

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

# NEW LEADER

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## THE WAR DRUMS BEAT AGAIN

### Coolidge's Big Navy Address Reveals New Armaments Race

THE campaign of stupidities waged by the upper class leaders of American politics has scarcely come to an end when an issue of supreme importance which they had ignored entered. We are again facing a race with death. Relations between the Great Powers no more promise peace than did the decade that ended with the World War. Waiting till the votes were cast President Coolidge chose Armistice Day to say to Europe:



From El Obrero Ferroviario (Buenos Aires)  
Coolidge interprets the Kellogg Pact—ing all competition, world standards of defense require us to have more cruisers."

But more American cruisers insures the very competition which we wish to avoid. The fact is that the leading Powers each talk in terms of an equality of armaments while each endeavors to tip the balance of power in its own favor. In so doing the statesmen of the world are toying with dynamite and risking an explosion that will desolate the peoples of the world.

Meantime chemists are experimenting with more deadly gases and explosives and there is feverish competition in this field. Efforts to obtain an agreement by which poison gas shall be limited in its use to the actual zones of fighting have also failed. The civilian population, men, women and children; the old and the young; the invalid, the cripple and the blind; all are within the fighting zones. A hail of death may rain from the skies on villages, towns, cities and the countryside in the war that is gestating.

The prospect of wholesale execution of innocent and helpless people behind the lines of actual fighting has become so frightful that a chemist has declared that, when war comes, he prefers to be at the front! "You non-combatants in the rear will be wiped off by poison gas attacks," he said. For centuries a clear distinction has been made between the combatant and non-combatant forces in war. With the invention of the airplane and poison gas that distinction has been wiped out. A baby in its cradle is now legitimate prey of the world's War Lords.

In this field of poison gas there is also an insane competition. There is a competition to obtain the most deadly gas, each power endeavoring to keep its own secret formula from leaking out. The same thing is true of gas masks. Experiments are being made to perfect a mask that will resist the most powerful gas and to make a gas that will penetrate any mask that is made! A writer in the New York Times declares that there is a gas to force the wearer to sneeze which, upon removal of the mask, is followed by a discharge of a lethal gas that will "effectively kill off the non-combatant."

Moreover, there are gases now made that will hunt out refugees in basements and any other underground refuge which terrorized civilians may seek. It is ob-



vious that whole cities in the next war may be scenes of rotting corpses and if a few escape the death vapors pestilence will be certain to take them. That this is the most hideous thing that could overtake humanity is evident. An earthquake or the eruption of a volcano is a pleasant diversion compared with what the masters of the world's governments are preparing for mankind.

As though to show the folly of modern wars and the downright stupidity and even deception of the diplomats who have our lives in their hands, Professor Sidney B. Fay's two volumes on the origins of the world war have become available. Fourteen years have been spent in a searching study of the published documents by this scholar and his conclusions are of the utmost importance to those who appreciate the dangers.

Each of the warring governments published official documents in defense of its course in going to war. The British and French materials are not complete as there have been no revolutions in France and England as there were in Central Europe, but much that was concealed by diplomats of these nations have been supplemented by the documents dragged out of the secret archives of the other powers.

The result of Professor Fay's studies shows that not one of the governments at war published all the important documents. Each published only so much as would make out a case for itself. The editing was inspired for the same purpose. There are omissions in some documents that were published and there are cases of alteration of originals in order to support the official version. In no case did any Power attempt to tell the truth. This material deceived many honest writers in the respective countries while the dishonest propagandists expanded the material of their own nations into hymns of hate against the "enemy." The work of Professor Fay shows that the diplomats of each nation were as guilty as any others. Moreover, it becomes evident

that in any war we cannot know the facts because the facts are in the hands of those who dare not tell the whole truth or place all evidence before the masses who are called to serve in the trenches. In other words, we not only face poison gas but also poison diplomacy.

In our own country the American Legion is employing all its influence to have Congress enact a universal conscription measure. The bill is supported on the ground that it conscripts human material and property at the same time. It does not. It carefully provides for the profits of the corporations but complete conscription of the masses as soldiers.

Just why the members of this organization should be considered authorities on this question and other questions related to peace and war we do not know. Most of the vocal propagandists are professional men, business men and politicians who as a rule know little about international problems and are incapable of taking a long range view of policies. Having worn a uniform, they appear to think that the civilian who questions their attitude and views is a seditionist. The rise of this attitude of mind in the United States simply shows that we have inherited from the old Junker Germany a militarist spirit which dragged that nation into the pit.

But even among trade unions one may find the advocates of a policy that invites death for millions in a war with deadly poison gas. A dispatch from New Orleans declares that the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor has endorsed the fifteen-cruiser bill for the navy and a naval program that will be a "more effective arm of the national defense." Workers in these trades may get more employment through an expanded naval program so a temporary advantage of this sort induces them to support armament rivalry and endanger the peace of the world. Perhaps some metal workers who support this

policy may live to learn that a wife, a child or a mother died of poison gas in a future world war. The Labor and Socialist movement in all other countries strives to support every effort to keep the peace and unless we do likewise we are false to the labor movement itself.

It may be said that the United States because of its association with the Allies will never go to war with England, France or Japan while Germany is incapable of waging war. The answer is that not one man or woman in a thousand in this country hated the German people until we were told to hate them. Our war propagandists provided the hate as well as the war. If England, France or Japan is the next "enemy" our propagandists will again provide the hate with the war. It is the easiest thing in the world. Censorship, a sedition act, and then complete control of all news agencies by the propagandists and the job is accomplished. That is how it was done in the last war.

The job will be as easy when we have reached another crisis as it was before and we should do what we can to avoid reaching that crisis. In the case of Japan the propagandists would stress the racial and monarchical aspects of that nation and the controversy over Japanese immigration in California. In the case of France, the violation of the Monroe Doctrine by invading Mexico and making Maximilian Emperor. In the case of England, our two wars with that country, the burning of the capitol at Washington in the second war, British use of the Indians in these wars, the Venezuela dispute and the long controversy over imprisonment of American seamen.

Those who blunder into war with another nation can always find plenty of material for the manufacture of "hymns of hate" against the "enemy." Once we are in, any independent thinking will become a crime. The thinkers will go to jail. The mob spirit will be encouraged. The blackest reactionaries will forge to the front. Meantime the consuming flames of war will rage over vast areas while back of the lines the helpless men, women, and children will flee before clouds of poison vapor and die like flies.

Why not anticipate what will happen and work to avert it rather than wait till it arrives and then be powerless to do anything but submit and die? We shamble blindly on, led by the blind and the stupid, destroy the treasures of civilization and ourselves into the bargain merely because the dominant parties and their leaders chose to disregard the fearful abyss that yawns ahead?

Time is important and votes may yet be changed into hammer strokes against this disaster. Socialist education and organization were never more important than now. The Socialist Party offers a shelter. Its program is a negative on the policies which are dragging the nations into another terrible conflict.

Join it and work for a warless and peaceful world.



"To Die Like A Hero"

## "HOW ABOUT THAT NEW POLITICAL PARTY?"

HAS any friend of yours asked you since election, "What are you Socialists doing about organizing a great party opposition to the Republicans?"

If you haven't been asked some such question, you are an exception. The desk of Norman Thomas is heaped high with letters these days from all parts of the country and from all sorts of people, asking almost piteously, "Where do we go from here?"

They are not Socialists who are asking this question. They are those who call themselves Progressives and Liberals and who threw away their votes for Al Smith on November 6th last.

They are college students and faculty members, young workingmen and farmers, doctors, lawyers and newspapermen, school-teachers and librarians—in fact, a whole cross-section of America 1928.

They are writing to Thomas, to Maurer, to Hillquit and Berger because they have discovered that nowhere else outside the Socialist Party is there any hope whatsoever for that militant party of opposition to reaction which they now so ardently desire.

They have at last pierced the fraud of the Democratic Party which we Socialists so long ago recognized. They are completely disillusioned about any help from that quarter. The encouraging thing is that they are not content to lie down

under the Hoover landslide. There is a fight still left in them.

There were some who thought that after election Thomas and the other candidates would go off on a well earned vacation and drop for a while all political activity. They had not reckoned with this amazing tide of newly awakened interest in Socialism.

Thomas can get away for only a few days. And insistent mail calls him back to his desk at 70 Fifth Avenue, New York, and up at Socialist National Campaign Headquarters. And it is much the same with the other candidates. Everyone of them is busy mailing out, in response to inquiries, information concerning the organization of the Socialist Party, its aims and its purposes.

Requests for Socialist speakers from quarters which had previously been closed to us are coming daily.

For every one who has the interest of his party at heart, here is the long awaited opportunity. Norman Thomas said last week to a reporter from The New Leader:

"If these disillusioned Liberals and Progressives who want a genuine opposition party of workers with hand and brain are willing to come along with us in the gruelling work of organization that is ahead, we welcome them. If they will take their coats off and get down to the job of organizing in their own communities, they can help us build up in the country the party

that will take the place of the now defunct Democrats, as the representative of militant and constructive opposition to those who stand for the status quo. Liberals must learn to overcome their dislike for the bread and butter job of organizing. They must be willing to be bored if necessary. They must learn as we have learned that in America today the thing that counts is not so much undirected enthusiasm and flaming zeal for a cause as ORGANIZATION."

Over and over again he emphasized that word organization, organization in wards and election districts, organization of communities and neighbors.

It is a time-worn adage that the time to strike is when the iron is hot. It was never truer than right now. Now people's interests are aroused in matters political. Now they are ready for experiment, for trying something different. In a few short months that mood may have passed.

If every member of the party will take it upon himself to follow up those in his community who really want something new in American political life, who are sick and disgusted with the tactics of both old parties, if he will regard himself as being in the thick of a campaign fully as important and significant as the one just closed, then indeed we can consolidate the glorious gains we have made. When they ask you, "How about a new political party?" tell them that it is here, on the map, functioning daily, and that its name is the Socialist Party.



**Be Beautiful**  
cannot be healthy unless you  
liver.

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nal family reined to keep  
g order. An occasional  
of accumulated, undigested  
foul gases, will keep your  
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## Brookwood Appeals For Fair Play

Woll Says Executive Council Has Made No Charges Against Labor College

By Louis Stanley

THAT organizations in the American labor movement have run afoul of the Administration of the American Federation of Labor in general and Matthew Woll in particular are not entitled to the treatment of common decency that the A. F. of L. would not deny to employers' organizations is made clear by a statement that Matthew Woll made to The New Leader on the eve of the A. F. of L. annual convention.

In a letter, he said: "The American Federation of Labor has made no charges against Brookwood. Brookwood is not and never has been affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and is therefore subject to no charges."

"What the American Federation of Labor did was to inquire into the organization, practices and teachings of Brookwood."

"This report is the property of the American Federation of Labor. For the present I have no desire to comment upon this report, the decision of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor upon the agitation being carried on by Brookwood and of those sympathizing with Brookwood."

Mr. Woll, at the last convention of the American Federation, brought in a report as Chairman of the Resolutions Committee in which he refused to recommend the passage of a resolution introduced by the American Federation of Teachers after careful investigation, condemning Professor Ely's Institute for Research in Land Economics and Public Utilities of Northwestern University for inciting propaganda under the guise of research. The Board of Directors of Brookwood Labor College points this out in its open letter to the delegates of the convention of the American Federation of Labor now meeting at New Orleans. The Board shows that Woll, speaking for the Resolutions Committee at the Los Angeles convention in 1927, fought shy of condemning the Ely Institute, which the Federal Trade Commission has shown to have received \$75,000 from the public utility industry, by arguing that

Appeals For Free Speech

"Even if the information on hand was sufficient to justify final conclusions against the Institute, the Committee believes that the policy of the American Federation of Labor in favor of free speech, free press, and academic freedom should not be set aside."

Taking up the view that Brookwood is not affiliated with the A. F. of L. and is, therefore, not entitled to the consideration due to an employers' organization like the Ely Institute, the Brookwood Board of Directors in its open letter says:

"Quibbling about whether the Executive Council could or has put Brookwood and its directors 'on trial' is beside the point. Either Brookwood and its activities are not concern of the American Federation of Labor, in which case the Executive Council had no reason for acting at all, or else Brookwood and its activities are of concern to the labor movement and in that case the Executive Council was bound to observe the basic principles of the labor movement and not condemn an institution by ex-parte proceedings."

"Brookwood is, after all, part of the labor movement. It is affiliated with the Workers Education Bureau, which the American Federation of Labor has declared to be its 'educational arm.' All Brookwood Directors are members, many of them officers, of A. F. of L. unions. Its instructors are all members in good standing of Local 189, American Federation of Teachers, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Its students are trade union members."

"That there are charges against Brookwood is revealed by the publication of a reply that the Labor Directors of Brookwood have made to a communication addressed to several of them by Matthew Woll himself. In his letter Woll states that since 'President Green has received a number of requests for a presentation of Brookwood's side of the case,' he Woll, is inviting the recipients of his letter to answer certain questions that he is putting to them."

**Maurer a Brookwood Director**

The Labor Directors of Brookwood consist of James H. Maurer of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, Fannie M. Cohen of the International Ladies' Garment Workers, Abraham Lefkowitz of the American Federation of Teachers, Rose Schneiderman of the National Women's Trade Union League, John Fitzpatrick of the Chicago Federation of Labor, Phil E. Ziegler of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, Robert Fechner and Fred Hewitt of the International Association of Machinists, John Brophy, and Gustav Geiges of the United Textile Workers. They sent a joint letter to Woll refusing to answer his questions, saying:

"We point out . . . that we are not in position, either individually or collectively, to present 'Brookwood's side of the case' unless we know what are the charges against Brookwood, the evidence upon which they are based and the source of such evidence. We have formally and officially requested President Green to give us this information, but to date we have not received it." They therefore, repeat their request for a hearing for Brookwood before the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. Besides the Labor Directors the following are on the Brookwood Board of Directors: from the faculty group, A. J. Muste, Josephine Colby, David J. Saposs, W. W. Calhoun, Glen G. Norton; from the student group, William Seligman, Cap and Millinery Workers' hearing.

## A. F. of L. Out To Double Union Membership

Gain of 83,537 Members Over Previous Year Reported by Executive Council—Says Labor's Influence in Industrial Circles Is Wider Than Ever Before

NEW ORLEANS.—"At no time in its history has the trade union had greater influence in industrial circles," asserted the executive council of the American Federation in making its report to the 48th annual convention in Athens, N. H., New Orleans. The only previous convention in this city was held in 1903.

"We have no revolutionary purpose to overthrow the present social system," the council continues. "The economic state of the labor movement realize that industrial as well as all other relationships of life rest upon associated activity and that the spirit of conflict prevents clear thinking and retards progress."

The report of 100 closely printed pages deals with economic, political, legislative, social, educational, organizing, banking and international activities of labor, statistics of membership, jurisdictional disputes and the struggle against radicalism.

The paidup membership of the A. F. of L. on Aug. 31, 1928 according to Secretary Frank Morrison was 2,896,093 compared with 2,812,526 the year before. The increase of 83,537 is more than covered by the return to the fold of the 100,000 railway clerks. The 1928 membership is about 30,000 less than five years ago and about 150,000 greater than ten years ago.

There are 107 national and international unions. Of these 35 report gains over a year ago, 23 show losses and 50 remain stationary. Of the 50 stationary unions 36 have remained so the past three years or more. The miners still pay per capita on 400,000 members as they have without variation since 1925. The electrical workers have paid on 142,000 since 1921.

The only unions gaining more than 5000 members are the hodcarriers and the maintenance of way employees. Others that have gained 1000 or more are the boilermakers, bricklayers, operating engineers, federal employees, longshoremen, machinists, musicians, teamsters and tobacco workers. The largest loss was suffered by the ladies garment workers, reduced from 80,000 to 30,300. Other unions losing more than 1000 members the past year are the boot and shoe workers, furworkers, cooks and waiters, lathers, molders, painters and sleeping car conductors. The balance sheet shows \$46,000 in the general fund compared with not quite \$34,000 a year ago. Pres. Wm. Green received \$12,000 in wages and \$8,008.85 for traveling expenses during the year and Secy. Morrison \$10,000 in wages and \$2,000 in traveling expenses.

International Union, from the graduate group, Morris Lewitt, United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steamfitters, and E. J. Lever, International Association of Machinists.

The Board of Directors of Brookwood in its open letter stated: "Having never received any direct and detailed statement about the complaints against Brookwood, it is impossible to make an answer. We flatly deny, however, the validity of certain inferences obviously meant to be drawn from vague statements in press interviews, International Labor News Service releases, etc., about Communism, and hostility to the American Federation of Labor."

"Brookwood requires that candidates for admission as students be endorsed by at least two responsible officials of their unions. It does not exclude qualified students so endorsed on account of their religious, political, social or economic views or affiliations."

"We ask that Brookwood be judged on the basis of the record in the labor movement of the school, of its graduates, its teachers, and its directors, the whole record, and nothing but the record."

**The Communists On Brookwood**

"A large number of Brookwood graduates are serving their unions as officers or as active and devoted rank and file members. Among them are vice presidents of international unions and of state federations of labor, organizers, business agents, secretaries, editorial workers on official organs, heads of labor colleges, local executives and others."

Reference is made to Brookwood's initiation of workers' summer educational institutes. The report of the proceedings of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union held in Boston in May, 1928, is quoted, where Brookwood is thanked for making possible a loan of \$100,000 to the strikers union by offering as collateral the \$100,000 which the Garland Fund had set aside for the use of Brookwood. The services of A. J. Muste, Chairman of the Brookwood faculty, to the textile workers in helping the negotiations for the amalgamation of the Associated Silk Workers with the United Textile Workers, the A. F. of L. union, are cited, and the delegates to the New Orleans convention are reminded that the first condemnation of Brookwood by the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. in August came at the time when Muste was so engaged.

How Communistic Brookwood is may be judged by the latest Communist attack upon the labor college, appearing in the official organ of the Workers' (Communist) Party, the "Daily Worker," on November 17, the last issue before the A. F. of L. convention opened at New Orleans. A headline refers to Muste thus: "Faktor Brought Into Silk Strike." He is said to be "notorious among militant workers as a reactionary who fraudulently poses as 'partial'."

Brookwood has issued an appeal to all its sympathizers in its fight for the hearing before the A. F. of L. to send telegrams or letters to Secretary Frank Morrison, Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, Hotel Roosevelt, New Orleans, Louisiana, urging the American Federation of Labor to grant such a hearing.

550.34 for traveling expenses. Over \$448,000 was gathered and forwarded for miner relief besides food and clothing. The Samuel Gompers memorial fund remains at \$98.50 but an appeal for more contributions is to be made in January.

Organizing effort was most intensive in the Piedmont section of North Carolina where several thousand workers became unionists. In Reading, Pa., the other organizing center mentioned several hundred joined. No reference is made to the organization of automobile workers ordered by the Detroit 1928 convention or of the general organization of the south ordered by the Los Angeles 1927 convention. Many hints for increasing the interest in unionism are given.

Progress toward a shorter week is reported with 165,029 unionists now on the 40-hour 5-day week. Unemployment is great with labor-displacing machinery increasing its ravages. Detroit unionists were 27 per cent unemployed in September. Child labor is stated to be increasing. Anti-labor injunctions are fewer in number.

"We are very hopeful that the majority of the members of congress will be friendly to the legislative program of the A. F. of L.," reads the section reasserting the non partisan political policy. A number of legislative gains are enumerated. Further investigation of radio broadcast problems is recommended.

In asking for a federal commission to investigate old age pension proposals the council estimates that out of over 5,000,000 people in the United States over the age of 65, 4,000,000 are penniless in the sense that they have not accumulated an income sufficient to provide themselves with the bare necessities.

International relations of the A. F. of L. remain unchanged. It will not reaffirm the International Federation of Trade Unions (Amsterdam) until it is conceded absolute autonomy. It continues the dominant and, apart from Mexico, the only important member of the Panamerican Federation of Labor.

No specific mention of Brookwood Labor College was made. "The communists have been especially active," in several industries, the convention was warned. The report closed with the slogan: "Double trade union membership in 1929!"

Fred Kinkle, Aledo, Ill., rounds up 5 subs and at the same time sends in a generous order for literature.

## Paterson Strikers Call For Aid

Since October 10, silk workers of Paterson, N. J., have been engaged in a struggle to restore and maintain decent conditions in the industry. They are fighting for the 8-hour day, a minimum wage, recognition of the union and they now enter upon the seventh week of the struggle.

The industry is divided into many small shops which complicates the problem of effective organization. However, this sub-division of the industry also works against the many bosses after a strike begins. This is evident in the fact that between 2,000 and 3,000 workers have won and are back at work, leaving about 1,000 still on strike.

On the whole the silk workers have relied on their own resources but outside financial help is now needed to make the struggle a complete union victory. Many strikers are now at the end of their resources and assistance from sympathetic organizations is essential if the fight is to go on. The union may have to care for a thousand families eventually and it is unable to carry this burden alone.

Paterson is a city of great labor struggles going back to the early days of the textile industry. The workers are good labor soldiers and they will win if they are helped. Individuals and organization that can help are urged to send contributions without delay. Checks and money orders may be sent to the Associated Silk Workers' Relief Fund, 210 Market street, Paterson, N. J.

"Out where the tall corn grows," says W. A. Fisk of Cresco, Iowa. The New Leader will soon sprout there.

# !!Reserved!!

TUESDAY

12

FEBRUARY

1929

(Lincoln's Birthday)

Socialist organizations and friendly groups are asked not to arrange any events for Lincoln's Birthday evening, Feb. 12th. Watch The New Leader for further announcements.

## New Orleans In Need Of Organizing

Convention City Workers in Deplorable State—Longshoremen's Strike on

By J. W. Leigh

NEW ORLEANS.—The longshoremen are striking again. New Orleans has a local of 2500 longshoremen and another of 500 members. Neither has job control. The larger local is colored, the smaller white. A federal injunction is in force. Police and U. S. marshals line up with the vessel owners. The blacklist is in force and scabs are plentiful. The town certainly needs a revival of the organization spirit.

Since the defeat of the typographical union about twelve years ago when the three daily newspapers looked out their employees and refused arbitration, the work of smashing the unions has gone steadily forward until today, as far as job control is concerned, New Orleans stands at the bottom of the industrial list.

The shopmen's strike of 1922 in which the railroad yards were guarded day and night by armed detectives, showed the temper of the employer a week's lock-out at the New Saenger theatre, September 1 the theatre managers association signed a 3-year contract with an advance of 5 per cent at the end of each year.

The cotton mills are in a deplorable condition, women and girls predominating with a 10-hour day at a miserable wage.

The newspapers are openshop, but a few union men are also employed. In some departments the printers work during the busy season 80 or more hours a week, while in other departments some are employed 7 days a week—all at straight time. The scale varies from \$3 per 8-hour day to \$1.40 an hour. Most job shops are non-union with an average scale of \$25 a week, in competition with union offices which pay \$34 per 44-hour week.

It has been boasted that the labor turnover in New Orleans is the lowest in the country. This is probably true because many industrial concerns have a fund in which the employee is invited to take shares. Employees can borrow from this fund with endorsers, and the checkoff is applied by the cashier weekly. Many employees are heavily in debt and find it impossible to quit their job unless they leave the city, which accounts for the small labor turnover.

The Negro is fairly well organized. Negro locals in the Central Labor Union include scabmen, cotton yardmen, dock loaders, teamsters, firemen, butchers, car loaders, freight handlers, bakers, longshoremen, carriage drivers, hodcarriers and musicians.

Negro unionists do not fraternize with their white brothers as caste in the south forbids such action. This accounts in part for the demoralized labor condition.

The New Orleans Public Service Inc., which dominates transportation, gas and electricity, employs union men, but the streetcar men are now wrestling with a company union which is rapidly gaining members. The courts have ruled that the bonafide union cannot expel a man for also holding membership in the dual organization.

Taken all in all this city needs organization—the strong hand of the American Federation of Labor to gather up the shreds of practically disorganized bodies and weld into each craft the deserters and youngsters so that union labor can withstand the assaults of the openshop promoters.

"Out where the tall corn grows," says W. A. Fisk of Cresco, Iowa. The New Leader will soon sprout there.

## Civil Liberties Union Threatens to Discontinue Defense of Communists in Free Speech Fights

Activities of Communists in disturbing a meeting of pacifist groups in Union Square on Armistice Day, November 10, brought a sharp protest from the American Civil Liberties Union to Workers Party officials.

The Union called attention to the fact that it has been engaged all over the country in helping to protect the rights of the Workers Party to peaceful assembly. It demanded assurance that such behavior would be discontinued and intimated that, if not, the organization could not be expected to protect Communist meetings from molestation by other organizations.

The Executive Committee of the Union in taking this action called attention to other such activities by the Communists, particularly the disturbance caused by party speakers who insisted on mounting the platform and interfering with the Karolyi demonstration at the foot of Wall Street on August 31.

## Negro Paper Democrats Started Switches To Socialist Party

FROM Philadelphia comes an amusing story of Socialist agitation with Frank Crosswath of New York City the central figure. Three weeks before the end of the election Frank spoke with Norman Thomas at a Negro forum. To the meeting came M. M. Zulo, editor of "The Plain Speaker," a weekly started by the Democrats to support Alfred Emanuel Smith.

Zulo listened to the chairman for a few minutes, lost his interest, and started to walk out. He was persuaded to take his seat. Crosswath spoke with his usual power, presenting the Socialist party as a movement of all workers, black and white. Zulo was completely won by the argument and the two remaining issues of his paper before the election supported the Socialist ticket. Just for good measure Zulo also joined the Socialist Party.

Last Sunday Frank returned to Philadelphia and lectured in a colored church and obtained ten new members for the party. Zulo is now maintaining "The Plain Speaker" as a Socialist weekly and carrying the educational work of the party to his readers. Democrats who know what happened are fighting mad at Zulo but they are helpless to change the situation.

A recent issue of "The Plain Speaker" carries the resolutions of the national convention of the party on the Negro question and a portrait of Norman Thomas with a column of his speech delivered to the Negro forum a few weeks ago. Crosswath will write a column each week for "The Plain Speaker," making three such weeklies to which he will contribute each week.

**Milwaukee Protests Jailing of 27 Allen A. Strikers**

(By a New Leader Correspondent)

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Defying a heavy downpour of rain, 1,300 men, women and children filled Plankinton Hall of the Auditorium in this city to protest against the imprisonment of 27 striking workers of the Allen A. Hosiery Co., Kenosha, to contribute financially to the continuation of the strike until it is victorious, and to pledge themselves to help end the injunction evil which led to the imprisonment of the strikers.

Congressman Victor L. Berger, United States Senator John J. Blaine, Louis F. Budenz, who is directing the strike against the Allen A. Co.; Senator-Elect Thomas M. Duncan, who represented Mayor Daniel W. Hoan; Leo Krycki, of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America; Frank J. Weber, secretary of the Federated Trades Council, and Henry Ohl, president of the State Federation of Labor, who presided, were among the speakers.

**Imprisonment for Debt.**

"Do not blame Judge Geiger for the injunction," Congressman Berger said. "He simply did his duty as a federal judge. To protect health and the so-called vested interests is the purpose of the federal judiciary. In the past it was the mainstay of the slave owner. Now it is the mainstay of the factory owner. Judge Geiger in issuing the injunction is merely living up to the traditions and history of the federal judiciary."

"Of course, I always thought that imprisonment for debt existed no longer in our country. But I was mistaken, apparently. They can hold these strikers in jail indefinitely."

## Borough Park Socialists Plan Luncheon Meeting

Members and friends of six Socialist Party branches in the Eighth Congressional District of Brooklyn are invited to celebrate at a luncheon and symposium at the Boro Park Labor Lyceum, 42nd st. and 14th ave., Saturday evening, Dec. 1 at 8.30 o'clock. This territory is one of the most promising in Greater New York.

The object of the gathering is to get acquainted, to exchange experiences, and discuss plans for effective work. A number of prominent comrades have been invited to speak. A small charge of 50 cents a plate will be charged to cover expenses.

## Crosswath Speaks Sunday in Newark

On Sunday, Nov. 25, Frank Crosswath will lecture for the Meyer Labor Branch of the Workmen's Circle in Newark. The meeting will be held in the Workmen's Circle Lyceum, 190 Belmont Ave., at 8 p. m. His subject is "The Crisis in the American Labor Movement." Comrade Crosswath is a substitute for James O'neal, who is unable to attend because of the meeting of the National Executive Committee.

## 1928 Socialist Convention Proceedings Available

The convention reporting company of 42 Broadway, New York City, has on hand about 25 copies of the full proceedings of the Socialist Party national convention of 1928 which was held in New York City and at which Norman Thomas was nominated for the presidency. These reports ordinarily sell for large sums. They consist of 306 pages of single-spaced typewriting. The Convention Reporting Company is willing to sell these sets at \$1 a copy, first come, first served. Mail your remittance of \$1 plus 25 cents for stamps and wrapping.

## Montreal Forum

MONTREAL.—The Young Men's Forum at the Central Y.M.C.A. has undertaken a series of economic discussions which will include a fundamental criticism of modern society and suggestions for reconstruction. James Simpson of Toronto, one of the most active labor men in Canada will deliver the first lecture Sunday, Nov. 25, at 3 p. m.

Norman Thomas, recent Socialist Candidate for President of the United States, and Harry W. Laidler of the League for Industrial Democracy are among the other speakers to be heard this winter.

## New Drive For Mooney Under Way

Liberals and Laborites Organize Campaign for Frame-up Victims in West

REPRESENTATIVES of liberal and radical forces meeting in New York City at the call of the American Civil Liberties Union have authorized Dr. Harry F. Ward, who has been in a committee of five to organize a national movement to free Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings from California prisons. Three forces will then be active in behalf of the two labor men framed up in connection with the Preparedness Day tragedy in San Francisco in 1916. They are labor, liberals and the group of personal friends who have been battling for Mooney and Billings ever since their imprisonment.

Frank P. Walsh, personal attorney for Mooney, outlined recent phases of the case at the meeting called by the Civil Liberties Union. Walsh has presented to Governor C. G. Young of California Mooney's application for a full pardon. Young has already offered Mooney his release on parole, but the organizers of the San Francisco street car men said he would rather die than accept clemency for a crime which he did not commit.

Mooney's close friends do not believe that the offer of a parole was made in good faith, but was an attempt to place him in a false position of having confessed some measure of guilt.

**Billings Not Forgotten**

Billings will be given equal prominence with his more famous fellow prisoner in the national liberal drive for their release, although tactics must differ, as the two cases have certain technical divergencies.

Roger Baldwin, Civil Liberties director, explained that Mooney is conducting his own campaign for freedom from the cell of his prison. He is allowed to write one letter a day and to receive and send telegrams. He is preparing a pamphlet which he hopes to put in the hands of 2,000,000 people.

The Mooney personal campaign, directed by Fremont Older, California journalist, takes into account political factors in the Golden State. Older, in a letter to the national liberal committee, said that if the people of California are sufficiently informed and aroused, Governor Young, candidate for re-election, will be forced to make good his statement that he will take cognizance of public opinion.

**Labor Drive Planned**

Another drive is being made by organized labor through the International Molders Union with Secretary Neckles of the Chicago Federation of Labor in charge. Work among organized labor was stressed as especially important, due to the indifferent attitude of labor of claudium in California.

Governor Young, tracing Fuller's footsteps, has warned against "outside agitation" and has asserted he will not be "bullied" into doing anything for Mooney and Billings. This was taken by the liberal group as a pose by the California politician, who, it was felt, would not act unless his hands are forced by an aroused public opinion.

Attorney Walsh, who is preparing his brief on the case for Governor Young, will urge him to submit it to an able, independent lawyer.

Sinclair Lewis, Forrest Bailey, Norman Hapgood, Walter N. Pollak, Morris Ernst and Carlo Tresca were among liberals and radicals who attended the Mooney dinner. Clarence Darrow, John Dewey, Fannie Hurst, H. L. Mencksen, A. J. Muste, Jerome Davis and Stephen S. Wise have promised to aid in the case.

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## A Survey of the Records of the Legislators Who Bear The Endorsement of the State Labor Federation

**If you are already a subscriber we will send "Boston" to you and The New Leader to a friend.**



# A PAGE OF EXCLUSIVE FEATURES

## WEATHER AND BOOKS AND BARBERS

At last we have found a book which is tailor-made for our barber.

It is "Weather," by E. E. Price and Travis Hoke. It is published by McBride and it is worth all the three dollars which your book dealer will charge you.

It deals with a subject which is apparently of deep and passionate interest to our barber.

Judging from his conversation, not a cloud gathers on the horizon or a raindrop falls, but what his eager eye detects the meteorological event.

After he has you bound with aprons and gagged you with lather, he discourses upon the weather as vehemently as the speaker for the Proletarian Party talking on Union Square about the Proletarian Party. He is set up about. So far, although I have listened to a number of speeches by these gentlemen, I have talking on Union Square about what the Proletarian Party and what makes them so mad. It is apparent, however, that something has upset them tremendously.

But to go back to the weather, Price and Hoke have written a book discussing this fascinating subject from every conceivable angle, pro and con, vice and versa, hither and yon, fair and warmer, free and hoke.

This really should be the last word on weather but we have a dark suspicion that it won't be. "Everybody talks about the weather," said Mark Twain, "but no one seems to do anything about it."

Undoubtedly someone will now arise and accuse us of log-rolling for Travis Hoke, inasmuch as we are both members of the Dr. John Roach Straton Sunday Morning Bowling and Breakfast Club, Inc. This, however, is distinctly unfair. As a matter of fact, Travis and I are bitter bowling opponents. At the present I am bowling around two hundred whereas Travis throws a poor ninety-nine. We started at scratch but while I have improved steadily there seems to be no hope whatever for Travis. It is true that he does attempt to confuse me and keep my mind off the game by wearing bright red suspenders with the idea, no doubt, that I will become so elated at the sight of my favorite color as to throw the ball heedlessly down the alley. His ruse invariably fails and my missiles speed straight and true to their mark creating endless devastation at their termini.

Anyhow it's a good book and you should read it.

And as long as we are being critical and literary we might mention the fact that so is, "What Is Socialism?" by Jessie Wallace Hughan published by the Vanguard Press and priced at fifty cents.

Ever since the finish of the last campaign, like other Socialist candidates, we have received a large mail from Liberals and Progressives who threw away their votes for Smith and are now wondering where to go. They want to know what this Socialism is all about and I know of no better book to recommend than this latest one of Miss Hughan's.

She sets forth the case for Socialism with a fine compactness and clarity. She answers such questions as, "In what definite ways will a Socialist Commonwealth differ from the capitalist state of today?" "Is it desirable?" "What is to become of the privately owned factory?" "Of the farm?" "Wages?" "Is it compatible with Communism?" "Anarchism?" "Labor Unionism?"

And by the way, mail received by Socialists these days is mighty exciting. From all parts of the country, men and women who have hitherto manifested it not extreme hostility, at all events supreme indifference to our movement, are asking question which indicate a very lively interest in what we are all about.

In a childishly naive editorial in the last issue of "The Nation," Mr. Villard says, "We regret that we cannot join Mr. Thomas in believing that we should build up the Socialist Party, but we cannot forget that for most Americans socialism connotes only bolshevism or anarchy."

This is just about one hundred per cent wrong as the experience of Mr. Thomas and other candidates has proved in this last campaign. No matter what part of the country we went, there was no confusion on the part of the average American between bolshevism and socialism. There was of course ignorance and misunderstanding but the old idea that latter-day Socialists wear long beards and are addicted to bomb making has forever been laid to rest.

Such editorials as that of Mr. Villard might be written by the editor of an Arkansas weekly attempting to scare his readers by reviving old bug-a-boos but they certainly have no place in a journal with pretensions to intelligence.

But Norman in his column disposes quite effectively of the Villard editorial, leaving us free to mention the fact that we are engrossed in a grand book called, "Whither Mankind." This is a "panorama of modern civilization" edited by the indefatigable Charles A. Beard. To it some of the leading minds of the world today have contributed articles on the state of affairs in science, business, art, etc.

But don't go away thinking it is just another one of those symposium things. This really gets somewhere and when you are through you have a pretty good picture of this nutty world you live in.

It's a mad-house all right but there are certain inmates a bit brighter than the others and some of them have contributed to this book.

Especially do I applaud the following passage from Prof. Beard's masterly introduction:

"While the acquisitive instinct of the capitalist who builds factories and starts mass production is particularly emphasized by economists and is, no doubt, a factor of immense moment, it must not be forgotten that the acquisitive passion of the earth's multitudes for the goods, the comforts, and the securities of the classes is an equal, if not a more important, force and in any case is likely to survive capitalism as we know it."

McAlister Coleman.

## Scanning the New Books

### An Admiral Tells Tales

By William Lea

IN "Yarns of a Kentucky Admiral," (Bobbs-Merrill, \$5) Hugh Rodman, Rear Admiral, United States Navy, tells of his lengthy career in the service of his country. He tells it with an air of considerable self-satisfaction, a sense that the standards of American civilization, the code of the American gentleman—or shall I say naval officer—are undeniably the best, if not only mentionable, criterion of conduct.

Thus, although two drunken American officers had to be removed from the steps before the new king of Hawaii could ascend his throne, how fortunate it is that, instead of eagerly embracing these new advantages, "the native Hawaiians are imprudent; they spend money lavishly and entertain continually; they are inclined to revert to the days before the advent of civilization, and follow their old customs of feasting and dancing!"

When the Admiral pokes fun at the Member of Congress who, on an investigation committee, reveals so little knowledge of the field he is investigating as to wonder why the ships couldn't slide down the stream instead of using locks, at the Panama Canal, there is no criticism, expressed or implied, of the government that sends such a committee; merely an opportunity for an experienced man of the sea to smile. Or consider the capture of Manila. The Germans, we are told, "were antagonistic and meddlesome, the British and Japanese were just the opposite"; and we wonder whether that sentence would have been written had the Germans been our allies during the more recent war.

To go back to 1898: "A few shells thrown at the island soon brought forth the white flag. I was sent on shore to demand an unconditional surrender, the officers to retain personal effects, but all government property to be turned in."

"These terms were gladly accepted, but the commanding officer, who had been the admiral commanding at Olongapo, claimed the right to retain a silver service which he had personally carried with him when he evacuated the Navy Yard, when otherwise it would have fallen into the hands of the Filipinos. This service was marked with the official coat-of-arms of Spain and the words 'Arsenal de Olongapo'."

#### Looting Is Banned

"I replied that this was unquestionably government property. In fact, its marking clearly indicated it as such; hence it must be turned in like any other government property. And, if it must be confessed, when he reluctantly complied, I kept it and hid it away in a locker in my room on board ship. Previously Commodore Dewey had is-

sued two very stringent orders with respect to looting. Not that any personal or private property had been disturbed, but souvenirs and certain public articles had been taken from the Spanish ships and the Navy Yard at Cavite.

"Then came the third order to the effect that any one found looting should be drawn and quartered, boiled in oil, dismissed from the service, imprisoned, et cetera—at least, that is the way it seemed to apply to me after having purchased the silver. In fact I felt as if the order had been directed at me personally. Captain Coghlan was my warm personal friend, and maybe from fear of detection more than from a guilty conscience, I confessed the whole thing to him and asked his advice and assistance. He cursed me out as usual and berated me sadly, then after several days, he suggested that inasmuch as my room was next to his cabin, I should quietly slip the silver in there some night and say nothing about it, and he would try to hush the matter up and appease the commodore in case it came to his ears.

"So, to all intents and purposes I complied. Nothing more was heard of the matter until a year or so later, when our ship had returned home and was going out of commission. The officers and men had been detached and were going home. As we told one another good-by and referred to some of the incidents of our eventful cruise, I was thanking the captain for all he had done for me and, especially for getting me out of the silver scrape. I said, 'Captain, how did you manage to fix it with Commodore Dewey?'

#### "Such a Damned Fool"

"As he generally called me by my given name, he said, 'Well, Hugh, I didn't think you would be such a damned fool as to turn it in, but since you did, good-by and referred to some of the incidents of our eventful cruise, I was thanking the captain for all he had done for me and, especially for getting me out of the silver scrape. I said, 'Captain, how did you manage to fix it with Commodore Dewey?'

"I suppose whatever statute of limitations there might be on those orders of Commodore Dewey against looting, has made Admiral Rodman safe, long before he so gently tells of his little timidity and withholding; yet it is interesting to learn that the high officials of the navy, not so many years ago but, that the tale holds for today's repeating, could think that a person who obeyed orders against looting was a 'damned fool'."

Shall we say, "Soldiers and sailors, take notice, for the next war?" Or does this freedom from the regulations apply only to officers... who, years afterwards, can smile over their earlier indiscretions in polite and mild-mannered reminiscences?

### Letters From Brook Farm

By James Oneal

ONE of the most interesting phases of American social history is the experiments in social utopias in the forties of the last century and the most interesting of all is Brook Farm, founded in 1841. After the lapse of over seventy years there now comes from the press of Vassar College at Poughkeepsie a collection of letters written by a young woman who was a member of that famous community. This collection (Letters From Brook Farm, 1844-1847, by Marcine Dwight) give a vivid view of the personalities, experiences, trials, hopes and problems of the Brook Farmers over a period of several years.

Notable men and women who were related to the experiment either as members or as interested observers appear in these letters written by a young woman fired with a zeal for the redemption of mankind from the insecurity of the chance world of that period. Here will be found a close-up view of Brownson, Ryckman, Ripley, Dana, Miss Peabody, Parker, Brisbane, Godwin, Robert Owen and other notables. The day by day routine of joy and labor, plans and hopes, problems and difficulties, are made vivid in these letters written by one who bared her soul to an intimate friend. There are flashes of solemn beauty and of a strange and noble despair which reveal the writer as an extraordinary woman.

Her portraits of various men are illuminating. Thus Brownson, the fiery revolutionist who later turned reactionary, repelled the writer; Charles Dana "is a beautiful being"; Robert Owen "has a beautiful spirit, of infinite benevolence—I really love and reverence him," and Brisbane "is lost in the cause to which he is devoted. . . so sweet and sad is he, so full of feeling and end tire devotion to the cause of God and humanity, that he has won our hearts."

All nature appealed to this enraptured girl—the fields and flowers, spring and winter, thunder and rain. And Brook Farm itself! "The great doctrines of Association fire my soul every day more and more," she writes. "I am awed at the vastness of the schemes it unfolds. I am filled with wonder and ecstasy. I never knew happiness and joy before." She bubbles over and over again in sheer rapture and even when financial troubles began to throw shadows over her beloved Brook Farm the need of retrenchment and sacrifice did not discourage her. All this was merely a testing of the human material and she rejoiced in the testing. But she was wounded deeply when factional differences appeared and "discordant spirits" endangered the mutual cooperation so essential to the experiment.

The letters not only provide an intimate inside view of Brook Farm but they also reveal an extraordinary character. Perhaps the most amazing revelation of the writer is her letter describing the burning of the Phalanstery, certainly a cruel disaster and a menace to the realization of all her hopes. "Why were you not here?" She writes her friend. "Would I could convey to you an idea of it. It was glorious beyond description. How grand when the immense heavy column of smoke first rose up to heaven! . . . I was calm, felt that it was the work of Heaven and was good; and then for one instant did I feel otherwise. Then I threw on my cloak and rushed out to mingle with the people. . . The expression on every face seemed to me sublime. And the next morning she feared that the scene "would look ugly, dismal and smutty" but, on the contrary, "the ruins are really picturesque."

The last letter, written when Brook Farm was in bad straits, contains a note of sadness. "Is it not doomed to die by first, by of consumption?" she writes, but immediately adds: "Oh! I love every tree and wood and haunt—every nook and path and meadow. I fear the birds can never sing so sweetly to me elsewhere—the flowers can never greet me so smilingly. . . Tho' our state here for some months past has been on many accounts very disagreeable. . . yet life is more rich to me at this very time than ever."

This is certainly a charming book and so far as we know it is the only volume which affords moderns such an intimate knowledge of the trials, hopes and reactions of the noble band of men and women associated with Brook Farm.

#### Poetry of Protest

TWO recent volumes, from University presses, emphasize the social aspect of modern poetry. Solomon Lipstain's volume, "Lyric Poets of Modern Germany" (Columbia, U. P.) traces the growth of social consciousness among the German lyricists, indicating the influence of the work in other countries, such as Thomas Hood's "Song of the Shirt," "with its heartrending cry of 'Oh, God! that bread should be so dear, and flesh and blood so cheap!'" which was as popular in its German version as it had been in England. E. M. Grant, in "French Poetry and Modern Industry" (Harvard U. P.) limits himself to the one country, and to the period of 1830-1870; but he is more inclusive in that he shows within that period the full sweep of the changing attitude, as poets praise, then fear, then hate, then find new beauty in the activities and manifestations of the new industrial order. Both books are scholarly and contain many quotations to

illustrate their points. Anyone wishing to be acquainted with the backgrounds of contemporary verse, in its social aspects, will find fertile field, well ploughed, in these volumes.

JOSEPH T. SHIPLEY

### A Brookwood Publication

FOR five years Brookwood Labor College, acting under the auspices of the American Federation of Teachers, has sought, in round table discussions, to gather contributions of real value to labor education. The fifth of their series of pamphlets, "The Place of Workers' Education in the Labor Movement," edited by Brookwood, Katonah, N. Y. 50 cents) deals with the Place of Workers' Education in the labor movement and measures up to the previous standards of these pamphlets. In it will be found the same difference of opinion one expects in any growing and vital movement. On the one side you have those practical labor leaders who hold the realistic point of view that the function of labor education is to make the worker job-conscious and fit him for the task of working for and in the union. Opposed to this view, is that of the intellectual who holds that its function is to help create a new social order built upon service. Between these two, lies the middle view that labor education is not a panacea for our complex industrial civilization, first, because labor cannot finance an effective scheme of labor education which would mould the opinion of the workers on a large scale and because the dominant economic groups control the agencies which do mould the opinions of our workers. Nevertheless labor education should attempt both tasks.

While there are many stimulating addresses, the outstanding contribution of this volume is a paper by E. C. Lindeman on "The Relation of Workers' Education to the Labor Movement." Dr. Lindeman believes that workers' education assumes one of three forms—subordination, co-ordination, or independence—to the labor movement. He believes all three forms have their place. The subordination form controlled by labor will be stereotyped and conservative; the co-ordinate with its idealism, creative spirit must like Brookwood be independent in attitude. Then comes the most important, the completely independent institution like a commonwealth. Through out the addresses runs the fear that the A. F. of L. seeks to crush the critical attitude of the schools engaged in labor education. How well this fear of February 1928 was justified is evidenced by the unrelenting attack upon Brookwood by the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. Without a hearing and without even an opportunity to know what what and by whom it was charged, the institution was publicly condemned at a time when its Dean, A. J. Muste, was working to bring a powerful independent union into the A. F. of L. Those who want to know what the leaders of labor education are thinking cannot ignore this little volume.

Abraham Lefkowitz.

### German Labor's History

THE latest volume of the International Trade Union Library, "The Trade Union Movement of Germany," by Richard Seidel and Bernard Goering, is a comprehensive history of the German trade unions, from their first beginning in the middle of the last century down to the present day. It will be invaluable to all who desire to have a wide understanding of the trade union movement of the world, and not the less so, because it contains the record of the trade union movement which is now going ahead more rapidly than any other in the world, and numerically, already stands at the head of the trade unionism of the world. It describes with fulness and accuracy the many vicissitudes which the German trade union movement has undergone, i. e. its persecution, under Bismarck's Anti-Socialist Act. Trade unions which are struggling with difficulties will find encouragement in this record of first the difficulties, and then, the triumphs of one of the greatest trade union movements of the day.

Besides relating the history of German trade unionism, the author gives an account of the origin of all the important developments of the Movement, such as Works' Councils, Labor Secretariats, Trades Councils, and the more recent innovations in German trade union activities and policy, such as their representation on public bodies of various kinds. The fact that Germany, almost alone among the trade union movements of the world, has established a thriving trade union movement among salaried employees as well as among manual workers, is here given due weight by the addition of a special section on the history of the A. F. of L. Federation, the central body representing the non-manual workers' movement.

The graphic style of the writers, and the thoroughness of the information given make the book attractive by reason of its style as well as its contents. All those who are desirous of possessing a complete source of information for German trade unionism are advised to purchase this little book at once. This book is obtainable in the U. S. of America from Bruno Wagner, 243 East 84th Street, New York City. Price \$3.35.

#### On India

A History Of India. Edward Thompson. 76 pp. Doubleday, Doran. 75 cts.

The author has delved into India's history, its wars, myths, religions and traditions. He tries to bring about a better understanding between India and the mother country. During the world war, Indians were made eligible for the Victoria Cross. The author says that this contributed to a better understanding. Perhaps it did. At any rate, the historical background of Thompson's book should interest those who find the "be-gating" period of the Bible worth reading.

#### Scanning the Future

The Next Chapter of War Against The Moon. Andre Maurois. 46 pp. Today & Tomorrow Series. E. P. Dutton. \$1. Acropolis or The Future Of The Flying Machine. Oliver Stewart. 89 pp. Today & Tomorrow Series.

Maurois dips into the future. Five men control the press of the world in the year 1961. Wars had ceased, largely through their efforts but the people chafed under the lack of excitement. Not even the scandal and crime news of the day could arouse them. The press owners conceived of the idea of playing up the rumor that the inhabitants of the moon were preparing to war against the earth. The rumor becomes a fact and an inter-planetary war, fought with powerful rays, begins.

"Flying soapboxes" is the name given by the author of Acropolis to the aircraft of today. Hampering laws and lack of imagination on the part of manufacturers are responsible for the backward development of aviation. The hydroplane of the next generation or two, will have moveable wings, will be independent of wind or fog. It will truly be a flying ship, capable of carrying a thousand or more passengers.

### Negroes Claim Place In A. F. of L. Drive

In a telegram to William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, now holding its annual convention in New Orleans, James Weldon Johnson, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, asks whether Negro workers will be included in the federation's drive for new members. The message reads in part:

"Negroes are preeminently workers in the nation and are often discriminated against and barred from labor union membership. Will American Federation of Labor include Negroes in South and elsewhere in its proposed membership campaign? National Association would be glad of opportunity to assure Negro workers that their just claims to consideration and membership would be conceded. May we hear from you?"

White Terror in Zagreb. PARIS.—There have been fresh cases of mistreatment of political prisoners in notorious Belgrade prison, the Glavinica. Alexander Rankonic was subjected to treatment of such a kind that he became seriously ill. In order that the injuries resulting from the ill-usage might not be brought to public knowledge, he was not taken to the hospital. The woman student Jelene Gekic was so badly kicked by the police as to cause severe bleeding.

## THE CHATTER BOX

MOST times an error in the composing room will gray the hair and shrink up the enthusiasm of a columnist. On rare occasions the typographical mis-step gives cause for thanks. In no small measure am I grateful to the unknown soldier of the linotype who managed to stick Adam Coal-digger's nomicker under my review of Upton Sinclair's "Boston" in this space last week. The same goes for the illustrious proof-reader who let the slip go by.

You see by what follows that it gives me an opportunity to tack on this week with proper decorum what space forbade then.

It has always occurred to me that we are a bit too scary about praising our good and great fellow-beings until they are dead. Poets sin greatly on that score. Except when sex impulse overcome them, they remain content to dig up the ancient goddesses, gods, satyrs and nymphs, the old heroes, and the long ago makers of immortal song to regale them with simpering sonnets and odiously succulent odes. For the living great they have a timorous silence. I suppose it just is not the fashionable thing to do.

With the advent of Debs into prison, Sacco and Vanzetti in the shadow of the chair, some of the bravest voices broke through the sound-proof tradition, and made memorable music.

For my part, I am moved by the grandeur of a Norman Thomas, and the glory of Upton Sinclair's service to humanity in the same measure as any gorgeous sunset, or pearl-crowned mountain peak plays on the taut-strung sensitivity of the true poet. My regret is that I can only unworthily portray the reactions and emotions such men evoke in me.

When I learned that Upton Sinclair had arrived at his fiftieth year of life so completely and effectively spent for the disinherited and the oppressed of the earth, I prayed for a Markham or a Robinson to set about the duty of commemoration. For some strange reason, all of our national literary god-heads have made no sound.

Inadequate as these lines of mine may be, they at least have the virtue of being appropriate to the occasion. Let it not be said that we Socialists have passed this glad event with unconcern.

### Lines for Upton Sinclair

On the occasion of his fiftieth birthday. . . .

It is your smile  
They do not understand.  
If you would mirror hatred  
In a mask  
Or come against them  
With an angered hand  
Smashing in their skulls  
The white  
They have their sticks and sundry stones  
To beat your face in  
And to smash your bones. . . .  
In an ancient land  
They took a scourging Hand  
And drove a long sharp nail  
Right through the quivering palm.  
They tell on how the face of Him was pale  
But on the pallor, soft and calm  
Fleeted all the while  
The one rare thing  
They could not crucify . . .  
His Smile.

Fancy now, for all the legend weave  
About Him, easiest to believe  
Is not the touch of miracle  
He set upon the halt and blind  
Or even what the prophetic writings tell  
About His strange prophetic mind.

Wherever men in effigy design  
His figure and His face  
In crucifix of gold, in glass or tile,  
Be only sacred thing for me  
Upon the image or within the place  
His Smile . . .

The sun shone through a casement  
In a day fifty years ago,  
And burned a beam into your face,  
And left its certain glow.

And that it might not grow too homesick  
For the skies  
The gracious giver laid their lucent color  
Into your eyes.

You might have been all other men  
But what you grew to be  
And surely filled deep coffers  
With your pen;  
Held luscious power  
And every pretty fee  
That coddling and caressing phrase  
Can earn from those who pay surpassingly  
For comfort and for praise.

You might have built another high defense  
Around the Few;  
And joined that cultured and respected crew  
Whose deft romancing trips behind  
The tunes of jangling pence.

Instead you chose the trumpet and the call  
To blast a tremor under every wall  
That fenced the rich and kept them so secure  
Against the stupid sorrows of the poor.

And hatred answers you to-day, as then  
From those encoined within.  
They fume and bluster and revile  
As ever they have done with stubborn men  
Who walk within a dream,  
And all the while  
Reward the curse and clamor  
With a smile . . .

This they cannot understand.  
For your words, your angered hand.  
They have a manner with  
In sticks and stones  
To smash your head in  
And to break your bones.

It is your smile  
For which they have no nail  
Or cross, or lie  
To hoist against the night  
And crucify . . .

S. A. de Wit.

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# The Socialist Verband Opens Campaign Anew

## Intensive Campaign Activity to Be Matched With Educational Drive This Winter

THE activities of the Jewish Socialist Verband for the last three or four months were devoted to campaign work. It is a difficult matter to report all the details but the Verband has summarized the more important features.

In order to bring the issues of the campaign as clearly as possible before the Jewish workers, it published several leaflets and distributed them in thousands among the branches and Jewish workers in general. "Discover, Smith and Their Platform" was the first published, written by Harry Rogoff. B. Rotnick contributed "The Biography of Norman Thomas and James Maurer," published immediately after the first leaflet. Two weeks before election day the members were distributing another leaflet, "How Should Progressives Vote," also written by Rogoff.

As advertising the Verband, 20,000 stickers with portraits of Thomas and Maurer were made and we distributed them through the country. Special posters were printed for New York with the portraits of Comrades Waldman and McAllister Coleman.

It was essential to come before the Jewish workers with a direct appeal for our cause. To address the Jewish workers at meetings and to try to enlist them was an important feature of our work. The Verband carried through a very extensive tour with P. Dembitzer, who addressed meetings all through the East and Middle West. Comrade Kantrowitz visited all New England. Comrade Waldman visited the near cities of the South and New Jersey. His tour was discontinued because of illness.

On Oct. 25 our party organ, "Der Arbeiter," appeared in a special campaign edition and was distributed in large numbers throughout the country.

The above is a report of direct activities in the campaign. But all over the country, members of the Verband were actively participating in every campaign feature. The committees of 60 of the Workers Circle branches were practically initiated by members of the Verband. The successful work of the committees and the thousands of dollars transmitted to the National Campaign Committee was added by our members or branches.

With the campaign at an end the Verband turns to its normal work. It is now publishing a "History of the United States" in five volumes, written by Harry Rogoff. We consider it the most important work of its kind in Yiddish. Comrade Rogoff, who is a scholar in American history and an ardent Socialist, has purposed it to be a work for the intellectual Jewish worker. He gives his readers the most elementary facts about American history and at the same time

### Lecture Calendar

**NEW YORK**  
Tuesday, Nov. 27, 8 p. m. August Claessens. Subject, "The United States." 810 West 14th Street. Room of the Civic League. Auspices: Socialist Party, 22-23 A. D. Branch.

**BROOKLYN**  
Friday, Nov. 23, 8:30 p. m. August Claessens. Subject, "The Restriction of Immigration." Williamsburg Mansion, 297 South 5th Street. Auspices: Socialist Party, 4-14 A. D. Branch.

Sunday, Nov. 25, 11:30 a. m. Harry Rogoff. Subject, "Current Events." Savoy Mansion, 64th Street and 20th Avenue. Auspices: Workers Circle and Socialist Party of Bensonhurst.

Sunday, Nov. 25, 8:30 p. m. August Claessens. Subject, "These United States." 3918 Mermel Avenue. Auspices: Workers Circle and Socialist Party, Coney Island.

Friday, Nov. 30, 8:30 p. m. B. C. Viadec. Subject, "The Outlook for a Labor Party in America." Williamsburg Mansion, 297 South 5th Street. Auspices of Socialist Party, 4-14 A. D. Branch.

he interprets to his readers the political meaning of each event.

We feel that it is important for all our members and the Jewish workers at large to read this history. Ph. Block will make an extensive tour for the purpose of selling the history, including the cities mentioned below. Branches in these cities are expected to elect committees to help him in the work. His tour is as follows:

Miami, Fla., Nov. 22nd, 23rd; Tampa, Fla., Nov. 24th; Jacksonville, Fla., Nov. 25th, 26th; Macon, Ga., Nov. 27th and 28th; Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 29th, 30th, Dec. 1st and 2nd; Chattanooga, Tenn., Dec. 3rd and 4th; Birmingham, Ala., Dec. 5th and 6th; Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 7th and 8th; Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 9th, 10th and 11th; St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 12th, 13th, 14th; Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 15th, 16th; Chicago, Ill., Dec. 18th, 19th, 21st, 22nd; Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 23rd, 24th; Flint, Mich., Dec. 25th, 26th.

Cleveland, Ohio, Dec. 30th, 31st; Erie, Pa., Jan. 3rd, 4th; Youngstown, Ohio, Jan. 5th, 6th; Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 7th, 8th, 9th; Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 10th, 11th; Syracuse, N. Y., Jan. 12th, 13th; Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 14th, 15th; Utica, N. Y., Jan. 16th, 17th; Schenectady, N. Y., Jan. 18th, 19th; Albany, N. Y., Jan. 20th, 21st.

The Verband is now preparing to publish a monumental history of the Jewish Labor Movement the world over, that is, "The History of the Jewish Labor Movement in European countries," will then record the organization of the Bund thirty years ago and the formation of the Jewish Labor movement in this country. Our comrades in Europe are already working on the history. Comrade Channin is now in Europe making all necessary arrangements with the European committee for the completion of their work.

The Verband is emphasizing the importance of members purchasing dues stamps. It urges that branches during November and December make a special campaign for dues stamps. It is hoped to begin the new year with a good standing membership.

The National Executive Committee is preparing a very extensive organization tour for S. Levitas. He will visit practically every city in the country. The branches will be notified in due time of the meetings for their cities.

The party organ, Der Arbeiter, publishes from time to time reports of activities of the branches and wants these reports to become a special feature of Der Arbeiter. All branches are urged to send in their reports and enable the branches to keep in touch with one another.

Henry Westerlund of Chicago, sends in another sub and planks down an extra dollar as a contribution.

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## On WEVD

245.5M—WEVD New York City—1230 KC  
SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1929

230.6 WEVD NYC—  
230.6 WEVD New York City—1300 KC  
12:30 Welsamant's Entertainers  
1:00 Mr. and Mrs. Chatterbox  
2:00 Woodhaven Studio  
3:00 Petrus M. Murray, soprano  
violin obligato  
3:15 Tom Tippet—What Price Coal?  
3:45 Dorothy Dellen Lane, piano  
4:00 Rachel Panken—Socialism as the  
Woman Sees It  
4:30 Jesse Porter, baritone  
4:45 Charles A. Wagner, poet

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1929

12:00 Frances Gentile, soprano; Jesse Baker, contralto  
12:40 Gervase Thomas—Bards' "American Party Battle"  
1:00 Thomas Bryant, tenor  
1:20 Paul Lowenroth, violin  
1:40 Mary Walten  
2:00 Jean Atrator  
2:30 Anton Rowatka—Labor Temple  
3:00 Poetry Forum  
3:40 Lillian Dwight, contralto  
4:00 Gertrude Well Klein—Rebel Poems  
4:20 Les Houghton—Musical  
5:20 Young People's Socialist League

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1929

2:00 Bellaire Van Co.  
2:15 Queens Way Home Service  
2:30 Paula Radio  
2:45 Hollis and Bellaire Community House  
3:00 Jack's Clothes Shop  
3:15 Queens Aving Co.  
3:30 Community Theatre Notes  
3:45 Community Men's Shop  
4:00 Colony Belmont Coal Co.  
4:20 Studio Program  
5:00 Elzavine Levenson—Women in the Campaign  
5:20 Cantor S. Behnorn  
5:40 Sara Shikow, reader  
6:00 Lucile Marsh  
6:20 Clement Wood, Marjorie Smith  
Negro Songs  
6:40 Agneron Lee—Backgrounds of American History  
7:00 Gertrude Lyons, coloratura  
7:20 Brookwood Labor Temple  
8:00 Minneville Trio  
10:00 Chatterbox—S. A. De Witt  
10:20 Minneville Trio  
10:40 Winnifred Harper Cooley—Books and Plays  
11:00 Cassese's Restaurant  
11:30 Cassese's Restaurant

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1929

12:30 Madame Celestine—Clothes for the Small Boy  
1:00 Florence M. Yordy, soprano  
1:08 A. A. Post Sings It  
1:15 Music  
1:20 Constance Holland—Have You a Minute?  
1:40 Magda A. Tolleson, contralto  
2:00 Magda A. Tolleson—John Greenleaf Whittier  
2:20 Lydia Mason, piano  
2:40 Dr. R. W. Marchand—Animal Psychology  
3:00 Isabel Friedman, soprano  
3:20 Elizabeth Bacon Walling—Cameo, Joyce Kilmer  
3:40 Mary Linden, violin  
4:00 Gordon Richardson—Modern Art  
4:30 Woodhaven Studio  
5:00 Hints from Suzanne

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1929

3:00 Rabbi Jacob Rudin—A New Spirit in Thanksgiving  
3:20 Ralph Hudson, tenor  
3:40 Rev. Wakefield A. Slater—Thankful to Whom?  
4:00 Peace Hour—Annie E. Gray, Secy. Women's Peace Society  
5:00 Hints from Suzanne  
6:00 Joint Recital—Calvin Bashore, tenor; Thelma Chase, piano  
6:40 Grub Street Poets  
7:00 A Thanksgiving Story  
7:20 Lowenkron Musicale  
7:40 McAllister Coleman—Talking Turkey  
10:00 Suzanne's House Party  
11:00 Cassese's Restaurant  
11:30 Cassese's Restaurant

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1929

4:00 Scholl Hour  
5:00 Woodhaven Studio  
5:30 Tea Time Tunes

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1929

1:00 Current Editorials  
1:30 Speeches and Debates  
2:00 Popular Surprise Hour Al Page, baritone; Edith Radkin, piano; Harold Greenspan  
3:00 A. Basil Friedman—Conflicts  
3:20 Lucile Scher, reader  
3:40 Caroline Himmel, violin  
4:00 Youth Peace Period  
4:20 Young Musicians—Dorothy Hippen, soprano; Joseph Leeb, music talk; Rebecca Kimmelman, piano  
5:00 Cousin Betty—Children's Stories  
5:20 Mitch, piano  
5:40 Pauline Laurie, violin  
6:00 Edna Levy, soprano  
6:20 D. Hall—Child Verse  
6:40 Constance Veitch, cello  
7:00 Negro Art Group Hour—Marian Ray—Soprano; Joseph Leeb, music talk; Clifton Williams, tenor  
Ira De A. Reid, poems  
11:00 Cassese's Restaurant

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MARIE HANSON  
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"MOTIVES IN HUMAN CONDUCT"  
AUGUST CLAESSENS  
Thursday, 8:30 p. m., Nov. 15-Dec. 20  
"INTRODUCTION TO ECONOMICS"  
ALGERNON LEE  
Friday 7 p. m., Nov. 23-Feb. 15  
"AMERICAN LIFE IN DRAMA AND NOVEL"  
PROF. R. BEVILACQUA FAGIN  
Saturday, 2 p. m., Nov. 24-Dec. 22

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First Speaker  
NORMAN THOMAS December 1  
"What is Before Us"  
JEREMY RILLQUITT December 8  
"The Future of American Socialism"  
CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL December 15  
"Farm Relief and Political Bank"  
(no lecture) December 22  
HARRY P. WARD December 29  
"Recent Changes in the Nature of Property"  
CHARLES SOLOMON, Chairman  
Among later speakers: W. E. B. DuBois, Robert Morris Loret, J. H. Maurer, A. J. Moore, I. M. Robinson, Louis Waldman.

# AMUSEMENTS

## The Week On Stage

By Joseph T. Shipley

SHAW  
"MAJOR BARBARA" is the Socialist Shaw presenting the problem of economic determinism. The actual doctrine that money and virtue walk hand in hand is not new. Colonel Sellers it was who said that every man had his price. Becky Sharp said that any woman could be virtuous on five thousand pounds a year. In our later day we find Mrs. McPherson of Los Angeles associating the twin in her speeches before the faithful of her tabernacle. But there was one dissenter—the Scotch Mr. Carnegie, who made a speech in which he assured his hearers that he had been assured by the scripture that we should always have the poor with us and that it is upon the evil of poverty that virtue springs. . . Shaw once published a tract called Socialism for Millionaires. In this he preached much the gospel that the possessors of swollen fortunes should use that money in improving the conditions of life for the working classes. Very good as far as it goes, except that in "Major Barbara" the various "improvement associations" of Mr. Underhaft are gently pooh-poohed as being devices to content the workers so that they may be plundered. Strangely enough, this is not entirely unlike the cry of the Workers of today.

These words, in the program for the Theatre Guild's revival of "Major Barbara," convey much of the message of the play—for the play was written in 1905, when Shaw was more vehement and controversial. In "Erewhon," Butler pictures disease as the only crime; in "poverty is an even greater. But the words just quoted, while they give the essence of the play, carry no hint of the liveliness of its dialogue, of the hard blows dealt and parried in the battle of wits, of the swift movement (after the opening exposition), and of the irrespressible high spirits of Shaw. Nor do they tell of the excellence of the performance, with Helen Westley and Dudley Diggs, both in roles unusual for them, and each superb; of Winifred Linham, whose severe cold does not mar her earnestness as Major Barbara; of Elliot Cabot's delightful interpretation of the professor of Greek who becomes the manufacturer of munitions—of the entire excellent cast, that makes this revival of "Major Barbara" a theatrical tid-bit for the intelligent playgoer.

O'NEILL'S BEST  
If it can be played, "Lazarus Laugh's" is the most sustained drama Eugene O'Neill has composed. Despite a rather slovenly reading, E. J. Ballantine and

Reading Ignores  
Military Holiday

READING, Pa.—(FP)—Only the W. C. T. U. and Boy Scouts turned out to help whip up the flames of militarism as the American Legion paraded down Reading's main street on Armistice Day. Nobody joined the parade and only a few looked on. Despite the flying flags and the blaring horns it was a drab affair. Not even the promise of doughnuts and coffee by the Salvation Army could induce school children to participate in the commemoration of war.

Illinois Employment Still  
Lags in Many Industries

CHICAGO (FP)—Industrial employment in Illinois gained slightly in October, reaching a level of 2.4 per cent above a year ago, according to the monthly report of the State Department of Labor. But the report shows that the seasonal September to October advance was less than a year ago and that the total amount distributed in wages actually declined 2.1 per cent to a level slightly below that of October 1927.

Strike Speakers Inevitably Allen A Markets  
MINNEAPOLIS (FP)—Speakers for the locked out hosiery workers of the Allen A plant at Kenosha, Wis., are invading Minneapolis, St. Louis and Ohio towns, where some of the company's best markets are found. Telling of the discharges of union knitters they urge union shoppers to patronize union stocking firms and to contribute to the relief of the 200 men and women who have been locked out since February.

LABOR TEMPLE  
14th St. and Second Ave  
Sunday, November 24th, 1929  
5:00 p.m.—Dr. G. F. Beck, "The Book of the Month"  
7:15 p.m.—Dr. G. F. Beck, "The Book of the Month"  
8:30 p.m.—Forum—Dr. Charles E. Fama, "Our Immigration Policy; What Should It Be?"

The East Side Open Forum  
THE CHURCH OF ALL NATIONS  
5 E. 14th St. and 1st Ave  
Speaker  
HARRY LAIDLER  
"RACE AND ECONOMICS"  
Nov. 25, 8 p. m.  
Admission Free Everyone Invited

INGERSOLL FORUM  
113 WEST 57TH STREET  
November 25th  
DEBATE  
"Who Is Responsible For The Present Sex Muddle?"  
ROSE O. TORRENT, Author of the "Unveiling of Woman's Original Nature," BLAMES MAN.  
Admission—Fifty Cents

a balanced chorus, at the Provincetown Playhouse last Sunday, made its power manifest. This reading, however, leaves unanswered the fundamental question "Lazarus Laugh's" raises: can his stage direction be translated into action? Lazarus must laugh "a laugh so full of a complete acceptance of life, a profound assertion of joy in living, so devoid of all self-consciousness or fear, that it is like a great bird song triumphant in depths of sky, proud and powerful, infectious with love, casting on the listener a thrilling spell." With this laughter, Lazarus must subdue armies, bend Caesars to his joy, win a depraved emperor's debauched mistress to fling herself in pure love into the flames that burn Lazarus to the final death his laughter still denies. If it is possible to find an actor who can sway an audience to such belief in his laughter, "Lazarus Laugh's" is probably the greatest play yet written by an American. Surely we ought to have the chance to see.

OPAQUE  
The Lenox Hill Players, now at the Cherry Lane Playhouse, have enthusiasm—and this being their twelfth season—perseverance, that betoken genuine interest in the theatre. Their chief present need seems to be good direction. For "The Dark Mirror" to stand up at all under the burden of its directing, is a sign of some merit.

But not of much. The idea of a dominant mother's determining the course of the family history might well be presented again, these days wherein we call Alvin's love a "mother fixation." Run-powdering the acts through the decades to 1900 effectively bids us keep in mind how little of stupidity and greed the passing years will allow. That we view life "as in a glass, darkly," deserves iteration. And Walter Walden's settings of the modernistic home, and especially of the poverty-stricken garret-corner of Act IV, make the most of the material and the mood. But not even consummate acting, these speed-sprung days, would make us patient when verbosity tries to pinch-hit for dramatic action—and strikes out!

More interesting dramas are listed for the Lenox Hill season. Let us hope a director is found who will bring out the best in players and play, as this group has done before.

THROUGH FIRE  
Bowery melodrama in its most vivid yellow has come back in "The Squealer," at the Forrest, to prove by its instant popularity—if "Able's Irish Rose" has left any need for proof—how little the theatrical public has changed from the colorful days of the ten-twenty-thirty theatre. Here we have a list of characters drawn entirely from the under-world—save for the few policemen and the two society girls drawn into the slums for the white slave traffic—where behold the machinations of China-town Charlie (No, that was his name thirty years ago; today he's Frisco Charlie) and the other villainous dope-dealers against the man who wants to go straight, and take his sweetheart out of this vile environment; saved at the end by a trick of the friend who reveals himself as a detective yet curiously is not one, they leave the yellow flend what else?—to the finishing touches of the fair beauty whom he has carried off for the foul uses of his customers—into the hand of God, intervening, brings down His judgment in the form of the San Francisco earthquake. As the Chinese den of iniquity goes up in fierce flames, the final curtain goes down. Perhaps the crudities of two generations ago, in staging and acting, are replaced by a smoothness of direction and performance; the violence of action is still, as the program says, "melodrama of the days when the villain was a villain and the hero has a heart of gold."

TEACUP LOVE  
How much the American theatre is Owen Davis, it is perhaps too late to discover. His career parallels, if it does not help determine, the theatrical developments of a full generation; himself veering with, or directing, the currents of its flow. In "Tonight at 12," now at the Hudson, he has combined two of the successful patterns of the seasons, a love tangle, and a mystery. In "Shall We Join The Ladies," a few seasons ago, Barrie presented a man whose brother had been murdered, who gathers into one room all those who might have reason to desire his brother's death; we see the reasons for suspecting each one of them . . . and that is all. In the present piece, Davis has a woman whose husband is unfaithful gather at her home the three women she suspects (but therefore we do not); then the play goes on. Of course, as everyone knows, it is the one nobody (therefore everybody) suspects who is really guilty.

Standing out of the group of stereotyped persons in the play is the obvious but more individual and interesting maid, played by Viola Frayne so as to bring out her distinct attractiveness. Like Rebecca in "Ivanhoe," we feel that she is really a better match for the hero than the sweet heroine, if only social taboos did not prevent her becoming his wife. Incidentally, the hero is played by the son of the author, with an engaging sincerity; and the play itself, while trivial, does what it wants to do, well.

BO-HOBOKEN  
Over at Christopher Morley's Rialto Theatre, his so-called international hilarity, "Pleasant To Meet You," captured the gossip punster at his average. The reckless spontaneity that once achieved

CIVIC REPERTORY  
THEATRE, 14th St. at 4th Ave.  
Nov. 24, 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30  
EVA LE GALLIENNE Director  
Repertory for Week of Nov. 19  
Mon. Eve.—Premiere, "Peter Pan."  
Tue. Eve.—"La Locandiera."  
Le Gallienne, Brecher, Leysas, Cravley.  
Wed. Mat.—"The Cradle Song."  
Le Gallienne, Brecher, Hutchinson, Kruger.  
Wed. Eve.—"Peter Pan."  
Le Gallienne, Brecher, Hutchinson.  
Thurs. Eve.—"The Cherry Orchard."  
Nazimova, Le Gallienne, Cameron, Hutchinson.  
Fri. Mat.—"Peter Pan."  
Fri. Eve.—"The World As I See It."  
Brecher, Roberts, Cameron, Kruger.  
Sat. Mat.—"Peter Pan."  
Le Gallienne, Brecher, Hutchinson.  
Sat. Eve.—"L'Invitation Au Voyage."  
Le Gallienne, Cameron, Beck, Mooney.

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Every night except Monday  
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the "divine disphantism" of "The Haunted Bookshop," that reveals itself at times, as in the recent remark that Pitkin's "Twilight of the American Mind" should have for subtitle "Go-getterism," is quite missing, in this tale of a monomaniac who does so well as guide to the fish-monger president of Illyria that no one will let him go with the M. P. who wants to take him back to the asylum. The German jokes ring true, however, to Hoboken, and some fun manages to creep in. But this "last seacoast of Bohemia" needs more picturesque jetsam.

The current hit in Hoboken, "Broadway," sweeps its swift way across the stage, the Rialto players carrying the lines through the rapid action that maintains the mood of the play, one of the biggest of recent hits, calls for and sustains.

## IN BRIEF

Carl Laemmle has just announced a five million dollar program of sound pictures at Universal City. The president of Universal Pictures Corporation made a hurried trip to the coast last week. The purpose of this trip was to organize and consolidate the talking picture program of the Universal.

Ever since the industry gave its attention to sound pictures, Universal has been quietly but industriously purchasing new material with the maximum of sound possibilities, signing up actors and actresses with stage experience and with voices which register well in motion pictures. A number of the productions scheduled will be made with movie stars, but the great majority will be carried in the Universal Exchanges with two negatives, one with sound and one without. Universal has made it a rule to buy material for production which had, first, splendid moving picture qualities; second, sound and dialogue qualities.

All-Talking Program at Roxy  
S. L. Rothafel is sponsoring an important event in current motion picture activities in presenting the first all-talking screen program to be heard or seen at the Roxy Theatre next week. From feature to feature it will consist entirely of all-Fox-Movietone dialogue productions.

"Napoleon's Barber," the principal feature, is a Movietone presentation of the play by Arthur Caesar, which George Bernard Shaw declared to be the finest short play in the English language.

The cast is a distinguished one, with Otto Matsson as Napoleon, Frank Reicher as the barber, Helen Ware as his wife and Philippe De Lacy, the child screen prodigy, as his son. The production was directed by John Ford, and signifies his first venture into the field of talkies.

The comedy element of the program is supplied by Clark and McCullough, popular stars of the revue stage, in "The Bath Between," their first two-reel all-dialogue comedy.

The news magazine will consist entirely of Movietone News items, presenting sight and sound reproduction of the outstanding news of the day.

Duncan Dance Festival Attracting Wide Attention  
The Duncan Dance Festival, which is to open at the Manhattan Opera House on Dec. 27, and continue until January 6, under the direction of S. Hurok, is attracting so much attention that in all probability the closing date of the huge affair will have to be extended to accommodate all of the local dance patrons

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STRANGE  
INTERLUDE  
JOHN GOLDEN THEATRE  
58th Street, East of Broadway  
Evenings only at 8:30

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MENDELSSOHN, Conducting  
FRIDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 29, 8:30  
Solely: OTTAVIO RESPIGH, BERLIOZ  
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"The Russian Soul and the  
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Single Admission at Door \$1.00  
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For information apply Park Ave.

## LECTURES

ANITA BLOCK  
Reader of Foreign Plays for the Theatre Guild  
December 8-In this lecture Anita Block will discuss the play,  
"MAJOR BARBARA."  
Wednesday Evening at 8:15  
Single Admission at Door 50 cents

LEWIS GANNETT  
December 12—"China: The Most Important Country in the World"  
January 6—"Russia: The Third Great Power."  
February 13—"Europe: Looking Backward."  
March 13—"Latin America: Colony or Culture?"  
April 13—"Concluding Lecture."  
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THE NEW LEADER, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1928

### The Non-Partisan Policy in Arizona

ON another page of this issue our readers will find an article by Lawrence McGovern on the political policy of the A. F. of L. in Arizona. The article is written by a man who has given many years of his life to the trade union movement. He gives the names of union card men elected to the legislature of that state; cites their votes on various measures of interest to working people and quotes the official journal of the legislature in support of his statements. The sum total of his revelations is a shocking indictment of these union men and a record of disgrace and betrayal that finds no parallel in any other country.

This indictment cannot be ignored by those who support what is called the "nonpartisan political policy." We have no desire to pass final judgment on the evidence submitted by McGovern but it is apparent that his charges can be easily checked by any person who thinks that they are unfounded because of the care the author has taken to cite names, actions, votes and the pages of an official record. The New Leader will give equal space to any one of the accused men or to any other reliable person who desires to submit a statement in answer to the charges, providing that the answer is also accompanied with citations that can be checked.

In passing we may say that at the time of the Ludlow massacre in Colorado fourteen years ago there were over fifteen union card men in the legislature of that state. While men and women of the miners were being massacred by company guards and the tents of the unfortunates were being fired, the union card men in the legislature staged no demonstration against their party colleagues in higher offices who permitted this terrible tragedy. That incident is also a part of the labor history of the West.

It is because of such incidents in the labor struggle in this country that the story which comes from Arizona appears genuine. We are inclined to think that if competent and fair-minded men who are interested in this issue, in the various states will also undertake to investigate the records they will find that many Republican and Democratic union card members of the legislatures of these states are merely Republicans and Democrats and in some instances something worse.

In any event, here is this story from Arizona. We give it publicity and will be glad to give publicity to the other side—if there is one.

### Super-Power Saints

UTILITIES corporations have emerged in the past ten years to a position of near leadership of the organizations we humble subjects are expected to serve. They certainly have established leadership in expounding the gospel of corporatization mastery of the United States. The gospel has been formulated into a creed with its articles fairly well defined. The road to salvation is simple. It may be defined as follows.

All human happiness depends upon our consent that a few hundred millionaires shall possess not only super-power but all other great industries. It is patriotic to support private enterprise and seditious to advocate public enterprise. To nationalize super-power or any other great industry would invite wholesale corruption. (See the sacred books of Saint Doheny, Saint Fall and Saint Sinclair). Nationalization would be an insult to the flag and a desecration of Jefferson and Lincoln. Private enterprise is the basis of all human progress. It encourages ambition, initiative and efficiency while nationalization leads to Socialism and general decay.

While learning the sacred catechism of the utilities religion it is just as well to also note the lives of some of the saints. We have mentioned a few above and we will now introduce you to another. Mr. Harrison Williams. Mr. Williams is a utilities financier who will have some humble subjects build for him the largest and most costly yacht in the world. It will cost \$3,000,000 and will be the most luxurious floating palace of its kind ever built.

Now isn't it possible that there is one item missing in the utilities creed? We think so and it is the most important item of all. We think that such carnal things as cot-ty yachts, fine summer residences, and huge piles of cash for the saints are at least important items in the utilities creed and yet they are never mentioned. Think it over. The saints have given it careful consideration and while that super-yacht is building it will pay you to think it over too.

### Mr. Mahoney's Advice

THE Union Advocate of St. Paul takes the Socialist Party to task because we believe that the party has a future of more importance than ever as an Opposition to the Democratic-Republican alliance. "There is really no logical place in the political field for the Socialist Party as it is organized," declares editor William Mahoney. "At least there is no place it can function effectively." He adds that the Socialist candidate for President and other Socialists before the election pledged support to the organization of a Farmer-Labor Party in this country. Mahoney then passes on to a blistering condemnation of the Communists and their actions in Minnesota in the recent campaign.

Mr. Mahoney has a long record of valuable service to the labor movement but his judgment of situations has not been very reliable. Four years ago he was flirting with the Communists despite all warnings he received from others who had had experience with them. He declared that we were prejudiced but his own experience has forced him to take the same position which the Socialist Party has taken.

Then his assumption that we have no future but that the F. L. P. has is made while facing the following situation: the Farmer-Labor Party has completely disappeared in all states outside of Minnesota and its remnants meeting in Chicago last June were unable to nominate a presidential ticket. The F. L. P. itself had no presidential candidate of its own in Minnesota. At the same time the Socialist Party has "come back" this year with electoral tickets in 43 states and has carried on the largest national campaign since 1920. If on the basis of these facts Mr. Mahoney thinks that the Socialist Party has no future how absurd is it to claim that the F. L. P. has?

We have no desire to quarrel, but Mr. Mahoney has returned to this theme a number of times in the past two years and we think we are justified in considering his views. We have no objection to a national mass movement that will incorporate all of us in a party of the workers but we do not see any likelihood of it soon unless there is an upheaval in the trade unions against their present barren political policy. We may add that we are not interested in the organization of a vague "progressive" party which Mr. Mahoney mentions with approval. Unless the masses are ready to organize definitely as a labor party we think that disappointment will follow any other course.

### Upton Sinclair

WE ARE sure that our readers will join with us in congratulations to Upton Sinclair who has recently celebrated his fiftieth birthday. Ere he had reached this milestone Sinclair had already won recognition abroad where his novels have been translated into many languages and he has now crowned a fruitful career as an artist with his two-volume novel, the theme of which is the Sacco-Vanzetti tragedy.

Sinclair is something more than a novelist and social critic of American civilization. More than twenty years ago he was recognized as a social force when his *Jungle* shocked the nation into knowledge of the filthy conditions in which meat was prepared for consumption. That book forced a Federal investigation of the packers although this was not the purpose of the author. Sinclair hoped to awaken the people to compassion for the workers in the plants. As he afterwards said, "I aimed at their heart but I hit them in the stomach." It is an interesting fact that *King Coal* which appeared eleven years later, a novel which made the savage autocracy in the western mine states vivid, failed to receive the recognition which the *Jungle* did. No stomach was fit in this later work with the result that American "idealism" remained oblivious to this brutal feudalism.

Aside from his novels, Sinclair also contributed powerful criticism to special phases of American capitalism, notably in *The Brass Check*, *The Goose-Step*, *The Goslings* and similar works. In his long career in the service of humanity he also found time to participate in Socialist campaigns the League for Industrial Democracy the Civil Liberties Union and to fight on other fronts for human freedom.

The New Leader salutes Comrade Sinclair and hopes that many years of fruitful service are yet before him.

### "Stabilizing" Nicaragua

RETURNS of the election in Nicaragua had hardly been completed when Dr. W. W. Cumberland, American "financial expert" of the State Department who had received an assignment to survey this unfortunate republic, offers a program to "stabilize" it. Dr. Cumberland recommends that Nicaragua sell its remaining interest in the Nicaragua National Bank "to a strong and reliable American group." Having passed control to Americans the Collector General of the Customs should have his power expanded to the collection of the internal revenue of Nicaragua. Crowning these suggestions is another one that the office of Auditor General be created which will have control of Government expenditures. Finally the American State Department should have the power to nominate the two officials and the President of Nicaragua to appoint the American nominees!

Having done all this Nicaragua will be "stabilized." The whole program is a brazen suggestion to place the afflicted South American republic in a state of vassalage to American bankers in association with the American State Department. The election of a President in that country even without the presence of American marines under this program would be a farce. With the finances of a nation in the hands of an alien power independence is a fraud and a mockery. It is well to watch what becomes of these recommendations. Our imperialists appear to be equal almost to anything.

### Doomsday, 1928

It was the Resurrection Day:  
The sun was shining—and clouds made hay.  
Gabriel whined his brazen trumpet,  
And factory workers said, "Well, let's bump."  
And Gabriel blew till he grew quite warm,  
And the weather bureau predicted a storm.  
And Gabriel blew till his face was leaden,  
And men went on fighting at Armageddon  
And Nicaragua and other places,  
To corner bananas and dump shoe-laces.  
And Gabriel blew till his poor brain whirled,  
And gods went off to "see the world."  
—Leslie Cross

### From the NEW LEADER MAILBAG

#### SOCIALISM AND THE NEGRO

Editor, The New Leader:  
I am informed that my subscription to your paper has expired. . . . I have no desire to stand with a party that believes in racial equality (Negro). Socialism may cut its teeth, but it will never grow up in these United States promulgating such a doctrine.  
MRS. W. J. WAINSCOTT.  
Nevada, Mo.

Recently two incidents came to our attention which will serve as a text for a Socialist sermon. We had been reading of the heroism of two Negro members of the crew of the *Vestrals*, the ill-fated ship which sank with such an appalling loss of life off the Virginia capes. The two Negroes risked their lives to save many of the passengers, members of a race that had kept their fathers in bondage for over two hundred years.

While contemplating the heroism of these noble men we received the above letter from a woman in Missouri saying that she could no longer read *The New Leader* because it supported "racial equality." She favors keeping the Negro race beneath the heels of whites. Her letter was written on cheap paper and bore evidence that she is one of tolling millions in this country who cannot claim equality of status with the ruling millionaires at the top of our social heap.

What sad folly is this where an underling of one group in society takes satisfaction in stamping the faces of another lowly group. Moreover, we could imagine this woman a passenger on the *Vestrals* and tossed into the raging sea. Death faces her as she fights in desperation to keep afloat. Hope ebbs, the world turns black, and she becomes frantic with despair. Then through the waves appear an ebony face and brawny black arms that reach her as her strength fails. She owes her life to a black man who had risked his without asking her opinions regarding the sad history of his race.

Is it necessary for her to share this experience before she can awaken to the fact that the pigment of the skin is not an index to human lives? The same papers that carried stories of the heroism of the two Negroes also carried stories that do not reflect credit on some white members of the crew. Should similarity of their color with ours draw a veil of charity over their alleged conduct while we consign the two Negroes to the status of outcasts because they did not choose whites for parents?

Then what is meant by all this vague talk of "racial equality" and "social equality"? People who use these phrases rarely understand what they mean. For over 200 years white men and women were held as indentured slaves in this country and the upper whites who lived on their labor regarded these lower whites as mudsills unfit to associate with "gentlemen." These lower whites were in the same situation which many lower whites today assign to the Negro. The only difference between the white and black workers in this respect is that the Negro remained longer under his system of bondage than the white worker did under his.

But to return to the question of equality. There are some white people that we have no desire to associate with and the higher up in the social scale they are the less desire do we have for their company. Yet we favor social equality, that is, equality of opportunity for all men and women and the right to reap the fruits of their labor. There are fine Negroes who do not desire social equality with people of their own color and yet they also approve of social equality without desiring forced association with disagreeable persons.

Then it is nobody's business if I choose a Turk, or a Negro, or a German or an Englishman to associate with or decide to avoid association with certain white Americans. All this is a matter of free choice. But even in the case of those I do not care to choose as social companions I consider it my duty to win for them and all others that measure of social justice and equality of opportunity that I seek for myself. And in these observations is the whole program of a liberated world.

The other outlook is in fundamental conflict with the best traditions and views of our Lincoln, Emerson, Thoreau, Whitman and others of their kind. They were civilized and to be otherwise is to try to be happy as a barbarian.  
—Editor, The New Leader.

#### PRODUCING AND SELLING

Editor, The New Leader:  
The Federal government reports that a man today produces 188 times as much as he did 38 years ago. Men with their eternal genius invented single machines that take the place of from 50 to 500 men. Then where do these thousands of burches of 500 men, every man has it more or less, and he will find some way to barely live, maybe, and the rest join the grand army of 4,000,000 to 10,000,000 unemployed until they get ashamed of facing their wives, relatives and friends.  
Oh yes I am to tell of the brand new jobs. Men invented machines to take their place in making merchandise but no machine has been invented to take their place in selling it and no matter how many people are in the house to house canvassing, and on the road and no matter how many retail stores we have, there is always room for one more. So today we have many times as many stores etc. in fact 100 times as many as we need. We have as many people selling as producing goods. And that makes the value of our ingenious inventions a little below zero for it has enabled a few to steal what honest men manufacture.  
Take a cake of soap for example, it costs only a tenth of one cent to manufacture; the factory makes about two cents and the retailers profit is five cents. The advertising is 2 9/10 to Scranton, Pa.

the purchaser pays ten cents where it should retail at one cent, that is under the proper system of distribution. There are so many stores that each get only a little business, and not only that but their method of waiting on customers would cause congestion if they did get the proper amount of business. They allow a customer to consume an hour of their time when two minutes would be plenty. But of course the clerks time is not worth much, a whole week of it is only worth from \$6 to \$11. The above facts have made a Socialist out of me. I wonder if you can make a Socialist out of others with this letter, you have my permission.  
H. E. BEATTY.

### ELECTION NIGHT THOUGHTS

"WE shall not travel by the road we make;  
Ere day by day the sound of many feet  
Is heard upon the stones that now we break,  
We shall be come to where the cross-roads meet."

For us the heat by day, the cold by night,  
The inch-slow progress and the heavy load,  
And death at last to close the long grim fight  
With man and beast and stone; for them the road.

For them the shade of trees that now we plant,  
The safe, smooth journey and the final goal,  
Yea, birthright in the land of covenant—  
For us day labor, travail of the soul.

And yet the road is ours as never theirs!  
Is not one joy on us alone best owed?  
For us the Master-Joy, O Pioneers—  
We shall not travel, but we make the road."

### TIMELY TOPICS

By Norman Thomas

#### A NOTE OF THANKS

ONCE more I must use the columns of *The New Leader* to express thanks that I should like to express in personal letters did time permit. I am both overjoyed and humbled by the expressions of confidence that have come to me. The informal dinner in New York and the beautiful watch given me will be among the abiding joys of my life. I take it that these things are all an expression of our common loyalty to the Socialist cause. It will be our own fault if we do not take advantage of the present situation to build a party. To take advantage of it will require many things, but above all, organization, and more organization, of an intelligent, forward looking sort, organization that has its roots in wards and precincts but that will shoot its branches up into the heavens of international cooperation.

#### THE SOCIALIST LABEL

A few of the many letters that I am getting suggest that we would do better under some other name than Socialist. None of the letters puts matters as badly as Mr. Villard of *The Nation* of November 21. He writes, "We cannot forget that for most Americans Socialism connotes only Bolshevism or anarchy. Hence a new designation and a revised program upon which all liberals may unite are the demand of the hour." Passing over the fact that Mr. Villard notably failed to develop any program in the campaign and that if his previous editorials on public questions are sincere, it would be hard for him to develop a program different from our last platform, it is simply not true that today for most Americans—at any rate, Americans intelligent enough to build a new party—Socialism connotes only Bolshevism or anarchy. And to say it in this form merely by suggestion gives new life to an error that I already almost dead. Not once in all my campaigning did I find any newspaper which confused us with Bolsheviks or Anarchists. For this state of affairs we have to thank not only our own campaign but the bitter campaign of the Communists against us. Indeed we have made such progress in promoting a proper understanding of the good word Socialist that I hesitate to throw it away by a sudden change of name.

In short, my present position on the subject of a change of name is this: I have no desire to fight and die for a name but only for a reality. I should favor changing the name if and when by changing it we can clearly win a new and valuable group of supporters. To change it prematurely would get us nowhere. All the old obloquy could easily be made to attach to the new name by the laborers of capitalist propagandists. We should give up a good name for nothing tangible. Look at the fate of your Committee of 48, your progressive parties and progressive blocs, your Farmer-Labor Party of 1920, and the rest. They weren't cursed by the name Socialist and where are they now? Moreover, positively the name Socialist suggests the philosophy and the international fellowship which are vital to any fighting party in these hard days. We cannot afford to give up this philosophy for the sake of any unstable union with the liberals of the type of Frank Polk, to whom Villard now appeals to act as leader as once he appealed to the disappointing Mr. Borah. Until we can get a genuine farmer-labor party, in which case names won't matter much, I think we shall do well to hang on to a name which has inspired so much of the sacrifice, the loyalty and the hope which have brought us today to a position where we are the only effective organized opposition to the Republican Party.

#### SOCIALISTS IN THE UNIONS

It did my heart good to see *The New Leader* coming to grips last week with the problem of the labor unions. Certainly the question of the organization of labor on the industrial field is at least as important as any political organization. And the present plight of organized labor throughout the country in terms of numbers and spirit is more discouraging than the political situation. There never

will be any proper organization of labor until we can return to those great ideals which made the workers form together their own organizations for their own emancipation. Today too many unions are held together not by a real sense of fraternity in a great cause but the skill of certain labor leaders in bargaining with the bosses and their power to hold the rank and file in line by intimidation of one sort or another, including physical violence. In union after union men and women think of themselves not as citizens of the Republic of labor but as subjects to a more or less useful labor oligarchy which gets them certain favors. Even some of our so-called Socialist unions have not altogether escaped this sorry fate. For some years it has been apparent in our political campaigns that the support or nominal support of certain supposedly Socialist trade union leaders was a liability rather than an asset to our party.

There are, of course, two sides to the story. The unscrupulous and disruptive tactics of the Communists and other circumstances within industry itself have created a very difficult situation for the wisest and best trade union leaders. Unquestionably much of the rank and file discontent which results in grudging allegiance is exaggerated and unfair. Nevertheless the Socialist Party cannot forever be indifferent to the situation.

We have no rights and no desire to seek like the Communists, to control the unions under party discipline through nuclei. We have a right and a duty to see that our party shall not be discredited by the acts of trade union members in good standing in the party. Over our own party and its membership we should have some control.

#### HOOPER'S TRIP SOUTH

Mr. Hoover's South American trip is good politics and may be good statesmanship. There is no reason, however, as yet to think that he goes to substitute Pan-American cooperation for American imperialism. Rather his effort, both conscious and subconscious, will doubtless be to sugar coat the pill and make imperialism a little more palatable.

#### NEW YORK'S SLUMS

New York City ought to be a pioneer in handling its housing problem. Instead its slums are models of wretchedness and neither of the old parties has done a thing but try to hoodwink the people by laws that won't work at all or are wholly inadequate. The latest example is the new draft of the Dwelling House Bill. My first examination of it shows that in the respects in which it is different from last year's dwelling house bill which did not come to a vote in the Legislature it is much worse. This is emphatically true with the provision in regard to the height of buildings and to the provision, or lack of provision, for the old law tenements. These ought to be abolished, not legally rehabilitated. We need a much better regulatory law than this bill but we shall never get rid of our slums without affirmative action of the state and city in providing municipal housing as so many European cities have successfully done. This housing issue is one of the prime issues in our forthcoming municipal campaign.

### How It's Done

TIM MURPHY, who is working as organizer of the Socialist Party in Pennsylvania, is just starting a steady tattoo of subs. Six this week. Comrades in the places he visits are expected to give him the fullest cooperation.

Karl A. Zeltner, Allentown, Pa. is another one of the reliable. Two more subs and promise of continued support.

"Am always anxious to receive the N. L. Check enclosed for renewal." B. W. Wilson, Fekin, Ill.

Another newcomer who realizes that the growth of the N. L. and the Socialist Party go together, is L. W. Rising of East Syracuse, N. Y.

Andrew Hunter of Brooklyn sends in a sub and says that the new subscriber will soon be a sub booster.

Here he is again! Alfred Baker Lewis of Boston. Two yearlies and 38 "short" ones. If the latter do not send renewals soon, they will be the exception to the rule.

From the Nat'l. Office of the Socialist Party, Wm. H. Henry sends in 2 subs.

David Bouchard, Providence, R. I. comes to bat with two more.

Twenty subs this week from R. H. Ritchey, Ellingrands, N. Y.

### Now It Can Be Told

WELL, boys, the election is over and if all signs don't fall it looks like Hoover is elected. Anyway, those of you who bet on Al had better not place too much hope on the few precincts not heard of yet.

The official issues on which the campaign was carried on were prosperity, prohibition, farm relief and immigration. The obscene issue on which the people voted was religion.

Some folks, in fact, an alarming number of folks, were afraid that if Al Smith was elected the Pope would come over here and take what the Hog Islanders, Teapot Domers and Veterans Bureau boys had overlooked. This fear was especially strong in the wheat, corn, soy and cotton belts where farm relief as practiced by bankers, bootleggers and gold brick artists had relieved the populace of nigh everything save their hope in heaven.

But the cities, too, rallied bravely to the noble cause which in days of yore had given rise to the Thirty Years war, with burning and such like pleasantries, with which plous people amuse each other.

For my own part, I took no active part in the last upheaval. I like Herbert because he's a good fisherman. And I like Smith because he holds his licker like a gentleman. So in fear of hurting the feelings of either one I voted for neither.

I had intended to cast my ballot for Will Rogers, but when I looked for his name I couldn't find it on the ballot so I voted for Thomas and thereby joined that ever diminishing number of great souls who prefer getting beat at an election than helping to elect some one who will beat them after the election.

By this I don't mean that helpful Herbert will beat the American people or that he will make a worse president than Al would have made had he carried all the states he didn't carry.

I think that Alfred Emanuel and Herbert Hoover are both good men and that neither of them would think of double-crossing the people who furnished their campaign funds.

The feature I dislike most about recent presidential campaign is the scares they threw into us voting kings. It's all well enough for candidates to run like scared rabbits but why make us poor devils run like cotton tails pursued by greynoses?

They scared us into voting for Wilson on the boggy that if we didn't we'd get into the big war. Then they scared us into voting for Harding by telling us that if we didn't Wilson's League of Nations would keep us forever in the war. They then scared us into voting for Cal giving as a reason that he was the only boy who could carry out the Harding policies as exemplified in the doings of Daugherty, Fall, Denby, Forbes and Company. And now they scared us into voting for Quaker as the only means of keeping the Pope out of the little green house on K. street.

What has become of the brave and bold Americans who subdued this continent, exterminated the buffalo, timber wolves and catamounts and beat the savage Indians with flintlocks and with fire water? Can we no longer march to the ballot box on steady legs with chips on shoulder defying everybody from Jehovah on high to the Jehu next door to tell who to vote for? Can scare alone bring out the vote? Is fear the only means to part us long enough from justice, radio and flivver to contribute our little mite toward the life of this democracy?

Well, elections come and elections go and the best part of them is that neither the calamities prophesied nor the promises promised are ever materialized no matter which side of the same shield is chosen, which is amply proven by the fact that all of you, be you victor or vanquished, went to work the day after election at the same hour and the same wages and will continue to do so until your Union gets you a raise.

So I say unto you my brethren in toil, don't crow over your victory nor grouch over your defeat. These elections are more foam and fury than substance. There are excellent means of relieving peep-up emotions but they have little or no effect on the motions you go through in loading cars nor the emotions that grips your heart when you dig for a quarter in your jeans and the quarter isn't there.

By the way, apropos of nothing, and so on, how come that when ten cows feed in a pasture all ten eat grass while if ten workers chew the rag about politics, some eat crow and some eat soap bubbles, and then laugh at the fellows who look the sickest after the feast?

Adam Coaldigger.

"You are publishing a fine, clean paper. Congratulations." So writes Mr. Morey, of Milford, Mass., as he renews.

Do the duty that lies nearest thee which thou knowest to be a duty! The second duty will already become clear ere—Carlyle.

### "I Saw Your Ad in The New Leader"

The New Leader is your paper. You are interested in making it more effective and making it a greater power. It is impossible for a newspaper to be published without advertising and our paper is no exception to the rule. We can obtain results only by securing the co-operation of our readers.

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