The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union

3 West 16th Street, New York City  
Telephone Chelsea 3148  
MORRIS SIGMAN, President ABRAHAM MAROFF, Secretary-Treasurer

### The Amalgamated Ladies' Garment Cutters' Union

Local No. 10, I. L. G. W. U.  
Office 231 East 14th Street Telephone Ashland 56  
EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETS EVERY THURSDAY AT THE OFFICE OF THE UNION  
DAVID DUBINSKY, General Manager

### PAINTERS' UNION No. 917

BROOKLYN, N. Y.  
Regular meetings every Thursday evening at the Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 219 Hackman St., Brooklyn  
ABRAHAM AZLANT, President  
I. JAFFE, Vice-President J. WELLNER, Bus. Agent  
N. FEINSTEIN, Recording Sec'y. I. RABINOWITZ, Treas.  
M. ARKER, Financial Sec'y, 209 Tapscott St., Brooklyn

### EMBROIDERY WORKERS'

UNION, Local 6, I. L. G. W. U.  
23rd St. Board meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesday, at the O.R.S., 421 E. 15th St.  
Melrose 7490  
CARL GRABHER, President  
M. WEISS, Secretary-Treasurer

### United Hebrew Trades

175 EAST BROADWAY  
Meet 1st and 3rd Monday, 8 P. M. Executive Board same day, 6:30 P. M.  
R. GUSKIN, Chairman  
M. KATZ, Sec'y  
M. FEINSTEIN, Secretary-Treasurer

### WHITE GOODS WORKERS' UNION

Local 65 of I. L. G. W. U.  
TELEPHONE ORCHARD 1104  
A. ENDER, Manager

### AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA

11-15 UNION SQUARE, N. Y. AMALGAMATED BANK BLDG. 3rd FLOOR.  
Telephone: STUYVESANT 6500-1-2-3-4-5  
SIDNEY HILLMAN, Gen. President JOSEPH SCHLOSSBERG, Gen. Sec'y-Treas.

### NEW YORK JOINT BOARD

AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA  
611-613 Broadway, New York, N. Y. Telephone: Spring 7899-1-2-3-4-5  
ABRAHAM BECKHMAN, Gen. Mgr. ABRAHAM MILLER, Sec'y-Treas.

### PANTS MAKERS' TRADE BOARD

OF GREATER N. Y. AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA.  
OFFICE: 175 EAST BROADWAY, ORCHARD 1237  
Board Meets Every Tuesday Evening at the Office. All Locals Meet Every Wednesday.  
MORRIS BLUMENREICH, Manager. HYMAN NOVODVOY, Sec'y-Treasurer.

### INTERNATIONAL POCKETBOOK WORKERS' UNION

Affiliated with The American Federation of Labor  
GENERAL OFFICE: 11 WEST 16th STREET, N. Y. Phone Chelsea 3254  
CHARLES KLEISMAN, CHARLES GOLDMAN, Chairman Secretary-Treasurer  
A. I. STEINLACOFF, Manager

### MILLINERY WORKERS' UNION, LOCAL 24

Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union  
Downtown Office: 640 Broadway, Phone Spring 4548  
Uptown Office: 30 West 37th Street, Phone Wisconsin 1270  
M. REISS, President. Executive Board meets every Tuesday evening at 10 P. M. Monday Board of Directors meet every First and Third Monday.  
Local 24—Executive Board meets every Tuesday.  
Local 24—Executive Board meets every Wednesday.  
Local 24—Executive Board



