

With regard to this exchange of letters between Governor Smith and Senator Nye concerning Sinclair, I am like Will Rogers: all I know is what I read in the papers. My guess is that the rough and tumble tone of Governor Smith's first letter to Senator Nye won't help him west of the Alleghenies. I think that in this matter, in his somewhat uncertain handling of the Knapp case and in his resolute silence on all national issues, the Governor's political shrewdness is not showing to its usual advantage. On the whole the Governor has less explaining to do about all this

(Continued on Page 2)

Pullman Car Porters Begin Strike Vote

Ballot Goes Out To 7,000 Members Throughout The Nation

A nation-wide strike vote is being taken by the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. Strike ballots have been mailed to over 7,000 porters who are members of the Union and also to porters who are non-members, according to Phillip Randolph, general organizer. Efforts will be made to complete the mailing of the strike vote in the shortest possible time. The purpose of the strike vote is to create an emergency by the refusal of the Pullman Company to meet the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and arbitrate the dispute when it was urged to do so by Edwin P. Morrow, one of the mediators of the United States Mediation Board. Instead of complying with the recommendation of the Mediation Board, the Company replied that there was nothing to arbitrate and that it had a contract with its Company Union.

Whereupon the Brotherhood presented its case to the Interstate Commerce Commission, seeking to secure a ban on tips as a reward for labor, thereby depriving the Company of the ability to hide behind and get the benefit of the \$7,000,000 contributed by the public in tips to the porters yearly. The strike vote will extend from Florida to the Coast, says Randolph, including such big centers as Jacksonville, Atlanta, Savannah, Birmingham, New Orleans, Fort Worth, Dallas and San Antonio, Texas, Washington, Richmond, Philadelphia, Boston, New York, Buffalo, Chicago, Cleveland, St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Denver, Omaha, Los Angeles, Oakland and Portland.

Dispatches from the division headquarters of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters throughout the country are coming in daily which show that the membership are determined to go all the way if necessary, with the fight to secure the recognition of better working conditions, said Randolph.

The Brotherhood has been in existence two and a half years, having been organized in New York in August, 1925. Its case was first presented to the United States Mediation Board in May, 1926, and again in July, 1927, in Chicago. The demands were for \$150 minimum wage. The present wage is \$72.50 a month. The Union demanded the 240-hour work-month. At present porters operate on a mileage basis of 11,000 which amounts to nearly 400 hours of work a month.

While porters receive tips which amount to \$58.00 a month, according to a survey of the Labor Bureau of New York, they are also required to pay out \$39.00 a month as an occupational expense for shoe polish to shine the passengers' shoes, food in transit and at the terminal and lodging when quarters are not provided or undesirable, and two uniforms a year.

Since the organization began, the Company has placed Filipinos on some of the club cars as intimidation to the porters, but this has not daunted the porters, says the Organizer.

Berger Asks Severance of Rumanian Relations

(By A New Leader Correspondent)
Washington.—Termination of treaty relations with Rumania because of Rumania's persecution of racial and religious minorities is proposed in a joint resolution introduced by Representative Victor L. Berger, Socialist of Wisconsin. Mr. Berger charged that the atrocities now being perpetrated in Rumania on various minorities, including Catholics, Lutherans, Baptists, Jews, Germans, and Serbs, were of such a nature as to read Rumania out of the family of civilized nations.

"The cruelties and brutalities practiced by some of the mongrel nations of Europe, including Rumania, again disclose how foolishly we acted when we poured out life and treasure on the European battlefields in order to safeguard and perpetuate the existence of these nations," Mr. Berger declared. "As a result of our sacrifice Rumania increased her territory from 53,000 square miles to 123,000 square miles, and acquired jurisdiction of 18,000,000 people in place of the 8,000,000 she ruled before."

"The L. S. I. points out the failure of the attempts at naval disarmament made in the special conferences at Washington and Geneva, attempts which have resulted today in the establishment of a formidable naval program in America, which may lead to a renewed tendency towards rivalry in armaments and be likely in any case to make any serious and genuine reduction of naval armament impossible for a long time to come."

"The L. S. I. replies especially on its sections in North and South America to continue their vigorous agitation to show the danger of such a policy of armaments, which moreover has shown itself at the same time by a dominating imperialism with regard to Mexico and Nicaragua."

"The L. S. I. will give them all support and solidarity by its propaganda in Europe for the immediate limitation of armaments, and by the pressure which it will exert on all governments to make them accept with the least possible delay the measures discussed by the League of Nations for hastening disarmament and the security of peoples."

In a full debate consideration was given to the questions raised by the attack of the British Government on the Washington Convention on the Eight Hour Day. The Executive also considered the relations of Socialist International with various other international organizations, including the "International of Proletarian Free-thinkers," the "International Bureau of Revolutionary Socialist Parties," and "The Socialist League of the New East." By an unanimous resolution of the Executive it was agreed to submit to the Congress in Brussels an addendum to the Statutes stating "It is the duty of the parties affiliated to the L. S. I. to endeavor that their members shall develop their activity in the international sphere first and foremost within the L. S. I., and that they shall abstain from joining, as individual members, international political associations whose tendencies are at variance with the program or tactics of the L. S. I."

On behalf of the Minorities Commission, de Brouckere (Belgium) reported. He related the efforts towards unity in Czechoslovakia, the Commission's plan of work as regards the national problems in the Balkans, and lastly the existing differences of view involved in the policy of the Ukrainian Socialists. Criticism had been directed against the attitude of the Ukrainian Party as expressed in its announcements on the occasion of murder of Petliura. The Minorities Commission, whose attention Comrade Abramovitch (Russia S. D.) had drawn to these questions, succeeded in reaching an agreement as defined in the following joint motion by the delegations of the Ukrainian and Russian Socialists:

"In the atmosphere of an intense struggle between nationalism and a mutual embitterment on the part of nationalities, which still prevails in Soviet Ukraine under the influence of the appalling acts perpetrated in the civil war and the Jewish pogroms, in this atmosphere it is doubly necessary for Socialist parties aiming at representing the interests of the working-class in the fight for the liberation of their nations, in which they must take part, to preserve their independence towards the universal bourgeois-nationalist movement, and to avoid everything which might give the working masses the impression that the Socialist party is identifying itself with bourgeois jingoism and its national tactics. Only by a sharp and distinct division from the incitement to nationalism practiced by the capitalist and bourgeois parties—which are striving to divert the masses from the class-war and to mobilize them for the national fight—only thus it is possible for the Socialist parties to form a 'third power' between and above the conflicting factions of nationalism."

The State Executive Committee met in New Haven Sunday, March 25. It was voted to hold the State Convention June 23 and 24, at the Arthur Mannerhous Park, Allington, New Haven. State Secretary Plunkett announced that he would be unable to attend the National Convention if elected a delegate, therefore the delegates will be Jurek of Greenwich, McLevy of Bridgeport, and Davis of Hartford. The committee voted to ask the locals to raise funds to pay the delegates expenses to the Convention. All money should be sent to M. F. Plunkett, Wallingford, Conn.

New Haven
The speakers for the Forum on April 1 will be E. J. Lever, of Brookwood Labor College, subject, "Workers Education." August Claessens will address the Forum Sunday, April 22, subject, "Unemployment: Causes and Remedies." State Organizer Jurek will speak at Sloan Hall, Yale College, Friday, March 30, 8 p. m.

The Jewish Socialist Verband held a large memorial meeting for Max Stern at Hermanns Hall, Crown street, Sunday evening, March 25. Morris Riech was chairman. The main speaker was Abraham Brodsky of Bridgeport. Joseph Pede, New Haven member of State Executive Committee, will take a six months trip to England, Belgium and Germany.

Sunday School
The New Haven Socialist Sunday School has well started, and more children between 8 and 14 are wanted. School meets every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock at 438 Oak street. Plans are under way to form an organization of young people. Anybody interested should report to the Sunday school teacher, Mrs. Mary Ragosa, at the same place.

International Urges U. S. Socialists Fight Naval Arms Race

(By A New Leader Correspondent)

ZURICH.—The Executive of the Socialist International met here on Feb. 25th and 26th, with Arthur Henderson in the chair. The following delegates attended: Isahakians (Armenia), Bauer (Austria), de Brouckere, Vanderveelde, Van Roosbroeck (Belgium), Soukop (Czechoslovakia), Czechs, Staining, Madsen (Denmark), Helo (Finland), Renaudet, Bracke, Longuet (France), Tsesterelli (Georgia), Crispin, Muller, Wels (Germany), Cramp, Henderson, Kirkwood, Chiles (Great Britain), Villigen, Walhout (Holland), Modigliani, Treves (Italy), Jarblum (Palestine), Abramovitch (Russia S. D.), Stalinsky (Russia S. R.), Hansson, Moller (Sweden), Grimm (Switzerland), Fedenko (Ukraine), Popovitch (Yugo-Slavia), Adelheid Popp (International Women's Committee).

The Matteotti Fund Committee reported as to the revenue and application of the fund. The Committee recently addressed to the parties a renewed appeal to send in contributions. At present the share of the small countries has been relatively far greater than that of the large; collections have up to now been most successful in Holland, Sweden and Austria. There is to be published an international Matteotti card, the net proceeds from which are to go to the fund.

The Executive then turned to the preparations for the International Congress which will open on August 5th in Brussels. First of all the Agenda was settled. It contains the following items:

The Agenda

1. Militarism and Disarmament; 2. The Colonial Problem; 3. The post-war economic situation and the economic policy of the working-class; 4. Report and proposals by the Women's International Conference; 5. Organization of the L. S. I. It was resolved to insert into the Agenda an item, the political situation, and the dangers threatening democracy. The Executive next heard the report of the Disarmament Commission delivered by Bauer. Two problems in particular were dealt with in the extensive debate: first, the part played by Fascist governments in resisting limitation of armaments, and secondly, the problem of total disarmament. Grimm moved a number of addenda to the resolution, with special reference to the problems affecting Switzerland. All these amendments were referred to the Disarmament Commission which met again on the same evening, and which reached full agreement on the final form of the report, which is to come before the Congress. The Executive without opposition adopted the Commission's proposal. The report consists of eight sections, the first four of which develop the guiding principles of disarmament, the remainder the main lines of its application.

Limitation of Armaments

Total disarmament is advanced as the aim of Socialism, an aim which however is not yet attainable. But there are even now forces existing within the ruling classes which urge towards the restriction of armaments, and the problem is to utilize these. Of the greatest importance for the realization of international disarmament agreements is the application of the principle that all international conflicts should be settled exclusively by peaceful means. Free choice must be left to all nations as to their system of armament. Accordingly, the practical suggestions refer to the different types of armaments. The main task in the limitation of armaments is described as that of preventing that a state shall have ready for use in aggression large masses of trained and equipped troops. Further, a series of measures are demanded which are designed to limit the dangers to democracy offered by every military organization. Particular attention is called to those dangers to world peace likely to arise from the maintenance of armed Fascist militia.

In a resolution by Renaudet, the Executive defined the danger of competition in naval armaments. This resolution, adopted unanimously, follows:

American Imperialism

"The L. S. I. points out the failure of the attempts at naval disarmament made in the special conferences at Washington and Geneva, attempts which have resulted today in the establishment of a formidable naval program in America, which may lead to a renewed tendency towards rivalry in armaments and be likely in any case to make any serious and genuine reduction of naval armament impossible for a long time to come."

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Canadian Railroad Director May Run Mexican Lines

Mexico City.—The reorganization of the National Railways of Mexico still occupies attention of President Calles. While the proposals of Sir Henry Thornton, chief of the National Railways of Canada, who was recently invited by President Calles to make a survey of railway conditions throughout Mexico with a view to their reorganization, has not been made public, it is understood that the Mexican Government wants to give the directorship of the Mexican National Railways to Mr. R. A. Henry, present supervisor of the Canadian National Railways. Negotiations between Mexican circles and Mr. Henry will be concluded shortly, the only most point at present being the salary of the director.

Report On Agenda For Convention

Committee Urges Disapproval of Privately-Owned Papers — Farm Leaflets Urged

HERE is the second section of the report of the agenda committee for the forthcoming convention of the Socialist Party.

SOCIALIST PAPERS
To avoid being committed to irresponsible private publications the Agenda Committee formulate the following resolution for consideration:

"Considering that the Socialist Party has suffered from the publication of periodicals published and controlled by private individuals in the name of the party, enabling such individuals to make their organs independent powers in the party and giving such periodicals an opportunity to avoid compliance with the declared policies of the party, be it resolved, that the National Convention of the Socialist Party declares it to be the policy of the party to oppose support of any alleged Socialist periodical which does not in some definite way permit the Socialist Party or its members to share in continuous shaping of the periodical's policy."

PUBLISHING HOUSES
The Agenda Committee submits a similar resolution relating to private publishing houses and the importance of building up a publishing business in the National Office:

"Considering the experience of the Socialist Party with private publishing ventures that assume to publish Socialist literature and sell it through party channels, the irresponsible character of such firms and the power they have acquired in the party in former years, be it resolved, that the National Convention of the Socialist Party declares it to be the policy of the Socialist Party not to encourage such private and irresponsible ventures. It recommends that, as the party organization is built up, the National Office build up a literature publishing agency for the publication and sale of leaflets, pamphlets and books, the profits to be used for party work of organization and education."

MUNICIPAL CAMPAIGNS

Considering the success of our Socialist comrades in Reading, Pa., the Agenda Committee submits a resolution regarding municipal campaigns:

"Considering the importance of including the trade unions to join with the Socialist Party in nominating city tickets representative of the working class, and

"Considering the success of the party and the trade unions in this policy in the cities of Milwaukee and Reading, and

"Considering that municipal government as a rule in the United States under the capitalist parties is indifferent to the welfare of workmen, and women, that the police powers are often used to break strikes, that taxation tends to be shifted from the rich to the workers as the latter acquire homes, be it

Resolved, that the local party organizations in the cities give attention to intense educational work among the trade unions to abandon the barren policy of supporting Republicans and Democrats for public office; that earnest and persistent efforts be also made to induce the trade unions to support and work for Socialist candidates, or, failing in this, inducing the trade unions to join with the Socialist Party in nominating candidates on a Labor Party ticket."

CONSTITUTION

As the National Executive Committee will bring in an important recommendation regarding reorganization of the party, the Agenda Committee recommends that a committee of seven members on Constitution be elected to consider this proposal and others that may affect organization of the party.

TRADE UNIONS

As the Trade Unions are facing new problems and independent political action by organized workers has become more imperative than ever, the Agenda Committee recommends that a committee of five members be elected to draft an address to the trade unions of the country.

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture has been going through a revolution that has brought marked changes for the farmers and we recommend the publication of two or three leaflets presenting the Socialist attitude towards agriculture.

RUSSIA AND THE COMMUNISTS

The Agenda Committee recommends that the convention elect a committee of seven members to prepare a statement defining the attitude of the Socialist Party towards Soviet Russia and the American Communist movement.

(Signed) Wm. J. Van Essen
James O'neal

John Latimore Passes

Utica, N. Y.—John Latimore, for years an active Socialist, has passed away. Latimore will be remembered as carrying the speakers stand and always being on hand when there was anything going on. He was a tireless propagandist and a great worker for our cause with whom ever he came in contact. For the past few years his health has not been the best and he has been living in a camp on the edge of the Adirondacks. He entertained numberless hunters and fishermen at his camp and kept a supply of socialist reading matter. Very few ever got away from his camp without taking away something to read. The bearers at his funeral, were all his Socialist comrades and the undertaking establishment was taxed to its utmost to take care of the people who came there. He was 58 years of age and a clothing-cutter by trade. Comrade Latimore belonged to our Party nearly twenty years.

TIMELY TOPICS

(Continued from Page 1)

his chief Republican rival, Herbert Hoover, who has managed to keep still on the crimes of his Cabinet colleagues and his party through two administrations. Nevertheless Hoover and Smith are alike in their failure to supply the public with any sort of vigorous leadership on the burning issues of the day. Their failure is based upon a pretty contemptuous estimate of the level of American citizenship, moral and intellectual. It is one of the reasons for a vigorous Socialist campaign to arouse and inform the people.

Governor Smith is pretty nearly right in his caustic criticism of the Republican Legislature which with very few exceptions has done nothing useful this winter. It has, as usual, been both stupid and reactionary. But when one thinks of the record made by the Tammany Administration of New York under the Mayor whom Governor Smith chose for us the Republican Legislature fairly shines by comparison. While our own Prince of Wales, the dapper Jimmy, flits from vacation to vacation with his spats, his suits, and his valet, his Administration helps to knife the tenement house bill, grants bus franchises to phony companies, plays, apparently deliberately, into the hands of the transit companies which seek a seven cent fare, insults city engineers who seek the pay rise long ago promised them, and actually debates paying \$100,000 to Borough President Connolly for his efforts to thwart the investigation of the sewer scandal. Meanwhile Tammany magistrates and judges have found ways to throw out cases against the most bold-faced election thieves in the interest of their organization. And this is the new Tammany as whose friend and leader, Governor Alfred E. Smith, will have to appear before the people!

At least the sessions of the disarmament commission at Geneva leave us in no doubt at all as to the hypocrisy of most of the governments which talk disarmament. Whatever honors there were at Geneva go clearly to Russia and Germany. Russia, as Theodore Dreiser points out in his articles in the World, may be militarizing her population in appalling fashion: the motives behind Litvinoff's proposal at Geneva may be mixed; but the plain fact stands out that Russia supported only by Germany made the only concrete proposals for disarmament. Lord Cusheaden, the British delegate, was almost hysterically praised for showing up the details of the Russian plan for complete disarmament. Suppose he was right; suppose, for instance, that Russia means to continue to stir up revolution in other countries, are their governments so weak in the confidence of the people that they need not a police force but ever growing armies and navies to maintain their power? The position is absurd. It was equally absurd for our American delegate, Mr. Gibson, to imply that there could be any progress toward the real outlawry of war among nations which will not even consider disarmament. The mass of men may be stupid. They may still be drunk with nationalism. But can the governments of the earth long afford to have it said that only Communist Russia and disarmed Germany dared to stand for any sort of plan for lifting the terrible burden of armaments off the backs of the people?

One bill now before Congress ought to be supported by every brimble decent and graceful man and woman. It is the Copeland-Wainwright bill which at long last provides suitable pensions for the survivors of the yellow fever experiments carried on by Walter Reed and his associates in Cuba in 1901 with the magnificent result of the conquest of that dread disease. Not only does the bill take care of these survivors and their dependents but it empowers the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution hereafter to recommend to Congress suitable pensions, awards or other recognition to citizens employed in the service of the United States "who through voluntary risk of life and health shall have rendered conspicuous service to the people of the country." It is time that we began to award those soldiers of peace who seek to save life and not to destroy it. This bill marks a way.

Nina Bang Dies; Was Socialist Minister

Copenhagen.—Nina Bang, who was Socialist Minister of Education in Premier Stauning's Socialist government died recently at the age of 62. She was the first woman to hold a Cabinet office.

Mrs. Bang was the widow of a pioneer of Danish Socialism, Gustav Bang, who died in 1915. She devoted herself to economic studies, and in 1918 became a member of the Landsting (Upper House).

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Kansas	25	South Dakota	3
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Louisiana	15	Texas	23
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Maryland	57	Vermont	10
Massachusetts	260	Virginia	14
Michigan	85	Washington	55
Minnesota	18	West Virginia	21
Mississippi	2	Wisconsin	18
Missouri	22	Wyoming	5
Montana	16		
		TOTAL	3,691

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PUBLIC OWNERSHIP PAYS

By Judson King
Director, National Popular Government League

THE Eleventh Annual Report of the Water, Light and Power Department of the City of Springfield, Ill., is before me.

This, obviously, is not propaganda. The facts contained therein—particularly a startling table—are pertinent to the controversy over Muscle Shoals, Boulder Canyon, the Walsh resolution and the power question which is rapidly becoming a political issue of the first magnitude due to the activities of the private interests.

Note this—the Springfield city plant is selling electric current to domestic, commercial and industrial power consumers—all three—at LESS THAN ONE HALF the rates charged in Danville, Elgin, Bloomington, Decatur and other comparable Illinois cities by the Insull and other companies and yet last year earned a net surplus of \$77,452.

Note further that the Illinois Power Co. is operating in Springfield competing with the city plant and selling current at the same rates as the city but still makes a handsome profit. Nothing could more clearly prove the unfairness of the rates charged by the private companies to the people of Illinois.

Small Change for Insull

Col. Frank L. Smith, former chairman of the Public Utilities Commission of Illinois sat in his office in Springfield with this demonstration under his very eyes and did nothing. No wonder Samuel Insull backed him to the tune of \$235,000 for the United States Senate. That sum was small change to Insull. This remarkable report shows that in Springfield alone, a town of only 70,000 the total savings, private and public, for last year, due to the low rates of the public plant, were \$631,000 and in the past eleven years \$3,016,000.

This Illinois situation is typical of every state in the union. It is genuine to the Muscle Shoals situation. The people of every state within transmission distance of Muscle Shoals—power, commercial and domestic alike—are being gouged exactly as are the people of Illinois despite the fact that generation is largely by water power in the south.

In every state and on every governor, every state regulating commissioner, and every United States Senator and Congressman tremendous political pressure is being brought to bear. The methods may not be as gross as those employed by Insull to elect Smith but they are being exerted just the same. The people are becoming aware of this pressure, aware of extortionate rates, aware of another great source of political corruption.

Muscle Shoals is a test case. The Back-Home Lobby of utility lawyers and politicians, of stockholders, of Chambers of Commerce, of bankers and other associations controlled by the power interests are exerting all their force vis-

Why The Power Trust Is After The Springfield Electric Plant

ible and invisible—the most terrible known to congressional experience in recent years. And the question is—whom will the Senators serve—the people or the power interests, whether it be a single-headed trust or a five-headed trust?

Here is the table of the report above referred to.

Cost of Electric Current in Springfield, Illinois, Compared With Cost in Other Cities Under Private Ownership

City	Owned by city \$ 5.28	30.00	68.00
Springfield, Ill. (plant owned by city)			
In the following cities plants are privately owned:			
Bloomington, Ill.	15.90	160.50	166.08
Danville, Ill.	11.25	84.00	142.50
Decatur, Ill.	15.00	96.00	162.50
E. St. Louis, Ill.	7.43	64.97	101.39
Elgin, Ill.	15.90	73.12	213.00
Jacksonville, Ill.	16.25	116.25	192.50
Peoria, Ill.	6.84	55.28	98.10
Quincy, Ill.	9.75	58.50	118.00
Urbana, Ill.	13.00	97.50	174.00
Average cost under private ownership	\$12.13	\$82.50	\$151.99

AND HERE IS WHAT IT MEANS TO THE "TAXPAYERS" OF THE CITY OF SPRINGFIELD:

Consumers' savings from reduced rates for light and power last year, \$631,000.00
Surplus earned by Light Plant 186,632.35
Surplus earned by Water Plant 77,452.94
Water service donated by city for fire protection, etc. 52,200.00

Total net annual savings to consumers, and surplus \$947,285.29
Deduction for taxes which would have been paid if plant were privately owned 23,731.92

Total net annual savings to consumers, and surplus \$923,553.37

Starting back in 1911 as an adjunct to the Waterworks Department the Springfield city light plant has steadily grown until today it has total assets of \$1,834,369 with outstanding bonds against it of only \$405,000. A large amount of money out of surplus earnings has been put into the development of the plant. It has saved the taxpayers direct a large amount because of cheap street lighting rates. It has forced the private company to constantly reduce its

TO AID THE JOBLESS

Congressman Berger Urges Relief For Unemployed—Opposes Tax Cuts

Washington

DECLARING that of all the industrial countries the United States alone has failed to make provision for the unemployed, Representative Victor L. Berger, Socialist, of Wisconsin, has offered a bill providing for compulsory unemployment insurance to which wage earners, employers and the Government would make equal contributions. Workers who are involuntarily employed, unable to find or be furnished with suitable employment, would be entitled to receive while unemployed 50 per cent of their average earnings.

The U. S. Employment Bureau offices would aid in the administration of the law and issue stamps to cover the premiums paid, Mr. Berger said.

"Unemployment is no longer considered an accidental condition, or caused by the laziness of individuals. Every civilized country, where the present system prevails, has recognized that unemployment is an inevitable and inescapable condition of our industrial system. England, Germany, Italy, the Scandinavian countries have for a long time had industrial compulsory insurance systems. Last week France em-

barked upon an elaborate insurance system by which a fund of \$4,000,000,000 will be created to relieve distress caused by unemployment. We alone remain indifferent.

"The question is not whether the relief shall be given, for it must be given in some form and to some extent, but whether it shall come through bread lines, soup kitchens, and charitable institutions, which is degrading and necessarily inefficient, or whether it should be done in a scientific, efficient, and economical way, as by compulsory insurance. Insurance against unemployment enables workers to claim a right to come forward as creditors, and no longer to be regarded as objects of charity.

Tax Reduction Opposed

"The workers cannot of themselves save enough when they are employed to keep them in the period of unemployment. The large majority of our people, 72,000,000 according to official Government figures, get just enough to live on, with nothing left over for such emergencies as sickness, unemployment or old age. By adopting the principle

of insurance, the workers contributing to the fund when they are employed, the employers, for whose profit they are employed, contributing their share, and the Government, which is worried about reducing the taxes of the super-wealthy so that there should be no surplus in the treasury, applying some of this surplus to relieve distress among those whose labor made this surplus possible."

Instead of reducing taxes by \$225,000,000, as the bill passed by the House provides, part of the surplus in the treasury ought to be employed to provide a minimum wage for all Federal employees. Representative Berger declared in urging the House civil service committee to make a favorable report on the Welch bill. If Congress were half as liberal to its Federal employees as it is to those who belong to the super-wealthy class, Government employees would not have to use Cooley army tactics to have their idea voted: the considers 'on it is entitled to. Mr. Berger said.

"My only criticism of the Welch bill," Mr. Berger told the committee, "is that it places the minimum too low. The minimum should be \$2,000. It does not require a detailed study of present living costs to show that no person can support himself and a family on less than \$1500. The Bureau of Labor Statistics recently prepared a budget which it declared represented a "minimum of health and decency" for a family of five. The average cost of this budget in 1926 was found to be \$2,432.69. Workers earning less than that amount must deny themselves and their dependents, not luxuries, but the essentials of what is deemed to be an irreducible minimum.

been compelled to mortgage his farm, or sell off his livestock, or even leave the farm entirely and seek work in the cities.

What Is The Remedy?

Finally, it will be helpful to think of the farmer's income in terms of how much his dollar is worth as compared to its value in 1909-14. What he sells today brings 134 per cent of the pre-war price, and what he buys costs 159 per cent of the pre-war price. In other words, his dollar is worth only 85 cents.

The farm laborer is in much the same condition. If he works by the month he has received since 1920 between \$44 and \$49 per month, not including board. This netted less than \$800 per year. If he works by the day, he received between \$2.17 and \$2.49 per day. Assuming that work was available two thirds of the working days, he received less than \$500 per year.

Can the farmers' plight be remedied? Will it be improved by governmental aid such as the steel industry and many others have enjoyed, enabling them to declare huge dividends? Could the farmers problem be solved by eliminating the grain speculators? These are matters requiring study and experimentation. But one thing we can confidently say without further study or experimentation: the farmer must not pin his faith to the old parties; he must use his political power for his own interest rather than play into the hands of the financiers and speculators.

THE FARMERS' SHARE IN PROSPERITY

By Don M. Chase

EVERY little while Secretary Hoover or President Coolidge repeats the prosperity formula which has been the sole stock-in-trade of the Republican Party in the last five or more years. And it is everyday increasingly evident that this "prosperity" has not made large sections of the population prosperous.

The growing army of the unemployed is the most striking evidence of this at the present time. But consider the farmer, who has been quitting the farm at the rate of half a million per year because it is impossible to make a living on the farm.

The bankruptcy of agriculture was widely advertised a year ago when efforts were being made to secure for the farmer the same governmental protection which has been accorded to manufacturing industries for a century. If the Republican Party once more gets the support of the farmer while the latter labors under his present "prosperity" it will be a sad commentary on the state of the American intelligence.

As everyone knows, agriculture has been declining since 1920. The extent of this decline and the present poverty-stricken situation of 30% of our population is not so generally known. It may therefore, be interesting to consider some of the ways in which the farmer's "prosperity" manifests itself.

Farm Capital Drops

For example, consider the fact that

\$925 a Year Is Highest Possible Earning For Average Farmer—Hands Get Less

since 1920 the amount of capital invested in farms has decreased 27%. More humanly speaking, between 1920 and 1926 the farmers of America lost \$20,000,000,000. Seventeen per cent of the total number of farmers lost their life-time savings in this period. The percentage who lost their farms through bankruptcies ranged from 6% in the north central states to 20% in the mountain states.

In this period of farm depression mortgages on farms increased 13 per cent. The number of farms mortgaged to banks and loan companies is 36 per cent of the total, and these farms are mortgaged to almost half their value.

From these figures it is evident enough that agriculture is not a paying industry. Let us consider what were the farmer's profits in three recent years. The Agricultural Yearbook gives reports from farms in all sections of the country. Reports from 3,306 farms in 1921 give an average income of \$1,098. Five per cent on the invested capital amounts to \$1,108, or \$30 more than the net return for the entire year. Hence the farmer got nothing at all for his labor, and less than 5 per cent. return on his invested capital.

In the year 1923, 1,764 farms from all

sections of the country had an average net income of \$1,072. When 5 per cent interest on the average capital was deducted, the farmer had left \$157 to show for twelve months' labor.

In 1924, the year in which the LaFollette boom was partially deflated by good farm prices, the average return on 1,356 farms was \$4,114. When 5 per cent on the capital was deducted as interest, the farmer had left as a return for a year's labor the handsome sum of \$645. The approximate average income compiled from the results given above is \$261 per year.

Another study based on the figures of the Department of Labor shows that in 1923, 16,183 farmers received \$425. Assuming that a farmer works 200 11-hour days and 100 6-hour days in a year, a reasonable estimate, he received 8 1-3 cents an hour in 1923 and 15 1-3 cents an hour in 1924.

\$22 A Year Earnings

It will be objected that these figures take no account of the agricultural products consumed on the farm, which are also part of the farmer's pay. Quite true, and this item must be considered. The Department of Agriculture has gathered returns on this point from thousands

of farmers. In the years 1918 to 1924 the average value of products consumed on the farm was about \$500 per year.

When we add this \$500 to the \$22, to the \$231, or to the \$425 it is evident that the farmer is still vastly underpaid. The highest possible average income is \$925, just over half as much as the estimate of the National Industrial Conference Board of what is necessary for a family budget. And remember that the National Industrial Conference Board is an employers' organization.

We have seen that much of the food consumed by the farmer's family is grown on the farm. But this is not true of his clothing. And when we remember that the farm family is decidedly larger than the city family, we see that clothing is a very important item in the farmer's budget.

In 1925 a study was made of the clothing expenditures of 1,337 farm families. Husbands were found to spend \$56.76; wives, \$61.81; infants, \$10.61, and other members of the family spent from \$17.84 to \$103.36. A family containing three children under 15 years of age, would thus require approximately \$210.00 for clothing. When this amount is deducted from his cash income it is obvious why the farmer has

Hebrew Butchers Union To Hold Annual Ball April 6th at Tammany

The Hebrew Butchers Workers Union will hold their 16th Anniversary Ball, Friday evening, April 6th at Tammany Hall. The entire membership will take part in celebrating the 16 years of existence of the Butcher Union. Each year at the Ball the very old timers who have had a part in the organization work of the union gather at the Ball and talk things over, retelling experiences and troubles which they encountered in establishing the union. This year they will meet again at Tammany Hall.

In addition Comrade Isidore Corn, who has been with the union since its birth, will address the membership and will relate a number of interesting incidents in the 16 years that he has been with the organization. A number of prominent labor leaders have been invited to attend the anniversary. Schiller's Orchestra will furnish the music. Admission to the Ball is 50 cents. The profit made at this undertaking is turned over to the sick and loan fund.

GEORGIA AND SOVIET IMPERIALISM

By I. Tsereteli

New Light on the Invasion of the Caucasian Republic Shed by Discovery of Confidential Bolshevik Documents

AT THE last meeting of the Socialist International, Comrade David Kirkwood, representative of the British Independent Labor Party, maintained that no doubt should be felt as to the sincerity of the Soviet government proposed general, immediate and total disarmament; that this proposal meant the hand of friendship stretched out to European Socialism by the "Workers' government" of Russia, a government untroubled by militarism or imperialism. And when Comrade Abramovich representing the Russian Social Democratic Party pointed to the example of Georgia as an illustration of the imperialist policy of the Soviet Government, Comrade Kirkwood replied that the entry of Soviet forces into Georgia occurred by mutual agreement between the working-classes of Russia and Georgia, that it was undertaken by workers on behalf of other workers, and that it was no more than an act in defence of the workers in those two countries against British imperialism threatening to seize Georgia in order to set up its rule there and thus to sever Russia from the Black Sea.

I am quite aware that this opinion which reflects the assertions of Bolshevik propaganda, is not shared by the great bulk of European and American Socialists. I am quite aware that neither the British Labor Party nor any other party in our International are deceived as to the character of the events which have occurred in Georgia. But the very fact that a portion of the Independent Labor Party, affiliated to the Socialist International, consisting of comrades whose high moral worth is beyond doubt, should let themselves be misled by such false reports, has imposed on me the duty of setting against such assertions some facts which no one can contest.

These facts are confirmed by the admissions of the Bolsheviks themselves, in a document which I desire to make public, not only to convince those who are deceived, but also to acquaint Socialist opinion as a whole with the true aspect of Bolshevik politics, the cynicism of which can hardly be conceived.

Communist Document Quoted
This document written in Russian, signed by the Secretary of the Central Committee of the Georgian Communist Party, V. Lomnadze, was published at Tiflis in the "Spring of 1927. It is entitled "Material of the Political Report of the Central Committee of the Georgian Communist Party presented to the Third Congress of the Party." This is a confidential document, bearing the words "for members of the Congress only." This accounts for the inclusion in it, besides the ordinary assertions, of some sufficiently frank admissions.

I will quote here some passages from the document which disclose the true character of the entry of Bolshevik troops into Georgia. On page 7, this character is indicated without reserve: "Our revolution (in Georgia) had to begin in 1921 by the conquest of Georgia by the bayonets of the Red Army, that army which Georgian patriots regarded as a foreign force. The Soviet revolution (i.e. the subjugation of Georgia to the Soviets) assumed the form of an occupation of Georgia by the Russian troops. It is in consequence of this circumstance that for nearly two years the Mensheviks have found their chief support in humiliated national feelings, not only among possessing classes, but also among the masses of the Georgian workers."

Thus this document notes that the chief difficulty encountered in Georgia by the power established by the invaders at the point of the bayonet, lay in the fact that it found itself faced with a part of the masses of the workers arrayed against it.

"Towards the time of the Second Congress of the Georgian Communist Party (i.e. two years later than the Soviet occupation), the Menshevik party represented a force whose weight, among the masses of the Georgian workers (undoubtedly in the original), was in any case no less, if indeed it was not greater than that of our party. At the time of the Menshevik supremacy, the Socialist Democratic party (in Georgia) included as many as 80,000 members; the first year of Soviet power allowed to the Men-

sheviks the possibility of a semi-legal existence, while the acts of partial repression at the opening of 1922, did not in the slightest degree weaken the organization of the Mensheviks (page 3)."

Stalin Found Weakness
From these quotations it is not difficult to infer what must have been the temper of the working-class towards the invaders. But here is something still more interesting:

The report—which embodies sharp criticism of the policy of the Georgian Communist Party, charged by Stalin and his followers with "nationalist departures" and with "weakness" towards the Georgian Socialist-Democrats—this report records the fact that at the time of the invasion of Georgia by the Red Army, not only did the bulk of the Georgian workers oppose this invasion, but the Georgian Communist Party had displayed no sign of enthusiasm for the invaders.

The document proceeds: "In 1920 the Georgian Communist Party, once having secured the possibility of legalizing its existence, proved that it did not know how, or maybe did not wish to create

an illegal party machinery. In 1921 the Party remained almost wholly inert during the offensive of the Red Army against Georgia. All this shows that in the past also the Georgian Bolsheviks have committed grave departures from the path of well-tried, Leninist Bolshevism. (pp. 42 and 43)."

Thus the situation is now clear. Not only did the great bulk of the Georgian workers resist the invasion, but even the handful of Communists then existing in Georgia enjoying a legal status in the "counter-revolutionary" Republic, did not show any disposition either to create "legal machinery" or to back up the invasion. In face of these Bolshevik admissions, let Comrade Kirkwood tell us himself if he can still maintain his assertion that the Red Army entered Georgia in accordance with the wishes of the Georgian working-class.

How Georgia Responded
I will now quote some passages from the document showing what the policy of this "workers' government" has been towards the working-class of Georgia.

Having found the mass of the workers opposed to its domination, Bolshevism, to break their resistance, evolved

a plan of campaign which the document itself calls a "combination of two methods." On the one hand, to apply the most brutal and implacable measure of oppression, of a terrorist nature—it was in this endeavor that Stalin dismissed the first government and the central Communist committee of Georgia, against whom the report in question is directed—and, on the other hand, to have recourse to corruption. The document runs thus:

"The question was put to the workers and in general to the ordinary militants of the Menshevik Party in the following manner: either they would continue the struggle against the Soviet power, participating in the illegal organization, and in this case, they would endure all the consequences of such a struggle, that is to say, prison, deportation, execution, or they would give up the struggle, refuse their adherence to the secret organizations, renounce any activity in these organizations, and in that case the Soviet power would not pursue a aim of vengeance and would grant all rights of citizenship to the ex-Mensheviks." (p. 5).

Thus the alternative the "workers' government" offered to the workers of

Georgia was the following: either death, if they remained faithful to their party, to the principles of democratic Socialism, or "all rights of citizenship," if they would renounce their principles. It is not a "Zinoviev letter" which I am quoting, it is a document issued by the Bolshevik Party itself, whose authenticity I affirm, and take full responsibility for such affirmation.

The British "Invasion"
As to the statements made by Kirkwood that the Bolshevik invasion was provoked by the threat of the invasion of Georgia by the imperialist government of England. Here also I am in possession of data and documents showing how far this assertion is in contradiction with reality. The English government was so far from the thought of occupying Georgia that it had made no such attempt even at the time when, in accordance with the clauses in the armistice, its troops were on Caucasian territory.

At first, while preparing to withdraw its troops from the Caucasus, the Lloyd George government did everything possible to impel us to unite with Denikine. Its agents advised us to declare

ourselves ready to form ourselves into a federal unit of the Russia of Denikine. We did not follow its advice. Union with Denikine was just as impossible for us as union with the Bolsheviks. We maintained a strict neutrality in this struggle and the Georgian Republic often gave asylum to Bolsheviks beaten by the Whites.

At this stage the Bolshevik government recognized the independence of Georgia. But after the end of the civil war it changed its attitude, and on its part the Lloyd George government, with the same facility with which it was ready to instal Denikine in Georgia, now acquiesced in the invasion of Georgia by the Bolsheviks.

It was during the drafting of the first trade agreement between England and the Soviets that these latter asked and obtained from the Lloyd George Government the formal declaration that England would "disinter" itself as to the fate of Georgia. The significance of such a declaration, at the moment when the Bolsheviks were preparing to invade Georgia, was clear.

A Soviet-British Understanding
And it was not in a secret document,



IRAKLY TSERETELI was one of the leaders of the 1917 revolution which overthrew the Czar in Russia. A leading Social-Democrat, he was elected to the Duma in 1907 and condemned and exiled to Siberia in 1908.

A member of the first revolutionary government, Tsereteli was also a member of the executive of the All-Russian Soviet. He opposed the Bolsheviks, and fled to Georgia when his party was outlawed by Bolshevik decree. He took part in the Socialist revolution in Georgia, a state in the Caucasian mountains becoming foreign minister of the Georgian Socialist government. His government was later overthrown by Bolshevik armed forces.

So recent a visitor to Russia as Roger Baldwin says that "Georgia is still an occupied country." Tsereteli's article on this page throws valuable new light on the invasion of Georgia, which has been one of the fundamental sources of differences between international Socialism and Communism.

but at a public meeting of the third session of the Central Executive Committee of the U. S. S. R. held at Tiflis on March 4th, 1923, that Tchitcherine avowed it officially.

"After the departure of the English from Batumi," said Tchitcherine, "Lloyd George declared to Comrade Krasin that England would not meddle in relations between the Soviet Republic and the Caucasus, and that would consider the Caucasus as a sphere of influence of the Soviet Republic. Since the establishment of Soviet power in Georgia England has made absolutely no move."

This declaration leaves no doubt that before the invasion of Georgia the government of the more or less express or tacit consent of the English government. The declaration was printed in the "Zaria Vostoka," official organ of the government of the Soviets at Tiflis. (No. 819, March 5, 1925). After such an avowal, help by one who was directing the foreign policy of the Soviets, it is possible to go on believing the declarations of Bolshevik propaganda which are intended to justify the Bolshevik invasion of Georgia on the ground of a threatened English invasion?

Nevertheless, I must not be taken for a defender of the government of Lloyd George. If I dispute the statement that England was preparing to invade Georgia, I do not more than state the facts. I do not attribute the intention to the altruistic and anti-imperialist virtue of the Lloyd George government. In order to explain the conduct of the latter, it suffices to recall that the Caucasus being much more easily accessible to Russia than to England, the English bourgeoisie has never disputed Russia's claim to this territory. And if the Bolshevik government obtained without difficulty from the Lloyd George government consent to the occupation of Georgia, it is because the two governments, in spite of their disputes on many other questions, had the same fundamental conviction that it is in the nature of things for little countries to be absorbed by their stronger neighbors!

I leave these documents to the verdict of Socialist opinion, and the same time I express the hope that they will lead to a more exact interpretation of the Georgian problem and of the true character of the government of the Soviets.

Immigration Problems of the South

By Murray E. King

Heavy Influx of Mexican Labor Rouses Native Workers

EL PASO, TEXAS.

DURING a month's sojourn in this vicinity I have been watching the development of the issue, which more than any other, is concerning the workers of the Southwest, and which is fraught with grave possibilities. I refer to the so-called Box anti-immigration measure, which proposes to place all the nations of Western hemisphere under the same immigration quota law as the rest of the world. At present the flood gates of immigration are practically wide open to the entrance of workers from Mexico, Canada and other American countries. If the Box bill passes, most of this flow of labor into the United States will be shut off.

Persons outside of the Southwest can form no idea of the bitterness of the struggle around this measure. It is a bit of the class struggle translated into a concrete battle of vast proportions with the workers generally led by organized labor on the one side favoring the measure and an amazingly solid line-up of all the employing interests on the other side. Practically every issue of every daily and weekly paper in this section headlines this issue on the front page of almost every edition, and every one of these papers except a few labor papers and papers operated in the interest of the workers, is screaming for the defeat of the Box bill and the opening of the gates to cheap labor.

El Paso Half Mexican
The struggle has proved to be very illuminating, lifting the veil on facts and developments in the Southwest of a very sinister character. Here are some of these facts and developments:

Mexico with its fifteen or twenty million inhabitants and the countries south of Mexico with their millions more constitute a great reservoir of unskilled, cheap workers upon which the industrial interests of the United States, especially the Southwest, are depending to break down the higher standard of living of the American workers and destroy organized labor. Easy access to this cheaper labor has filled a vast zone north of the Mexican border and extending clear into Colorado with unorganized, low-paid workers, whom these interests have come to depend upon for material with which to break strikes and depress wages, now fill the towns, cities, mining and smelter camps, railroad areas and big plantation regions. In these districts American organized labor is being uprooted and is surely losing its hold on wages and living conditions.

El Paso illustrates this process. This

"gateway" city of about 115,000 inhabitants, with its smelters and great railroad shops, is already considerably more than one-half Mexican. Since the American population runs largely to big and little business, the working population is largely Mexican. The American workers still retain a precarious hold on the small skilled organized trades. They are fighting desperately for the passage of the Box bill, and are trying vainly to maintain a former standard of living that is certainly slipping. If El Paso continues along its present lines of social and industrial development for long, American workers will disappear and we will be confronted with the anomalous condition of an American city with an American business class and a Mexican working class—a condition that is undoubtedly being sought by the employing interests.

Peonage on the Farms
A still more sinister development is taking place on the estates of the big agricultural employers. Actual peonage of the authentic former Mexican variety is being established on these large farms among the cheap imported Mexican workers. In other words, at a time when the Mexican revolution is abolishing peonage in Mexico, American landlords are re-establishing it in the United States. Here is the word of Charles McKamey, Texas state commissioner of labor:

"Large Mexican families frequently occupy one-room hovels in which American workmen will not live. Large absentee landlords in Texas frequently make conditions on their ranches such that Americans, either white or Negro, will not remain there. The Mexican worker is usually kept in debt to the landlords, buying his supplies at a commissary owned by the landlord on credit. These debts never are permitted to be paid."

The essence of the peonage system now passing in Mexico and arising in the United States is the enslavement of labor and its practical imprisonment at its place of employment for debts that never can be paid.

Mr. McKamey further stated: "Not only American laborers, but tenant farmers are being driven from Texas by the gradual encroachment of the Mexicans. The ideal situation sought by the Texas Chamber of Commerce is cheap labor perpetually at work."

Here is what Eugene Tenney of St. Louis, a lecturer traveling through the Southwest, says: "When I was yet 200 miles from the Mexican border I began to hear complaints how American labor is being driven out. For several hundred miles north of the border practically all agricultural help is now Mexican. Likewise all railroad section, road building, mining and common factory labor is Mexican. Years ago white men sheared the sheep at so much per head and board and made as much as \$12 to \$15 per day by hand. Now the shearing is nearly all done by a Mexican contractor who has a shearing machine that shears fifteen sheep at a time when worked by fifteen Mexican operators and outfit and his men earn about \$2 a day and their keep on the average."

Mexicans Are Sweated
The Mexican hired farm hand works for \$1 a day to as low as \$5 per week and board. The standard of living of the Mexican industrial workers is \$1.50 to \$2 per day without board. It is a standard of living that will surely drive American workers hundreds of miles north of the present Mexican border and undoubtedly have far-reaching effects throughout the entire country.

Arrant hypocrisy and insincerity marks the campaign of the employing class to retain access to the great reservoir of cheap Spanish-American labor. This campaign is conducted by elements that are parts of the Ku Klux Klan, the Rotarians, the Kiwanians, various Chambers of Commerce, and super-patriotic organizations, tolerate nothing but 100 per cent white Americanism. They have a great deal to say and do about preserving the white race in America until their profits as employers are involved, then their extreme solicitude for pure white Americanism evaporate with amazing suddenness. For the sake of imperialism in this country what they believe will be an eternally docile and tractable and cheap class of workers upon which they may found a permanent oligarchy of wealth, they would entirely uproot and drive from vast regions of the United States the majority of the white race and give these regions an entirely different race and civilization. Such is American capitalist patriotism!

In the investigation incidental to the development of the Box bill, landlords, railroad, factory, smelter and mining em-

ployers have repeatedly testified that labor is so scarce in the Southwest that the Box measure would ruin industry. As a matter of fact American labor in the Southwest is suffering acutely from widespread unemployment. It is available, in fact, in such quantity that it could take care of any prospective capitalist expansion indefinitely. I found upon inquiry that in the little city of El Paso there are at present at least 6,000 unemployed.

Conference on Age Pensions In N. Y. April 10

A National Conference on Old Age Security will be held at the Community Church, 34th street and Park avenue, New York City, on Tuesday, April 10, under the auspices of the American Association for Old Age Security. This will be the first national conference to be held in this country to consider the subject of pensions for the aged, according to Abraham Epstein, secretary of the association.

Delegates from eighteen states are expected to attend the gathering, which will consider a legislative program to be carried on next year in every state not having an old age pension law on its statute books. Branches of the association have already been organized in eight states, the latest being the Maryland Branch of the American Association for Old Age Security. States which now have old age pension laws are: Colorado, Kentucky, Maryland, Montana, Nevada, Wisconsin and the Territory of Alaska.

Dr. John A. Lapp, head of the department of sociology of Marquette University and former president of the National Conference of Social Work, will preside over the discussion at the opening session of the conference at 2 p. m. on April 10. The speakers at this meeting and their topics are as follows: "Pensions for the Aged," Prof. Joseph P. Chamberlain, head of the Legislative Drafting Department, Columbia University; "The

Canadian Old Age Pension System," J. L. Cohen, Director, Canadian Labor Research Bureau, Toronto; "How the Aged are Cared for Abroad," Leifur Magnusson, Director, International Labor Office, Washington, D. C.; "American Labor and the Worn Out Toller," James H. Maurer, President, Pennsylvania Federation of Labor; "America's Obligation to the Dependent Aged," Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Free Synagogue, N. Y.

A business meeting and election of officers of the association for the following year will be held immediately after the afternoon's discussion.

In the evening a dinner meeting will be held at the Town Hall Club, 123 West 43rd street. The topic for discussion will be "The Challenge of the Aged." Dr. I. M. Rubinow, director of the Jewish Welfare Society of Philadelphia will preside. The following will deliver short addresses: Hon. Benjamin S. Bell, State Attorney, Rock Island, Illinois; Thomas E. Burke, Secretary-Treasurer, United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steam Fitters Union, Chicago; the Rt. Rev. James J. Darlington, Bishop, Diocese of Harrisburg, Pa.; Dr. John Haynes Holmes, the Community Church, N. Y.; Hon. Meyer Jacobstein, Congressman; Mrs. Florence Kelley, Secretary, National Consumers' League, New York; Thomas Kennedy, Secretary-Treasurer, United Mine Workers of America, Indiana; Hon. George Nordlin, State Senator and Chairman, Minnesota Old Age Pension Committee, St. Paul; Mrs. Elizabeth Towne, President, Holyoke League of Women Voters, Massachusetts; Oswald Garrison Villard, Editor, the Nation, New York.

Dinner reservations may be secured either by writing to the American Association for Old Age Security, 104 Fifth avenue, New York City or by telephoning Watkins 3891.

Socialist Party Plans and Progress Through The States

National

Readers in unorganized communities desiring information on how to organize local divisions of the Socialist Party may obtain instructions, handbooks, charter applications, membership cards, applications for membership, 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.

An Important Appeal
Readers of The New Leader should give careful consideration to the statement of the National Executive Secretary, William H. Henry, in this issue regarding funds to insure the success of the national convention. There are delegates who will come from a distance who, because of unemployment, cannot afford to travel. Sympathizers, must have financial help. Every Socialist who reads the appeal should not delay in sending his contribution to the National Office as the National Convention is only a few weeks off.

Emil Herman on the Road
Emil Herman is filling a number of speaking dates on his way to the National Convention, where he will represent the Socialists of Washington and Oregon as their delegate. His dates are as follows: March 25-28, Portland, Ore.; 29th, Caldwell, Idaho; 30th, Boise, Idaho; 31st, Twin Falls, Idaho; April 1st, Pocatello. Further dates will be announced next week. Herman will fill a number of dates in Utah and Colorado.

Utah
Utah Socialists have elected the following state officers: State Chairman, E. G. Locke, Salt Lake City; Members of the committee: Arthur Miller, Ogden; A. L.

Porter, Springville; T. J. Byron, Salt Lake City; and Cora D. Cline, Ogden. O. A. Kennedy was re-elected State Secretary. We have in the makeup of our Socialist movement in Utah a conscientious and active body of comrades.

A Comrade Passes in Utah
One of the best Socialists in Utah recently passed away, S. W. Wanberg of Midvale. His death occurred on Jan. 29, at the home of his son, Walter F. Wanberg. Notwithstanding his advanced age of 85 years, Comrade Wanberg was a familiar figure at state conventions, was always active in promoting party papers and contributing to the Socialist Party. Others must now make up in activity.

Delaware
Humphrey B. Campbell, 708 West 11th street, Wilmington, has been appointed State Secretary for Delaware. Campbell is developing a local in Wilmington and is also getting in touch with Socialists in other parts of the state. Readers of this statement should write to Comrade Campbell and help him in the work. Let him know that you want a state and national ticket.

Arkansas
The Socialist movement continues to develop in Arkansas. Mrs. Julia W. Pennington of Fayetteville, has been appointed State Secretary and is already on the way, plans having been made previous to her departure. The work goes forward in the shape. Not only is Comrade Pennington a live wire, but there are active Socialists in Arkansas who are all cooperating with her to build a good, healthy movement and select a state and national ticket. Socialists in Arkansas should write the State Secretary, Mrs. Julia W. Pennington, R. 6, Fayetteville. Give her full cooperation.

California
Receiving a letter from the National

Office calling for funds for the expense of the National Convention, Upton Sinclair answers by saying that he is financially embarrassed at the present time and will do the next best thing, and that is to send literature. So he sends in a package of \$40.00 worth of books, all written by himself, consisting of "The Brass Check," "The Cry for Justice," "Letters to Judge," "Sonnets" and "Singing Jailbirds."

Kansas
Ross Magill is at it again. After busy weeks on the road he returned to his office to look after office details, but within a few days was back in the field again. We hope to be able to report the organization of a local at Wichita in the near future. Comrade Magill is spending several days there for that purpose. If all Socialists in Kansas who read this statement give Magill their hearty support, there is no doubt but that the party will be in fine shape by the time the campaign gets well under way. Magill is an earnest worker and is developing into a first-class organizer.

Texas
Texas Socialists are discussing the date of holding their next convention, when they will nominate a state ticket and presidential electors. The convention will most likely be held about the first of May. We are counting on a continuance of the development of party organization and a good showing in votes in November. The state organizer of the party writes that sentiment is very good and the members are active.

Oklahoma
A new local was chartered at Oklahoma City last week. A drive is now being made to increase the membership of the local. The acting State Secretary reports a "general awakening of the Socialists in Oklahoma. The State Execu-

tive Committee will meet in Oklahoma City on April 15 for the purpose of selecting a state and national ticket and a permanent State Secretary. Prospects are good for a powerful movement in Oklahoma. There is no time to be wasted in preparing for the campaign, as well as building up the party organization.

Pennsylvania

Reading
The Socialist demonstration in the Orpheum Theatre at which the Socialist officials reported their work in office was a big success. More than 200 people packed the theatre. Mayor Stump and Councilmen Maurer and Snyder told of the difficulties which they and encountered when they became the Socialist majority in control of city government and gave an account of their actions since they took office. The audience was sympathetic and applauded the speakers as they made point after point in justification of the proposed purchase of the Boys High School for use as a new City Hall, and the contract for a scientific appraisal of property values. Birch Wilson, City Purchasing Agent, acting as temporary chairman, introduced William C. Hovatter, Socialist candidate for State Senator, the permanent chairman of the meeting, as "the man who had refused to accept the benefits of the fee system which permits a city treasurer to receive more money than he paid the Treasurer of the United States."

Florida
A Socialist local organization is being formed at Mulberry and a healthy growth of the movement is expected in that state. We are in hopes of reorganizing the state movement in the near future. All readers of our press in that state should write the National Office of their willingness to cooperate in building the movement.

New York State

Convention Delegates

Voting in the referendum on delegates to National Convention closed last Saturday. Theresa B. Wiley and Hawley B. VanVechten of Schenectady have been selected to act as official canvassers of the vote. The names of delegates and alternates will appear in the next issue of The New Leader.

State Secretary Merrill has urged locals to circulate envelopes in regard to voting in the official spring primary April 3. It is pointed out that membership in the dues paying organization can be solicited at the same time. Locals will be asked to discuss proposed plans for the reorganization of the Socialist Party to the end that convention delegates may know the position of the rank and file on this important matter.

The State Secretary announces that the average paid-up membership of the party in the state for the six months ending Feb. 29, was considerably greater than the average for the 12 months of the year 1927. The average for Greater New York was greater than that for any year since 1924.

New York City

Mass Meeting Friday, April 13
The National Convention of the Socialist Party will be opened in a huge mass meeting at the Manhattan Opera House on Friday, April 13, at 8 p. m. Our National Secretary, William H. Henry, will call the Convention to order and read the roll of the delegates, and then introduce Morris Hillquit, who will deliver the "keynote" address. Immediately following there will be short speeches by Daniel Hoan, Mayor of Milwaukee; J. Henry Stump, Mayor of Reading, Congressman Victor L. Berger and a number of prominent delegates. All branches are urged to arrange no

meetings for that evening. Every active party member must report for duty at the Opera House about 6 p. m.

Reception, Concert and Dance

Tickets are now on sale at all branch headquarters and at the City Office for the big reception, concert and dance to be tendered to the delegates of the National Convention on Saturday, 8:30 p. m. at the Convention Hall, 2656 5th Ave.

An excellent program has been arranged with the following artists: Madeline Ema and her Theatre of the Dance, in a series of artistic ballets; vocal selections by the Finnish Socialist Chorus; violin selections by Solomon Deutsch, Soprano solos by Mary A. Gates, and a sketch "On With the Revolution" by McAllister Coleman, Samuel A. De Witt, August Clausen and the Y. F. S. Immediately following the concert there will be a dance. Music by Schiller's Society Orchestra. Admission 75c. Socialists of Greater New York and vicinity are urged to make this a success.

National Convention Dinner
The dinner, tendered to the delegates by the New York Convention Arrangements Committee, will be held on Sunday, April 14, at 5:30 p. m. sharp at Park Palace, 110th street, west of 5th avenue. About 1,000 people will be accommodated. Warning is given to all Socialists of New York City and vicinity to send their reservations at once to the City Office, 7 East 15th street. The price is \$2.00 per plate. This dinner will positively begin at 5:30. The program, including the speeches, will begin at 8 p. m. A short musical program has been arranged with Carmen Reuben, soloist; Solomon Deutsch, violinist; Schiller's Society Orchestra will play the dinner music and speeches will be delivered by several delegates and prominent persons in the Socialist and Labor Movement of the nation.

National Convention Souvenir Book
The handsome souvenir book published by the National Convention Arrangements Committee, will be on sale before April 7. It is urgent that all comrades as well as members of the various organizations who have not yet sent in their contributions, do so at once. This book promises to be one of considerable merit. It will contain a fine collection of articles and every branch of the Labor, Socialist, Cooperative and Fraternal Movement will be represented. Copies will be ready for sale on April 13 at 25c.

Primary Elections, New York City

Tuesday, April 3
The Spring Primary of the Democratic, Republican and Socialist Parties will be held on Tuesday, April 3. In New York City polls are open from 3 p. m. to 9 p. m. It is absolutely necessary for every enrolled Socialist who resides in the same election district from which he or she voted last November, to go to the Polls on Tuesday, April 3. Unless every Socialist does for his duty in this matter, our candidates will not be nominated. The ballots contain the following nonpartisanship: Delegate and alternate to the National Convention of the Socialist Party; member of State Committee and in all those election districts where nominations have been made, the ballot will also contain candidates for the County Committee.

Instructions for Voting
Go to the same polling place where you voted last Fall. If you still reside in the election district, give your name and address to the Poll Clerk and see to it that he gives you a Socialist Ballot (Canary Color). Go into the booth and mark an (x) in the voting space in front of each candidate. Fold the ballot as you have received it, and give it to the ballot box clerk. Do not give it to the clerk. (Continued on Page Seven)

A PAGE OF EXCLUSIVE FEATURES

ANOTHER LETTER TO ANOTHER YOUNGSTER

SOME time ago we wrote an open letter to a young man who wanted to get into the labor movement, to take an active share in the emancipation of the workers.

We said then and we repeat it now that working on behalf of labor is apt to be a thankless task. No one can do much splurging on the financial returns. The lack of courage and intelligence and in some cases even plain or garden honesty on the part of many of the so-called "labor leaders" casts down the bravest spirit.

But we also said that from our experience there was no more thrilling adventure than casting in one's lot with the underdog and doing what you can to make this a somewhat better world. God knows there's plenty of room for improvement.

And now we have another letter from another up-and-coming youngster who wants to know our honest opinion about his joining the Socialist Party.

Knowing something of his background and the conservative people with whom he is surrounded, our honest opinion is that if he does join the Party, his dear papa and his adoring mama will throw seven kinds of conipition fits. But they will recover. A lot of us who are party members have Republicans and Democrats for parents, uncles, aunts, even friends, even lady friends and boy friends. And so far as we can observe, we are not treated as leprous objects by any of them.

Of course they think we are slightly cuckoo. I have a highly religious cousin who goes down on his knees when he thinks about and prays that God will throw light into my fast darkening mind. But he lives in Boston and thinks that President Lowell of Harvard and Governor Fuller were very courageous and patriotic when they ganged on Sacco and Vanzetti. And he goes with his wife to meetings of the Daughters of the American Revolution. So I ask you.

No young feller, my lad, you come along with us and get way inside the party and if there isn't a branch in your neighborhood, go out and organize one. And take The New Leader and get some of your friends to subscribe.

I have a hunch which seems to be pretty general among Socialists these warm Spring days that a lot of folks who figured that the Socialist Party was a dead horse are going to be surprised when the running begins.

The issues to be threshed out this year are many and vital, and as yet the leading candidates of the two old parties have taken no stand on them. Al Smith writes a peevish note to Senator Nye carefully refraining from condemning those responsible for the most widespread corruption in politics that this country has ever known, and Herbie Hoover is doing just what he said he would do—namely, carrying out the Coolidge policy of keeping quiet about everything that matters. So it remains for the Socialists to supply the only effective opposition to the two capitalist parties, and at the same time present a constructive program, looking to a new order of society.

Sonny, if you like a fight where brains count more than brawn, join the Party today. You will find yourself standing shoulder by shoulder with as fine a group of broad-minded, tolerant lovers of freedom as America contains. The friendships you will make from among the rank and file of the party will be permanent and enriching. And you won't have to spend a lot of time excusing crooked elections and thinking up alibis for the party leaders.

You see you are one of those loosely called "the younger generation" who must carry on the work that was so gloriously started by the beloved Debs and a host of other comrades, who put everything they had into the cause. For a time when these pioneers of freedom had drifted from the scene, and the party was torn to pieces by internal strife, it seemed as though your crowd of young people had, through indifference or plain lack of interest, lost all interest in the economics and politics of their time. But of late there is a very evident revival of interest among the young people, which gives new hope to those to whom Socialism is dear.

To be sure, some of the old fighting slogans have lost their meaning. Such matters as trust-busting and the making of an immediate revolution are no longer parts of the modern technique. The damn thing called Capitalism is becoming so complex, so completely dominating almost every phase of our individual lives, that it requires more study and a little less plain abuse than in other days.

We have to get at this Machine, take it to pieces, and look over what makes it go round. And that is as magnificent a research as H. G. Wells ever dreamed of. We have to find out what new kind of economic man and woman the whole present industrial set up is evolving. We have to discover, sometimes to our great surprise, that even the super-capitalists of 1928 are as ignorant as babes in arms about where they are going. To be sure it's a joy-ride for a great many of them. But joy-rides are notoriously distressing to pedestrians who get in their way, and in spite of all the large-scale production in Detroit, there are still more walkers than riders in this country.

Of course, if you have no stomach for a fight, and prefer the side-line point of view, this new Socialism that is going out-doors today is not tailor-made for you.

I know, however, that you are not a yes-man, like so many of your college friends. I know that you are capable of standing up on your own feet and making your own decisions. I remember hearing about that row you had with the economics professor who was spilling the old apple-sauce about the impossibility of changing human nature, etc. I know, too, that you are interested in the strike in your town, and that you learned quite a lot on the picket-line that was not down on the academic curriculum. If this were an advertisement, I would end with a big finger pointing at an application for membership in the Socialist Party, and some ten-point type saying "WE WANT YOU."

But because I know that you want us fully as badly as we want you, I'll simply end by saying, "Come along, young man, for the greatest adventure of your life."

McAllister Coleman.

Book Review

Art Young's Poetry

By S. A. de Witt

ONE can only use superlatives effectively in a philipp against something or other; in a bitter harangue, or during a vicious denunciation. Love, beauty, an ideal, a thing revered or a dream desired, lend themselves only to some sort of sparse phrase or exclamation when we want to describe them honestly with a heart feeling. A thing is beautiful, or perfect or inspiring equally from the declarative to the nth degree. And this is why I find it so difficult to pen any adequate praise for "Trees at Night," that exquisite work of Art Young, so splendidly put out by Boni and Liveright, in print and format. For the first time since I have been receiving books for review from publishers, I have felt ashamed to accept them gratis. Frankly, I have sent the publishers the sum of Three Dollars, with a short note, explaining to them my rather unheard-of procedure. . . . I could not in all equity receive so much unprecedented pleasure without at least paying the set price.

Books these days are a pesty problem. The production method has been applied to literature with the same calculated greed that hurls Himalayas of bolts, nuts, tin-plate and rubber tires down upon a dazed world in the form of autocrats, or glass, wood and wire in the shape of radio receivers. The printed word has become a cheap and unvalued commodity through this high pressure productivity. One ploughs through deserts of inky sands, to chance upon, here and there, the least bit of oasis greenery. The jaundiced plague of Go Gettism has fallen upon the frail sisters of Scribner. Their procurer-publishers have set up a nice bordello of public approval, and Best Seller is the motto.

Art Young has written into his pen portraits of trees no cock and bull H. Rider Haggard variations on Darkest Africa, to palm off as the Confessions of a Halva Peddler in Zambesi. Nor has he tried to tickle the Correspondence School undergraduates of the land into a short cut digestion of all Confucius, Socrates and Henri Bergson baked into philosophical pastry. Nor has he scooped up the foulness of a political administration, nor opened the windows of a sexually bedroom. . . . Nor has he written a biography of Laura Jean Libby, nor opened a Aden Musee of morose real estate, evangelists and pill peddlers.

Mr. Young has done a quiet and a startling deed. He has put the poet of his being down into a book of black and white trees. Each picture sings into the brain a song, without any words to halt the sure strength and purpose of unforgettable music. For days I have endeavored vainly to write into rhythm and rhyme some accompaniment to one picture. . . . "They were lonesome," I have failed and quit. I am disconsolate about it. . . . "Weary and heavy-laden" might lend itself to my own social sight, and so I have tried to verify that powerful image of Young's into some kind of adequate phrase. . . . He has done it so well in his medium, that nothing the printed word attempts could in any way enhance it.

Only a poet by obsession with phantasms and beauty could have created the silhouette magic of "Trees at Night." Only a true craftsman could have so enduringly set them down.

This is no book of ephemeral meaning. This is a work to own and pour over to escape moments that threaten to be dull and meaningless; since here one finds recurrent bursts of color, full, clear pools of understanding.

Now you know why I said in the beginning that it is sheerly impossible to go on describing something that is within the unbelievable realm where only perfection and beauty dwell. I must end by avowing that here is one book in all these years that I shall always keep at hand, proud for having known its author, or these many years, and certain that in this work, I shall ever find an unstandardized joy through seeing "Trees at Night," or for that matter seeing trees, and life and most everything with such as Art Young any time. . . .

Some Peace Makers

IN every important war the peace-makers appear with their programs for ending the conflict but as peace is a matter of power and power is exercised by those who wage war the peace-maker rarely realizes his hopes. On the other hand there are peacemakers and there are Henry Fords who propose to stop a cyclone by blowing a tin whistle and the tin whistle was heard during the Civil War.

While a number of efforts were made at peace during the war over the extension of slavery no complete account of this phase of the war appeared till Edward C. Kirkland wrote The Peacemakers of 1864 (New York: The Macmillan Co., \$2.50). In this volume the author presents the history of three attempts at peace, the rather comic affair with which Greeley was connected, the conference of F. P. Blair with Jefferson Davis in Richmond and the Hampton Roads conference participated in by Lincoln.

While these approaches to a peace settlement are interesting in themselves they are given an added interest by the presentation of the economic and political background of the changing fortunes of war, the intrigues, conspiracies, and ambitions of journalists and politicians. Lincoln appears to have under-

stood the complex situation better than any other man of his time although it is hardly possible that he was aware of the undercurrent of economic motives that determined the views and actions of some of the mercenaries.

A by-product of this study of peace was probably not intended by the author but it stands out in bold relief. Thaddeus Stevens who represented the coming sovereign of Pennsylvania iron and steel declared that he was "tired of hearing damned Republican cowards talk about the Constitution" and it is certain that he was more interested in the supremacy of capitalist property than he was in emancipation. Redemption of the Negro was the path to this supremacy.

If the Democracy of the North had been the willing handmaid of planter interests it also was bidding through McClellan, its candidate against Lincoln in 1864, for the financial support of northern capitalism. The following paragraph regarding McClellan is worth quoting:

"When he visited Boston in 1863, he was entertained by the more exclusive families on Beacon Hill and by them presented with a sword. In New York, his supporters were 'the rich men' and the 'young men of fashion.' In particular, he enlisted upon his side the important railroad interests of the country. McClellan had been 'made' by his appointment as president of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company. In New York the powerful New York Democratic machine directed by Dean Richmond, vice-president of the New York Central Railroad and chairman of the Democratic state committee, and Erasmus Corning, president of the New York Central, was determined upon McClellan. In New Jersey, the Camden and Amboy monopoly which, if the charges of its opponents are to be believed, owned and operated that state, was a bulwark of McClellan feeling."

Thus while the cannons were roaring south of the Potomac the forces of the new capitalism were annexing the two party organizations. With the border states ever a delicate problem in the titanic forces struggling for supremacy, a Northwest Confederacy planned in secrecy by malcontents, secret societies organized in Ohio and Indiana in sympathy with the South, the bungling of Fremont in Missouri, the peace efforts already mentioned and the military reverses in the North, it is almost a miracle that the North muddled through to victory. Yet it must be remembered that the Confederate States also had their divisions and that the ghost of State Rights came home to plague the politicians of the old regime.

The volume is an excellent study of the peace efforts made during the Civil War but it is also suggestive and informing because of the economic and political backgrounds presented.

J. O.

SATAN'S NEW HELL

SATAN one night in Hell was bored and tired with gusts of faces dolorous with doom; Too few the souls that crawled with raiment torn And trailed their feeble blasphemy in gloom!

Yearning to dispossess the dullness from His flickering halls, which curlew colored black, Lucifer yawned. Then on a whim, he rose And turned his bonfires low till he came back.

So from his caves, he flew above the earth, His shadow pouring darkness down through space; He turned his sneering visage to the stars And brushed their silver words from off his face.

Lucifer sank below and saw how earth Luridly burned, illumined with these fires Strangely akin to flames that in his Hell Fed upon quivering heaps of spirit pyres.

Nation on Nation, smelling foul with greed; Continent after continent ablaze; Cities, a storm of torches smoking death,— Lucifer spied in new and sweet amaze.

A hundred tortured lands were bleeding grief; Cities, plucked up by roots, were overturned By raging, man-made hurricanes of wars; London and Paris smoked; and Smyrna burned. . .

And Satan's pleasure pastured on the woe He saw in Colorado. In his laugh— A chorled laugh as mankind tortured men— A thousand wretches found their epitaph.

In Nicaragua, in Roumania, too, Stretches of earth, all with anguish lay, Where towns were lakes of misery, and where Agony blotted out the light of day.

Satan grew jubilant. For now he heard These new Infernos shouting hoarse acclaim. His heart swelled big; since on the earth he saw More prosperous, fertile Hell with better flame.

So with this wonderful discovery, The Arch-Devil flew again to his old halls, Snuffed out all lights; and choking out all pyres, He kicked away to ruins blackened walls.

Lucifer massed his flame-plumed minions then; Thundered that here they nevermore would dwell; Then soared with them upon the earth to rule The new dominions of a better Hell.

Louis Ginsberg.



A design by Frank McIntosh for the Jacket of Konrad Bercovici's "Peasants" (Doubleday, Doran).

Roumanian Socialists Find Allies In Drive For Political Rights

(By a New Leader Correspondent)

Bucharest.—At a sitting on January 29th, the Executives of the Roumanian Socialist Party resolved to resume in a more intensive form the fight against the liberal regime. The Executive indicates, as its immediate demands, modification of the electoral law, which at present assures to the prevailing party a sure majority in Parliament and deprives the smaller parties of any representation therein, the introduction of free election, autonomy of the Workers' Social Institutions and continuation of the law for tenants' protection. Beyond these the fight is directed in general towards the removal of political, social and educational reaction.

The campaign of the Roumanian Party is aimed especially against the absolute domination of the country by the liberal party which represents the interests of the big bankers. This regime of finance means not only the suppression of democracy in Roumania, but equally the gravest hindrance to the growth of the country's economic potentialities. Similarly large portions of the bourgeoisie and of the peasantry are at odds with the liberal party; these groups find their political expression in the National Zaranist Party. The last named has proceeded itself willing to stand for the claims advanced by the Socialists; and this agreement as to the demands of the moment has opened a possibility of common activity. Accordingly the Executive of the Socialist Party has proposed to the Zaranists to set up a common front, seeing that in Roumania the dominant issue is that of putting democracy on its feet as against feudalism. Roumanian Socialism is aware that, democracy once restored, the future subjects of difference will lead to the workers preparing themselves for a struggle against the bourgeoisie. In this struggle the temporary ally of the Roumanian working-class will become its keenest opponent, it is felt.

Italian Anti-Fascist Council Denounces Rome Foreign Policy

(By a New Leader Correspondent)

Paris.—With Filippo Turati in the Chair, a meeting of the General Council of the Italian Anti-Fascist Combination was held in Paris, on Jan. 28th, all the parties of the Italian opposition being represented. A debate ensued on Fascist policy in Italy in all its bearings. Before breaking up, the council endorsed a declaration which crystallizes the attitude of the antifascist opposition parties on the subject of Franco-Italian relations.

The declaration recalls that friendly relations between the two countries have come near to being compromised in consequence of polemics in the Fascist press which reflected the hatred of the Fascist regime for the ideas which underlie the free institutions of France. The anti-Fascist Combination, at a moment when relaxation of tension is observable, wishes to point out that the complications which have arisen are the work of Fascism and in no way that of the Italian people, intimately linked up as it is with the French people.

After this statement of a general nature, the Combination proceeds to deal with the points in dispute. It sets on one side the question of refugees, since the right of asylum is a prerogative of the sovereignty of a state and as such outside discussion. The declaration condemns monopolies, reaffirming the formula of freedom of the seas in the Adriatic no less than in the Mediterranean. In the Balkans it looks towards the policy of friendship with Yugoslavia and towards the establishment of a federation of the Balkan States which shall realize the claim "the Balkans to the Balkan people." For a solution of the problem of population the Combination holds that Italy requires not fresh colonies, but capital to exploit fully its national territory. It recommends that the League of Nations should aim at remodelling European colonial policy on such lines as to level out the distribution of raw materials.

International Plans To Print Encyclopedia of Socialist Movement

ZURICH.—The Secretariat of the Socialist International has been instructed by its executive to get in touch with the affiliated parties with a view to procuring the necessary funds for the publication of a large handbook of Socialism and the labor movement. This book is to be of the nature of an encyclopedia, and is intended to record specially historical data. Part I of it, which is to be issued first, would treat of the period up to the outbreak of the European war. In connection therewith a kind of Socialist necrology would embrace the personalities of the labor movement who have died since the outbreak of the war; while a third volume would present biographies of the contemporary leaders of the movement. The competent experts of the International in the various countries are to collaborate in this far-reaching work.

Sinclair Has No Use For Keyserling's Kind of Philosophy, He Says

(By a New Leader Correspondent)

Los Angeles.—In connection with the recent visit of Count Keyserling to Los Angeles and his thousand-dollar speech before the Friday Morning Club, the following dispatch appeared in various papers in this section served to a dinner to Count Keyserling was declined by Upton Sinclair, who protested that he is not interested in a philosophy which has to be nourished on champagne and adolescent femininity.

"I have received from a magazine editor in New York," Sinclair wrote the count, "a telegram asking me to meet you at dinner, and in reply I wrote and offered you our hospitality in California."

"I have today declined an invitation to meet you. I inform you that I have no interest in any philosophy which has to be nourished on champagne and adolescent femininity, and I do not wish to meet any such philosopher."

"PROFITLESS PROSPERITY"

PAUL MAZUR, who, in spite of being a big banker, knows a great deal about finance and economics, is out with a statement in which he warns the world of the evil of mass production.

"To limit high distribution costs, he says, 'we must limit mass production.' That, he continues, calls for compromise between the advantages of mass production and the disadvantages of high cost distribution. And then he asks the pregnant question: 'Have we been producing for the mere sake of production?'"

Ordinarily I don't agree with bankers. They are such a heartless lot. Some of them have even turned my checks down, marked "insufficient funds," when their own bank windows boasted of \$3,000,000 deposits and \$2,000,000 undivided profits!

Take this mass production mania of which Ford is prophet or was. What does it mean? Just this: Turn out enough of enough of things, at the least possible cost, and everybody will be happy, wealthy and wise. Line humanity up along a moving belt and make each human humdinger perform the greatest possible number of twists, spasms and jerks per annum, resulting in the greatest possible quantity of wheel barrows, nutmeg graters, rat traps, etc., and the millennium is here.

Everybody's doing it. Organization, specialization, mechanization, realization. Wheel barrows, nutmeg graters, rat traps pour out by the millions. Peter moves the pearly gates to Detroit!

Then something happened. The blooming jiggers did not sell as fast as they were turned out. Prices too high—or something? Yes, that's it. Reduce wages, increase speed, junk the old machinery, junk whole plants, junk series of plants—junk, junk, junk—junk.

Still the do dads do not sell fast enough. What's the matter? Selling force too small, too antiquated, too unscientific? Sure. Double, treble, quadruple the sales force. Line the highways with painted palisades yelling, buy this, buy that. Turn streets into glass corridors barking for buyers. Convert forests into catalogs and mountain sides into pill peddlers crying, "Buy, buy, buy."

Not selling fast enough yet? What's the trouble now? Buyers short of cash? Oh, that's it. Easily remedied. Sell on credit. A dollar down and a dollar a week 'til doomsday.

"Girl, you catch the bird and we feather the nest." "Ride while you pay." "Pay while you play."

At last profitless prosperity. The new plants have eaten the profits of the junked plants. Increased selling costs offsets increased earnings due to fewer workers and better machines. Interest on borrowed capital to finance busted buyers swallows huge sums. "Eminently successful" enterprises are hocking their properties to bondholders to rear bigger and better plants on heftier and heavier mortgages. Man, the crown of creation, is becoming the slave of soulless, brainless machines.

Quit it, fellows. Cease your silly hustling and busting. All your maniacal mass production does is to multiply work, worry and wanting. The more you make the more you want. The more you want the more you work. And the more you work the sooner you feed the worms.

Yep, man is the only animal who deliberately multiplies his wants. All the other critters are satisfied when they can satisfy the wants which nature has forced on them. The monkey climbs the tree and eats coconuts. Man puts a golden apple on top of a greased pole, eternally tries to climb it and calls the process conquest by nature.

Dry Cleaning The G. O. P.

Solomon, or somebody, once said, "A reformer is like a drunken man, trying to fall upstairs," which reminds me that Senator Borah started out to clear the good name of the Republican party from the oil stains inflicted by Harry Sinclair, through the instrumentality of movie reformer Will Hays.

Anyway, Borah wants all honest Republicans to come across with a dollar a piece to repay hard boiled Harry the \$160,000 which he had contributed toward the deficit incurred in the acquisition of the liability which presented Harry with Teapot Dome.

No, I like Borah. I believe he is perfectly sincere and honest in whatever he attempts, including the herculean task of trying to fall upstairs. But what good will it do to collect \$160,000 from honest Republicans and give it to such a scamp as Harry Sinclair? Moreover, that \$160,000 in question represents only a part of the deficit of the Republican campaign of 1920. That campaign, Brother Borah, cost \$160,000 if it cost a cent—or a hundred times more than Sinclair shelled out to preserve the solvency of the G. O. P.

How much did Harry fork out for the main bout, for the big noise and not the echo? That is the question. And who were the good angels who came across with the balance of that \$160,000? That is another question still—and about which even my friend, Borah, is very still. Or does he labor under the delusion that sixteen million Republicans paid a dollar a piece for the privilege of voting for Harding?

Nay, nay, Katrina. Those millions did not come from the sweat-stained jeans of the great American yeomanry, peasantry and proletariat. They came from the strong boxes of the big boys who need the government in their business—or out of their business. Harry got Teapot Dome for his. And the others got tariff legislation, tax exemption and immunity for past stealings. And nobody knows this better than Brother Borah.

But Harry got caught with the goods. The others are not caught and consequently still have the goods. And while Brother Borah is sanctimoniously wrathful about the \$160,000 of Harry, caught, the treasurer of the Republican campaign committee is already preparing the list of the uncaught ones who will duly be shaken down for the glory of the G. O. P.

Oh yes, there is nothing wrong with the campaign boodle pup. He got the end of his tail in a puddle of oil and that part looks a little smeary now. Dry clean that end inch and puppy is all right all over. Borah, I wouldn't have thought that of you.

Adam Coaldigger.

The Cheer Leader

"Cattle Market Better" moos a headline on a financial page. Baboonically speaking, we predict that the cattle market will increase steadily until the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

The Tyrolians can almost hear Mussolini yodel "Buy, Buy, Black Shirt."

Ask any house-painter Mr. Borah. White-wash will never cover an oil-stain.

Borah may know his international relations but he's a stranger to his Republic.

B. E.

PRIMARY POLL IN NEW YORK THIS TUESDAY

THE SPRING PRIMARY of the Democratic, Republican and Socialist Parties in New York City will be held on Tuesday, April 3rd. In New York City polls are open from 3 p.m. to 9 p.m.

It is absolutely necessary for every enrolled Socialist who still resides in the same election district from which he or she voted last November, to go to the Polls on Tuesday, April 3rd. Unless every Socialist does his or her duty in this matter, our candidates will not be nominated. The ballots contain the following nominees:—Delegates and alternate to the National Convention of the Socialist Party; member of State Committee and in all those election districts where nominations have been made, the ballot will also contain candidates for the County Committee.

Instructions for Voting

Go to the same polling place where you voted last Fall, if you still reside in the election district. Give your name and address to the Poll Clerk and see to it that they give you a Socialist Ballot (Canary Color). Go into the booth and mark an (X) in the voting space in front of each candidate. Fold the ballot as you have received it, and give it to the ballot box clerk. Do not forget, the polls are open only between 3 and 9 p.m. in New York City.

Hillquit Urges Unionists to Take Socialist Lead

Labor Movement, Demoralized, Needs Idealism of Socialists, He Says—160 Union Leaders Cheer Speech and Form Committee to Back Up Party's Campaign

ORGANIZATION of a Trade Union Committee of 1,000 to promote the Socialist national campaign among the trade unionists of the country was decided upon at a conference in New York City this week. Morris Hillquit, chairman of the Socialist Action Committee, said that 160 officers and leading members of trade unions in New York City have taken the initiative in the formation of the Committee of trade unionists, which is to be national in scope.

Addressing the conference, Hillquit called upon the trade unionists to follow the leadership of the Socialist Party. "The years of socialism have passed," Mr. Hillquit declared. "The time has arrived for the Socialists and their followers in the trade union movement to once again proclaim and defend their faith as Socialists. This is the time and the opportunity for plain-speaking."

"The American trade union movement has retrogressed and become demoralized under a sterile and complacent leadership. We Socialists have always urged a rigid loyalty to the American Federation of Labor in all its struggles on behalf of labor. We urge loyalty today. But it has become apparent that we cannot look to the American Federation of Labor for spiritual leadership. We cannot look for leadership to a labor movement one of whose leading officials is the head of the National Civic Federation, and organization whose purpose it is to wrest the leadership of the workers away from the bona-fide labor movement."

"It is time that our trade unionists once again take their inspiration from the Socialist Party. There was a time when the Socialist trade unionists kept the conventions of the American Federation of Labor alive with the spirit of progress. That time must come again, and it must come now. The trade union movement sadly needs the idealism of the Socialists."

"Unionism is no broad and butter affair. We see in the trade union movement the instrument for the creation of a better world. I know all about the Communists and the life and death struggle in which they for a time threw the union movement of New York City. But it must be said that the Socialists in the unions have not been entirely innocent in this affair. There must have been some reason for the Communists having been able temporarily to run away with the membership. The reason for the Communist plague having eaten into the unions was that the Socialists in the unions laid down on the job. The Communist danger is now a thing of the past. We will keep it dead if we reinstate into the membership that great faith in a social and political cause as exemplified by Socialism and the Socialist Party."

"The formation of the Trade Union Committee of 1,000 to work for the Socialist Party and its national candidates in the coming election is an indication of the spiritual revival in the trade unions."

The Trade Union Committee of 1,000 was formed at a supper-conference Tuesday evening of this week in Beethoven Hall, 210 East 5th street, where 160 officers and elected representatives of New York trade unions attended. Among the organizations represented by their officers or delegates were six locals of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, five locals of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the International Pocketbook Workers Union, the Gilt Case and Bag Makers Union, the Bakers Union, the Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers Union, the International Fur Workers Union, the Butchers Union, the Teamsters Union, local 285, the Grocery Clerks Union, the Best and

Shoe Workers Union, the Milk Drivers Union and the Walters Union. In all, representatives of thirty-one unions to date have pledged support to the committee.

Trade union leaders who have joined the Committee of 1,000 include Julius Hochman, manager of the Joint Board of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, Abraham I. Shipiloff, manager of the International Pocketbook Workers Union, Samuel E. Beardsley, secretary-treasurer of the International Jewelry Workers Union; Hyman Kanner, of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers; Michael Brown, president of the Teamsters' Union, local 285, and George Alef, head of the Bakers Union of New York City.

In accepting membership on the committee, Mr. Hochman said:

"It is up to the trade unionists to get behind the Socialist Party in this campaign. Never mind about Al Smith and the talk about his being a friend of labor. Al Smith won't be nominated. He won't be elected. And if a miracle should happen and he is elected it won't mean anything to the workers. We must build a part of and for the workers. We have the material in the Socialist movement to build our own party and we are going to do it."

Shipiloff presided at the conference in Beethoven Hall, where the speakers included Hillquit, Norman Thomas, William Karlin, Jacob Panken and a number of representatives of the unions. Shipiloff proposed that the unions take definite steps to promote the campaign of the Socialists, suggesting the issuance of a contribution stamp to be sold for 50 cents. He suggested stamp day be held sometime during next September. Suggestions from the floor were to the effect that the collection sale of stamps be started earlier.

An invitation to the unions to send fraternal delegates to the Socialist National Convention in New York April 13th to 17th, was made by Shipiloff.

The meeting was another revelation of the irresistible spirit of revival that has caught hold of the Socialist party and its members. In three minute impromptu speeches, veteran labor leaders urged a renewal of support of the Socialist party. They agreed with the sentiments of Hillquit that a revival of Socialist idealism is a prime necessity to the continued success of the unions.

Negro Painters' Union To Hold Celebration

The Community Progressive Painters' Union, Inc., 20 West 137th street issues a special invitation to all colored women workers to be present at the anniversary celebration of the Union Thursday, Mar. 29th, at 8:30 p.m. at Calvary M. E. Church, 140th street and Edgecombe avenues. Among those that are invited to address the celebration are Capt. Harry Ely of the Washington Heights Tenants' Association; Frank Force, chairman; Rev. Ethelred Brown, Rev. E. C. Clarke, Mrs. Fanny R. Austin, Miss A. Elizabeth Hendrickson, S. E. Grain, of the Pullman Porters Union; G. French, and Victor C. Gaspar.

Dance To Aid Miners In Colorado To Be Held On Saturday

A relief dance for the Colorado Miners and their families will be held under the auspices of the Colorado Miners' Relief and Defense Committee, at the Masonic Hall, Room 301, 71 West 23rd St., New York City, Saturday, March 31, 1928.

The Week On Stage

By Joseph T. Shipley

SHAKESPEARE, PATRIOT

In bringing "Henry V" to the stage, at his theatre, Walter Hampden has had the courage most sincere men possess, when the idea drives them. He has succeeded, by dint of his honest and scholarly presentation, and the faithfulness of the portraits, in giving to the seldom performed history a sense of movement and of life that we no longer expect to find in it.

The humorous scenes, the discomfiture of Pistol devouring the leak, are of course still lively, especially because of the excellent playing of Cecil Yapp as Fluellen; but Princess Katherine was delicately handled by Marie Adels, and Walter Hampden himself, inclined in his longer speeches as the monarch to assume the throne to much, to sermonize, becomes with his bride-to-be a hearty, bluff, frank man, so that here we watch with interest. Finally, the army scenes, which we thought in advance might be tedious, are somehow infused with a sturdy vigor; Henry's famous speech before Harfleur, dexterously transposed to the end of the act, still gives the impression that a recruiting sergeant could fill his company after Henry's call. With a telling arrangement of the stage, economically yet soundly adjusted to the needs of the play, "Henry V" has power and pleasure to convey, to those who watch its movement.

IBSEN AGAIN

Eva Le Gallienne seems to have misjudged the passage of time, in her decision to garb the present revival of "Hedda Gabler," at the Civic Repertory Theatre, in modern dress. The play is still in limbo; neither near enough nor yet far enough to suffer the transformation into something rich and strange beyond the reach of costume; many of its references are much more annoying than the more easily slipping by that Shakespeare's greater distance permits.

"Hedda Gabler" is the tragedy of a soul starved in its quest for beauty until it grows twisted in strange ways. Surely the story is known to all our readers, as it is one of the most powerful of the studies of the great Norwegian; and Ibsen has had too many presentations here for us to be fully content with the present production. It is curious to see Miss Le Gallienne in the role we might have imagined she would cast Josephine Hutchinson to play; but her performance is, as usual, intelligent, if somewhat over-restrained. The play is one which can well be seen again, and should have failed to see it. The present performance, while not the most distinguished memory, is a sound and safe for the occasional jabs because of the lack of harmony between costume and idea—a valid recapturing of the difficult moods of this most treacherous of Ibsen's plays.

SIX PRINTED PLAYS
The difference between "drama" and "theatre," I suppose, from the point of view of the play, is a matter of endurance: what holds us when we see it is good theatre; what continues to hold, what continues to win, readers and beholders, is good drama. Nowadays the obliging press is making the test of the transfer simpler; a great proportion of the plays that get on the boards soon get between boards. Longmans, Green have issued Maxwell Anderson's "Saturday's Children"; Macaulay three volumes of New Playwrights Productions—Em J. Bashe's "Earth," John Howard Lawson's "Loud Speaker," Paul Sifton's "The Bell"—(all \$2) and Gogol's "The Gamblers" and "Marriage" (\$2.50) bound together, to boot.

The most pleasant of these plays is Anderson's comedy, that moves swiftly and lightly along ways of wedded life—from the landing of the fish to the frying thereof. Beneath its rapid dialog, and the assurance comedy gives that all will end well, lie deeper aspects of social relations into which the play peers; it is the more timely in that its plot points toward that seeming solution, the "companionate marriage."

Of the New Playwrights' drama, "Earth" loses least by transfer to the printed page. "Saturday's Children" is conventional in its technique; "Earth" calls for nothing more novel in production than industrial life. The realistic mood of the first two acts breaks, for the third, into a sort of dance of rebellion and triumph in defeat, where the rhythm of the Greek religious choruses, the pulsing Ells defines as "the dance of life," informs and makes symbolic of the universal urge, this melting-pot mixture of evolving Americans.

In this group of home-bred plays, the two Gogol comedies seem curiously remote. Each builds, upon slight structure, an entertaining piece. "The Gamblers" is a neat plot of the bitter bit; "Marriage" is an elaboration of the efforts of an amateur and of a professional marriage-broker. The first play moves swiftly to the surprise of its ending; the second lingers for the several bits of caricature wherein its chief interest resides. Foreign humor, retaining its savor despite translation, usually seems less glib, less informal and intimate, than that, which springs from native soil; yet these minor works of the Russian reveal his excellent understanding of his countrymen, and his skill in making us see the ridiculous in all pomposity.

Pay Wray and Gary Cooper co-starred in "The Legion of the Condemned," at the Radio Theatre, are coming in for their share of popularity due to the tremendous success of this production. "The Legion of the Condemned," is a part of the story of the Russian revolution in the early days of the war, when the airplane was just coming into its own.

Saturday, March 31st, will open the last week for "The Gauchet" at the Rivoli Theatre, which will be replaced by Harold Lloyd in "Speedy" at nine p.m. Friday evening, April 6th. "Speedy" will open with a grand premiere at which Harold Lloyd will be present, together with his staff. Seats are being sold at five dollars for the orchestra, and three, two and one in the balcony. On Saturday, April 7, the picture will show at popular prices.

Next week's bill at the Paramount Theatre, the management claims, is going to top any previous effort ever made at the "Crossroads of the World" for popular entertainment. Not only is Paul Whitman being brought back with his full orchestra, but in addition, the Whitman act will be surrounded by a stage show that the management claims is the last word in Broadway entertainment. The title of the Whitman stage revue is "Rainbow Rhapsody." Whitman will act as master of ceremonies as well as conducting his internationally famous orchestra. The Whitman engagement at the Paramount Theatre will be for three weeks. The screen feature will be a picturization of "Doomsday," the novel by Warwick Deeping, author of "Sorrell and Son," with Florence Vidor.

Arthur Lake, Universal's juvenile comedian, will make a series of thirteen featurettes titled "Harold of Hollywood." These comedies will be the adventures of a young man trying to break into the movies in the film capital. Two feature productions, for which the continuities are now in preparation, are also in prospect for Lake and his company. The first, "Navy Blue," an original story by Earl Snell, and the other is "Ship Ahoy," written by John Clymer. Nat Ross, who directed the popular "The Legionaries" series has been selected to direct.

"The Jazz Singer" presented for the first time at popular prices at the Roxy Theatre, is on for a second huge week. The Al Jolson starring vehicle will be offered with the Vitaphone equipment which is part of the complete mechanical properties of the Roxy and will bring to the audiences the sight and sound reproduction of Jolson and Cantor Rosenblatt. This is the first time that the Vitaphone and the Movietone, another regular feature of the Roxy entertainment, will be given on the same program. May McAvoy plays the feminine lead opposite Jolson, and in addition, Cantor Rosenblatt, important roles are also held by Warner Oland, Eugene Bessner, Otto Lederer and Bobby Gordon. Alan Crosland directed the scenario from the play by Samson Raphaelson.

"The Freedom of the Press" will remain the title of the United States of the newspaper world. It was announced that this had been changed to "Graft." Following a conference with newspaper men trying to break into the picture it was decided to retain the original title of Peter B. Kynes story.

Comrade Halpern is survived by his widow, Mrs. Mary Halpern, likewise a devoted member of the Socialist party.

He was an active member of the Socialist party to the end, taking part in all the party activities and never missing a meeting if it were possible for him to attend. In addition, he was in his younger years active as a speaker and frequently wrote for the party press. He often ran on the party ticket, and was a loyal supporter of The New Leader. He was active in the Workmen's Circle, and was admitting physician to the tuberculosis sanitarium at Liberty, N. Y. He held a very high position in the medical world of New York and was universally respected and honored by his medical colleagues.

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AMUSEMENTS

THEATRES

5 Nationally famous things in New York -- Statue of Liberty -- The Aquarium -- Museum of Natural History -- The Zoo -- and --

EXCESS BAGGAGE

A show chuckful of real entertainment. Better than Burlesque in the sun. You can't say you know New York if you haven't seen all of them.

Theatre Guild Productions

LAST 2 WEEKS

PORGY

by DUBOSE and DOROTHY REYNOLDS

Republie Theatre

WEST 42nd STREET

Even. 8:30; Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

THE THEATRE GUILD PRESENTS

Week of April 2

Marco Millions

Week of April 9

"Volphone"

Guild Theatre

WEST 52nd STREET

Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

THE THEATRE GUILD PRESENTS

Week of April 2

STRANGE INTERLUDE

JOHN GOLDEN THEATRE

58th Street, East of Broadway

Evenings only at 8:30

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Socialist Party Plans, Progress

(Continued from page 4)

forget, the polls are open only between 3 and 9 p. m. in New York City.

MANHATTAN

The vote for delegates to the National Convention closed March 26. The following New York County Branches have failed to report: Hungarian, Clockmakers, Jewish, Italian, Italian Harlem and Friars. The vote will be announced shortly upon the report of the sub-committee of the City Executive Committee.

3-5-10th A.D.

A fairly well attended meeting was held March 27 in the home of Comrade Mr. and Mrs. A. Lee. It is hoped to effect a reorganization and get members back in good standing. Evelyn Huggan who, with her sister, Jessie Wallace Huggan, has just returned from a trip around the world, gave an interesting talk on China.

4th A.D.

The next meeting will be held Wednesday, April 4, at the East Side Socialist Center, 204 East Broadway. A report will be given on the Theatre Party. Other important matters will be considered.

BROOKLYN

The vote for delegates to the National Convention closed March 26. The Italian Branch was the only Bronx Branch that failed to send in its vote. The vote will be announced shortly upon the report of the sub-committee of the City Executive Committee.

5th A.D.

The next meeting of this branch will be held Friday, March 30, 8:30 p. m. at 1167 Boston Road.

Branch Seven

The branch meets Tuesday, March 27, at the Club-rooms. Successful referendum vote cast, over three-quarters of the members voting. The meeting will map out Socialist work in the 7th and 8th districts. The New Leader has been mailed to 25 enrolled Socialists in the 8th District. They will be canvassed for subs later, also for membership.

Branch Seven East

A well attended meeting was held last Thursday. Two new members were welcomed, Ida Greenberg and Isaac Schaffman. Arrangements are being perfected

for canvassing enrolled Socialist voters to get them to join the Party. The comrades were provided with good ammunition to approach prospects. A carefully prepared pamphlet on "Wages in the United States" and "Labor and the Next War," by James O'neal, and sample copies of the New Leader were given out and a constructive drive started towards strengthening our press and to increase the membership. The next meeting will be Thursday evening, April 12 at 2095 Daly avenue.

6th A.D.

A new branch has been added to our rapidly growing Bronx organization. The infant was born and christened Monday evening in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Schecter, Amalgamated Apartments. There were 20 comrades present, including Comrades Claessens and Henry Gross from the City Office. Seven applications were received from new members and some 20 others were read, who are living in this house and who are members of other branches. They will be transferred and it is expected that at the next meeting at least 20 members will be on the roll. The following officers were elected temporarily: Organizer J. George Friedman, Fin. Sec'y, Bertha Schecter; Recording Sec'y, Fanny Goldberg; Delegate to the Central Committee, Nathan Schecter.

BROOKLYN

The vote for delegates to the National Convention closed on March 26. The following Brooklyn Branches have no vote in their ballots: Finnish Branch Williamsburg Jewish and the 16th A.D. The experiment of having a speaker at meetings and inviting a number of

invited speakers achieved success at the last meeting last Friday. This coming Friday, Mar. 30, August Claessens will be the speaker. Headquarters, 420 Hunsdale street.

18th A.D.

The 18th A.D. held its first meeting Friday evening in its new headquarters on the Rockaway branch, 696 Rockaway avenue. The new meeting place is one of the coziest in the city. August Claessens spoke on "The Socialist Party and the Presidential Campaign," pointing out the opportunities and difficulties. The address was extremely interesting and it was only the lateness of the hour which caused him to close one of the first talks it has been the pleasure of the members to listen to.

The first social gathering will be a package party and dance in its quarters on Sunday evening, and with dancing and raffish of packages to follow, an excellent evening's entertainment is guaranteed. Admission will be 25 cents. The members in Kings County are requested to please keep this date open.

22nd A.D.

On Tuesday evening, April 3, W. N. Becker will speak at our headquarters, 18 Van Sicken avenue on "Nationalism vs. Internationalism." At this meeting plans will be made for the thorough canvass of the enrolled Socialists.

23rd A.D.

A fairly good meeting was held Mar. 26. Comrade Goldstein reported for the organization committee of the Socialist Action Committee. An effort is being made to get all delinquent members in good standing. Dr. Edward Cohen will continue his talks on "The Cooperative Movement" after the regular branch meeting, next Monday night. Organization of the last Seminars is recovering from illness and expects to be on the job again shortly.

Yipsel Convention

The Senior League convention, which met on Feb. 4 and 5, will be reconvened on Thursday, April 4, at the East Side Socialist Center last Saturday. Over fifty packages were auctioned off, bringing a considerable profit to the Circle. The money, however, will be turned over to the fund for the publication of a League Newspaper.

Circle Two

Circle Two, Brooklyn, held its Package Party and Dance Saturday night, March 31, at 1167 Boston Road. The proceeds will be donated to the League newspaper. Every Yipsel who has this evening should attend at once. Circle One, Bronx, 1167 Boston Road, will hold a discussion on "The Formation of a Labor Party" Sunday, April 1, at 3:30 p. m.

Circle Six

Circle Six, Manhattan, will meet at 12 East 106th street, Sunday, April 1, at 1 p. m. Reba Pushkoff will lead a round table discussion on "Cooperation or Competition." A large crowd is expected. Come early if you desire a seat.

Circle Seven

The Bronx Boro Committee will hold its Entertainment and Dance Saturday night, March 31, at 1167 Boston Road. The proceeds will be donated to the League newspaper. Every Yipsel who has this evening should attend at once. Circle One, Bronx, 1167 Boston Road, will hold a discussion on "The Formation of a Labor Party" Sunday, April 1, at 3:30 p. m.

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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4
1:00—Joe Zimmerman, popular pianist.
1:30—Grace Vianova, soprano.
1:50—Myra Norton, pianist.
2:10—Gertrude Lyons, sightless coloratura-soprano.
2:30—May Waldron, soprano and Alto Moore, mezzo-soprano, duets.
3:00—Roland Weber, readings.
3:20—Lydia Mason, pianist.
3:30—Anne E. Gray, Women's Peace Society.
4:00—Eusebius, Liedersinger.
4:40—Cecil Hendrick.
5:00—Hints from Suzanne.
5:00—Woodhaven Studio Program.
11:00—SATURDAY, APRIL 7
1:00—Sylvia Lavine, popular soprano.
1:20—Cullen Paige, baritone.
1:40—Hopi Hecit, contralto.
2:00—Utopian Hour.
2:40—Robert J. Unann, popular baritone.
3:00—Michael Ingerman and his Orchestra.
4:00—Bernard Carp, baritone.
4:20—A. Basil Wheeler, Conflicts.
4:40—Harold Greens, tenor.
5:00—Irving Spice, violinist and Mary Katz, pianist.
5:30—Gloria Wassale's Dance Orchestra.
11:00—Leta Variety Hour.
THURSDAY, APRIL 5
1:00—Kitty Creed, lyric soprano.
1:20—Lydia Mason, pianist.
1:40—Harold Hecit, American Laboratory Theater, reading.
2:00—Mrs. L. aas, German Dramatic soprano.
2:20—Mary Hubbard, "Salvation" company, readings.

BROOKLYN

LABOR LYCEUM
840 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn
Large and small hall suitable for all occasions and meetings at reasonable rentals.
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LABOR TEMPLE

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NEW YORK
Members of Accountants' Union

Workmen's Furniture Fire Insurance Society, Inc.

Members Please Take Notice!
The assessment for 1928 is ten cents for each hundred dollars insurance due from all members since the first day of January.
It is advisable not to wait for the assessment notice but to make your payment now in order to avoid the rush in April and May.

PANTS MAKERS' TRADE BOARD

OF GREATER NEW YORK
Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America
178 E. P. Street, New York
Local 62 of I. L. G. W. U.
All local dress every Wednesday
Suits, Ties, Underwear, etc.
HYMAN NOVODOR, Sec'y-Treas.

Embroidery Workers' Union

UNION, Local 6, I. L. G. W. U.
Exec. Board meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesday, at the Office, 501 E. 161st St.
Kilrose 7000
CARL GRABER, President.
M. WEISS, Secretary-Manager.

United Hebrew Trades

175 East Broadway
Meet 1st and 3rd Monday, 8 P. M.
Executive Board same day, 5:30 P. M.
E. GUSKIN, Chairman.
M. TIGEL, Vice-Chairman.
M. FEINSTEIN, Secretary-Treasurer.

Bonnaz Embroiderers' Union

UNION, Local 66, I. L. G. W. U.
7 East 15th Street, Tel. Stuyvesant 3657
Executive Board meets every Tuesday
Night in the Office of the Union
L. FREEDMAN, President.
LEON HATTAB, NATHAN REISEL, Manager Secretary-Treasurer.

Waterproof Garment Workers' Union

UNION, Local 20, I. L. G. W. U.
130 East 25th St. Madison Square 1934
Executive Board meets every Monday
at 7 P. M.
O. GINGOLD, MAYER TOLINSKY, Sec'y-Treas.

Joint Executive Committee

VEST MAKERS' UNION
Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America
Office: 178 E. P. Street, New York
Phone: Orchard 6639
Meetings every 3rd Wednesday evening
M. GREENBERG, Sec. Treas.
PETER MONAT, Manager.

The Milk Drivers' Union

Local 244, I. U. of T.
Office: 308 W. 14th St., City.
Local 584 meets on 3rd Thursday of the month at Beethoven Hall, 210 East 5th Street.
Executive Board meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays at BEETHOVEN HALL, 210 East 5th Street.
JOE HERMAN, Pres. & Business Agent.
MAX LIEBER, Sec'y-Treas.

Bricklayers' Union

LOCAL NO. 9
Office & Headquarters, Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby Ave., Phone 4621 Stags
Office open daily except Mondays from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Regular meetings every Tuesday evening
WILLIAM WEINGART, President.
VALERIE BUNDE, Vice-President.
HENRY ARNOLDINGER, Sec'y

United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America

LOCAL UNION 458
MEETS EVERY MONDAY EVENING at 495 East 160th Street
OFFICE: 501 EAST 161ST STREET. Telephone MEIRSE 3674
EMIL A. JOHNSON, President.
HARRY F. ELBERT, Fin. Sec'y

N. Y. TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 6

Offices and Headquarters, 24 W. 16 St., N.Y.
Meets Every 2nd Sunday at Every Month at SHIELDS HALL, 31 SMITH ST., BROOKLYN

UNION DIRECTORY

THE LABOR SECRETARIAT OF NEW YORK CITY
A Cooperative Organization of Labor Unions and Their Members.
225 Broadway, Room 2205-1b, New York
Board of Delegates meet at the Labor Temple, 243 East 6th Street, New York City, on the last Saturday of each month at 8:00 P. M.

WORKERS!

Eat Only in Restaurants that Employ Union Workers
Always Look WAITERS & For This LABEL

Pressers' Union

Local 3, A. C. W. A.
Executive Board meets Every Thursday at the Amalgamated Temple
11-27 Arden Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
MORRIS GOLDIN, Chairman
JACOB ENGELMAN, W. BLACK, Sec'y.

BUTCHERS' UNION

Local 234, A. C. W. A. of N. A.
175 E. B'way.
Meet every 1st and 3rd Tuesday
L. KORN, Manager.

BUTCHERS' UNION

Local 174, A. C. W. A. of N. A.
Office and Headquarters at Astoria Hall, 62 East 4th St. Phone Dry Dock 10172.
Regular meetings every Tuesday at 8 P. M.
SAMUEL KAPLAN, JETIE KOPF, President.
GABRIEL BRISCOE, J. GREGG, Vice-Pres.
JACOB RAFFAPORTA, ARON RAFFAPORT, Bus. Agent.

GLAZIERS' UNION

Local 1087, B. F. D. & P. A.
Office and Headquarters at Astoria Hall, 62 East 4th St. Phone Dry Dock 10172.
Regular meetings every Tuesday at 8 P. M.
SAMUEL KAPLAN, JETIE KOPF, President.
GABRIEL BRISCOE, J. GREGG, Vice-Pres.
JACOB RAFFAPORTA, ARON RAFFAPORT, Bus. Agent.

United Neckwear Makers' Union

Local 1016, A. F. of L.
7 East 15th St. Phone Stuyvesant 7032
Joint Executive Board meets every Tuesday night at 7:30 o'clock, in the office of LOUIS FELDHEIM, President.
ED. GOTTESMAN, Sec'y-Treas.
LOUIS FELDHEIM, Manager.

WHITE GOODS WORKERS' UNION

Local 62 of I. L. G. W. U.
117 Second Avenue
TELEPHONE ORCHARD 7105-7
A. SNYDER, Manager.

Hebrew Actor's Union

Office, 31 Seventh Street, N.Y.
Phone Dry Dock 2360
REUBEN GUSKIN, Manager

German Painters' Union

LOCAL 409, BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS, DECORATORS & PAPERHANGERS
Regular Meetings Every Wednesday Eve. at the Labor Temple, 243 East 6th St.
ADJUST ELZE, President.
ALVIN BOCHTNER, Secretary.
1894 Ave. A. N. Y. C.
FRANK WOLLENBACH, Fin. Sec'y.
243 E. 6th St., N. Y. C.

Neckwear Cutters' Union

Union, Local 6938, A. F. of L.
7 East 15th Street, Stuyvesant 7032
Regular Meetings Second Wednesday of Every Month at 162 East 23rd Street
Fred F. Friedman, President.
A. Ullman, Vice-President.
A. Wellner, Sec. Sec'y.
Wm. E. Chisling, Business Agent.

FUR DRESSER'S UNION

Local 2, International Fur Workers' Union
Office and Headquarters, 949 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn, Pulaski 0798
Reg. Meetings, 1st and 3rd Mondays
JOSEPH KARASS, Vice-President.
SAMUEL MINDEL, Rec. Sec'y.
ALBERT HILL, Fin. Sec'y.
HYMAN KOLMIKOFF, Bus. Agent.

N. Y. JOINT COUNCIL

CAP MAKERS
Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers
International Union
OFFICE: 210 EAST 5th STREET
Phone Orchard 9661-2
The Council meets every 1st and 3rd Wednesday
JACOB ROBERTS, Sec'y-Organizer
S. HERSHKOWITZ, M. GELLER, Organizers

OPERATORS, LOCAL 1

Regular Meetings every 1st and 3rd Saturday
Executive Board meets every Monday
All Meetings are held in the Headgear Workers' Lyceum (Beethoven Hall)
210 East 5th Street

Bricklayers' Union

LOCAL NO. 9
Office & Headquarters, Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby Ave., Phone 4621 Stags
Office open daily except Mondays from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Regular meetings every Tuesday evening
WILLIAM WEINGART, President.
VALERIE BUNDE, Vice-President.
HENRY ARNOLDINGER, Sec'y

United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America

LOCAL UNION 458
MEETS EVERY MONDAY EVENING at 495 East 160th Street
OFFICE: 501 EAST 161ST STREET. Telephone MEIRSE 3674
EMIL A. JOHNSON, President.
HARRY F. ELBERT, Fin. Sec'y

N. Y. TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 6

Offices and Headquarters, 24 W. 16 St., N.Y.
Meets Every 2nd Sunday at Every Month at SHIELDS HALL, 31 SMITH ST., BROOKLYN

The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
3 West 16th Street, New York City
Telephone Chelsea 2148
MORRIS SIOMAN, President. ABRAHAM BAROFF, Secretary-Treasurer

The Amalgamated Ladies' Garment Cutters' Union

LOCAL NO. 10, I. L. G. W. U.
Office 231 East 14th Street. Telephone Ashland 3500
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 Sacrament St., Brooklyn
ABRAHAM AZLANT, President.
J. JAFFE, Vice-President. J. WELLNER, Bus. Agent
M. FEINSTEIN, Recording Sec'y. I. RABINOWITZ, Treas.
M. ARKER, Financial Sec'y. 200 Tappan St., Brooklyn

Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America

11-15 UNION SQUARE, N.Y. AMALGAMATED BANK BLDG. 3rd FLOOR
Telephone: Stuyvesant 4300-1-2-3-4-5
SYDNEY HILLMAN, Gen. President. JOSEPH SCHLOSSBERG, Gen. Sec'y-Treas.

NEW YORK JOINT BOARD

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

International Pocketbook Workers' Union

11 WEST 18TH STREET, N. Y. Telephone: Spring 3684
CHARLES KLEINMAN, Chairman. CHARLES GOLDMAN, Secretary-Treasurer. A. L. SHIFACOFF, Manager

Millinery Workers' Union, Local 24

Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union
Downtown Office: 460 Broadway, Spring 4348
Uptown Office: 30 West 37th Street. Phone Wisconsin 1270
Regular meetings every Tuesday evening
HYMAN LEIDERFARB, I. H. GOLDBERG, NATHAN SPECTOR, ALEX ROSS, Chairman Ex. Bd. Rec. Sec'y. Manager Sec'y Treas.
ORGANIZERS: I. H. GOLDBERG, MAX GOODMAN, A. MENDELWITZ

FUR WORKERS' UNION

OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA
Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor
11 WEST 18TH STREET, N. Y. Telephone: Spring 3684
CHARLES KLEINMAN, Chairman. CHARLES GOLDMAN, Secretary-Treasurer. A. L. SHIFACOFF, Manager

New York Clothing Cutters' Union

A. C. W. of A. Local "Big Four"
Office: 44 East 12th Street. Stuyvesant 5568
Regular meetings every Friday at 210 East Fifth Street
Executive Board meets every Monday at 7 P. M. in the office
PHILIP ORLOFSKY, Manager. J. MACULIN, Sec'y-Treas.

AMALGAMATED LITHOGRAPHERS

OF AMERICA, NEW YORK LOCAL NO. 1
Offices: AMALITHONE BLDG., 205 WEST 14TH ST. Phone Watkins 7704
Regular Meetings Every Second and Fourth Tuesday at ARLINGTON HALL, 19 ST. MARK'S PLACE
ALBERT E. CASTRO, President
PATRICK HANSEN, A. J. KENNEDY, Frank Schel, Frank Schel, Treas.

PRIMARY POLL IN NEW YORK THIS TUESDAY

THE SPRING PRIMARY of the Democratic, Republican and Socialist Parties in New York City will be held on Tuesday, April 3rd. In New York City polls are open from 3 p.m. to 9 p.m.

It is absolutely necessary for every enrolled Socialist who still resides in the same election district from which he or she voted last November, to go to the Polls on Tuesday, April 3rd. Unless every Socialist does his or her duty in this matter, our candidates will not be nominated. The ballots contain the following nominees:—Delegates and alternate to the National Convention of the Socialist Party; member of State Committee and in all those election districts where nominations have been made, the ballot will also contain candidates for the County Committee.

Instructions for Voting

Go to the same polling place where you voted last Fall, if you still reside in the election district. Give your name and address to the Poll Clerk and see to it that they give you a Socialist Ballot (Canary Color). Go into the booth and mark an (x) in the voting space in front of each candidate. Fold the ballot as you have received it, and give it to the ballot box clerk. Do not forget, the polls are open only between 3 and 9 p.m. in New York City.

Hillquit Urges Unionists to Take Socialist Lead

Labor Movement, Demoralized, Needs Idealism of Socialists, He Says—160 Union Leaders Cheer Speech and Form Committee to Back Up Party's Campaign

ORGANIZATION of a Trade Union Committee of 1,000 to promote the Socialist national campaign among the trade unionists of the country was decided upon at a conference in New York City this week. Morris Hillquit, chairman of the Socialist Action Committee, said that 160 officers and leading members of trade unions in New York City have taken the initiative in the formation of the Committee of trade unionists, which is to be national in scope.

Addressing the conference, Hillquit called upon the trade unionists to follow the leadership of the Socialist Party. "The years of capitalism have passed," Mr. Hillquit declared. "The time has arrived for the Socialists and their followers in the trade union movement to once again proclaim and defend their faith as Socialists. This is the time and the opportunity for plain-speaking."

"The American trade union movement has retrogressed and become demoralized under a sterile and complacent leadership. We Socialists have always urged a rigid loyalty to the American Federation of Labor in all its struggles on behalf of labor. We urge loyalty today. But it has become apparent that we cannot look to the American Federation of Labor for spiritual leadership. We cannot look for leadership to a labor movement one of whose leading officials is the head of the National Civil Federation, and organization whose purpose it is to wrest the leadership of the workers away from the bona-fide labor movement."

"It is time that our trade unionists once again take their inspiration from the Socialist Party. There was a time when the Socialist trade unionists kept the conventions of the American Federation of Labor alive with the spirit of progress. That time must come again, and it must come now. The trade union movement sadly needs the idealism of the Socialists."

"Unionism is no bread and butter affair. We in the trade union movement are the instrument for the creation of a better world. I know all about the Communists and the life and death struggle in which they for a time threw the union movement of New York City. But it must be said that the Socialists in the unions have not been entirely innocent in this affair. There must have been some reason for the Communists having been able temporarily to run away with the membership. The reason for the Communist plague having eaten into the unions was that the Socialists in the unions laid down on the job. The Communist danger is now a thing of the past. We will keep it dead if we reinstate into the membership that great faith in a social and political cause as exemplified by Socialism and the Socialist Party."

"The formation of the Trade Union Committee of 1,000 to work for the Socialist Party and its national candidates in the coming election is an indication of the spiritual revival in the trade unions."

The Trade Union Committee of 1,000 was formed at a supper-conference Tuesday evening of this week in Beethoven Hall, 210 East 5th street, where 160 officers and elected representatives of New York trade unions attended. Among the organizations represented by their officers or delegates were six locals of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, five locals of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the International Pocketbook Workers Union, the Fifth Case and Bag Makers Union, the Hatters Union, the Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers Union, the International Fur Workers Union, the Butchers Union, the Teamsters Union, local 285, the Grocery Clerks Union, the Book and

Shoe Workers Union, the Milk Drivers Union and the Waiters Union. In all, representatives of thirty-one unions to date have pledged support to the committee.

Trade union leaders who have joined the Committee of 1,000 include Julius Hochman, manager of the Joint Board of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, Abraham I. Shipiloff, manager of the International Pocketbook Workers Union, Samuel E. Beardsley, secretary-treasurer of the International Jewelry Workers Union; Hyman Nemer, of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers; Michael Brown, president of the Teamsters' Union, local 285, and George Aelf, head of the Bakers Union of New York City.

In accepting membership on the committee, Mr. Hochman said: "It is up to the trade unionists to get behind the Socialist Party in this campaign. Never mind about Al Smith and the talk about his being a friend of labor. Al Smith won't be nominated he won't be elected. And if a miracle should happen and he is elected it won't mean anything to the workers. We must build a part of and for the workers. We have the material in the Socialist movement to build our own party and we are going to do it."

Shipiloff presided at the conference in Beethoven Hall, where the speakers included Hillquit, Norman Thomas, William Karlin, Jacob Panken and a number of representatives of the unions. Shipiloff proposed that the unions take definite steps to promote the campaign of the Socialists, suggesting the issuance of a contribution stamp to be sold for 50 cents. He suggested stamp day be held sometime during next September. Suggestions from the floor were to the effect that the collection sale of stamps be started earlier.

An invitation to the unions to send fraternal delegates to the Socialist National Convention in New York April 13th to 17th, was made by Shipiloff.

The meeting was another revelation of the irresistible spirit of revival that has caught hold of the Socialist party and its members. In three minute impromptu speeches, veteran labor leaders urged a renewal of support of the Socialist party. They agreed with the sentiments of Hillquit that a revival of Socialist idealism is a prime necessity to the continued success of the unions.

Negro Painters' Union To Hold Celebration

The Community Progressive Painters' Union, Inc., 20 West 137th street issues a special invitation to all colored women workers to be present at the anniversary celebration of the Union Thursday, March 29th, at 8:30 p.m. at Calvary M. E. Church, 149th street and Edgecombe avenues. Among those that are invited to address the celebration are Capt. Harry Ely of the Washington Heights Tenants' Association; Frank Pore, chairman; Rev. Ethelred Brown, Rev. E. C. Clarke, Mrs. Fanny R. Austin, Miss A. Elizabeth Hendrickson, S. E. Grain, of the Pullman Porters Union; G. French, and Victor C. Gaspar.

Dance To Aid Miners In Colorado To Be Held On Saturday

A relief dance for the Colorado Miners and their families will be held under the auspices of the Colorado Miners' Relief and Defense Committee, at the Madison Hall, Room 301, 71 West 23rd St., New York City, Saturday, March 31, 1934.

The Week On Stage

By Joseph T. Shipley

SHAKESPEARE, PATRIOT

In bringing "Henry V" to the stage, at his theatre, Walter Hampden has had the courage most sincere men possess, when the idea drives them. He has succeeded, by dint of his honest and scholarly presentation, and the faithfulness of the portraits, in giving to the seldom performed history a sense of movement and of life that we no longer expect to find in it.

The humorous scenes, the discomfiture of Pistol devouring the leek, are of course still lively, especially because of the excellent playing of Cecil Yapp as Fluellen; but Princess Katherine was delightfully handled by Marie Adels, and Walter Hampden himself, inclined in his longer speeches as the monarch to assume the throne to much, to serenity, becomes with his bride-to-be a hearty, bluff, frank man, so that here we watch with interest. Finally, the army scenes, which we thought in advance might be tedious, are somehow infused with a sturdy vigor; Henry's famous speech before Harfleur, dexterously transposed to the end of the act, still gives the impression that a recruiting sergeant could fill his company after Henry's call. With a telling arrangement of the stage, economically yet soundly adjusted to the needs of the play, "Henry V" has power and pleasure to convey, to those who watch its movement.

IBSEN AGAIN

Eva Le Gallienne seems to have misjudged the passage of time, in her decision to garb the present revival of "Hedda Gabler", at the Civic Repertory Theatre, in modern dress. The play is still in limbo; neither near enough nor yet too far to suffer the transformation into something rich and strange beyond the reach of costume; many of its references are much more annoying than the more easily slipping by that Shakespeare's greater distance permits.

"Hedda Gabler" is the tragedy of a soul starved in its quest for beauty until it grows twisted in strange ways. Surely the story is known to all our readers, as it is one of the most powerful of the studies of the great Norwegian; and Ibsen has had too many presentations here for us to be fully content with the present production. It is curious to see Miss Le Gallienne in the role we might have imagined she would cast Josephine Hutchinson to play; but her performance is, as usual, intelligent, if somewhat over-restrained. The play is one which can well be seen again, and should not be missed by those who thus far have failed to see it. The present performance, while not the most distinguished memory, is a sound and—save for the occasional jars because of the lack of harmony between costume and idea—a valid recapturing of the difficult moods of this most treacherous of Ibsen's plays.

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AMUSEMENTS

The Week On Stage

By Joseph T. Shipley

SHAKESPEARE, PATRIOT

In bringing "Henry V" to the stage, at his theatre, Walter Hampden has had the courage most sincere men possess, when the idea drives them. He has succeeded, by dint of his honest and scholarly presentation, and the faithfulness of the portraits, in giving to the seldom performed history a sense of movement and of life that we no longer expect to find in it.

The humorous scenes, the discomfiture of Pistol devouring the leek, are of course still lively, especially because of the excellent playing of Cecil Yapp as Fluellen; but Princess Katherine was delightfully handled by Marie Adels, and Walter Hampden himself, inclined in his longer speeches as the monarch to assume the throne to much, to serenity, becomes with his bride-to-be a hearty, bluff, frank man, so that here we watch with interest. Finally, the army scenes, which we thought in advance might be tedious, are somehow infused with a sturdy vigor; Henry's famous speech before Harfleur, dexterously transposed to the end of the act, still gives the impression that a recruiting sergeant could fill his company after Henry's call. With a telling arrangement of the stage, economically yet soundly adjusted to the needs of the play, "Henry V" has power and pleasure to convey, to those who watch its movement.

IBSEN AGAIN

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and gaily along ways of wedded life—from the landing of the fish to the frying thereof. Beneath its rapid dialog, and the assurance comedy gives that all will end well, lie deeper aspects of social relations into which the play peers; it is the more timely in that its plot points toward that seeming solution, the "companionate marriage."

Of the New Playwrights' drama, "Earth" loses least by transfer to the printed page. "Saturday's Children" is conventional in its technique; "Earth" calls for nothing more novel in production than industrial life. The realistic mood of the first two acts breaks, for the third, into a sort of dance of rebellion and triumph in defeat, where the rhythm of the Greek religious choruses, the pulsing hills defines as "the dance of life" informs and makes symbolic of the universal urge, this melting-pot mixture of evolving Americans.

In this group of home-bred plays, the two Gogol comedies seem curiously remote. Each builds, upon slight structure, an entertaining piece. "The Gamblers" is a neat plot of the bitter-bitten; "Marriage" is an elaboration of the efforts of an amateur and of a professional marriage-broker. The first play moves swiftly to the surprise of its ending; the second lingers for the several bits of caricature wherein its chief interest resides. Foreign humor, retaining its savor despite translation, usually seems less glib, less informal and intimate, than that which springs from native soil; yet these minor works of the Russian reveal his excellent understanding of his countrymen, and his skill in making us see the ridiculous in all pomposity.

IN MOVIES

Pay Wray and Gary Cooper co-starred in "The Legion of the Condemned", at the Rivoli Theatre, are coming in for their share of popularity due to the tremendous success of this production. "The Legion of the Condemned" is a story of the flying legions which took part in the early days of the war, when the airplane was just coming into its own.

Saturday, March 31st, will open the last week for "The Gauchon" at the Rivoli Theatre, which will be replaced by Harold Lloyd in "Speedy" at nine p.m. Friday evening, April 6th. "Speedy" will open with a grand premiere at which Harold Lloyd will be present, together with his staff. Seats are being sold at five dollars for the orchestra, and three, two and one in the balcony. On Saturday, April 7, the picture will show at popular prices.

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THEATRES

5 Nationally famous things in New York—Statue of Liberty—The Aquarium—Museum of Natural History—The Zoo—and

"EXCESS BAGGAGE" A show chuckful of real entertainment "Better than Burlesque" we say "You can't say you know New York if you haven't seen all of them"

RITZ THEATRE 100 W. 4th St. NEW YORK CITY

Theatre Guild Productions

LAST 2 WEEKS

PORGY

by DUBOSE and DOROTHY HEYWARD

Republic Theatre

WEST 42nd STREET

Even. 8:40; Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40

THE THEATRE GUILD PRESENTS

Week of April 2

Marco Millions

Week of April 9

"Volphone"

Guild Theatre

Socialist Party Plans, Progress

(Continued from page 4)

forget, the polls are open only between 3 and 9 p. m. in New York City.

MANHATTAN
The vote for delegates to the National Convention closed March 26. The following New York County Branches have failed to report: Hungarian, Clockmakers, Jewish Harlem, Italian Harlem and Furriers. The vote will be announced shortly upon the report of the sub-committee of the City Executive Committee.

3-5-10th A.D.
A fairly well attended meeting was held March 27 in the home of Comrades Mr. and Mrs. A. Lee. It is hoped to effect a reorganization and get members back in good standing. Evelyn Huggan who, with her sister, Jessie Wallace Huggan, has just returned from a trip around the world, gave an interesting talk on China.

4th A.D.
The next meeting will be held Wednesday, April 4, at the East Side Socialist Center, 204 East Broadway. A report will be given on the Theatre Party. Other important matters will be considered.

BRONX
The vote for delegates to the National Convention closed March 26. The Italian Branch was the only Bronx Branch that failed to send in its vote. The vote will be announced shortly upon the report of the sub-committee of the City Executive Committee.

5th A.D.
The next meeting of this branch will be held Friday, March 30, 8:30 p. m. at 1167 Boston Road.

Branch Seven
The branch meets Tuesday, March 27, at the Club-rooms. Successful referendum vote cast, over three-quarters of the members voting. The meeting will map out Socialist work in the 7th and 8th districts. The New Leader has been mailed to 25 enrolled Socialists in the 8th District. They will be canvassed for subs later, also for membership.

Branch Seven East
A well attended meeting was held last Thursday. Two new members were welcomed, Ida Greenberg and Isaac Schiffman. Arrangements are being perfected

IN THE interests of economy no receipts will be sent by THE NEW LEADER and THE LEADER-APPEAL for subscription renewal remittances, except when specifically requested. Watch the date alongside of your name on the address label at the top of page one. The figures will indicate the month and year, respectively, of the expiration of your subscription.

for canvassing enrolled Socialist voters to get them to join the Party. The comrades were provided with good ammunition to approach prospects. A carefully prepared pamphlet on "Wages in the United States" and "Labor and the Next War," by James O'neal, and sample copies of the New Leader were given out and a constructive drive started towards strengthening our press and to increase the membership. The next meeting will be Thursday evening, April 12 at 2095 Daly avenue.

8th A.D.
A new branch has been added to our rapidly growing Bronx organization. The infant was born and christened Monday evening in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Schechter. Amalgamated Apartments. There were 30 comrades present, including Comrades Claessens and Henry Gross from the City Office. Seven applications were received from new members and some 20 others were read, who are living in this house and who are members of other branches. They will be transferred and it is expected that at the next meeting at least 20 members will be on the roll. The following officers were elected temporarily: Organizer J. George Friedman; Fin. Sec'y, Bertha Schechter; Recording Sec'y, Fanny Goldberger; Delegate to the Central Committee, Nathan Schechter.

It should be added that I. Polstein, Louis Reiff and Louis Polstein are among the active members in the organization of this branch.

BROOKLYN
The vote for delegates to the National Convention closed on March 26. The following Brooklyn Branches have not sent in their ballots: Finnish Branch, Williamsburg Jewish, and the 16th A.D. and 2nd A.D.

The experiment of having a speaker at meetings and inviting a number of

smaller voters achieved success at the last meetings last Friday. This coming Friday, March 30, August Claessens will be the speaker. Headquarters, 420 Halsey street.

18th A.D.
The 18th A.D. had its first meeting Friday evening in its new headquarters in the Rockaway Mansion, 695 Rockaway avenue. The new meeting place is one of the loveliest in the city. August Claessens spoke on "The Socialist Party and the Presidential Campaign," pointing out the opportunities and difficulties. The address was extremely interesting and it was only the lateness of the hour which caused him to close one of the finest talks it has been the pleasure of the members to listen to.

The first social gathering will be a package Party and Dance in its quarters on Sunday evening, and with dancing and raffish of packages to follow, an excellent evening's entertainment is guaranteed. Admission will be 25 cents. The members in Kings County are requested to please keep this date open.

22nd A.D.
On Tuesday evening, April 3, W. N. Becker will speak at our headquarters, 18 Van Sicken avenue on "Nationalism vs. Internationalism." At this meeting plans will be made for a thorough canvass of the enrolled Socialists.

A fairly good meeting was held March 26. Comrade Goldberg reported for the organization committee of the Socialist Action Committee. An effort being made to get all delinquent members in good standing. Dr. Edward Cohen will continue his talks on "The Cooperative Movement" after the regular meeting, next Monday night. Organizer Minnie Welsberg is recovering from her illness and expects to be on the job again shortly.

Yipseldom
League Convention

The Senior League convention, which met on Feb. 4 and 5, will be reconvened Saturday, March 31, and decide upon its recent action relative to the consolidation plan. The meeting is scheduled for 3:30 p. m. at the Rand School. All delegates to the last Senior sessions are delegates to the Saturday session.

Circle Two
Circle Two, Brooklyn, held its Package Party and Dance at the East Side Socialist Center last Saturday. Over fifty packages were auctioned off, bringing a considerable profit to the Circle. The money, however, will be turned over to the fund for the publication of a League Newspaper.

Circle Six
Circle Six, Manhattan, will meet at 12 East 106th street, Sunday, April 1, at 1 p. m. Reba Pashoff will lead a "roundable" discussion on "Cooperation or Competition." A large crowd is expected. Come early if you desire a seat.

Brooklyn Committee
The Bronx Boro Committee will hold its Entertainment and Dance Saturday night, March 31, at 1167 Boston Road. The proceeds will be donated to the League newspaper. Every Yipsel who has this evening open should attend.

Circle One
Circle One, Bronx, 1167 Boston Road, will hold a discussion on "The Formation of a Labor Party" Sunday, April 1, at 3:30 p. m.

Juniors
The Junior Yipsel Convention will reconvene Saturday, March 31, at 4 p. m. at the Rand School, 7 East 15th street. The order of business consists of but one matter, the consolidation of the League. Action will be taken at this meeting. All delegates of the previous sessions are delegates for this session.

Friday, March 30, 8:30 p. m.—Speaker, Dr. Harry W. Laidler. Subject: "Trends in Modern Industry." Tremont Educational Forum, 4215 Third avenue, Tremont, avenue. Auspices, Socialist Party, Branch Seven.

Friday, April 6, 8:30 p. m.—Speaker, Judge Jacob Packer. Subject: "The 'New Events'." Freeman Mansion, 1242 Southern Blvd., near Freeman street. Auspices, Socialist Party, 5th A.D.

Friday, March 30, 8:30 p. m.—A. I. Shipiloff, Dr. S. Ingberman, Algernon Lee. Symposium Subject: "Ten Years of Soviet Russia." 219 Van Sicken avenue, 219 Van Sicken street. Auspices, Socialist Party, 22nd A.D.

Friday, March 30, 8:30 p. m.—Speaker, W. N. Becker. "Nationalism versus Internationalism." 219 Van Sicken avenue, Auspices, Socialist Party, 22nd A.D.

Community Church Notes

At 11 a. m., Sunday, April 1st, James Waterman Wise, author of "The Future of Israel," will preach at the Community Church, Park avenue and 34th street. His subject will be "Youth's Challenge to Church and Synagogue." Mr. Wise is the son of Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, of the Free Synagogue. At 5:15 p. m., Mr. J. E. McEafie will give a reading of 1927 magazine poetry at the Community Church, Park avenue and 34th street. At 8 p. m., Norman Angell, author of the famous book "The Great Illusion" will speak under the auspices of the Community Forum, Park avenue and 34th street. His subject will be "The Bolshevist and Other Dangers." Mr. Angell's studies of international and social problems have made him an outstanding authority in this field. Questions and discussions from the floor following the address. Admission free.

Thursday, April 5th, Will Durant, author of "The Study of Philosophy," and "Transition" will deliver the first lecture in a course of four lectures on "Philosophy." His subject will be "Is Progress Real." This lecture is held under the auspices of the Educational Department of the Community Church, Park avenue and 34th street, at 8:15 p. m. Single admission 75 cents. \$2.50 for the course.

WEVD Programs
243.8 M WEVD New York City 1220 KC

MONDAY, APRIL 2
1:00—Scholl Hour.
2:00—Oahlee Hubbard, Civic Repertory Co. Vachel Lindsay's Chinese Nightingale.
2:20—Roland Weber, Readings.
2:40—Myra Norton, Pianist.
3:00—Mary Siegrist, Poems of the New Humanity.
3:20—Genevieve Kaufmann, dramatic soprano.
3:40—Prof. Thatcher Clark, Elementary Spanish.
4:00—Belgian Conservatory of Music—solist.
4:20—Mina Shkman, American dramatic soprano.
4:40—Michel Ingberman, popular pianist.
5:00—An Hour of India.

TUESDAY, APRIL 3
9:00—McAllister Coleman, Labor Looks at the Week.
9:20—Harry W. Laidler, Socialism and Industrial Evolution.
9:40—Labor Political Action in 1923.
10:00—Carl D. Thompson, Roads, Streets and Bridges.
10:20—John J. Donnelly, Capital Punishment.
10:40—Rebel Poets.
11:00—Ernie Farb and His Orchestras.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4
1:00—Joe Zimmerman, popular pianist.
1:30—Gracie Vianova, soprano.
1:50—Myra Norton, pianist.
2:10—Gertrude Lyons, slightest coloratura soprano.
2:30—May Waldron, soprano and Alta Moore, mezzo-soprano, duets.
3:00—Roland Weber, readings.
3:20—Lydia Mason, pianist.
3:30—Anne E. Gray, Women's Peace Society.
4:20—Euse Kestel, Liedersinger.
4:40—Orell Hendrick.
5:00—Hints from Susanne.
11:00—Woodhaven Studio Program.

THURSDAY, APRIL 5
1:00—Sylvia Lavine, popular soprano.
1:20—Charles Paige, baritone.
1:40—Hope Hern, contralto.
2:00—Utopian Hour.
2:40—Robert J. Urann, popular baritone.
3:00—Michael Ingberman and his Orchestra.
4:00—Bernard Carp, baritone.
4:20—A. Basil Wheeler, Conflicts.
4:40—Harold Greens an, tenor.
5:00—Irving Spice, violinist and Mary W. N. Becker, piano.

FRIDAY, APRIL 6
5:30—Gloria Casale's Dance Orchestra.
11:00—Dens Variety Hour.

THURSDAY, APRIL 5
1:00—Kitty Grotz, lyric soprano.
1:20—Lydia Mason, pianist.
1:40—Harold Hecht, American Laboratory Theater, reading.
2:00—Mrs. L. van German Dramatic soprano.
2:30—Mary Hubbard, "Salvation" company, readings.

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All locals meet every Wednesday evening at 8 p. m. in the office.
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M. TIGEL, Vice-Chairman
M. FEINSTEIN, Secretary-Treasurer

Bonnaz Embroiderers' Union
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Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America
Office: 175 East Broadway
Meetings every 1st and 3rd Wednesday evening
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PETER MONAT, Manager

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Local 581, I. U. of T.
Office: 388 W. 14th St., City.
Local 581 meets on 3rd Thursday of the month at 8 p. m. in the hall, 110 East Fifth St. Executive Board meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursday at 8 p. m. in the hall.
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110 East Fifth Street
JOE HERMAN, Pres. & Business Agent.
MAX LIEBLER, Sec'y-Treas.

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Regular meetings every Tuesday evening
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CHARLES S. BLUM, Vice-President
HENRY ARMENDINGER, Sec. Sec'y

United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America
LOCAL UNION 488
MEETS EVERY MONDAY EVENING at 495 East 166th Street
OFFICE: 90 EAST 161ST STREET. Telephone MEK 5471
EMIL A. JOHNSON, President
HARRY P. ELBERT, Fin. Sec'y

N. Y. TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 6
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Meets every 2nd Sunday of Every Month at SHIELDS HALL, 87 SMITH ST., BROOKLYN

Hebrew Actor's Union
Office, 31 Seventh Street, N.Y.
Phone Dry Dock 2360
REUBEN GUSKIN
Manager

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Regular Meetings Every Wednesday Evening at 8 p. m. in the office, 545 East 64th St.
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ALVIN BORTNER, Secretary
W. A. N. Y. C.
FRANK WOLLENBACH, Fin.-Sec'y.
243 E. 64th St., N. Y. C.

Neckwear Cutters' Union
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7 East 15th Street. Stuyvesant 7678
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Fred Fastabend, N. Y. C.
A. Weiler, J. Rosenzweig, Vice-Pres.
Wm. R. Chiding, Business Agent

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S. HERSHKOWITZ, N. GELLER, Organizers

Operators, Local 1
Regular Meetings every 1st and 3rd Saturday
Executive Board meets every Monday
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210 East 5th Street

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REUBEN GUSKIN
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German Painters' Union

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NEW LEADER

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

SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1928

Patriotic Batology

CONTEMPORARY capitalism has spawned a fine brood of bats who appear as cooing doves in public. We have in mind the professional patriots, those who advertise their love for the fatherland, who dine at patriotic dinners, who fondle the flag, and who dig trenches to keep back the "enemies of the republic." Here will be found the usurer and the sweater; the legal brokers for corporation masters; the politicians of petroleum; the kept editors and those who keep them; pure Americans of mongrel ancestry; adventurers on the make; the capitalist sweater of children who stands for God and country and who identifies both with his profits; the militarists who think in terms of the lock-step and the chain gang; the imperialists who swipe the values of other peoples and call the thievery "patriotism"; clerical fakers whose religion is the economics of capitalism; oil grafters, utility crooks, financial spiders, and industrial magnates who draw upon their money vats for funds to support the patriotic movements.

This interpretation applies to all of these organizations. The old classic idea of patriotism with its romance of the hills, the rustic home-owner on his free acres, entranced by rolling meadows and thrilled by bird and bush and bower, is not the mood of the modern bats. The old patriotism had its charm and justification. Its votary eagerly leaped to his flintlock and with his neighbors gladly gave himself to a struggle to preserve his rural paradise. To give his life for it was a privilege. His courage was genuine and his motives pure. He did not advertise his affection. To advertise patriotism is the role of the faker and is dishonest on its face. A comparison of this classic type of patriotism with that hawked by the Marvins and Whitneys and Easleys establishes a wide contrast. The usurers, and sweaters, and politicians, and adventurers never in their lives had a noble or disinterested impulse. Those who finance this batology have no such impulse. They regard it as an investment which, in the end, will bring good financial returns. Those who engage in it have no other motive. Those who lashed Negro bondmen on southern estates for two hundred years were of the same type. They were devoted to the Constitution and they loved the flag. At least they said they did, but they always watched the financial reports of their overseers on the plantations. Their affection for the Constitution and the flag was measured by the profits they could sweat out of their slaves and when these declined they ditched the Constitution and wrote another one more suitable to them. They also burned the flag and hoisted another one.

Our professionals are of the same type. The classic patriotism has now become a matter of profits and dividends in their hands and nobody knows it better than themselves.

The Tragedy of the Mines

THE strike of the miners in the bituminous fields drags out in a miserable tragedy of destitution for thousands of human beings. Nearly 300 more families of miners in the Eastern Ohio district are required to move out of their company "homes" by May 1 to make room for strikebreakers who are to take their places. Throughout most of the bituminous fields of five or six states the misery of the miners has been a hideous indictment of capitalism in this industry. It should not be forgotten that even before the strike began nearly a year ago there were thousands of miners and their families in the central fields who were dependent upon community alms to avert starvation.

It is estimated that nearly two-thirds of the bituminous field is now non-union and the wages paid are much lower than the union scale. This exerts a powerful pressure on the remaining union mines as it is evident that they cannot survive the competition of the non-union fields. In other words, what was once one of the most powerful union in the United States is threatened with extinction in one field of the coal industry. Moreover, the miners themselves face a reversion back to the degradation of the 'seventies which produced the Molly McGuire and the 'eighties which brought the upheavals in the Hocking Valley.

It is evident from the post-war history of this industry that trade unionism must be supplemented with a program of stabilization and organization of the industry. Such a program was worked out some eight or ten years ago. It provided for nationalization of the industry and was approved by one or more national conventions of the miners but the program was permitted to be shelved. The anarchic influences in the industry have worked unchecked so that today not only is the industry al-

most demoralized but the life of the union itself is now at stake. The terrible sufferings of men, women and children are added to industrial chaos and approaching union prostration. With the industry reverting back to the old days of almost complete mastery of anarchy owners the workers through sheer desperation will be driven to blind uprisings against intolerable misrule and exploitation. We will then be back to the days of the Molly McGuire and the Hocking Valley revolts.

The hackneyed cry of conservative leaders against nationalization is sheer mockery in the face of these facts. If they do not have the statesmanship to plan a way out of the wreck and ruin of the industry and the union, as well as the wreck and ruin of human lives, they can do the miners no better service than to resign. Some plan of nationalization and social control is absolutely essential but stubborn clinging to ways of thinking that belong to the last century stands in the way of serving the miners and their families. If a party, an organization, or a movement, cannot change its policies and program with a changing world, suffering is the price to be paid for the neglect.

New Jersey Despot

THE New Jersey Legislature has passed what is known as the Powell Bill, the most amazing in the modern legislative history of the states. The bill proposes to exclude any third party nominations from the ballot by making such nominations practically impossible. If it becomes law it means the seizure by the leading parties of the privilege of the ballot and making them privileged party corporations. In so many words it says to the voters of the state, "Vote for our candidates or be disfranchised."

Under the present law citizens may make independent nominations for a county office by obtaining 100 signatures and state nominations by obtaining 800 signatures. The Powell Bill requires candidates for state office to obtain signatures to petitions totalling 15 per cent of the vote cast for the general assembly in the preceding election. This means no less than about 112,000 signatures to petitions, an accomplishment that is practically impossible for independent nominations.

The fate of the bill is in the hands of the governor and what he will do with it is unknown at this writing. The bill is the work of the Republicans and the Governor is a Democrat, so that it may be vetoed but it is possible that the Republicans may be able to muster sufficient votes to override the veto. Should the bill become a law it will establish a two-party dictatorship in New Jersey. This is a long stride to one-party dictatorship which prevails under the rule of the Fascists in Italy.

Such legislation is an ominous sign. It recalls the ten year period in the South before the Civil War when on man could run for office in that region who opposed the extension of slavery in the Territories. The ruling slave owners made southern politics "solid" for their investments and it required cannons to blow it to atoms. What are the aims of the New Jersey despots?

Selling Bogus Wares

A LITTLE light vaudeville now and then adds joy to existence and these columns may occasionally venture on a little humor. A recent incident provides a delicious excursion for our readers and we pass it on to them. For many months Mr. J. Louis Engdahl has been stationed in Moscow where he informs the Russians of what is going on in the United States. Louie belongs to some American "nucleus" but just where it is located we do not know and it does not matter.

Recently he reported on the American scene and it is this report which we pass on to our readers. In brief, Mr. Engdahl declares that American Communism is leading the "broad masses" of this country, the Socialist Party practically does not exist, the Communist Party has the leaders of the two old parties scared to death, and the American scene is red and rosy for a tremendous Communist movement.

Of course, nobody in the United States is able to discover all this but Louie in Moscow is on the job and it is impossible to fool him. No doubt his story cheered the Russians and it probably is good for a few thousand shekels delivered to the romance boys in the United States.

Seriously, this is the sort of thing that is reported to Moscow from many countries and it has been going on for many years. These reports are pure fiction and it is not surprising that the Russian Communist leaders have a distorted view of the world. They are led into blunder after blunder and they pay for it with nice subsidies to those who sell them this fiction. In 1923 the same sort of fiction was sold to Moscow when the abortive Federated-Farmer Labor Party was created and yet the thing did not live a year.

However, it is Moscow's affair. The Russians have been paying for this bogus article for years and if they want to buy more of it they will always find plenty of it for sale.

Answer

WHEELS of Progress,
gliding slowly, gliding monotonously.
Oily cogs, visioned in a brain,
machined to a silent precision,
fitting and moving, twin cog to twin cog.

Come to America, to the bed of Progress.

If you are too long

we will lop off a chunk.

If you are too short

we will stretch you a bit.

Polished glistening machinery

sliding in a polished rhythm.

Wheels of Progress,

rhythmed to the oily hymns of Rotary,

Kiwanis, K.K.K., or what will you?

The Fool caroms his protests

down the canyons of steel and stone,

and the moving wheels, The Wheels of Progress,

silence his words in a flood

of smooth, sleek, unctuous oil.

Dream on, little world.

I shall go forth and drown my sorrows

in the perfumed pleasures of many women.

When they say to me—

"Fool! You are killing yourself!"

I will answer in gurgling wine-soaked laughter

"Fool! Tell me a pleasant death."

William Closson Emory.

From the NEW LEADER MAILBAG

THOMAS NOT A CANDIDATE

Editor, New Leader:
From various sources, including the public press, I have heard there is talk in party circles of presenting my name for the presidential nomination on the Socialist ticket. Deeply as I appreciate the confidence which this talk implies I must put an end to it for my own sake and the party's. Personal and family considerations almost certainly will make it extremely difficult, if not altogether impossible, for me to take the extensive campaign trips which the Socialist presidential candidate must undertake this year if we are to do our educational work.

There is, however, another and even more important reason for my stand. Readers of the New Leader and Socialists generally know that for some time I have been earnestly working for the nomination of James H. Maurer. His character and ability make his nomination appropriate. His position in the labor movement makes it highly desirable from the standpoint of wise Socialist tactics. It is a guarantee of our eager desire to pave the way for a genuine labor party in the United States. I do not believe that Mr. Maurer's important duties in leading raise insurmountable difficulties to his undertaking the kind of campaign that is necessary. I earnestly hope that the party will insist on his nomination.

Fraternally yours,
NORMAN THOMAS.

FROM A FARMER

Editor, The New Leader:
It has been a long time since you and I, in company with my brother, R. L. Job, rode together in a buggy from Cloverdale to Greencastle where you intended to make a speech, but you didn't. As you know, I was a Socialist then, and I am a Socialist still. No doubt you remember when you were here making Socialist speeches. I used to ask you to discuss Socialism from the farmer's standpoint. The farmer, like other classes of laborers want to know what Socialism is going to do for him—right now. We don't want to have to wait until we have "gone to the hell" of bankruptcy to know what is going to be done for them.

I am aware of the fact that Socialists are divided on the question of Prohibition. I don't know what your position is, but I am going to tell you exactly where I stand. Wines and whiskeys are things the people have had from time immemorial, or since the dawn of civilization. It remained for the United States to make the foolhardy effort to take it away from the people. Instead of teaching "self-restraint" and temperance, they have adopted the policy of the "fanatic" in trying to force their view on all our people—and they can't do it. Instead of making it dry, they have made it wet all over. Drunkenness used to be seen in spots, (somewhere near a saloon), but now it is hidden from view in automobiles driven by young men and girls, seeking lonely hiding places in byways among the hedges—it is everywhere.

The manufacture and sale of illicit whiskey is about the only avenue of escape from starvation for a large portion of our population. The most reliable statistics reveal the fact that murder and all other kinds of lawlessness has increased three-fold since the adoption of the Insane Eighteenth Amendment. We even have a "Bone-head" law in Indiana which makes it unlawful to make and drink a little grape wine. High-class hypocrites, we are.

If you remember, good old Comrade Debs advocated Nationalization of the liquor traffic. The sale of liquor to be subject to sane and proper regulations. Nothing is more certain than that both the old parties are going to side-track the liquor question. And now is our time to take advantage of this situation. I stand ready to pay membership dues to the party and to reënter in party work, whenever the Socialist party ceases to bow the knee to a small coterie of Prohibition fanatics—and adopt a plank in our platform, advocating the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment and Nationalization of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors.

JAMES H. JOB.

Reelsville, Indiana.

How To Own Your Party

(An Editorial From the Scripps Papers)
Senator Borah suggests that the money taken from Sinclair to pay for the campaign that elected President Harding be now returned to Sinclair. It is tainted money, he says, and as a Republican he hates to think his party has been financed in this manner.

Which brings to mind a lesson that might be learned from the present series of exposures. The rank and file of the Republican party might learn the simple political fact that the owners of their party, to all intents and purposes, are the men who pay the campaign bills.

Special privileges in return for campaign contributions have been the rule for a long time. One man contributes and gets an Ambassadorship. Another contributes and gets the kind of tariff he desires. A Sinclair contributes—and there is no end to the story of what he gets. Jail, eventually, perhaps.

Republicans and Democrats could take a useful leaf from the book of the Socialist party. They could finance their own party organization, a dollar per member or something like that, and thereby regain ownership and control.

Here is a lesson in civics. How many houses is Congress divided into? The Senate and House of Representatives, you say. Wrong. There is a Third House, the super-power gang now assembled in Washington. Get your civics right and you will not go wrong next November.

LOW COMEDY IN WASHINGTON

The Smith-Nye Letters—Weeping Charley Testifies

WASHINGTON.

FROM the political standpoint, the most interesting event of the past week was the exchange of a somewhat heated correspondence between Governor Al Smith of New York and Senator Nye. When Nye intimated that Sinclair had contributed to Smith's campaign fund, and that for this reason the oil crook got a job on the New York State Racing Commission, there was an opportunity presented to the Governor for coming out foursquare against the corruption involved in the naval oil leases. Now if Al Smith is going to take no stand whatsoever on any national issue, with the possible exception of prohibition (and even on that he is a bit sketchy) his Presidential campaign will not be a hot one. Why is it, by the way, that the Democrats so consistently maintain a grim silence on the subject of corruption in politics? Is it a case of the pot not daring to call the kettle black? Is there an uneasy conscience around and about Tammany Hall over the barefaced way in which the Smith adherents stole the New York election last fall? At any rate, Smith did nothing more than abuse Nye, repudiate the Senator's statement that there was anything but coincidence in his appointment of Sinclair, and then carefully duck the main issue.

Now that the names of John T. Adams and Charles T. Hillis, both former Chairmen of the Republican National Committee, are being added to the list of witnesses for whom the Senate is looking—a list, by the way, which is rapidly assuming the proportions of a combined Social Register, Directory of Directors, and Who Bribes Whom in America. These two new arrivals are going to be asked about the way they got the money. There is a little matter of \$25,000, for example, which was generously donated by that super-advertising agent, Albert D. Lasker, of Chicago, former Chairman of the Shipping Board. Mr. Lasker handed over the Jack to Mr. Hillis in October, 1920, but forgot to mention it to anybody until he took the witness stand last week.

"Hark From the Tombs"

Then "hark from the tombs a doleful sound"—none other than our old friend Albert Fall, who is sojourning on that expensive ranch of his, getting all ready for another trial. Fall said that he was willing to "tell all," but when Senator Nye called his bluff, it turned out that he was only willing to tell it to a jury, and had no stomach for an appearance before the Senate Investigating Committee.

In the meantime, they are wondering where in Washington they can find another set of twelve morons for the forthcoming trial of Sinclair, charging conspiracy to defraud the government. The twelve good men and true must not have heard anything about the oil scandal, and generally be as ignorant of any matters of national importance as our Secretary of the Treasury says he is.

Only A Million Jobs

There is a very evident attempt on the part of the administration at Washington to minimize the present day unemployment. Secretary of Labor Davis comes out with a statement that there are at present only 1,874,000 unemployed. This is his answer to the statement of the Labor Bureau of New York that there are at present four million out of work. The February report, he says, shows an upward trend in employment. He charges some of the unemployment to improved machinery and quotes a statement made by Ethelbert Stewart, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, part of which says: "Inventing genius must devise new industries, commercial agencies must create new wants, in order to create new occupations." This sounds very much like the old line of the advertisers who somehow imagine that you

can beat the law of supply and demand by making people buy more and more junk. The one occupation in which we would like to see a vast deal of unemployment is advertising and selling. These desk-pounders who swarm over the country like an Egyptian plague of locusts have already cluttered up our homes with so much shoddy stuff that it seems as though a limit might soon be reached. I always think of the home of an Indian in Oklahoma where I once visited, when the subject of selling comes up. He had gotten rich through the finding of oil on his property, and there was a constant procession of brief-bag holders marching up and down his front steps. Although he slept in a tepee in his back yard, he had at least half-a-dozen beds in his house which he never used, three pianos which no one in the family could play, and three sets of the Encyclopedia Britannica which no one in the family could read.

The Newspapers Agree

Naturally the old-line newspapers, which depend for their living upon their advertisers, are doing all they can to help swell this chorus of optimism, and the New York World prints the most Pollyanna forecast about how pretty everybody is sitting. When you turn from this, however, to look over the want ads, and see the wages and salaries offered for experienced workers, it makes you wonder a bit as to what all this optimism is about. And if you happen to be one of Secretary Davis' "1,874,000" parading the streets of every big city in a desperate search for work, you are more likely than not to throw away the paper in disgust.

Everybody in Washington who is not appearing before some Senate investigation committee is crowding into the local offices of the stockbrokers to get over the tickers the almost fantastic proceedings on the New York Stock Exchange. The biggest day in the history of the Exchange was yesterday, when more than four million shares were turned over, and General Motors and United States Steel were the undisputed leaders. They are working day and night, clearing the records of transactions, and throwing money around like drunken sailors. One firm has given its employees an advance of five weeks salary, bonuses are blooming in every office, and in general the place resembles a madhouse.

And all the while, as I have said before, a short mile away, able-bodied workers are swarming into the employment agencies, taking what jobs they can get, and being thankful for the most humble of them. That however, is just the kind of a world that the capitalist system exalts in, and there can be no sane control over human relations until the coming of the cooperative commonwealth.

Back-Stairs Spokesman.

THE CHATTER BOX

More Sonnets to a Dark Lady

A wild wine seethes and courses through the earth;
The open gorges of wind and sun and rain,
Pour down replenishment; and there is birth
Without the marring ugliness of pain. . . .

Some will remark on how the days grow long,
And some how green spreads out against the blue,
And all repel the riot running strong
Within their ordered selves, and even you

For all your fevered living, now can know
A fiercer fluency. Your ancient whims
Can have a glitter and a credulous show
Where lust and love are wedded synonyms. . . .

But all that I can sense within this weather,
Will be the springtime we once found together. . . .

I feel deeply for the radical cause in this land.
Therefore at times I am even impelled to think deeply
on its progress and its variables of influence. And
when I start thinking, especially with great depth,
I'm some thinker.

Of late I have gone into the question of the decline of Anarchism as a socializing force among the intelligentsia of the poor. Time was when East Broadway, Harlem, Chicago and Frisco just bubbled and blistered with colonies, schools and centres of Anarchic philosophy and living. Towns were founded, communal life of a sort sprang up, and a distinct type developed. Long haired men, short haired women, flowing black ties, large slouch hats and weird female costuming down to Tolstoyan sandals, and a sort of vegetarian glide set these free-willers off from the rest of us industrialized slaves.

We who have lived in the Puritanical pale whispered and snickered with true Freudian repression about their dark immoral doings. We heard repeated tales of free love, unmarried mothers and children of shame. And so the more intrepid of us started in to go to their lectures, timidly ventured into their schools and headquarters and even pilgrimage out to the wilds of such provinces as New Jersey to peek into their villages.

All the time of course we Philistines were driven on in our curiosity by sub-conscious sex natives. We young men and young women, desirous of natural indulgences and yet restrained by the cold grip of public morality, looked into this phase of emotional liberty with envious silence. The result was that the members of these radical organizations kept recruiting hundreds of us into their fold. Openly we found reason and philosophical rectitude in their varied programs. Secretly, we came to meet young men and women for our own propulsive desires.

Of course, in a great sense, most of us found that radical lades of marriageable age were quite desirous of marrying prosperous husbands, and that young men with steady jobs were selecting only the least dizzy of the dames for wifehood.

It took some time to find out that even these liberalized communities had a stern code of conduct, quite as monogamistic and repressive as the one they had deserted in the old life. All of which did not deter the influx of never seekers after the fountain of love.

The radical movements kept growing and growing into numbers that really worried the ruling class. . . . until . . . until the war came, the boys went Over There and came back with newer notions and a philosophy of love conduct that set the free-lovers of Jersey and Haymarket into the pale of dull conservatism.

And now, with companionate marriage and other forms of mate experimentation going on among our

Republican and Democratic youth to such universal extent the old mystery and lure of radicalism have lost their drawing power. Cold reason and irrefutable philosophy are small baits to inspire the youth into joining a movement. And for that reason alone it appears to great thinkers like myself that all the unorthodoxies are wasting with pernicious anemia. And since youth can now gallivant about without fear of public disapproval with the actual abandon that was only suspected to exist among the radicals what chance is there for them to help swell our waning ranks on the frail lure of economic interpretation?

Which might lead us to the conclusion that the only salvation of progressive thought in this land is for us liberals of all shades to go about shouting against the sin and shame that is so prevalent and endemic throughout the land. . . . All the above shows to what queer ports a ship may drift while lost on the troubled deeps of thought. . . .

Fire and Shadow

Our room is starred with points of white daggers;
The curtains sweep to the floor like rivers of flame.
By some invisible Medusa
Our bodies are turned not to stone
But to torches of rhythmic fire.

Out of our crimson windows
We reach for the miracle of a star,
Out of our crimson windows
We reach for infinity,
And believe in a God.

Our room is a forest of silvered trees.
Incredibly far away
Ten thousand birds sing their white-misted vespers.
Oh, the fragrance of homeland meadow flowers,
Oh, the slow folding of weary twilight wings.
—LUCIA TRENT.

Flight

A meteor is falling—
I straddle a moon-beam
and rush across the sky.
Sagittarius, the Centaur,
races with me. . . .
The wind howls in my ears—
the stars reel and stagger—
the heavens revolve—
SWISH!
the tail of a comet has slapped
my mouth
my lips tingle—
burn—
She has kissed me.

—THE OFFICE BOY.

And I want to add to what I have already said in another part of this paper about Art Young's altogether beautiful work. . . . "Trees at Night. . . " I wish it were in my power to buy up some fifty thousand copies of this book and distribute them among that number of men and women who still find time and spirit to worship and revere the few things that men have done to make this world a bit more tolerable for living in it. . . . No lover of beauty, no dreamer of fine dreams should be without it. . . . See the book for yourself and understand why a sceptic like me can just go unrestrainedly wild over it. . . .

S. A. de Witt.