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Devoted to the Interests
of the
Socialist and Labor
Movement

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Is Combined

THE AMERICAN APPEAL

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Eugene V. Debs

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Reaction Runs High In Washington

Hoover—Symbol of The Triumph of
Business

By Laurence Todd

WASHINGTON.—Prospects for increasing influence for organized labor in the United States in the year 1929 are not bright. Prospects for increased power for organized business—especially the big business which dominates the basic industries—are very bright.

That is the view of the trend of distribution of power, which is the lifeblood of politics and government, taken by the bulk of the Senate and House membership, re-assembling in the capital to complete the final lame-duck session of the Coolidge regime.

Nor does this depletion of the influence of trade unions stand alone. There is a distinct depression in the farm-politics field, due to discovery that the American farmer is becoming less and less important. Farming in general does not pay. Farmers and their families are moving to town in steadily increasing numbers, to find jobs in factories, stores, garages—anything that supplies a boss and a regular wage. So the dream of a nationwide political power based on the organized wage workers and the organized farmers has been shattered. Its economic foundations are being sapped and knocked to bits. Practical politicians look over the figures of labor union membership and listen to the tones of labor spokesmen today as contrasted with their tones in 1920, and wonder that they were frightened in those early years after the war. They examine the totals of farm organizations' membership and smile.

Need for strong organization among wage-workers and farmers, and need for their joint action in politics against the forces of big business, is greater now than in 1920. But that need is based on the fact of today's weakness—the fact that organized capital has made giant strides toward control of every governmental and industrial agency that affects prices. Organized capital determines what new industries shall be developed, what terms of employment shall rule, and what favors shall be shown by the government, through the banking system, to the manufacturing as against the farming industry.

Herbert Hoover represents, at the outset of his domination of the executive branch of the government, the triumph of big business in politics. He is the manufacturers' ideal statesman—one who for years will keep organized labor and organized farmers wondering whether he will not, after all, do something to restore them to an influential place in the nation. Meanwhile the spirit of militant self-organization and self-defense among the wealth producing classes will die down.

Benjamin C. Marsh, who for years was director of the Farmers' National Council, says, in a discussion of the farm problem at the close of the old year: "Farmers as a class are not cooperators but extreme individualists . . . There are only about 1,800,000 farmers, out of 6,371,000 in all the farmers' sewing organizations . . . About one-fifth of the value of all farm products was sold cooperatively last year . . . Farmers have lost most of their political prestige and power . . . With the present tendencies continued, less than one quarter of the votes will be on farms in another decade."

These facts point to a growing wage-working class problem, as the proportion of Americans drawing wages is steadily gaining. Trade unionism is not keeping up with this growth. Labor politics is at a lower ebb than it has been at any time in three decades. Republican and Democratic political programs are more nearly identical than ever before.

The new year may witness a break—industrial and political—in this apathetic harmony. But the politicians have no idea as to how it will come, or where it may lead. Until labor and the farmers do become disrespectful once more, the politicians will not worry.

In this situation is the real explanation of Congress' failure to do anything in the past two years with the bituminous coal problem and the injunction evil; it explains, too, why Fall, Doherty, Sinclair and Daugherty stay out of jail.

There are so many of our reactionaries who believe in free discussion with a "but" that like a smoked cigar there is nothing left of it but the butt.

Some humble folk find it difficult to understand Socialism but they have no difficulty in voting that the big industries shall be owned by a few and that the rest of us should work to enrich the owners.

It isn't a New Year if you carry into it the old prejudices, myths and hokum of the past year. The old is never new.

The government gives shipping capitalists a ship without even asking for it while the farmers have been asking for a little aid for ten years without getting it. Wouldn't you like to be a corporation?

When oil and other natural riches were discovered in the disputed area between Bolivia and Paraguay a question of "national honor" was also discovered. There is nothing like oil to make statesmen nutty over "honor."

Poison gas is not only effective in war. It is indispensable for capitalist parties when they are seeking working class votes.

While the stock gamblers are reaping fortunes on the stock exchange please do not forget Mr. Coolidge's dictum that prosperity goes only to the "unremitting toilers" of the land.

Where Science Ends

"... Science may pursue its quest for the mysteries of the universe but it must halt at the entrance to the mine, the mill and the factory unless the scientist goes there to show... how to further enrich the owning class."

THE marvels of scientific research have been unfolded at the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. It is evident that day by day and step by step man is wresting her secrets from Mother Nature. Wider reaches of the starry heavens are being brought within our ken. Our earliest known ancestor has been traced back to Java at a period no less than 500,000 before Christ. Extinct creatures who lived in remote geologic time are reconstructed from their fossil remains. Ancient rocks and tools are made to tell their story of our shaggy ancestors' early lives, arts, struggles and ways of living together.

The chemists announce they are on the eve of discoveries that will increase the variety and volume of foodstuffs, that "synthetic organic chemicals" may be available for every human ailment and the use of bacteria by farmers to transform waste material into food. Scientists assure us that old age is a disease largely preventable and that the span of human life may be measurably prolonged. The psychologists probe the inner life of humans and man is unfolded in terms of instincts, emotions, fears, affections and inherited prejudices.

The earth below, the depths of the ocean and the universe are surrendering secrets that promise increasing human mastery of the earth. A few years ago James Harvey Robinson declared that "the day may not be far distant when, should the chemist learn to control the incredible interatomic energy, the steam engine will seem as complete an anachronism as the treadmill." Even as the scientists were in session the first wireless communication from the Antarctic was received in New York and a Berlin scientist wrested a pigment from the blood, a new substance for treating cases of poisoning by gas.

FREE RANGE OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES

What impresses the layman is the unrestricted range of the scientists in studying the physical and human aspects of life and its environment. Investigation is unhampered. Old beliefs may be modified or scrapped if new evidence warrants it. Discussion is free. Debate is frank and open. Everything is tested by experiment, comparison and analysis. Ample funds are provided for this great work by rich patrons and the scientists may pursue the electron, uncover the ruins of an ancient civilization, or translate a mysterious parchment without being asked what is his "attitude" towards the thing he investigates. The truth, no matter where it leads, is his guide. The mind is free to explore and to tell what exploration reveals.

What a contrast with the worker in the social sciences, one who considers the problems of modern society! He must respect the ruling ideas in politics and economics. He must not offend rich patrons of the universities. He is conscious of an ever-present power of subtle censorship over teaching and writing. His "attitude" is important, not his desire to ascertain the truth. Old beliefs may only be challenged at his personal risk. Ruling property interests stand at the gate of knowledge and the social scientist must obtain permission before passing through.

He may occasionally embody the results of free research in a volume that is restricted to reading by a few. As Professor Harlow of Boston University said a few years ago, such work is "too sacred to lay before the general public." It is embodied in "learned monographs or bulky volumes, the perusal of which" is left "to a highly select few." This special knowledge of history and society cannot be shared by the masses. They must have myths and prejudices and half-truths. The subtle censorship acts on the belief that the truth established by the methods of science in this field is dangerous if it is made popular.

EDUCATION AND INVESTMENTS

Whence comes this coercion of the social scientist? Here is a university patronized to the extent of millions of dollars by bankers and corporation magnates. It has investments in gas, telephone, and other public utilities and its trustees include bankers, railroad owners, real estate men and corporation lawyers. Here is another one with investments in a department store, coal mines, and in the public utilities of many cities. Still another was built out of the lootings of a railroad gambler and sustained in part by similar investments. There are others with similar histories, each tied to great property interests whose huge stakes in the present social order must not be questioned without incurring discharge by the scientist and withholding of further subsidies by the masters of American life.

The biologist may offer a new explanation of some phase of life, but the economist dare not question the policy of starving

miners into submission. The chemist may discover a new compound and be thanked, but the political scientist may not say that the parties of capitalism have outlived their usefulness. An inventor may construct a new device that may revolutionize a dozen industries, but a sociologist dare not question the ethics or the usefulness of absentee masters of industry. The scientist may invent a new poison gas to destroy human life in war, but the social scientist will hazard his job if he persists in saying that this gas may mean the suicide of civilization.

In the face of this coercion the social sciences are sterile and largely so many academic apologies for the workless incomes of our higher Babbitts. The degradation of this department of science led Professor Spingarn to say some years ago that it justified "the jibe of European scholars that there are three sexes in America, men, women and professors." By a process of natural selection this coercion weeds out men of conviction and independence and leaves the sycophant to survive them.

PROTECTING THE SACRED COW

In 1895 Edward W. Bemis was dropped from the faculty of the University of Chicago. Why? Because of his "attitude on public utilities and labor questions" which did not harmonize with powerful property interests. Louis Levine was dropped from the University of Montana because his study of the tax problem of that state showed that the mining companies paid only a small portion of the taxes due the state. Charles A. Beard, grilled by corporation trustees of Columbia University because of his support of free discussion, resigned in disgust. Beard since has become the author of a masterly work, *The Rise of American Civilization*. James McKeen Cattell, noted psychologist and editor of four scientific journals, was the next to walk the plank because he favored exemption of conscripts opposed to war. At Harvard Harold J. Laski had ventured to question the status of our sacred cow, capitalistic property, and he was compelled to leave. The London School of Economics has since had the services of this distinguished scholar.

We do not know of any professor in the physical sciences who has lost his position because of his "attitude" on any theory or principle within the range of his science. Many scores of professors in the social sciences have been discharged or have been forced to resign because of their "attitude." The unpardonable sin of the teacher in this country consists in the denial of any of the claims upon which the great banking and corporation interests rest or modestly suggesting that the social order and the American government might be improved by reorganizing both for the welfare of human beings.

Now and then within the narrow range of annual meetings of professors in the social sciences they have more liberty in frank discussion. Occasionally, like the late Albion W. Small in 1912, he may question our "dual system of justice" which concedes the worker "a share in the product of industry, if he works" and a share to the "absentee landlord or capitalist whether he works or not," but this performance is rare. It is shocking to most of his colleagues to speak so frankly for they know that a sin has been committed against the holy of holies, capitalistic property.

FREEING THE SCIENTIST

The workers in the social sciences themselves know the servile position of their profession in the present order of society. A small fraction of professors are organized in the American Association of University Professors to protect members from being victimized by our ruling plutocracy. They have considered such cases from time to time but the union is too weak to effectively protect members in the expression of honest opinions which may offend the property oligarchs. They are less free in this country than professors were in the old Prussian universities. In the fatherland of the Hohenzollerns a professor could be an avowed and active Socialist but in "free America" he would be driven from a university.

So science may pursue its quest for the mysteries of the universe but it must halt at the entrance to the mine, the mill and the factory unless the scientist goes there to show how much more values may be extracted from the labor of workers and to enrich the owning class. He must serve that class, not question its privileges. He must concede the sovereignty of members of this class in political, social and economic science. His profession must remain one of the "hire learning," a profession in chains, its teachers prisoners, its output wanting in the sincerity and daring of teachers in other fields, till a Socialist order frees all education of restraint and the educators of corporation coercion.

A Call to Duty To All Socialists

Vital Organization Work Waits On
Funds

TO SOCIALIST PARTY MEMBERS,
Friends and Sympathizers.

Greetings:

The November election was the climax to a campaign of hysteria that crossed all party lines. Professional politicians discovered that old religious, racial and other prejudices could be used to sway the voters. This diversion of attention from real issues and genuine problems that confront millions of workers in industry and on the farms came at a time when the kings of great industries and banking institutions were in supreme control of the two major parties.

Differences between the parties had disappeared. No fundamental issues remained. Party differences had disappeared in Congress. For years votes in that body have not dramatized any keen party divisions. Journals of the big financial interests declared satisfaction with the election whether Smith or Hoover were elected.

The leaders of the two parties were compelled to turn the attention of voters to prejudices, hates and myths. They succeeded. The result was the most disgraceful campaign in our history. The masses were stirred by ghosts and goblins of the past. Thousands of our sympathizers were influenced by this "campaign." The crusade was financed by the masters of finance and industry. They contributed in almost equal proportions to the two parties of capitalism.

The election is over and sane judgments are returning. Thousands of our sympathizers and friends have written to our standard bearers, Norman Thomas and James H. Maurer; to the National Office and to our party papers, declaring that never again would they be led astray by the deceit of the party brokers of capitalism.

Then there are requests for literature, for lecturers, for organizers, for aid of all kinds to organize party locals. A new generation of men and women have been reached by us during the campaign. Hundreds of educational institutions are alive with Socialist sentiment. Members of trade unions want help and advice. Sympathetic farmers are anxious for educational work in their localities. Everywhere the tide is turning in our favor and there is great and important work to do.

Funds are needed and they are coming in in response to a few letters sent to a select list of party members and friends. This is a wider appeal to all party members and sympathizers for continuous contributions throughout the year from week to week or month to month, as you prefer.

What we ask of you is to frame a budget for yourself for the coming year, a budget of weekly or monthly contributions to the Office for educational and organization work. A few thousand members and friends thus contributing each week or month will provide the fund that is urgently needed. With little soliciting thus far, nearly fifty comrades are on the pledge list. This should be increased to several thousand and a monthly fund of several thousand dollars each month must be available to the National Office to do this work.

Then as the organization increases in membership in each state the movement in that state will become self-sustaining. It will increase its finances from dues and other sources. It can open a state office and employ a state secretary. It can place its own field workers out to continue the work. It can advise and assist members in local elections. It can issue special literature adapted to its state. It can establish relations with isolated sympathizers and enlist their cooperation. Thus step by step the party will grow and expand and be ready for the congressional and state elections in 1932.

Here is your program, comrades. You must provide the financial resources for this work if it is to be done, and it must be done. A little from each is much from all and the total received each month by the National Office will set all our organizing machinery in motion.

Send in your pledge immediately together with your first contribution. Begin the New Year with the resolution to put the only promising party of the masses in America on the map as a growing power in our politics.

Confident that you will make a sympathetic response to this appeal, and with Socialist greetings, we are

Fraternally yours,

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Victor L. Berger, Chairman.

Morris Hillquit, Daniel W. Hoan, James H. Maurer, Jasper McLevy, James O'Neal, George E. Roemer, Joseph W. Sharits, Lillith M. Wilson.

WM. H. HENRY, Executive Secretary.

The New Leader Publishing Association

The annual meeting of The New Leader Publishing Association will be held Monday evening, January 7, at 8:30 p. m., at the People's House, 7 East 15th Street, in the Studio.

The order of business will include:

1—Election of a Board of Directors for the ensuing year.

2—Report of the Editor.

3—Report of the Business Manager.

All members of the association should attend.

Members of the Socialist Party desiring to join the association are invited to attend.

By order of the Board of Directors,
MORRIS BERMAN, President.
JULIUS GERBER, Secretary.

Brooklyn Union Gas Co. Cuts Cost But Not Price

The Brooklyn Union Gas Co. has discovered a new way to make profits. Charging the consumer \$1.15 per 1,000 cubic feet of gas, the company has the gas made by the Koppers Co. at 36 cents per 1,000 cubic feet which is 6 to 1-2 cents cheaper than Brooklyn Union could make it. The saving in cost price will be divided between Koppers and Brooklyn Union Gas Co.

In a triumphant announcement Brooklyn Union Gas Co. explains that this is economy for both companies. The idea of reducing the price to the consumer, in view of the reduced cost, has never apparently occurred to either company.

FIND CRIME CAUSE, EVADE REMEDY

Poverty, resulting from inequitable distribution of wealth, is the basic cause of crime, asserts the Baumes Commission on Crime. Social workers will curb it, by individual treatment, the commission

THESE SILK STOCKINGS ARE MADE IN MILLS THAT ARE FAIR TO THE LABOR MOVEMENT

In connection with an appeal on behalf of the Allen-A strikers, the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers has been circulating a list of brand names of women's full fashioned hosiery which either carry the union label or are made by unionized workers under the best of conditions. Some of the most popular and widely advertised brands of fashioned silk hosiery are included in this list:

Practically all these brands of hosiery are obtainable in the average department or neighborhood store and the selling cost of these stockings is within the range of the average woman's purse.

Berkeley	Finery Coral Band	Holeproof
Best Maid	Gold Seal	Hollywood
Blue Heron	Gordon V Line	Holyoke
Cadet	Gotham Gold Stripe	Lady Haven
Co-Ed (Berger)	Granite	Larkwood Vamp Toe
Conrad	Harris	Laurel
Doris	Logan	Lehigh
Everwear	McCallum	Merit
Modern Maid	Nomend	Oliver
Onyx Pointes	Propper	Titania
Tris	Van Esalte	

\$7,000-a-Year Engineer Works for Government On Boulder Dam Project

WASHINGTON (FP)—Chief Engineer Raymond F. Walters of the U. S. Reclamation Bureau will be in charge of construction of the Boulder Canyon Dam on the Colorado River—the biggest job of the kind tackled anywhere on earth. As in the case of the Panama Canal, the Government will handle the work directly rather than through private contract.

Walters, whose salary is only \$7,000 a year, has been chosen by Secretary of the Interior West from a large field of possible builders. He had charge of construction of the Pathfinder dam in Idaho and has been in Government service for 25 years.

Man is the only animal that constructs a cage for his neighbor and puts him in it. To punish by imprisonment involving torture in every conceivable form is a most tragic phase in the annals of mankind.—Eugene Debs

U. S. Control of Oil Essential For Peace, Dr. Ise Tells Students

Dr. Commons Praises Socialist Milwaukee in Address Before Chicago L. I. D. Conference

By Paul Porter

CHICAGO.—The necessity of increased social control over natural resources was the keynote of the Chicago inter-collegiate conference of the League for Industrial Democracy as sounded by some of America's most noted economists in their conference addresses, Dec. 27 and 28.

The Government must eventually assume control of the oil industry if the present waste, overproduction and harmful competition is to be curbed, declared Dr. John Ise, professor of economics at the University of Kansas, and author of "The United States Oil Policy," and "The United States Forest Policy." "Exploitation of the oil industry by private interests has been characterized by graft, political corruption, criminal waste, and gross incompetence," said Dr. Ise. "Unlike Government reforestation, oil once taken from the ground cannot be restored," he added. Although, he did not expect the oil resources of the world to ever be exhausted, the likelihood of a prohibitive cost within a generation was probable, he stated. "Whereas alternatives for gas fuel may be found, there is no known substance for lubricating oil, and nothing is more essential than this to a highly developed industrial nation such as America. With a serious oil shortage at home we will be forced to seek oil abroad, and this will be fraught with the greatest international dangers." Dr. Ise added that he believed that the present competition with Great Britain for the world's oil fields was more serious than generally considered.

A tax of ten cents a gallon on gasoline, if gradually applied, would in the long run benefit the consumer, Dr. Ise declared, although its value might not be apparent at first. But a higher price for the consumer, if State controlled, would force the introduction of gas-saving devices on automobiles, which automobile manufacturers can now ignore, he pointed out. Moreover, vast quantities of oil could be conserved, and the States or Federal government would have greatly increased revenues for road building. The State of Oklahoma, Dr. Ise showed, could now be a tax-free State had it properly controlled its oil production. The eventual solution, Dr. Ise agreed, although he was pessimistic of any immediate chances, was that the industry be taken from private interests, and be completely socialized.

Dr. Lubin on Oil

Dr. Isador Lubin of the Institute of Economics painted a similar picture of the oil industry in the United States. Ascertaining that the present situation was hopelessly chaotic, he proposed that a semi-autonomous government corporation be formed to monopolize the industry, and close down surplus and costly mines. The title would rest with the Government under Dr. Lubin's plan, but bureaucracy would be avoided through joint control by the consumers on the one hand and the technicians and the miners on the other. As long as virtual control continued in some of the oil fields, such as in West Virginia, he said, it would be impossible for union mines to compete successfully with these non-union mines. Many mine-owners who have been losing money steadily, would welcome this plan, Dr. Lubin believed.

The necessity for Government ownership and operation of the electric power industry was emphasized by Dr. Harry W. Laidler, executive director of the League, and the Ontario system was pointed out as a successful example of socialization.

Professor Holcombe, Harvard, called for a more realistic facing of facts concerning Russia. He characterized the communist experiment there as one of the most significant ventures of the twentieth century, and declared that America could not help but be influenced by the success of the experiment. Both countries have much to learn from each other, he said.

170 At Dinner

Five outstanding economists, all of whom had previously appeared on the program of the American Economic Association congress meeting in Chicago on the same days, agreed that current economic thought must be revised in light of new developments in American and Russian industry. These were Prof. John R. Commons, Wisconsin; Prof. Paul H. Douglas, Chicago; Prof. Sumner Schlichter, Cornell; Dr. Lewis Lorwin, Institute of Economics, and Leo Wolman of the Labor Bureau, who spoke at the L. I. D. dinner on Friday evening, which was attended by some 170 persons.

Professor Commons, in the course of a witty and incisive address, took occasion to praise the Socialist administration in Milwaukee with which he had worked most successfully. Professor Douglas emphasized the family minimum wage as deserving more attention from economists. He regretted that more economists, while in accord with the Socialist program, had not openly supported Norman Thomas during the past campaign. Professor Schlichter, although agreeing generally with the Socialist proposal for government ownership of the railroads, thought that the party lacked imagination in merely endorsing government ownership without submitting one or more specific plans for operation. Dr. Lorwin believed that semi-autonomous government corporations, with Labor well represented on the controlling boards, must be more and more supplant private initiative in the industrial field. Dr. Wolman urged a more realistic consideration of facts and an experimental attitude in economic thought. A too rigid adherence to an abstract principle, he thought, was unprogressive and dangerous. The experimental attitude of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union, he believed, accounted to a large degree for its eminence in the trade union movement.

Professor Seba Eldridge of the University of Kansas proposed an extensive program of research into possibilities of socialism through consumers' movements. He believed that this field has heretofore been largely neglected, although probably of more importance from a Socialist point of view than the trade union movement.

Earlier in the conference, William P. Haggood had told of the experiment in industrial democracy of the Columbia Conserve Company in Indianapolis, of which he is manager.

Students Relate Experiences

Students told of their experiences as industrial workers at an informal reception for student delegates and visitors given at Hull House by the Chicago chapter of the L. I. D. Cynthia Smith, a graduate of the University of Michigan, related how she had been fired from a non-union corset and brassiere factory for praising the union to other workers. Ethel Childers, University of Kansas; Leah Marshall, University of Nebraska; Ralph McAllister, Meadville Theological Seminary, and Marjory Stocking, University of Illinois, also spoke. Carl Haessler of the Federated Press urged students to take a militant part in the labor struggle.

Other speakers at the conference included Laetitia Moon Canard, professor of sociology at Grinnell College, Theodore Fowle, professor of chemistry at Detroit City College, Clarence O. Senior, secretary of the Adult Education Association of Cleveland, and Paul Porter, field secretary of the L. I. D.

Ninety students from twenty-eight colleges attended the conference, which was held simultaneously with the annual congress of the American Economic Association, the American Association for Labor Legislation, the American Sociological Society, the American Statistical Society, the American Political Science Association, and other learned societies meeting in Chicago.

Immigration Goes Down

Negro Status Comes Up

WASHINGTON — (FP) — Immigration restriction by the United States has created an industrial "vacuum" which the Negro is filling. Not even the reluctance of the trade unions to admit him to membership has stopped his steady advance in status in response to the opportunity offered by the shortage of supply of cheap white labor. The next five or ten years will see the Negro entering widely the skilled trades with their higher levels of earnings. This is the view of the Negro's present industrial position, given to the National Interracial Conference, in Washington, Dec. 18, by Prof. Niles Carpenter of the University of Buffalo.

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3,000 Mass. Workers Face Losses

Company Now Offers Employee "Interests" 28 Cents on the Dollar

By Louis Rabinowitz

BOSTON.—Massachusetts seems destined always to be the first State to bring to the fore the actual results of capitalist civilization insofar as the average American worker is concerned. High percentages of unemployed, continuous wage-cuts and increase of working hours, greater neglect of child labor, and out and out disavowal of the commonest of civil liberties, have occupied a great deal of the energy of the Bay State mill-owning autocracy. But this time they even surpassed their best efforts.

The Republican slogan of "greater prosperity" led American capitalists to further increase their profits. Their cry was heard by their bond-holders in the form of greater dividends, and felt by their workers in the form of lower wages. Since trade unions tend to decrease the rate of wage-cuts, they must be weakened or smashed. Thus arose the modern company union. But the writer must have some "interest" in the corporation which periodically lowers his wage. He must have a "share" in the mill in which he works. The owners of the Converse Rubber Company of Malden were among those who resorted to the "workers' stock" game to increase profits. Employees of this company, and some workers in other plants, invested their savings on the representation of Converse and his emissaries. Like all employee stock this carried no vote of any sort. Shortly after the usual "high-cost, low-profit" campaign was started, and wages were lowered. The employee "stockholders" agreed to have their wages cut. They had to keep up to the par price of their stock. But the Converse Rubber Company went the other corporations one better.

Employees Put Up Fight

Two representatives of the bondholders' protective association (the representative organization of the capitalist owners of the company), Merton L. Patterson and Wright, brought in a first report, Tuesday, Dec. 4, for a hearing in the Federal Court before Judge James A. Lowell, on a petition by this bondholders' protective committee for approval of a proposed reorganization plan and an order for the sale of the assets at public auction. The sale is tentatively scheduled for January 9, 1929.

The session was crowded with the employee stockholders who are prepared to fight to the bitter end this proposed reorganization, which would wipe them out without a penny. There are more than 3,000 of these who have invested \$370,000.00 in the firm. Many of them have their entire life-savings wrapped up in the company. W. W. Wilson, chairman of the stockholders' committee, informed the court that most of the workers face financial disaster.

The new plan takes care of the creditors and reorganization (the original bondholders, or original owners), but makes no provision whatever for the stockholders. The courtroom was crowded with men and women, some of whom burst into tears as their story was related by others. "This will be a blot on the industrial map of New England," declared Wilson, "and it is going to be a serious blow to these people if they are wiped out." He stated that the plan would give creditors two alternatives—to job in the reorganization and take stock for their claims, or to accept a cash dividend.

28 Cents On the Dollar

Attorney Alfred Gardner of the bondholders' committee amplified the latter with the opinion that creditors accepting cash would get possibly 30 cents, but probably 28 cents, on the dollar. Known claims against the company, Attorney Gardner stated, totaled about \$2,017,971.

Attorney F. R. Mackenzie, representing the stockholders' committee, responded when Judge Lowell asked if anyone wished to oppose the reorganization plan. He called attention to the fact that some 3,000 stockholders have \$370,000.00 at stake.

The most significant statement was brought out by Mackenzie questioning Attorney Gardner, that none of the stock of the new company will be placed on public sale. Mackenzie then responded with the assertion that Gardner's admission proved that it was intended to be a "closed corporation," affording the present stockholders no opportunity to take part in the reorganization. Further proof was offered when Attorney Lee Friedman stepped forward, stating that he represented a prospective purchaser.

"Under this plan," Friedman said, "it would be a waste of time for anyone to bid at this so-called public sale. My purchaser offers more in real dollars than this proposed plan would offer." He argued that the plan of sale would discourage bidders other than those on the inside. He claimed that the beneficiaries intended to use "stage money" in their bidding.

Judge Lowell, well-known for his anti-labor propensities, stated: "You are then charging that these men have a frame-up here and that they intend to perpetrate a fraud on this court. That is a very serious charge. I personally do not believe that Mr. Wright or Mr. Patterson have any such intention."

The workers intend to fight the reorganization plan. It is generally believed that the condition of the company's financial affairs were none too good when the stock was sold to the employees and that they were fooled into buying comparatively worthless non-voting stock. Also that it was the intention of the capitalist owners originally to reorganize the company and allow all financial losses to fall on the savings of their employees. Thus is added another feature to the sale of company stock to workers. Besides making more profits through voluntary wage-cuts, the capitalist owners can increase their profits by making worthless their stock bought with hard-earned savings.

BILL'S BAD MEMORY

Ex-Kaiser's Reference to "His Regiment" Brings Rebuke from Dutch Socialist Leader

(By a New Leader Correspondent)
AMSTERDAM.—In the Dutch Second Chamber, the Socialist Deputy Vliegen has drawn attention to a telegram sent by Wilhelm II to a Bavarian regiment, in which he refers to it as "his regiment." Vliegen pointed out that such behaviour is an offence against the most elementary principles of political tact and is absolutely intolerable. The Minister replied that the ex-Kaiser had made a mistake of ten years in his reckoning of time; no difficulties had however been caused by his action.

An Honor For Mussolini Protested By Latvian Socialists

(By a New Leader Correspondent)
PARIS.—In connection with the celebration of the tenth anniversary of Latvia's independence, the highest Latvian military decoration, that of the Bear Slayer, was—it has just been announced—bestowed on Mussolini. The Social Democratic Deputy, Zelms, has consequently sent in his resignation from the Council of the Order on the ground that the Order was originally founded for all those who had fought for freedom and democracy and that its bestowal on democracy's greatest enemy is incompatible with its essential character. Deputy Zelms' action is viewed with great satisfaction by the entire Left.

Fight Against Persecution of Communists In Luxemburg

(By a New Leader Correspondent)
BERLIN, Nov. 30.—The Socialist paper, "Escher Tagblatt," deals energetically with the ruthless expulsion of Communists from Luxemburg. The article says in part: "In the great majority of cases the victims are political exiles whose very existence is menaced, simply because their views differ from those of the present rulers of their countries. Expulsions have hitherto taken place without any indication of the motive. We have had enough of the persecution of Communists. We do not wish Luxemburg to figure before the public opinion of the world as a vassal State of Fascism."

The Labor Movement Of Paraguay

Paraguay is one of the most backward ward countries of South America. Stock-rearing and agriculture are the chief factors in its economic life. Owing to the bad management of the large land-owners, the holders of the "latifundia," the agricultural output of the country is only half what it was in 1863. Economic development is also retarded by the lack of transport facilities.

The national trade union centre of Paraguay (Union Obrera de Paraguay) has only begun to grow quite recently. It consists of 43 organizations, most of which are merely local unions. The backbone of the centre are the seamen's and railwaymen's unions, which maintain relations with the corresponding unions of Argentina and Uruguay. In Asuncion, the capital of Paraguay, the unions have a library, an evening school for adults, and printing-works of their own. They hope soon to be able to issue a journal.

The land-workers' movement, which consists of many local unions, comprises in all about 8000 members. The trade union movement holds progressive agrarian views, advocating as one of its chief points, the division of the large estates into small lots, the organization of agricultural credits, and the technical education of the peasants. This policy naturally brings them into collision with the large landowners, who oppose it fiercely, and do not shrink from enlisting the services of the "caudillos," or native chieftains, to help them in the suppression of these very undesirable champions of modern ideas.

Minorities in South Eastern Europe

(By a New Leader Correspondent)
VIENNA.—The Yugoslav Socialist Party has requested the Austrian Social Democratic Party to send, for information, to the Socialist Parties in Yugoslavia, Hungary and Rumania, the text of the Austrian Education Bill concerning the organization of school instruction for national minorities, and to summon a general conference of these parties as soon as possible. The object of this Conference would be to work out a common program for the four parties on the basis of the Austrian Bill. The Conference will be held in Klagenfurt or Maribor.

Cornelius Werkhoven

(By a New Leader Correspondent)
AMSTERDAM.—On December 4th, the Secretary of the Dutch Social-Democratic Labor Party, Cornelius Werkhoven, died after a short illness, following an operation, at the early age of 41. Werkhoven was born in 1887, joined labor at a very early age and was soon elected chairman of the Arnheim local branch. At the same time he was winning success as a journalist. In 1922, he was unanimously elected General Secretary of the Party.

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Big Victory For Czech Socialists

Social-Democratic Parties Poll Larger Vote While Communists Go Down

By Dr. Franz Soukup

PRAQUE.—The Social-Democratic Parties in Czechoslovakia, both Czech and German, won a great victory in the general elections December 2nd, 1928. The Czech Social-Democratic Party increased its poll by 108,871 votes, so that now, with 739,411 votes, it has become the second largest Czech party. The German Social-Democratic Party increased its poll in Bohemia by 44,008 votes and has now, with 403,415 votes, become the strongest German party in Czechoslovakia. The Czechoslovak section of the Moscow International suffered heavy losses, its poll being reduced by 102,188 votes. The Social-Democratic Parties, with their 1,142,826 votes are now well ahead of the Communists with their 832,135 votes. Social-Democracy in Czechoslovakia is now making general progress as against both Communist schism and bourgeois reaction. Such is the most encouraging result of the persistent and self-sacrificing propaganda which the Social-Democrats have lately been carrying on in Czechoslovakia.

The present Government Coalition of bourgeois parties united against the workers has suffered a severe defeat. The Clericals, The Czechoslovak and German Clericals have suffered an aggregate loss of 300,000 votes. The bourgeois coalition Government can no longer claim to represent a majority of the population and this fact will involve important consequences.

Attack on Suffrage Defeated

In order to understand the position, it should be noted that the elections of Dec. 2nd, though political in character, were not parliamentary elections. The candidates sought election not to the Czechoslovak Parliament but only to the four provincial representative assemblies, in Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia, Slovakia and Sub-Carpathian Russia. These assemblies are analogous to the former provincial councils, but under the present system are purely administrative bodies for each representative province and possess no legislative competence. Moreover only two-thirds of their members are elected on a basis of universal equal suffrage, one third being nominated by the Government. The introduction of this system represented the first attempt on the part of the bourgeois Government to abolish universal equal suffrage.

The electorate has now given the Government its answer. The elections to the administrative bodies have become purely political and the verdict is positively annihilating for the present reactionary Government. The bourgeois coalition has also begun preparations for an attack on all the earlier revolutionary gains of the workers and especially on the eight-hour day.

All these encroachments have now been successfully checked. It has once again been proved that in Czechoslovakia a reactionary bourgeois Government opposed to the workers and to Socialism cannot last for long. It is most significant that this fact should have been clearly proved in the year in which the young Republic celebrated its tenth anniversary and further developments may be awaited with renewed confidence.

This success is at the same time a success for international Socialism in Czechoslovakia. The Social Democratic Parties in Czechoslovakia with an increase of 150,000 and a total vote of considerably over a million, now constitute a power which must arouse fresh hopes and create fresh energy everywhere. The reactionaries are defeated, Communism is in a state of disintegration, whilst Social-Democracy in Czechoslovakia is making irresistible progress.

Dutch Party Congress February

AMSTERDAM.—In view of the parliamentary elections which are due to take place next year, the annual congress of the Dutch Social-Democratic Labor Party, which is normally held at Easter, is to be held in 1929 on 16th and 17th February.

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New President of Mexico Urges Labor Embrace Socialism

MEXICO CITY.—President Portes Gil, speaking at the inauguration of an agricultural school in the town of Tepic, declared that such schools would bring about a redemption of the peasant classes by producing standard-bearers of Socialist principles to deliver the peasants from their present condition. The President said that the socialization of the peasants and labor was desirable because it would weld these two classes together so that they would offer a solid front against "exploiting by capital."

"We are not enemies of capital," he continued, "but of capitalist systems which exploit our men, women and children. In our methods for the socialization of workers, especially with regards to the peasants, we do not intend to despoil property. We want to restore to the legal owners in accordance with the law those lands which were taken away from them years ago and which they still need. Thus my Government follows in the wake of the Obregon and Calles Administration in the struggle for deliverance of the proletariat."

Socialists Make Notable Gains In Finnish Cities

Reports of the recent municipal election results in the cities, towns and rural communities held every three years in Finland has revealed the steady spread of Socialism. Almost complete records of 150 important communities shows the Socialists gained 77 aldermanic seats, while Communists gained 11 and bourgeois parties, almost everywhere running with only one ticket, lost 61 seats. The Socialists and the Communists took all the additional seats in the cities where the rise of population afforded more places in the representative bodies. In the rural districts Socialists held their own and even made some advances. The Progressive Party, everywhere it appeared separately to the voters, gained some at the expense of more right winged bourgeois parties.

The only notable Communist gains were achieved in a couple of cities held previously by fused labor administrations. Communists now running separate tickets cutting their representation out of the Socialist rank, but the labor frontage was strong enough to cover the hazard, though in one city their method caused the loss of 4 seats. The Socialists are well satisfied with the results, as their strength has again been proved in campaigning where they faced united bourgeois parties and Communist attack violently from the other side. Socialists now, with the help of Communists, or alone, have the majority in 66 municipalities out of those reported.

Lynchings Fewer in 1928

Nine lynchings in 1928 is a low record for a year, says the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Georgia, often in years past, one of the states with largest number of lynchings, this year comes through with a clean record. Mississippi leads this year's list of lynchings, with three mob murders, Louisiana and Texas follow with two each, and Missouri and New Mexico each having one. One of the victims of the lynchings was a Mexican; the others were all Negroes.

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Berger Moves To Prohibit Stock Gambling

(By a New Leader Correspondent)
WASHINGTON.—A bill to place gambling on the stock market, and in grain and cotton futures as well, on the same plane as the lotteries which were finally made illegal by act of Congress, has been introduced by Congressman Victor L. Berger, Socialist, of Wisconsin. It does not prohibit dealing in stocks, but makes the purchase of stocks where there is no intention to actually deliver the same to the purchaser illegal, and the use of the mails would be denied to speculators and brokers engaged in that business.

In a statement Congressman Berger said: "Gambling has been outlawed in most places in the United States, and in most forms, but gambling on the stock market still continues, while thousands of men and women are led as certainly and as irresistibly to their ruin as those who depended on lotteries or now depend on poker or the horse races."

"Speculation on the stock market does not differ in any vital particular from gambling in poker, or from the Louisiana lotteries which Congress outlawed in 1890. Purchasers of stock on margin are not taking merely the ordinary risks that are incidental in the conduct of usual business, which has its ups and downs too, because on the stock market there is no relationship between the prices that are quoted for stock, and the actual value of the stock. If there were any such relationship, these stocks would not rise or fall tremendously overnight, when no material change occurred or could have occurred to increase or diminish their value to the same degree."

"As it is now conducted, the stock exchange is merely a gambling joint where a game of chance is conducted. If it were a smaller place, and not so firmly entrenched by tradition and the support given to it by those who get into it because of the fanciful tales of sudden riches that it may bring, or has brought, it would be raided, as other gambling joints are each day, by the police."

"In its demoralizing effect on the people, the stock market is even worse than the lotteries were, or poker and horse races are. In the latter, one may lose his weekly salary, or part of it. In the stock market the savings of a lifetime are frequently lost in a day, by a single turn of this wheel of chance. Clerks, cashiers, and even manual workers are joining in increasing numbers the flock of lambs that are sheared in Wall street. Lured to their ruin by the stories they hear of tremendous fortunes made overnight, they not only go down to destruction themselves, but they carry their families with them."

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Paterson Strike Is Called Off

Fight Goes on in Summit, Associated Silk Workers Declare in Statement

THE general strike of plain-goods workers in Paterson, N. J., broadsilk shops has been called off by the Associated Silk Workers. This action was taken by the Strike Committee at a special meeting.

"This does not mark the end of our struggle with the silk bosses for the 8-hour day, a decent minimum wage, and union recognition," said Chairman Louis Stela of the Strike Committee in announcing the decision. "The conflict will be carried on with individual bosses who offend against these standards—particularly those who attempt to lengthen the working day and those who try to discriminate against active strike workers or union men. Every silk worker who stands by his demands will find his union standing by him. There will be no let-up until civilized working conditions are gained in every Paterson silk shop."

"The general strike is being called off now because the situation has outgrown it. As everybody knows, settlements have been made with individual employers ever since the first week of the strike. Some time ago it was announced that a majority of our strikers had returned to work under these settlements, which in every case pledged the employers to the three union demands. Since then more workers have returned to their looms, and quite recently the conflict has taken on a localized character."

Fight Will Go On

"From now on the strategy will be that of unceasing guerrilla warfare with individual bosses rather than that of a general strike. Employers who live up to their agreements with the union will be protected, while those who attempt to lower working conditions will be attacked. "The issue throughout the city is by no means decided; in fact, this is one of the most critical points in the silk workers' struggle. There must be no let-down of effort. The workers must rally their forces now for the grim, monotonous, day-to-day struggle against oppression, wage-cuts, and lengthened hours in the shops."

In Summit, Stein explained, the general strike is still in effect and will be kept in effect. Summit's five silk mills are still 100 per cent out. A settlement recently announced, and involving about one-third of the Summit strikers, fell through, according to the union, because the bosses did not live up to the settled agreement. A new local of the Associated Silk Workers has been formed in Summit since the strike, and includes a majority of the silk workers of that city.

Aid Still Needed

The need for relief funds is still urgent. Regular relief must be continued for the Summit strikers whose needs are increasingly acute after 11 weeks of strike. In addition, some Paterson shops will remain on strike, and others, where bosses repudiate their agreements or resort to trickery, will almost certainly have to be called out. Individual workers discriminated against for strike activity must be cared for pending settlement of their cases.

So far, explained Secretary Fred Hoelscher, the response to relief appeals has been inadequate. While certain organizations and individuals have been generous, not nearly enough money has come in to handle the relief situation. The union's resources have been drained. In order to meet these continued urgent strike needs, the organization must have continued help from labor and from labor's friends, he said.

With the ending of the general strike, it was announced that Strike Headquarters occupied by the Associated in Turn Hall will be vacated, and that from now on all activities of the union will be carried on from the regular union headquarters at 201 Market Street.

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Budenz and MacMahon To Talk on Kenosha Strike in New York

Just back from ten months in Kenosha, Wisconsin, Louis F. Budenz, editor of Labor Age and special organizer for the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers, will tell the story of the Allen-A lockout, which is filled with heroism, humor, thrills, enterprise and colorful incidents at a meeting at Yorkville Casino, 210 East 86th Street, Tuesday, Jan. 8, at 8 p. m.

Rose Schneiderman, president of the Women's Trade Union League, will be the other speaker at this meeting arranged by the Hosiery Workers Union. Thomas F. McMahon, president of the United Textile Workers of America, will be the chairman. All workers are invited to hear the vivid and revealing story of the strike. When the speaking concludes at 10 o'clock, the floor will be cleared for dancing. Admission is free.

Berry Insists His Union Is Independent

Rochester Labor Paper Says Pressmen's Contract With Gannett Is "Scabbing"

ALBANY, N. Y.—(FP)—Angered by criticism of his action in signing an agreement with Albany newspapers that have locked out their union printers, Major George L. Berry, head of the Printing Pressmen's Union, has demanded an apology from the editor of the Rochester Labor Herald. The Rochester labor editor used a two-column heading: "Albany Printers Locked Out; Stereotypers and Pressmen Ratting on City Papers," over an article in which he declared that "we regret to state that members of the Stereotypers and Pressmen's unions are ratting on the Albany Typographical Union."

Major Berry obliged the Albany pressmen, against determined opposition of many union members, to sign a 3-year contract with the Hearst and Gannett newspapers, although their composing rooms are filled with strike breakers. The stereotypers were likewise obliged to sign a contract.

Both unions were given \$1 a week increase which the publishers denied to the printers union, precipitating the lockout. The contracts of all three unions expired May 31. The printers, after vainly trying to negotiate a contract, were locked out on Nov. 23. International representatives of the other two unions appeared on the scene and closed contracts for their local unions, gaining what had been denied the typers.

Insists on "Autonomy"

Major Berry's defense of his action in betraying the printers' union is summed up in craft autonomy. He says:

"I think that the party responsible for this article (in the Rochester Labor Herald) ought to realize that the International Typographical Union is one union with its autonomous rights; that the International Stereotypers and Electrotypers Union is one union with its autonomous rights and that the International Pressmen and Assistants Union is one union with its autonomous rights, and neither of these three organizations is dependent upon each other, or subservient in the slightest manner to each other.

"The three organizations in question execute their own contracts, in their own manner, in accordance with their own ideas, customs and laws; and because one of the three elects to strike, rather than to conciliate and arbitrate, is a matter for the International union to determine for itself. The other two are not responsible or not subject to any course that may be pursued."

Berry concludes by stating that the Albany press rooms are 100 per cent union and that the Rochester labor editor's article will be called to the attention of the American Newspaper Publishers Association, whose open shop division is in charge of breaking the printers' strike.

Armed gunmen and gangsters employed by the Hearst and Gannett newspapers have been in police court, charged with carrying concealed weapons. Raymond Harper was given 30 days for carrying a revolver, but another gangster, convicted four times in New York, was discharged for lack of evidence although he was equipped with a big leaden slug. Nearly a dozen strike-breakers have been transferred to Alabama to break a printers' strike.

Anthracite Miners Against Lewis
SCRANTON, PA.—(FP)—Anti-administration forces in the United Mine Workers rolled up 64,000 votes against John L. Lewis' proposal that the 1919 convention be postponed. The referendum carried by 157,000 votes.

Textile Union Planning For Dixie Drive

McMahon Prepares Vigorous Action in Cooperation with A. F. of L.

OFFICIALS of the United Textile Workers are awaiting the signal from President Green to join the awaited A. F. of L. drive to unionize the South. In pursuance to resolutions adopted by the New Orleans Convention, the A. F. of L. executive council is expected to announce in the near future a concerted movement to bring Southern States into the union fold.

A special conference of all U. T. W. executive board members and organizers was held in New York at the close of the old year to plan the international's cooperation in the A. F. of L. drive. Southern textile mills, stronghold of anti-unionism, the 12-hour day and low wages, are a special concern of the union. Two full-time organizers will be assigned to the campaign, in which it is hoped to have thirty-five A. F. of L. organizers in all.

"Our immediate objectives in the South are the 48-hour law and the abolition of night work for women and children," President Thomas F. McMahon announced on adjournment of the U. T. W. conference. "We plan six months of intensive work in the South, and then we will set a definite date to compel action on our demands."

"Our last general movement of this kind in the South resulted in the great mill strike of February 3, 1919. Ten years later we are planning a similar drive. The union has authorized a general assessment on the membership when it becomes necessary to finance the Southern campaign."

Interested in Tariff

The Textile Workers modified its tariff policy at the conference by offering cooperation to friendly employers in raising the bars against textile imports. The International will act especially in behalf of the Philadelphia tapestry weavers and the New Bedford fine cotton goods unions in having the A. F. of L. legislative representatives in Washington back higher duties on these imports. Pressure will also be placed on Congressmen and Senators from textile areas. "Our purpose in favoring a higher tariff is to obtain a fair wage for our members," explained McMahon. "We will not countenance gouging of the public, however."

By a new zoning plan, the union hopes to be more effective in waging strikes. When a complete zone is involved in a general strike or lockout, all other zones will be assessed to help sustain the fight. If one mill within a zone is struck, all other textile unions in that zone will be assessed. This will relieve the pressure of the International's general strike fund and provide quicker and more effective relief for strikers, officials hope.

The conference voted to give further assistance and publicity to the Allen-A strike of the Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers, an autonomous union within the U. T. W. Delegations were present from Paterson, Philadelphia, Cohoes, Scranton, Pawtucket, New Bedford, Salem and Fall River.

Teachers Federation Voices Confidence In Brookwood

(By a New Leader Correspondent)
KATONAH, N. Y., Dec. 11.—The American Federation of Teachers asserts its confidence in Brookwood Labor College in a letter to member teachers by Miss Mary C. Barker, president, and Mrs. Florence Hanson, secretary-treasurer.

Pointing out that no formal hearing was ever granted by the A. F. of L. on charges against Brookwood, despite urgent requests from the A. F. T., which has jurisdiction over the union teachers at Brookwood, and that efforts of Mrs. Hanson to obtain a hearing on the floor of the New Orleans convention for A. J. Musie, head of the school, were fruitless, the officers contend, "no open minded observer at the A. F. of L. convention received anything at all convincing that Brookwood teaches subversive or communist doctrines. As teachers, we know the value of statements by disgruntled students."

Concerning the Brookwood teachers, who constitute Local 189 of the A. F. T., the communication says:

"No one is more anxious than the American Federation of Teachers to eliminate from its ranks any disloyal members. We are, however, deeply concerned because Brookwood Local 189 has been a devoted member of the A. F. T.; the Local's life depends upon this issue; the livelihood of its members is jeopardized; and an educational issue over which the teachers have jurisdiction is involved."

"Since no evidence has yet been adduced to show that Brookwood is promoting Communism or any other subversive doctrine, we believe that your sister local under fire is entitled to your confidence until by a thorough investigation the contrary is proven."

Kenosha Strikers Will Carry Fight on Thugs To Wisconsin Legislature

(By a New Leader Correspondent)
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The Kenosha hosiery dispute will go to Madison and before the legislature, according to plans outlined by the general strike committee of the locked out workers in a recent meeting in Kenosha.

A committee is to be created, composed equally of young men and young women, who will co-operate with the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor in presenting "needed legislation arising out of the Allen A dispute" to the legislative body.

Seek "Teeth" for Law
One of the measures which the locked out workers will push in particular is a bill "putting teeth in the private detective law," in the passage of which Wisconsin was a pioneer.

Rand School Lists Many New Courses

Forum, Symposium on Socialism, Institute for Campaigners, Among Striking Features

THE program of the Rand School for the next four months, which has just been brought out in attractive pamphlet form, contains many items which should interest Socialist party members and sympathizers.

The Saturday Afternoon Forum, which has already had four successful sessions, with an average attendance of over 200 persons, is to be continued at least through March. This Saturday, January 5, former Assemblyman Louis Waldman is to speak on "Social Reform and American Liberals." Among later speakers announced are John St.-Loc Strachey, editor of the British Socialist Review; A. J. Musie, head of Brookwood Labor College; former Justice Panken, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, of the Crisis; James H. Maurer of Reading; Prof. Harry Elmer Barnes, of Smith College; Dr. I. M. Rubinow, expert on social insurance; and Carleton Beals, known as an authority on Mexican affairs. The forum sessions begin at 2 p. m.

On Fridays at 8:30 p. m., beginning January 18, there is to be an extended symposium on Socialist Theory and Practice. The attitude of Socialists with regard to the trade unions is to be the subject of discussion at the first two or three sessions, with Samuel E. Beardsley, John P. Burke, Julius Hochman, James Oneal, A. I. Shipiloff and Norman Thomas among the invited speakers.

For Training of Speakers

In conjunction with the party office, the school will later in the season conduct a Campaign Speakers Institute for the study of the leading issues of the impending municipal campaign. This is said to be the outcome of suggestions made at the party membership meeting last month. The institute will probably begin in May. Meanwhile, a course in public speaking is to be conducted by August Claessens at 7 p. m. on Tuesday or Thursday from February 5 till April 25.

Among other features announced are study courses in American Trade Unionism, by Louis Stanley, and in Socialist Economics, by Algernon Lee, on Monday evenings; in American Social History by David P. Berenberg, and in Contemporary Sociology, by Marius Hansome, on Tuesdays; in Essentials of Marxism, by Mr. Lee, on Thursdays; and in Research Methods, by Mr. Stanley, on Saturdays.

Many Lecture Courses

Numerous lecture courses are also listed, of which the following ones begin this month: High Peaks in Russian Literature, by Elias L. Tartak, Saturdays at 2 p. m., starting January 5; Labor and the Law, by Louis Waldman, Louis P. Goldberg, Jacob Panken, William Karlin, Samuel Orr, Louis B. Zoulin, and Morris Hillquit, four Wednesday and two Thursday evenings, starting January 9; What is an Education? by Mr. Berenberg, Thursdays, starting January 10; The American Renaissance, by Alexander Goldenweiser, Mondays, starting January 21; The Music of the Nations, by Isadore A. Hirschmann, with Nathaniel Robin at the piano, Mondays, starting January 21; The World We Live In, illustrated with lantern slides by Marius Hansome, Thursdays at 7 p. m., starting January 22; Social Psychology, by Joseph M. Osman, Tuesdays at 7 p. m., starting January 22; Philosophy and Social Thought, by Dr. V. Jerauld McGill of Columbia University, on Friday, starting January 25.

Others who are to lecture in February, March and April are Dr. John B. Andrews, August Claessens, Abraham Epstein, Prof. N. Bryllion Fagin, Edwin B. Hewes, Mrs. Florence Kelley, and Bryce M. Stewart.

Booklets giving detailed information about all the courses may be had on application to the Rand School at 7 East 15th street.

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Communists Form Dual Needle Union

"Left" Factions Among Cloak, Dress and Fur Workers Embark On New Policy

By Louis Stanley

A MID thunderous applause for William Z. Foster, Benjamin Gitlow, the Red International of Labor Unions and other adjuncts of the Communists, the new dual union of the left wing needle trades workers was brought into existence in New York City on December 30 and 31, 1928, and January 1 and 2, 1929.

The Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union of the United States of America, as the new organization was named, arose from a fusion of the dual Cloak and Dressmakers Union and the Furriers Union which had been formally organized at conventions immediately before the amalgamation. They had previously been known as the National Organizational Committee of the Cloakmakers and Dressmakers and the National Executive Committee of the Furriers. Before that they were merely the Communist left wing groups in the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union and the International Furriers' Union which had rallied to the aid of the New York City left wing joint boards in the respective A. F. of L. unions.

The reasons for the formation of a dual union in the needle trades industry were expounded on several occasions. The reports of the N. O. C. and the N. E. C. recited the events in the internal struggle in the Ladies' Garment Workers and the Furriers Unions which had led to the decision to break away and organize separately. There was no mention made of the ruling of the Red International of Labor Unions last spring that dual unions must be formed. There was no allusion to the loss of economic strength of the workers in both camps and the affiliation of the larger portion of the cloakmakers, dressmakers and furriers, who are still union people at all with the A. F. of L. unions. There was no serious consideration given to the reforms and peace proposals of Benjamin Schlesinger, the new president of the I. L. G. W. U. The dual union policy also received theoretic justification in the addresses of William Z. Foster, secretary of the Trade Union Educational League, and Albert Weisbord, secretary of the new National Textile Workers Union, both of whom saw the new organizations as resisting the conspiracy of the employers and the A. F. of L. unions to bring about a war between the United States and England.

Objection to Amalgamation

While the proposal to amalgamate the cloak and dressmakers organization with that of the furriers met with general favor, a demand for postponement of actual amalgamation for at least a year was voiced by these cloakmakers who had formerly been identified with the "neutral" group, which had endeavored to bring about peace between the "rights" and the "lefts." The reasons they gave for delay were that the new organizations did not represent a sufficient number of workers, that before there could be amalgamation there had to be something to be amalgamated, that the workers in the industry were not yet prepared for this move, that the wage-earners were at present interested in regaining the economic conditions of old, and that amalgamation would unnecessarily antagonize the employers and drive away prospective members. Immediate amalgamation was voted for overwhelmingly as the desire of those affiliated with the new organization. There was no denying the fact by anybody that these persons were but a small number of the cloak, dress and fur workers and it was taken for granted that the "lefts" were no factor at all in the men's clothing and headgear industries.

The Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union of the United States of America—the Communists had earlier established a corresponding body in Canada—on the principle of encouraging national unionism—proclaimed its adherence to the shop delegate system. This structural form had been a persistent demand of the "lefts" for many years on the ground that it made for honesty and rank and file control. The shop delegate system was provided for in the constitution of the new union but a resolution was adopted putting off the full establishment of this institution for the reason that there could be no shop delegates without control of shops. Local unions as such were abolished. Sections took their place. Joint boards were retained and included representation proportionate to membership of the councils of shop delegates. In the transitional period at least one-third of the members on joint board had to represent the councils of shop delegates.

The preamble of the new constitution brought forth an interesting discussion. It declared for uncompromising class struggle, the shop delegate system, industrial unionism, no discrimination on account of race, color, nationality or sex—political beliefs received no immunity—and independent political action. Delegate Moskowitz of the Furriers presented a minority report containing the phraseology and ideology of conservative A. F. of L. unions. He wanted the organization and elevation of the needle trades industry, the establishment of an apprenticeship system, uniform wages, reduced hours of work, abolition of the sweat shop, child labor and piece work, promotion of the union label, and a prohibition of the use of union funds for political purposes. His explanation of the class struggle was in the words of the preamble of the American Federation of Labor. He certainly was a misfit in that convention. He was laughed out of court but

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not until Louis Hyman, formerly manager of the I. L. G. W. U. Joint Board in New York City, had made an eloquent plea for independent political action and the rest of the preamble as proposed by the majority. Hyman's speech was significant, because he had never expressed himself so openly along political lines. His mode of thinking has been essentially economic, trade unionist. His interest has been bread and butter. In his address he did not commit himself to any particular political party and he refused to be pinned down by a worker who tried to question him after adjournment. Hyman remains the sole non-Communist leader of the dual left wing movement in the needle trades.

"General Strike" On Program

The economic plans of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union include a general strike in the dress and fur industries in New York City, where the A. F. of L. unions at present have contractual relations with the employers; organization campaigns in needle trades centers; and a struggle for the following demands—the forty-hour five-day week, higher minimum wages, abolition of piece work and standards of production, a guaranteed period of employment of forty weeks per year, limitation and eventual elimination of the contractor, the right to the job and no such reorganization privileges as the "lefts" had granted the employers after the 1926 cloak strike, elimination of sweat shops, and finally, unemployment insurance at the expense of the employers. These economic demands were passed over with indifference and no discussion.

The funds of the union are to be raised by the sale of ten dollar "bricks" in the Build-the-Union Fund, pledges of fifty thousand dollars made by the local delegations, a per capita tax of ten cents per week and a ten per cent share of local initiation fees.

Louis Hyman was elected president of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, and Ben Gold, of the Furriers, secretary-treasurer. Forty-one members of the General Executive Board were also selected.

Barnett of Centralia Still in Prison

WALLA WALLA, Wash.—(FP)—Eugene Barnett, who was reported recommended for immediate parole by the Parole Board several weeks ago, is still in prison. The alleged recommendation, which was broadcast over the entire country, now simmers down to a statement that the board's members "were very much interested in Barnett." The prisoner was one of the defendants convicted of second degree murder for defending their hail against a mob of American legionnaires on Armistice day in 1919. Recently Captain Coll of the legion and the Royal Mines post came out openly for justice and release of all the eight defendants.

Henle to Vanguard Press

James Henle has resigned as managing editor of McCall's Magazine to become president of the Vanguard Press. Laurence Stallings has become a member of the Board of Directors of that organization. Jacob Baker, identified with the publishing house since its beginning, remains as vice-president and director.

ALBERTA LABOR MEETS JAN. 14

LETHBRIDGE, Alta.—(FP)—The Alberta Federation of Labor convenes at Lethbridge Jan. 14. Labor legislative issues, for province and dominion, will feature the sessions.

Lectures—Forums—Schools

THE PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE

At Cooper Union Eighth St. & Astor Pl. At 8 o'clock	At Muhlenberg Branch Library 209 West 23rd St. (near 7th Ave.) At 8:30 o'clock
Sunday, January 6 DR. KIRSOPP LAKE "The Causes and Conditions of Progress."	Monday, January 7 DR. MARK VAN DOREN "Dickens."
Tuesday, January 8 DR. M. LUCKERSCH Director Research Laboratory "Light and Color"	Wednesday, January 9 DR. SCOTT BUCHANAN "Comedy—The Metaphysics of Ideas."
Friday, January 11 MR. EVERETT DEAN MARTIN "Religious Liberty—The Story of Free Thought."	Thursday, January 10 DR. E. G. SPADING "The Origin of the Greek View in Greek Thought: Aristotle."
Open Forum Discussion ADMISSION FREE	Saturday, January 12 MR. MORTIMER J. ADLER "The Facts—The Jury's Reason and Experience."

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Course tickets, \$2.50. Single admission, \$1.25. Thursday evenings at 8:30

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Single admission, \$1.25. Wednesday Evening, January 9, at 8:30.

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LOUIS WALDMAN January 5

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"SOCIAL REFORM AND AMERICAN LIBERALS"

JOHN ST. LOE STRACHEY Jan. 12

Editor of British "Socialist Review"

"INSIDE THE BRITISH LABOR PARTY"

CHAIRMAN: SAMUEL E. BEARDSLEY

LABOR TEMPLE, 14th St. and Second Ave. Sunday, January 6th, 1929

5:00 p.m.—Dr. G. F. Beck on "Siegrind and Brunhild."

7:15 p.m.—Edmund B. Chaffee on "Edgington's 'The Nature of the Physical World': Some Religious Implications."

8:30 p.m.—Parson W. S. Valkenburg on "Upton Sinclair's 'Boston': As An Anarchist Sees It."

The East Side Open Forum

Church of All Nations 9 SECOND AVE.

Sunday, Jan. 6, 1929

SEVENTH

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Subject: "Why I Think Religion is Necessary to a Radical Movement."

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By UPTON SINCLAIR: What Life Means to Me

The Philosophy of the World's Foremost Novelist of Socialism as Stated by Himself

"The Jungle is a failure," Upton Sinclair declared in 1906 while a governmental and literary furor reigned throughout the land as a result of the book which its author characterized in such disparaging terms. This is but one of the startling statements which Sinclair made in his article "What Life Means to Me," written in 1906. Now that, on his 50th birthday, the Socialist masses of the world hail Upton Sinclair as their foremost novelist, this earlier confession assumes first-rate interest and importance. Continued requests both from the United States and abroad have led Sinclair to consent to its publication by The New Leader at this time.

By Upton Sinclair

I was born in what is called the upper middle-class; my parents were members of the ruined aristocracy of the South. I was brought up in a very secluded way, with high traditions and delicate sensibilities, and then turned loose in our modern commercial inferno to shift for myself. I went to college, but I did not take many degrees, because I did not fit into the molds. But I loved the libraries, and I would begin all the courses, find out what the professors had to give me, and then quit. I did this for nine years. In the meantime reading the world's literature and practicing the violin sometimes fourteen hours a day.

Upton Sinclair

I was enabled to do this because of a happy knack which I possessed—that of composing (and marketing) boys' adventure stories. For a considerable period I used to talk these off to a stenographer, grinding them out at the rate of six or eight thousand words a day; in which manner I took care of myself from the age of sixteen. I have frequently walked all the way around Central Park, in New York, "thinking story." It was just after the Spanish War, and the scenes of my heroes' adventures were laid in Cuba; so I used to call the work of composition "killing Spaniards." In those days I wrote under the name of "Ensign Clark Fitch," and "Lieutenant Frederick Garrison"; and my productions appeared in brilliant red-, blue-, green-, and yellow-colored periodicals, known as the "True Blue Library" and the "Starry Flag Weekly."

Three Early Guides

During all this time, I lived with three intimate friends who loved me very dearly, had the molding of my character, and are responsible for my fundamentally revolutionary attitude toward the world. Their names are Jesus, Hamlet, and Shelley.

At the age of twenty, I received a conviction of inspiration, and went away into the woods to write the "great American novel." I was so anxious to begin that I went in the month of April. I was in

a tent, and the second night the thermometer dropped to seventeen (Fahrenheit); in trying to get warm I set fire to my tent, and nearly ended my adventure then and there. A little later in the summer I was storm-bound for three days (I was on an island), and lived on fried corn. Toward the end I went short on money, and then I lived entirely on fish and moldy soda-biscuits.

At the conclusion of the summer, having finished the novel, and "considering that I had secured myself a place in literature, and was assured of an income thereby, I was married—my earthly possessions at that moment amounting to eight hundred dollars. I soon made the appalling discovery that my novel was not wanted, that my inspiration was not believed in, and that I was out of touch with the entire civilized world—an outcast and a tramp. I could no longer write entertaining dime-novels—the effort to do so simply tore me to pieces, and the publishers of the dime-novels soon found out that something was wrong, and passed me by. I had all the burden and the travail of the future humanity in my soul, but I was powerless to express my vision; I had only those heretic protests and cries of despair. I had no friends; I had no one to advise me or help me or guide me to the light. My rich relatives did no more than send me their old clothes occasionally, and offer me a position in the family banking-establishment.

Not caring for this, I had no alternative but to go away into the woods, and live in tents and shanties, and wash the dishes, and tend the baby, and nurse an invalid wife, and write literature. Some of the rage and bitterness of this experience I put into a book called "The Journal of Arthur Stirling," which was the diary of a young poet who starved in a garret, and finally committed suicide. It created something of a sensation in England, as well as in America; but it was a book about my own soul—and the world has not yet time to pay any attention to individual souls. My nightmare experience had to continue until I discovered the Socialist movement, until I had learned to identify my own struggle for life with the struggle for life of humanity.

Socialism Discovered

That was not a thing which I could learn in the literature of the world, it was only beginning to get into literature; it was not a thing which I could learn in colleges, for the colleges have never heard of it; it is a thing which the working-class is learning through the discipline of grim and merciless experience. Of course I had known of Utopian socialism, of socialism as a theory of government, as a dream of a perfect society; but of Socialism as an act of will I was ignorant—Socialism as the world-wide rebellion of the proletariat against the rule of organized and predatory capital.

It was a wonderful discovery when I made it, for it gave me the key to all my problems. I discovered that I did

not have to carry the whole burden of the world's woes upon my own shoulders; that I had comrades and allies in the fight. I was no longer obliged to think of civilization as a place where wild beasts fought and tore one another without purpose and without end; I saw the anguish of the hour as the first pang of the great world-birth that is coming.

And at the same time I discovered my own place in the world, and the purpose and meaning of my experience. Down in the bottom of the social pit were millions of human beings, rotting in squalor and vice, and spreading a slow contagion that was infecting the whole of civilization. But these wretches were ignorant; they did not know what was the matter with them. They were also voiceless, and could not have told even had they known. On the other hand those who had voices—they did not know! They were sitting at ease and speculating about it; they had been born to success themselves, and were prattling that the individual was to blame for failure. I, alone of all men who had education and a voice, had been down into the social pit, and had lived the life of the proletarian; so that I, a boy of twenty-five or six, knew, of my own experience, things of which all the doctors and wise men, the scholars and statesmen of the world, were ignorant. I had tested upon my own person the effects of cold and hunger, of misery and disease and despair. I had tried to the full the power of the individual will, and had found its impotence; I had watched the beginning and

the swift progress of degeneration—in body and mind and soul—in myself, and more horrible yet, in those I loved; I had "fronted the blood-red eyes of the old primeval terror of life." And so I knew, with a knowledge that no man could impute, the cause and the meaning of all the evils that are raging in modern society—of neurasthenia, melancholia, and hysteria; of drunkenness, insanity, and suicide; of prostitution, war, and crime.

How "The Jungle" Started

The immediate cause of the writing of "The Jungle" was a request from a Socialist paper, the "Appeal to Reason," that I write them a serial. I had on hand a trilogy which I was anxious to complete—an American historical series, which America did not seem to want very anxiously. I saw that I was at the end of my tether, and had better give the world the lesson of my experience while I could.

I began to plan a novel which should portray modern industrial conditions, and show how they were driving the working-man into Socialism. It was just after the big strike in Packingtown, and the newspapers had contained some account of the situation, which had attracted my attention to it. I knew that his was a place where modern commercial forces held complete sway, and had the making of the entire environment. I went out there and lived among the people for seven weeks; I being a Socialist, they took me in and told me all they knew. I would sit in their homes at night, and

talk with them, and then in the day-time they would lay off their work, and take me around, and show me whatever I wished to see. I studied every detail of their lives, and took notes enough to fill a volume. I talked, not merely with bosses and superintendents, with night-watchmen and saloon-keepers and policemen, with doctors and lawyers and merchants, with politicians and clergymen and settlement-workers. I spared no pains to get every detail exact, and I know that in this respect "The Jungle" will stand the severest test—it is as authoritative as if it were a statistical compilation.

In many respects I had "Uncle Tom's Cabin" in mind as a model of what I wished to do. First of all I was an artist, and I wished to write a piece of literature; but I wished also if possible to make a popular book, one that would be read by the people and would shake the country out of its slumber. In this I am afraid that I failed. I might have succeeded if I had had as good an opportunity as Mrs. Stowe had; but my task was so much harder—the life of the modern wage-slave is so much more mechanical and so much less picturesque than that of the chattel-slave of fifty years ago. The black slave was a scarce article; he was worth three hundred dollars the day he was born, and if he were taken care of he would be worth five times as much when he had attained his full growth. As a consequence he had a bright and happy childhood. On the other hand, there is a superfluity of un-

skilled labor all over the world, and it is nobody's business whether the child of the modern industrial slum ever attains its full growth or not. Also the black slave generally lived in the country, and might be loved by his master; while the wage-slave knows nothing but a tenement-room and a factory, and his master is a machine.

Calls "Jungle" a Failure

All of which made it infinitely harder for a novelist; it gave him so much less opportunity for color and brightness, for humor and adventure, such as a popular book must have. I was warned by my friends that the sheer horror of "The Jungle" would kill it; but I could only answer that I had to make it true. I had spent seven weeks in Packingtown, and had been able to find no ray of sunshine in the lives of the people, save such as they were able to get out of drunkenness.

Perhaps you will be surprised to be told that I failed in my purpose, when you know all the uproar that "The Jungle" has been creating. But then that uproar is all accidental, and was due to an entirely different cause. I wished to frighten the country by a picture of what its industrial masters were doing to their victims; entirely by chance I had stumbled on another discovery—that they were doing to the meat-supply of the civilized world. In other words, I aimed at the public's heart; and by accident I hit it in the stomach.

I smile whenever I think of it now; I was so impractical that I did not realize the bearing of this discovery. I really paid very little attention to the meat-question while I was in Chicago. When I had once studied out the universal system of graft which prevails in the place, the meat graft seemed to me simply a natural and obvious part of it. I saw a great deal of it, of course; but I did not see half as much as I might have seen had I tried harder. I was of the opinion (and I am still of the opinion) that any man who takes into his stomach food which has been prepared under the direction of unscrupulous commercial pirates such as the Chicago packers, deserves all the poisoning he gets.

Just now "The Jungle" is the sensation of the hour; its publishers got rid of seven thousand copies in one day of June. And I have no particular objection to that—the public might as well be looking at my picture in the newspapers as at

the picture of any murderer or prize fighter. But I protest mildly to those academic critics who think that the book is nothing but the sensation of a moment. I do not think that we have any book in American literature, with the possible exception of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," into the making of which more human anguish has entered. Its publication marks the beginning of a proletarian literature in America; we have had nothing before it excepting sugar-coated sentimentality like "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch."

A New Literature Envisaged

"The Jungle" differs from most of the work of the realists in that it is written from the inside. It is the result of an attempt to combine the best of two widely different schools; to put the content of Shelley into the form of Zola—a method which I believe will come more into favor as the revolutionary Socialist movement finds its voice. The realists of the French school, of which George Moore is the English representative, are middle-class writers. They assemble their material with infinite skill, and are expert psychologists; but it is no part of their program to live the life which they portray, and they do not feel obliged to share in the emotions of their characters. They do their work from the outside, and they resemble a doctor who is too much absorbed in his study of the case to sympathize with the patient's desire to escape from his agony.

But now there is a stirring of life within the masses themselves. The proletarian writer is beginning to find a voice, and also an audience and a means of support. And he does not find the life of his fellows a fascinating opportunity for feats of artistry; he finds it a nightmare inferno, a thing whose one conceivable excellence is that it drives men to rebellion and to mutual aid in escaping. The proletarian writer is a writer with a purpose; he thinks no more of "art for art's sake" than a man on a sinking ship thinks of painting a beautiful picture in the cabin; he thinks of getting ashore, and of getting his brothers and comrades ashore—and then there will be time enough for art.

And that is what life means to me. So far as I myself am concerned, the well-springs of joy and beauty have been dried up in me—the flowers no longer sing to me as they used to, nor the sunrise, nor the stars; I have become like a soldier upon a hard campaign—I am thinking only of the enemy. The experiences of my life have been such that I cannot think of them without turning sick; there is no way that I can face the thought of them at all, save as being thought of them at all, save as being

Continued on Page Five

Socialism In The Holy City

Socialist Mayor Bloch Tells of Administration's Progress and Problems

By Gertrude Weil Klein

INTERVIEWING foreign celebrities, certain stock questions are always asked pertaining to the pulchritude of our women, the height of our buildings, the magnificence of our skyline. In interviewing the Mayor of a Socialist city, there are, in addition, certain inevitable questions which a Socialist would ask and which we were prepared to ask. We struck a snag, however, when we found that though His Honor, David Bloch, Socialist Mayor of Telaviv, Palestine, spoke Hebrew, Yiddish, Russian, Polish, Slavish (whatever that is), French and, I think, Scandinavian, he possessed no English. None of his languages being in my vocabulary, with the exception of a highly individualistic Yiddish, I was terribly depressed. After floundering about in distress for a few minutes, I propped up this hybrid with eloquent gestures and wistful smiles, and lo, His Honor discovered that I spoke German. He was delighted and surprised. So was I.

From this point on, conversation flowed easily and merrily—the Mayor is a merry man albeit an earnest one—for first, we

found that he was over-modest in disclaiming any knowledge of English. He spoke, as a matter of fact, a very excellent broken English. Second, we were aided by the appearance of his fair colleague, Mrs. Goldie Meyerson, who is secretary of what corresponds to our Women's Trade Union League, and who spoke English, in addition to the other languages enumerated, having spent her girlhood in our own Milwaukee.

After agreeing on the general lack of linguistic versatility among Anglo-Saxons, due, Mr. Bloch said, to their feeling of superiority and also to the fact that one can get by almost anywhere in the world with English, which fact is also true of Yiddish, Mr. Bloch said, we proceeded to more earnest discussion.

Labor Dominates the City
Communal or cooperative colonies are not, of course, new in the development of sociological experimentation. From the time of the Fourier colony in our own country (not to go too far back) there have been bands of fervent if not over-wise people who tried to establish for themselves, at least, a cooperative Utopia. Out of these efforts has come no brilliant success, or even a moderate success, no inspiring example for other social idealists to emulate.

Every Socialist propagandist has been asked by sincere or cynical questioners why the Socialists do not go off in some far corner of the world and show the rest of the world just what they meant by Socialism, and every Socialist propagandist has explained patiently, or exasperatedly sometimes, why such a procedure would be doomed to failure from the start.

From all accounts, the Socialist city of Telaviv is eminently successful. It is not, however, a strictly cooperative community. Because of the lack of capital, that stumbling block in the path of all similar enterprises, the city is unable to conduct all its industries itself. The labor union and cooperative movement, however, which are combined and work together, dominate all human activity. Of the 12,000 workers in Telaviv, 8000 are organized. In fact, throughout Palestine, the organized workers are the one controlling, dynamic force. Through their labor unions, which, unlike other labor unions, are not engaged merely in pursuing temporary and elusive gains, the workers are constantly building communal groups. In Telaviv, the federation of labor and the government own everything, with the exception of the industries maintained by private capital.

The Federation, for instance, provides free schools for the children and hopes

to provide lunches and a school uniform as well. Telaviv is the only city in the Orient which has free schools. It has a theatre which travels about to the various communal farm groups giving its plays. There is no exploitation and no such thing as private charity. The municipality takes care of its poor, who in the main are people too old and infirm to adapt themselves to the rigorous life of the communal groups, and who cannot find work in the industries. The municipality, whenever necessary to relieve unemployment, engages in public works.

Labor Unified in Politics
The girls' communal groups, in which Mrs. Meyerson is actively interested, also engage in construction work. They are trained in the building trades, as road makers, as farmers, as cement workers, as electricians, plumbers, carpenters, and printers. Frequently university graduates from all over the world are found working in communal groups of both men and women. The most learned and able men and women of the country come to the Young Socialist College to lecture.

Politically, the organization is along the lines followed in Great Britain. While there are several political parties, ranging from the extreme left (there are about one hundred Communists in Telaviv) to the more conservative labor party, they are all combined industrially in one party. The Socialist Party, is, of course, the strongest political party. The Communists have here as elsewhere been a small but nasty group which attempted disruption tactics but were summarily dealt with. They were thrown out of the unions when and as they tried to make trouble.

The chief difficulty encountered by the administration of Telaviv is the lack of funds. It is for this reason that Mayor Bloch and Mrs. Meyerson, with, I understand, two other Telaviv Socialists, are making this tour of the world, asking for the help of Socialists and idealists the world over. Their appeal is being made chiefly to Jewish Socialists, since Telaviv is a Jewish city. It is not a Jewish city because of any deliberate intent on the part of the Jewish inhabitants of the city. Workers of all races and nationalities are welcomed. This reminds me that I have given scant space to the Jewish aspect of Telaviv. This happens because to me the social experiment seems so much more important than any racial experiment can possibly be.

If there are any misstatements of facts, the writer apologizes in advance and lays it to the rather hilarious mood of the interview, engendered, among other things, by linguistic difficulties.

The Community Religion

By Theodore Darnell

BECAUSE of its isolation from the complex problems of modern life, organized religion has ceased to be of use to the intelligent man of our time. He finds himself, therefore, unchurched, with no adequate medium through which to express his inner convictions. One group today, having become cynical, regards all religion as a poor joke perpetrated on the credulous by a scheming and selfish priesthood. Another group, though honestly wishing for effective religious expression, has adopted a negative attitude of criticism for the older forms and their ministers, without going further to discover a newer, more vital form. Such negativism is anti-social.

Religion must serve mankind positively if it is to count for anything in our day. The greatest fault in the old religion lay in the fact that it concerned itself with the beauty of a future life while it left the vils of this present life untouched. A new conception of religion is coming to occupy the attention of intelligent men and women, a conception which is in accord with and mastered by the scientific attitude of modern research, and which will encourage a spirit of investigation and a passion for discovery.

The Community Church of New York offers a unique opportunity for service to men and women who have fallen away

from the old religions. It is not a Christian Church, nor does it follow the dogmas of Christianity. It believes that those dogmas are built upon superstitions of the past. On the other hand, it has a profound respect that mounts sometimes to love for Jesus of Nazareth and His teachings, just as it has a profound respect for the teachings of Buddha, of Mohammed, of Confucius, and of all the other great spiritual leaders of mankind. It welcomes to its membership persons of all races, colors, creeds. Its program is not that of fitting men to inherit eternal life in some distant life, but to enable them to live happily in this life.

It would have been traditional, at Christmas time, had one of the Community Church read sermons composed of platitudes, sweet nothings about a babe who was born in a manger 2,000 years ago. We are not interested in babes who were born in mangers 2,000 years ago. We are interested in those who are born in the filth and dirt and disease of our own great city in this year of 1928. We are interested in the mothers who must see their little ones go hungry and cold. We are interested in the men—millions of them—who are wandering hopelessly about the streets in this and other cities of this prosperous country, men who are heart-sick, men who look into the eyes of their children and see in those eyes a question which they, the fathers, could answer but dare not.

The Road of Empire

"Coming Events Cast Their Shadows Before"

By Frank J. Weber

General Secretary, Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee

TODAY, whether they realize it or not, the tillers of the soil and the workers in every line of industry are confronted with a crucial period in the republic of the United States. Never before were the opponents of the constitutional rights of the people so strongly united and equipped as now. The worshippers of the gold dollar god have amalgamated their system of exploitation of the work-people not only nationally, but internationally; and have girded themselves with an armor of political, legislative, judicial and military power and believe that with the assistance rendered them by the usurped power of the judiciary, supported by a military power and the privately owned public press, they can wipe out all the organized economic and political resistance on the part of the people and also set aside the people's constitutional rights and inaugurate compulsory industrial servitude and political obedience on the part of the tolling millions.

Today the workers in every line of industry in the republic should read and become informed of the history of those ancient republics that have existed and which were destroyed because the work-people permitted the means of production and distribution to become monopolized by the worshippers of the gold dollar god, thereby permitting the wealth of the nation to become concentrated in the hands of the few. While today a majority of the patriotic and liberty-loving work-people are of the firm opinion that there is no danger that the integrity and duplicity of the republic of the United States will ever submit to be thus injured, let us not forget that so also thought the liberty-loving citizens of Greece, Rome, Venice, Florence and Genoa when they were warned that the wealth-possessing class, assisted and defended by the judicial and military powers, would destroy their republic and deprive them of their liberties and rights as free men.

The Modern Parallel

Those who are unbiased students of ancient economic and political history are familiar with the many schemes of pseudo patriotism and the many scheming political tactics inaugurated by the worshippers of the gold dollar god to destroy those ancient republics and deprive the workers of their rights and liberties, and they will carefully compare their investigations, they will find that the many schemes and tactics initiated as a new government policy, which destroyed those ancient republics, are paralleled by the

The author of this article has grown old in the service of organized labor and the Socialist Party in Wisconsin. Frank Weber is General Secretary of the Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee and has held many important official posts in the trade union movement. He has also found time for service for the Socialist Party in Wisconsin and Milwaukee. A labor movement made up of men like this veteran would be a power in the United States.

new scheming political policies of governmental management advocated today by the worshippers of the gold dollar god in the republic of the United States. When we carefully analyze history to ascertain the cause for the destruction of those ancient republics, we find that the first move for their overthrow was the enactment of laws under the cover of deceptive compulsory patriotism, which laws granted greater judicial and military powers to those having in their hands the reins of government.

Whether they realize it or not, the workers in the republic of the United States are today confronted with the same unjust laws that brought confusion and disaster to the early republics and established royal thrones upon the liberties of the people. When we carefully analyze the history of the early republics we also find it plainly sets forth that as soon as judicial usurpation of power and military supremacy was firmly established, the arrogant worshippers of the gold dollar god began a series of internal brawls in order to furnish an excuse for the enforcement of the existing military laws, thus more firmly establishing the stay and sway of the power placed in the hands of those having been entrusted with the control of the Government.

To Preserve Liberty

When we study and analyze the history to ascertain the causes for the destruction of those ancient republics, we find that the same plans which deprived the people of their rights in those early republics are being hatched, the same tactics resorted to by the worshippers of the gold dollar god in this modern republic of the United States.

Are those who today are warning the people not true patriots and protectors of the people's rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness when they inform the people that the first attempt has virtually been made and that whenever the worshippers of the gold dollar god give the word, all will have been prepared for the council of state, which will overthrow the republic and establish and seat the one-man power, protected by a

military despotism, in the republic of the United States?

Knowingly or unknowingly, are not those sovereign citizens, who by their vote uphold the present system of exploitation of the people, directly assisting in laying the foundation stone for military despotism—the empire?

The question to be answered by the sovereign citizens is "What can be done to preserve the republic for which the fathers of the revolution fought, bled and died to establish?"

A Program For Freedom

First, the work-people, irrespective of nationality, race, color, sex or creed, must recognize the necessity of organizing as a class on the economic field. Secondly, they must organize and unite on the political field. The work-people still have the right to their political vote, and if they will use their political intelligence when casting their political ballot, they can overwhelmingly out-vote the worshippers of the gold dollar god and thereby take possession of the government and establish the general welfare of all the people. They can do more than that, for the people can, if they will organize and unite on the economic and political fields, wipe out the parasite class that exists only by a legalized system of robbing the work-people of the fruits of their labor, and can so legislate in an intelligent and peaceful way to have all industries operated for the benefit of all the people, thereby putting it out of the power of the capitalist owner to extract from production the great bulk of the wealth that labor creates.

If the work-people want to maintain the republic of the United States, for which the fathers of the American Revolution fought, bled and died to establish, then the time has arrived when the workers on the farm and in the factory, in mines and mills, on ships and railroads, in office and counting houses, in schools and personal service—workers of hand and brain—all the men and women who render useful service to society, must not only organize and unite along industrial lines, but also along political lines, irrespective of their nationality, race, color, sex or creed, and make proper use of their rights to the ballot, before the worshippers of the gold dollar god—the capitalist class—become bold enough to take those rights away from the people.

The hour has arrived when the workers must make and take a most solemn economic and political obligation and say to the worshippers of the gold dollar god, who now control the production and distribution of life, "That we, the people, are the government and your political schemes to exploit us are no longer accepted as a guide for the commonweal."

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A PAGE OF EXCLUSIVE FEATURES

LOST: A SENSE OF SIN

THE holidays have left us a bit groggy. But not the way you think, boys and girls. We are referring to the effects upon our alleged and enfeebled intellect of reading the deliberations of the men of science who have been assembled in various conventions in New York this past week.

Here is a friend of ours, Professor Harry Elmer Barnes of Smith, who rises up to state that we have to go get us a brand new religion and a different sort of God and sense of sin.

Sin, says Prof. Barnes, is out. Science has definitely knocked sin for a loop and the old idea that we are sinners all is just so much boloney.

For a fleeting moment we suffered pangs of regret as we read sin's obituary notice. Our Presbyterian past rose in temporary revolt. All our life we have been going around enjoying the Calvinistic agonies of a mighty healthy sense of sin. It was a sort of distinction to feel that of all earthly sinners we Presbyterians were by all odds the most conscious. To be sure the Episcopalians muttered every Sunday something about the things they had done and left undone. But it never seemed to us that they took it as seriously as we did, they being a rather top-lofty folk who had to read their confessions out of a fancy prayer-book.

Nothing like that for us Presbyterians. Every Sunday we got it straight from the shoulder that we were a low-life outfit who were skidding along the road to Hell unless we made a definite detour heavenwards.

And I'm afraid I've been a bit cocky about having as complete a conviction of sin as anyone around.

Not that it seems to have done any good. It was like a spiritual appendix. I knew I had it all right, but I didn't know what to do with it. It never functioned when it was really needed. But it was a vow at post-mortems.

It usually came around about nine o'clock in the morning with a lot of gloomy stuff about, "Now look at what you went and done. Ain't you ashamed of yourself, a great, big, grown-up man like you acting that way? When are you going to settle down and take on all these responsibilities that have been hanging around for so many years? Are you a man or a chit-mouse?"

Speaking about chit-mouses another one of these science chaps has been saying that we are soon to face a choice as to whether we shall be giants or ants. Mankind, he says, is at the cross-roads of time "one way leading to a civilization of antlike beings and the other to a society of more wise and equal men." If we go one way, "the human race will become patterned after the model of the ant-hill or the bee-hive with a large number of workers of stunted mental growth supporting and supported by a small aristocracy of best minds set aside for the creative function—creative, that is, in the spiritual sense." If we go the other way we will be Supermen.

I hope that we don't have to vote on this subject within the next ten or twenty years. For judging from the results of the last election, the ants would win by a huge majority. Furthermore the ant party would undoubtedly receive the unanimous support of the A. P. of L. And most of the American Liberals. The latter would decide that the time is not ripe for any Superman party. Besides the American people do not like the name "Superman." They look on it as something brought over here from Germany and it is alien to their psychology. Whereas they know all about ants.

But I have gotten off my subject, which is the loss of the sense of sin. Now that Harry Barnes has performed his major operation and I don't have to worry about that any more, I feel strangely empty. Somehow I miss those depressing morning conferences. It isn't enough to say to myself that it was a mere psychological dislocation which started me on that party. I'd much prefer to feel that it was the devil himself. That gives me the idea that I'm a brot of a lad, hell-bent. Otherwise I'm just another case number 204 for a psychoanalyst's note-book. If instead of merely having a yen for some good healthy sinning, it now turns out that the business began when I was a small child and cheated at arithmetic because of a teacher-complex—well that may be science but is it art?

However Harry Elmer Barnes knows an awful lot and about every other day we write a new book on war guilt, so I suppose I'll have to totter along as best I can without any sense of sin whatsoever. I was taught that the wages of sin are death. But like most wages these are not real wages. They are just the wages you might get, if you worked steadily.

So the scientists have wished us a happy New Year without any sense of sin and the alluring prospect that by this time next year we may all go ant. A jolly crowd.

One parting shot they took before retiring into their laboratories was to the effect that this seemingly solid earth is mostly "hole." We are what the pessimist sees in the dough-nut. Even so solid a body as Bishop Manning is just a hole like you and me. The atoms that make us up aren't packed in close like folks in the subway so that there are great gaps between us. If we were to be suddenly magnified it would turn out that we were long distances apart from ourselves, if you get what we mean.

Now to be an ant without a sense of sin and mostly hole at that is not our idea of a good life. But boys and girls let's go into the future with our heads up. These same scientists have announced that it takes three hundred million years for our particular universe to rotate. Or in more popular terms, about the length of time that it takes a Rotarian to get a new idea. Under these circumstances there is no immediate cause for worry. You can go right ahead, ladies, and select those new curtains for the bed-room confident that in spite of the fact that they are in reality just strung together holes, they may see you through the year.

I trust you all appreciate what a liberal education this column offers. I went quite deeply into this science stuff because so many of my readers have been complaining of late that I do not deal with "the deeper things of life." It is my aim to please. I always strive to keep my clients abreast with the most recent developments in the fields of science, the arts, belle lettres and cat-breeding. If there's anything that troubles you in connection with any of these subjects just drop a line to

Yours-for-the-deeper-things-of-life

McAlister Coleman.

Scanning the New Books

John Adams Seen Through His Diary

By James Oneal

ONE of the most diligent workers in the field of social and cultural history is Allan Nevins who, aside from several other historical studies, has edited a number of volumes that are invaluable for the student of American social history. In 1923 appeared his *American Social History as Recorded by British Travelers*, a volume containing selections recording the first-hand views of English observers from 1789 to 1922. Last year appeared *The Diary of Philip Hone* in two volumes, a digest of 28 quarto volumes of the original manuscript of a delightful old aristocratic New York Whig merchant. This year two more works of a similar character come from the Nevins' workshop, one a volume containing selections of American press opinions from 1785 to 1927, which we shall notice later, and the other *The Diary of John Quincy Adams, 1794-1845* (New York: Longmans, Green and Co., \$5). This is a selection from the twelve volumes edited by Charles Francis Adams. The passages presented, writes Professor Nevins, are those "which seem of the greatest permanent worth, giving emphasis to the materials which throw light on the social background of the period, on J. Q. Adams' character, and on the more dramatic political and diplomatic events of the time."

The first entry of the diarist in this selection is dated June 3, 1794, and the last one March 13, 1845, although there are scattering entries in the original publication till November, 1846. Adams was a cultivated man who saw much of life abroad in the diplomatic service, a voracious reader, a disciplined worker who subjected himself to a rigid routine of daily labor, rather cold and forbidding, something of a cynic in politics, independent in his convictions, painfully conscious of his austere and frigid manners which he could not amend, yet keen in his judgments of men and with a courage quite in contrast with the greasy opportunism of other notable political figures of his age. Originally a Federalist, he was not captivated by the rough democracy of the Jacksonian period and yet he could not endure the aristocratic arrogance of New England Federalism or the philosophy of economic bondage expounded by Calhoun and other representatives of planter politics.

A Penetrating View of Politics

Now and then a sentiment is recorded which epitomizes the character and the life of the man. Thus on January 14, 1831, when contemplating the intrigues, rumors, prevarications, calumnies and ambitions of the politicians he recorded this in his diary: "I walk between burning ploughshares; let me be mindful where I place my foot." All his life Adams was walking between "burning ploughshares" because he could never be kept as a docile member of either the upper or the lower herd.

Through this diary the reader often observes a brilliant flash thrown into some corner of a world that is now vanished, the caucus of office-holders who named presidents; the difficulties of travel in the United States; the politics of slavery in the South; of land distribution in the West, and of manufacturing capitalists in the North; imprisonment for debt; journalism and the editors who practiced the profession; the religious beliefs and prejudices of the period; the practice of

his views of certain politicians are masterpieces of portraiture. Crawford, he wrote, "has been a worm preying upon the vitals of the Administration within its own body." Van Buren was able but he "pursues enmity as if he thought it might be one day his interest to seek friendship;" a man "with a tincture of aristocracy—an amalgamated metal of lead and copper." Clay is, "like almost all the eminent men of this country, only half educated" and elected President "his Administration would be a perpetual succession of intrigue." Yet Adams appointed Clay his Secretary of State! He detested the whole tribe of editors. "They are a sort of assassins who sit with loaded thunderbolts at the corner of streets and fire them off for hire or for sport at any passerby whom they select." Sometimes he is not quite fair as when he refers to Benton as a "liar of magnitude beyond the reach of Ferdinand Mendez Pinto" and yet many of his characterizations come very near the mark.

Views on Slavery

As early as 1820 he observed the unfolding of the philosophy of slavery through conversations with Calhoun and although he had a high opinion of Calhoun's abilities he had an extreme aversion to his slavery views. Of a South Carolina Congressman in 1837 he declared that his speech was "repeated from Calhoun, upon banks, banking, and the bank, of South Carolina nullification, of slave-driving atrocity, and of ranting radicalism." Many entries show the class antagonism between the planters and northern manufacturers. For example, this same Congressman declared that "if the abolitionists of the North would preach insurrection to the southern slaves, he would retort upon them by preaching insurrection to the laborers against the capitalists of the North."

Of course, the great distinction of Adams lies in his long fight in the lower House for the right of presenting anti-slavery petitions. The first entry in this long fight against the "gag rule" is dated January 4, 1836, and entry after entry is made in the diary in the succeeding years till December 3, 1844, when the rule was finally repealed by a vote of 180 to 80. "Blessed, forever blessed, be the name of God!" is the last sentence of the record for that day. For eight years the gallant old man carried on this struggle amidst intimidation, cowardly evasions, threats, obstructions and misrepresentations and finally was awarded with victory. His example is an inspiration in these days

"What Life Means to Me"

(Continued from Page 4)

practice for the writing of "The Jungle." I see that it was necessary that some one should have had such experiences, in order that it might become impossible for any man to have them again.

The Language of Socialism

People say to me, "You won't be quite such a vigorous Socialist now that you have made some money." I do not try to tell them what I think of such a remark; I simply answer that I do not happen to be that sort of person. It is true that I am what the world calls famous, and shall also perhaps be rich; and I might go over to England if I chose, and meet with duchesses and lords, and be a "personality." But there are any place in the world where I could escape from the memory of my nights of fire and the vows that I took? Is there any an die vows that I took? Is there any way that I could escape from the memory of the men and women and children whom I left behind me, down there in the social pit—from their wan and hungry faces, from their tears and cries of despair? It is upon the faces of these people that I climbed over; they made themselves into a ladder for me. It was their pennies which kept me alive while I wrote my book; it was their words which cheered me on; when it was a question of allowing a publisher to mutilate it, they came forward—literally by the thousands—and saw me through. And now life means to me a chance to prove to them that they were not mistaken.

It means to me a chance to be a trusty leader in the most wonderful adventure that the world has ever seen. If you do not understand it, take my advice and find out about it, for otherwise life is hardly worth living just now. The curtain is going up on a world-drama the like of which history has never shown before; and it is your privilege to be a spectator—it is a privilege that I would not exchange for a ticket of admission to all that has gone before since the human race began. And alas for you if you are one of those unfortunates who

sit cold and inattentive, because they do not understand the language in which the great drama is played!

The name of the language is Socialism. It is a world-language; it is spoken in Russia and Japan, in Germany and Argentina, in America and Australia. It is spoken wherever men are herded together in masses, and made the slaves of machines; it is a language of brotherhood and comradeship, of mutual service and of mutual escape, of liberty and justice and humanity.

The Mightiest Dream

Perhaps you are one of those unfortunates who live shut up in a little class of their own, and do not think that there is anything interesting in the world outside of it. You think that men who tend machines are dirty and stupid and all alike, and that what they suffer does not matter, nor whether they live or die. And just now they are dreaming the mightiest dream and fighting the mightiest battle that history has ever told; and you know and care nothing about it! But I have been down into the workshop where the swords are being forged; I have seen the troops being marshaled, and heard the trumpets calling—and I am a captain in the fight!

What, for instance, does the great Russian upheaval of 1905 mean to you, if you do not understand the Socialist movement? What can you do but watch it in perplexity and dismay, and marvel that men should be so perverse as to do something which you had declared they would not do. And when the same birth-pangs seize upon France and Germany, when the same crisis comes to England and to America—what will you do but run about, crying out in fright like children in a burning house? And this when you might have played the part of thinking men, and have understood and guided the change; and all for lack of taking the trouble to look into the social pit, and realize that they down there are men like yourself, and that the life they live is not to be endured by men, and that it is only a question of the time it takes them to find out the way of deliverance!

of the political trimmer who is all things to all men.

John Quincy Adams would be a very lonely man if he were to enter the upper class politics of this period of sham and pretense. He fought a good fight and that can be said of few men who go to Washington today.

are the hardest

"MY First Two Thousand Years," by George Sylvester Viereck and Paul Eldridge (Macaulay, \$2.50), purports to be the autobiography of the Wandering Jew. It is, as more than the names of the two writers indicates, spurious. The Wandering Jew could not and would not have written such a volume.

In the first place, there is an introductory part of the tale which, if this were genuine autobiography, would be a preface and not part of the story, telling how Mr. Isaac Laquedem is met and put forward his claim to that man on whom the Christ laid his solemn seal. For several reasons, as we say, this man cannot be the Wandering Jew.

Surely the Wandering Jew would not have pictured the scene of the Crucifixion without mention of the other two crosses. He would not watch until the sun died in darkness, and go out to see crows pecking the next morn, a body which the Jews were given permission to remove and bury before sunset. He would not speak to a Greek of the figure of a camel going through a needle's eye, in ignorance of the fact that the "needle's eye" was the postern gate of a walled town—or presuming on the Greek's ignorance thereof. He would know some, at least, of these matters of the days that were pressed most vividly on his memory by the burden set upon him.

Surely the Wandering Jew, wherever his languages beyond the traps of heaviness of style, his philosophies beyond the reach of trite truths, and his mythologies beyond the need of weak inventions. "A fierce determination took possession of me. The desire to live, to rescue my body from the claws of the Inquisition, flared up with primordial intensity."

Is the Wandering Jew currying favor with the readers of our more violent magazines? If you are a giant, Kotikokura, you must not rise to your full stature in public, or else the others will become weary of craning their necks to see you, and sooner or later, they will chop your head off that they may equal you in size." Is he seeking repute among those who peruse peepaking volumes of the world's best thoughts, condensed and simplified for rapid consumption? "Solone, paying no attention to my explanation, toyed with the tiny figure of Li-Bi-Do, an obscene god, long forgotten, even in the Celestial Realm, and carelessly tossed the others aside." Is he, less deft than Cabell, offering would-be tit-bits to purchasers of polite pornography? Can such a man be the Wandering Jew?

And, even if a program note instruct us that "the Freudian theme of the repetition compulsion" is the basic motif of the 500 page movement, surely so experienced a man as the Wandering Jew would have found more varied ways of presenting the same fundamental idea! No; it is his solemn conviction that the whole thing is a rather feeble hoax, perpetrated by two men who have run the gamut of history in rapid reading, not in lingering life, and have snatched from the passing parade a few book-pictures they would here palm off on us as achting fragments of real days. Remember E. A. Robinson's warning:

Talk? He is Eldridge at it. And we listen, Thereby discovering much we knew before.

One might continue, save that good sense bids one fear wreck. But they have probably done their best in the matter.

William Lea.

Debs Dishonored

THE International Publishers, chief agency for publishing Communist books, has brought out the ninth booklet in the series entitled *Voices of Revolt*. This one consists of selections from the speeches and writings of Eugene V. Debs, a scanty collection and carefully selected to give the impression that Debs shared in Communist eccentricities.

Like the other booklets in this series this one carries an introduction, almost a third of the volume, and written by Alexander Trachtenberg. This section is a compound of falsehoods and half-truths in which the author makes of Debs a fool. He presents Debs on the one hand as a courageous, inspiring, uncompromising working class agitator who belongs to the Communists. On the other hand he presents Debs lacking in the courage of his convictions, an easy mark for cunning Socialist "politicians," permitting himself against his own wishes to be excluded from committees and conventions of the Socialist Party, and a doddering fool in general. This is the Debs he gives to the Socialists. The result is a dual portrait of Debs that is not only absurd but an insult to the dead.

Now the writer of this notice was a member of the party in Terre Haute from 1897 to April, 1915. I know that in every election of national and executive committees and of delegates to national conventions not only my own local but hundreds of other locals nominated Debs for these party honors. Debs always declined and any person who knew Debs at all knows why he declined. He was fundamentally a great propagandist, certainly one of the greatest the world has ever known, and executive work has always irksome to him. The Communists, however, give currency to the falsehood that Debs was a weakling who permitted "politicians" to exclude him from these honors and Trachtenberg passes it on in this booklet! It is a libel on Debs and the creature who is capable of it becomes of interest to us.

Who is Trachtenberg? As a member of the Socialist Party in 1919 he proved to be the dual character which he ascribes to Debs. In that year he was urging in the party support of the Communist program with its advocacy of secrecy, armed insurrection and other imbecilities. Then he was called to Washington to attend a Senate investigation of Communism. The heretic Trachtenberg in New York became a pitiful figure before the Senate politicians. Did he favor the Soviet form of government? He squirmed and stuttered and apologized and denied and explained. It was a yellow performance, and certainly a humiliating one considering his actions in New York.

This is the gentleman who writes his own biography in the introduction and ascribes it to Eugene V. Debs. Could Communism present a better example of its own fanciful and grotesque mentality? We think not. J. O.

"Lese Majeste" in Yugoslavia

In Sarajevo an old woman named Magdalena Leonardic was sentenced to a year's imprisonment because she is said to have used insulting language concerning the parents of the King in 1927.

In Novi Sad (Neusatz) the gardener Michel Ragy was sentenced to three years' imprisonment for having used insulting language about the King.

WINDSOR, Ont.—(C.P.)—Union plumbers in Windsor and Saskatoon lead other Canadian locals with a \$10 daily wage. Calgary and Edmonton get \$9.20, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina and Vancouver \$9 and most of the rest \$8 a day. Montreal which recently absorbed the dual catholic union is gradually rising to the normal union scale.

THE CHATTER BOX

City Streets

A poem does not rise from the street:
All the silences men knew
Before the rutted roadways grew
Hard and wide and geometrically neat,
Wander about in odd bewilderment.

Iron and stone, where once a garden lay
In summer lush; wherein the spent
Winds dallied through the day
Tickling the hedge and the staid trees
With whispering gossip and old drolleries.

Riveted girder, granite and bronze,
Ponderous tower on tower, where once
A grain field lay under the sky,
And a languid cloud led a shadow by,
While a crow cawed high.

Here was a hill with a tree-topped crest:
With a great soft breast;
Where the days lay sprawled,
And nights rolled down,
And the timid dawns crawled
Right up to the crows;

Here a vale, and in it a stream,
Giggling away on a credulous dream
How the sun and the moon and itself were three
Eternally. . . .

Clamorous hammer, and you, the uncouth
Huge beast with the four-pronged tooth,
And you with the long, thin square-ribbed necks
Roofing the earth with a hundred decks:
Girders, granite, bronze and steel,
You, all of you, how can you feel—
How can you know of a seedling spreading
Its laboring form on the soft loam bedding?
How can you hear what the earth is saying,
While you are crushing, snorting, braying?
How will you hear when your work is done
What the dungeoned earth says to the sun?
And how can you learn with your senseless jumble
Why all that you build is so quick to crumble. . . .

I stand mute while you growl and crunch. . . .
I hate the rhyme in your gluttonous grovel—
A river for tea or a mountain for lunch—
True, there's a temple where once was a hotel,
True, there's a tower where once stood a barn,
And a glittering town instead of a tarn. . . .

But what of the forest, and what of the hill,
Their's was a glory; yours is a swill. . . .
Pan cannot live in a petrified city;
The earth is marrow; the woodland, bone,
And nymphs in a grove so lavishly pretty,
But on the street, they are duller than stone.

And all the drowsy silences men knew
Before the lanes and roadways grew
So hard and geometrically neat
Now wander by, sorrowful and spent
Or in an odd bewilderment,
And none can find a poem in a street.

Science declares with the New Year that life can be prolonged indefinitely. Old age is a disease. Glands can be monkeyed with, the cell can be re-tinned and tinkered, and with a proper service department, we can all be overhauled like so many flivvers and set to renewed sputtering over the highways of existence.

Now, understand me please, you old bewhiskered lads and microscope-peering lads, I'm not poking any levity at your serious and important endeavors. Count this here gazabo as your pal and backslapper all the time. The way you have been robbing Dr. Straton and the rest of the helmsmen to Paradise of their pet little Jehovahs, and peaky little devils gives me the torrential tickles. More power to you all. And all you have done to keep the microbial hordes doing a dizzy dance while you boll your serums, and pound the anti-toxins is a thrilling movie from which I never want to get up and leave.

The only reason why there is some resentment in me over your discovery on longer living springs from an innate cynicism about humanity in general. Why should human beings be allowed to live any longer than they do now? That's the question.

Science being logical ought to commence with that aspect first. From my own observation of almost forty years, it appears that the older we get, the more useless we become to the progress of the world. Something happens in the mental processes, that just stultifies everything the heart and spirit started in youth.

It is here that science is not so hot. And it is here that I demur and mutter. Unless these rejuvenation tricks carry with them the miracle of giving youth's quick to the mind, all the elixirs and potions and waters from magic fountains aren't worth a hoot in Hades.

For myself, this longer life promise carries little kick. The skepticism that often pals my thought and distorts my dreams is a sign of mental weariness, in no way related to the flesh. Physically, I have suffered little in the last twenty years. Folks tell me that I play a better game of tennis, and run further distances than ever before. And in football, I can still outwind most of the younger ones. But here the superiority ends abruptly. There are grey hairs aplenty on my mind. The recurrent stupidities, the sloth-like intellectual progress and the criminal selfishness of most people give me chills and fever blisters all over. And consequently, whatever I say and do about my hope for Socialism suffers with these symptoms of old age. And why then shall my physical years be extended? Unless, of course there be a way of shooting ones dreams full of new light and faith.

It is only when I come among the Yipsels and their kind that something of my own youth tingles and glows within. And if I were a scientist, the first thing I would work on would be the methods of keeping people below thirty in mind and body. When men and women have passed that goal without seeing the ideal of Socialism there is little need for them any longer. Science would do the rest of the world little good by just lengthening their physical lives in self-centered existence.

Science would indeed liberate the earth if it found a way of keeping life eternally at the age of dreams and ideals. . . .

S. A. de Witt.

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Marchbank Sees Labor In Power Soon

British Trade Unionist Thinks Conservatives Will Obtain Slender Majority in Next Poll

THE studio of the Rand School of Social Science was recently filled when James Marchbank, British fraternal delegate to the American Federation of Labor convention at New Orleans, addressed an audience of trade unionists and active Socialists for more than an hour and then answered a number of questions.

Marchbank declared that he should not be expected to pass judgment on American trade unions but that he could speak for the British Labor and Socialist movement. He said that not so many years ago the British movement was in the stage now represented by American trade unions. There was not a Socialist in Parliament and 150 votes in a constituency was not unusual.

Now there are nearly 200 members of the Labor Party in Parliament and at the end of 28 years the British working class can look forward to a Socialist government in England. He added that a growing Socialist movement is founded on sound trade unionism, but each is only one arm of the whole working class army that is marching to the same goal.

He declared that Great Britain should be one of the last rather than one of the first nations to establish a Socialist government. The reason for this is that the nation is dependent upon other countries for much of its foodstuffs. England produces enough food for her population for only two days out of seven. Imagine, he said, the capitalist governments blocking the delivery of food and supplies to a Socialist England. This prospect implies the isolation of such a government from the main army of world labor.

It is for this reason that the movement had to advance cautiously and thoroughly consider every proposed step to be taken. He ridiculed the Communist "intelligentsia" for their ignorant criticism of the Labor Party. They do not take into consideration the special situation that confronts the British working class yet a Socialist England would do everything to obtain cooperation with Russia. Not that Russia is a Socialist country but because the two countries could be of mutual service to each other and help to ward off any intrigues of the Powers against a Socialist England.

In the next general election he expected the Conservatives to obtain a slender majority but that the government would fall because the Liberals cannot consistently support its program. The Labor Party would then form a government and would immediately take up nationalization of the mines, railroads and the land. The Labor Government will then likely fall because the Liberals, though opposed to the Conservatives, would not support nationalization.

But this would at last draw a clear issue and the British workers expect another general election which will probably install another Labor Government, this time a government with power to go ahead with its program.

It was an instructive address and a number of questions following the speech enabled the speaker to elaborate on the theme. Abraham Shipiloff of the Pocketbook workers extended the greetings of the trade unions and August Claessens performed a like service for the Socialist Party.

Where Human Lives Are Cheap

WASHINGTON (FP) — In a dry-as-dust annual report to the Commerce Department, Scott Turner, director of the Bureau of Mines, discloses that industrial accidents in American mines each year result in the deaths of 2,800 men and the "lost time" injury of 200,000 others. A quarter of a million miners have been trained in first-aid, of whom 48,604 received the instruction during the past fiscal year.

Injunction Issue Is Outlined by Federation

WASHINGTON (FP) — In a special post-convention issue of its weekly news service, the American Federation of Labor declares that the fight in Congress over anti-injunction legislation revolves around the definition of the term "jurisdiction of the court."

"Labor," it says, "insists that jurisdiction of the court in equity proceedings should be defined by lawmakers, just as lawmakers define the court's jurisdiction in other cases."

"Defenders of the labor injunction insist that the court's right to define its jurisdiction is inherent in itself and is beyond control of the lawmaking branch."

The New Orleans convention of the A. F. of L. showed a clear insight on this fundamental when it declined to approve a substitute for the Shipstead anti-injunction bill, now pending in the Senate. . . . The Senate substitute would write into law the workers' right to organize, to bargain collectively, and other rights, but the power of the courts to issue injunctions for any reason sufficient to themselves remains untouched. Under the substitute it would be a matter of the court's conscience whether he issued these orders. If he declined it would be through his graciousness and good will and not because he lacked the power."

John Frey and Ryan Discuss Lack of Jobs

PHILADELPHIA (FP) — Secretary John P. Frey of the A. F. of L. metal trades department advocated the Hoover \$3,000,000,000 public works scheme as relief for the growing numbers of the jobless, before the Young Democracy forum. Speedup has thrown 300,000 railroad men out of jobs in recent years, he said, and the migration of 900,000 farmers to the cities has added to the problem.

Dr. John A. Ryan of the national Catholic welfare council was dubious of the Hoover plan as a cure for unemployment. Workers lost \$7,500,000,000 in wages in the 1921 depression alone, he said. The entire Hoover program would not care for half the losses sustained by workers in one bad year. Both he and Frey advocated bigger wages and shorter hours.

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Women's Trade Union League

One hundred students from the Wo-

Lecture Calendar

NEW YORK
Sunday, Jan. 6, 11 a.m. Frank Cross-waithe. "Prosperity and the Price We Pay." 62 East 106 Street. Auspices, Socialist Party, Harlem Branches.
Sunday, Jan. 6, 8:30 p.m.—August Claessens. "The Important Happenings of the Week." (Also a literary program.) 96 Avenue C. Auspices, Socialist Party, 6-8-12 A. D.

Sunday, Jan. 6, 8:30 p.m.—Henry Jager. "The Road to Happiness." 204 East Broadway. Auspices, Socialist Party, Downtown Branch.
Tuesday, Jan. 8, 9 p.m.—Alexander Pichandier. "After a Trip to Russia." Co-operative League, 167 West 12 Street. Auspices, Socialist Party, 3-5-10 A. D.
Thursday, Jan. 10, 9 p.m.—Marius Hansome. "World Workers Education." Room 8, Temple Street Community Center, 210 West 91 Street. Auspices, Socialist Party, Upper West Side.

BRONX
Friday, Jan. 4, 9 p.m.—Dr. Alfred W. Martin. "The Symphony of Religions." Tremont Educational Forum, 4215 Third Avenue (near Tremont Ave.) Auspices, Socialist Party, 7th A. D.
Friday, Jan. 4, 9 p.m.—Emanuel Deutsch. "City Government." Martinique Mansion, 156 and Beck Streets. Auspices, Socialist Party, 3 A. D.
Friday, Jan. 11, 9 p.m.—Louis P. Goldberg. "The Injunction—Its Effects on Labor and Capital." Martinique Mansion, 156 and Beck Streets. Auspices, Socialist Party, 3 A. D.
Friday, Jan. 11, 8:30 p.m.—Dr. Alfred W. Martin. "Distinguishing Features of the Great Religions of the World." Tremont Educational Forum, 4215 Third Avenue (near Tremont Avenue) Auspices, Socialist Party, 7th A. D.

BROOKLYN

Friday, Jan. 4, 8:30 p.m.—Henry Jager. "The Rothenberg Case." Williamsburg Mansion, 297 South 5th Street. Auspices, Socialist Party, 4-14 A. D.
Friday, Jan. 4, 8:30 p.m.—August Claessens. "The Socialism of George Bernard Shaw—The Author, his work, his main thesis—the equality of income." Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman Street. Auspices, Labor Lyceum and Socialist Party, 23rd A. D.
Friday, Jan. 4, 9 p.m.—Frank Cross-waithe. "Socialism—Fact or Fancy." 225 Brighton Beach Avenue. Auspices, Socialist Party, Brighton-Sheepshead Branch.

Friday, Jan. 4, 9 p.m.—Jos. N. Cohen. "Topics of the Day." Rockaway Mansion, 695 Rockaway Ave. Auspices, Socialist Party, 18 A. D.
Sunday, Jan. 6, 11:30 a.m.—Benjamin Gebner. "Current Events." Savoy Mansion, 63 Street and 20 Avenue. Auspices, Workers' Circle and Socialist Party, 16 A. D.

Friday, Jan. 11, 8:30 p.m.—August Claessens. "The Socialism of George B. Shaw—His Views, Marriage, Art, and Culture." Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman Street. Auspices, Labor Lyceum and Socialist Party, 23 A. D.
Friday, Jan. 11, 9 p.m.—A. L. Shipiloff (Subject to be announced.) 225 Brighton Beach Avenue. Auspices Party, Brighton-Sheepshead Branch.

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THE NEW LEADER

AMUSEMENTS

THEATRES

The Week On Stage

By Joseph T. Shipley

KIND CARDINAL

In "The Red Robe," at the Shubert, musical comedy is supplied with a better story than it usually finds, as a base on which to erect its songs and dancing. . . . The effectiveness of the latter is secured by the presence of the Chester Hale girls, as well as by the grace of Marjorie Peterson and the gauche dexterity of Violet Carlson, whose high-pitched voice and pert ways combine with the antics of Barry Lupino to make much of the evening's laughter. Joe Ruben, who plays the part of the Cardinal, has done good directing.

The plot against Cardinal Richelieu gives opportunity for effective plot-contrasts, with the romantic tale, so popular among the Spanish dramatists, of a man who finds his love and his duty in direct opposition. What saves him from a tragic ending is the kindness of the Cardinal, just turned out of office by the king, and as we watch, just reinstated. However, the story really is effective.

Walter Woolf has one of those romantic parts, as we have said, that a good figure and a deep baritone voice make perfect; he supplies these; only the songs are to often tenor for his high notes to be always sure. Helen Gilliland is a dear girl, and should have more to do. And when the evening is over . . . that's all.

"SHAKESPEARE REVISED"

Before I proceed to more solemn considerations, let me record that "Falstaff," at the Coburn Theatre, is a delightful entertainment. There are color and gaiety and goodly song; there are the familiar figures of "Henry IV" and "The Merry Wives," linked in sprightly action, well performed. Porter Steele and Brian Hooker have given springtime music and lyrics; Bosleslavsky, Henry Stillman, and Ted Shawn, excellent direction of the movement and the dancing.

The book itself is a more complicated matter. The eighteenth century took upon itself the "improvement" of Shakespeare; in Germany we have the fever caught and an "enlarged and improved" edition, as the author called it, appeared, of "The Merchant of Venice." Before 1832, when legitimate drama was restricted to the two authorized London theatres, the other playhouses set Shakespeare to music, interspersing songs through the play, as an excuse to have their performance allowed. Something of this sort is the effect of the Coburn's production, save that Mr. Webster has also combined two plays, and occasionally mingled his own phrases with those of Shakespeare. It must be admitted that there are places where the joints are most smoothly made; in general, however, one would prefer more Shakespeare, or less. But the easy flow of Elizabethan spirit is well captured by the large and colorful cast, and—if one loses sight of the scholarly predilections—the evening is most pleasant. Indeed, the collection of old English expletives almost tumbled out of his seat the staid gentleman behind me.

ONE AND ALL

At the Comedy Theatre, Ruth Draper fills the stage. There is no single person who can so crowd a stage with interesting figures, with varied presentation of types and personalities, as this unaided woman. Her first display is of a child's party in Philadelphia, one of her most famous pieces; this she manages so deftly that one recognizes not merely the characters who speak and take form through her portrayal, but the children who are merely implicit behind the words of those we "see." See is not an accurate word, for Miss Draper's mystery is the visual quality she infuses into her representations.

I wonder whether there would not be a more familiar tone in one or two of the parts, if there were fewer snatched phrases in foreign tongues; yet these are probably justified where Miss Draper uses them.

The scenes of English life are varied, and call upon the actress for a wide display of her skill. There is an English house party; then a talk in County Kerry between an Irish peasant and some American girl cyclists, whom she tells of her daughters in Boston, and of her son that was killed in the war; a cockney girl trying to take advantage of the Christmas spirit, on the London Embankment; and a sturdy Scotch immigrant at Ellis Island. From these, she turned to an Italian church, for an effective close.

Ruth Draper is as unique a figure on our stage as she is a favorite among those who treasure excellence.

BOSSING IT

"Poppa," at the Biltmore Theatre, is an excellent piece of work. It's theme is the familiar Jewish-American story, with the Schwartzky home on the lower East Side as the setting. But it is not mere repetition, and is far from being a mediocre production.

"Poppa Schwartzky" has played the role of Jimmy Higgins in his district for the Republican Party for more than twenty years. So zealous is he for his party that his daughter has to support the family. He finally receives recognition from the district boss and becomes an alderman. He then launches into a campaign to force the landlords to install firetraps and incinerators in all the homes of the East Side. Because he refuses to drop his pet measures at the demand of the boss (who has received "five grand" from the landlords), he is framed and lands in jail. His daughter's fiancé, a wealthy youth, plays the role of hero in this emergency, and the inevitable happy finish is enjoyed by all.

The players clearly know the people they portray. Broadway should welcome



RAY PORTER MILLER, well known and well loved by hundreds of labor audiences, who will give song recital at Engineering Auditorium, 24 West 39th Street, Saturday evening, January 19th.

The two players in this production from the Yiddish drama—Jachiel Goldsmith in the title role, and Anna Apple, who impersonates his wife. There is no reason why they shouldn't stay on Broadway. Indeed, the acting of the entire cast met and deserved much appreciation. F. M.

"That Ferguson Family," at the Little Theatre, a comedy drama, is the story of a Middle-West family. The spectacle of harassed sons and daughters fleeing from a nagging mother is such a familiar one to the theatre-goer that it takes the effective humor of the play and good acting of the cast to lift it. It is really a finished piece of stage workmanship—good entertainment. The mother is a woman of hard ideas who is constantly striving to force her conception of what is right upon her poor children. They seek happiness in matrimony. The play ends when all of them are married; but we are left to guess whether they found happiness. F. M.

IN BRIEF

"S. S. Glencairn," a revival of Eugene O'Neill's sea cycle, opens at the Provincetown Playhouse on January ninth. The play is made up of four episodes, "The Book of the Sea," "The Long Voyage Home," "In the Zone" and "Bound East for Cardiff."

"Two Days"—the first major production of the Provincetown Playhouse, will make its first appearance in New York at the Film Arts Cinema which will open in January at 52 West 8th Street. It is hailed by European film critics as one of the most powerful film dramas which have come out of the Soviet Union. It is significant because it is the first attempt to create the drama of the individual against the background of the revolution, as distinguished from such mass motion pictures as "Potemkin," "The End of St. Petersburg."

The dances for the Habimah Players' production of "TURANDOT" to be given at the Manhattan Opera House on Friday evening, January 11th, are being arranged and directed by Michio Ito Benjamin Zemach, who appeared with Mr. Ito in dance recitals here, and who is the brother of Naum Zemach, founder of the Habimah, will appear in special dances in the production.

Jack Donahue and John Boyle, who have dancing units in "Well, Well, Well" and "Boom Boom," both on Broadway tours, are seeking dancers for further troupes. Applicants should apply to Mr. Boyle at 254 West 54th Street.

"Lucrèce Borgia," the German photoplay spectacle, with Conrad Veidt, Lina Haid and Paul Wegener as the leading players, will continue its indefinite engagement at the Little Carnegie Playhouse.

Upton Sinclair's "Singing Jailbirds," which moves from the Provincetown Playhouse on January 8th will open at the Grove Street Theatre in Greenwich Village three days later on Tuesday, January 8th.

"In order to make it possible for persons in the cast to realize what is done to workers on the Pacific Coast, the New Playwrights Theatre group is presenting SINGING JAILBIRDS now running at the Provincetown Playhouse. In a casual theatre such as this, the receipts barely equal the running expenses. I am asking and receiving no royalties on the production and therefore I am in a position to make an unselfish appeal to those who see this play. If you want to see the cause of the worker represented in the theatre, you must give encouragement and support those who make the first efforts in this direction. The play can only continue to run provided you who will see it will make it others about it, and persuade them to come your own will go and sell come not later, but once. Every worker should pledge himself to support the New Playwrights production of SINGING JAILBIRDS. How can this be done? If you like the play and you think that other workers should see it, buy as many tickets as you possibly can and resell them to others. Tickets may be had for as low as one dollar. If the fairness of this proposition appeals to you, come to the New Playwright office at 133 West 14th Street or phone Watkins 0588."

From the enthusiasm the play has been arousing, it is suggested that it be called "Singing Audiences."

The Tremont Educational Forum starts Friday evenings, series of lectures.

Dr. Alfred W. Martin, associate leader of the Ethical Culture Society, starts the activities of this forum with two lectures on comparative religious beginning this Friday, January 4th, at 8:30 sharp. Dr. Martin is a registered authority on comparative Religion, wrote many books on the subject, and is a brilliant lecturer. Questions and discussions follow each lecture. The forum meets at its club-rooms, 4215 Third Avenue, near Tremont Avenue, Bronx. All are welcome.

AMUSEMENTS

THEATRES

CIVIC REPERTORY

THEATRE, 14th St. at 6th Ave.
Eves. 8:30
50c., \$1, \$1.50. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30
EVA LE GALLIENNE, Director

WEEK OF JANUARY 7th
Mon. Eve.—"The Cherry Orchard."
Nadimova, Le Gallienne, Cameron, Hut-
chinson.
Tues. Eve.—"Peter Pan."
Fri. Eve.—"The Cherry Orchard."
Wed. Mat.—"Peter Pan."
Gallienne, Cameron, Brecher,
Cameron, Ward, McCarthy.
Wed. Eve.—"The Cherry Orchard."
Thurs. Eve.—"Peter Pan."
Fri. Eve.—"The Cherry Orchard."
Sat. Mat.—"Peter Pan."
Sat. Eve.—"The World-Be Gentleman."
Brecher, Roberts, Cameron, Kruger.
Mon. Eve. Jan. 14th, Premiere, "The Lady from Alfreton."

"HOLIDAY"

"A joyous revel in which there was much sprightly froth, some vivid characters in a seriously interesting romance, and a cast of players remarkable for the excellence of their acting."—Percy Hammond, Herald-Tribune.
ARTHUR HOPKINS presents PHILIP JARRY'S New Comedy with settings by ROBERT EDMOND JONES.
Thurs., W. 45th St.
Eves. 8:45; Mats.,
Thurs. and Sat., 2:35

Plymouth

Thurs., W. 45th St.
Eves. 8:45; Mats.,
Thurs. and Sat., 2:35

ROXY

World's Largest & Greatest Theatre
10th Avenue and 50th Street
Under Broadway at 50th St.
S. KOTHEFEL (ROXY)

William Fox Presents

"Romance of the Underworld"
with Mary Astor and Ben Bard
Symphonic FOX-MOVIE-TONE
Accompaniment
A Tinkling, Tuneful Stage
Program
"THE GLAD"
32 ROXYETTES—"Flirtation"

"IN HOLLAND"
ROXY ENSEMBLE and Aug-
mented Cast of Principals
O

SOCIALIST PARTY AT WORK

National Headquarters

The National Office of the Socialist Party is located at 2653 Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. William H. Henry is National Executive Secretary. Inquiries regarding organization, speakers, organizers, leaflets, books, supplies and other matters should be addressed to the National Office. If there is no local organization in your vicinity, you may become a member of a large group applying for membership to the National Office.

National Executive Committee Issues

The National Executive Committee has sent a call to the Socialists of the nation to line up wholeheartedly in providing a big fund for organization work. Every Socialist and friend of the movement is urged to make a monthly donation to the National Organization in placing workers in the field and keeping them there.

From the letters sent out by the National Secretary to a few hundred comrades there has been a good response. A good sized list is already booked and every mail brings a new signer. The comrades realize that we must build up a powerful party organization and are cooperating on this drive. There are few Socialists but who can give something each month to this work, and we hope that before the end of January the list of regular contributors will contain the names of several thousand, each giving anywhere from one dollar up each month.

Socialist Party Remembers Louis Will.
The National Organization was bequeathed one thousand dollars in the will of Abraham Levene of Baltimore, Maryland. Comrade Levene died on Dec. 15, 1935, after a long illness. He was one of the old warriors in our cause. For many years he fought the good fight until his health was broken. He was always ready to do the hard work that must be done by the party, and what is usually left for George to do. He was not above giving out circulars, building stands for our speakers, and many times he carried the stands to the street corners for use in our outdoor meetings.

Comrade Levene was born in Russia. He moved to Baltimore some years ago from Philadelphia, where he had resided for some time after coming to America. His father before him was a radical. He became moderately wealthy, but he never forgot his Socialism. He was widely known and his passing will be mourned by his comrades.

Y. P. S. L.
The National Committee of the Y. P. S. L. will have a meeting in New York City on Feb. 2. This will give them an opportunity to meet with the National Executive Committee and discuss their work. There is nothing more important than the building up of a strong Young Peoples Socialist League in this country.

Ohio
The Socialists of Ohio are looking for an organizer to be placed in the field permanently. The kind of an organizer they want is one that has the ability to organize and get results.

Michigan
The comrades of Michigan are looking for an organizer and the National Office is cooperating with them in trying to find the type of organizer they want. They want someone who can produce results, and not an organizer in name only.

Wisconsin
Milwaukee
Edmund T. Melms, organizer of the party in Milwaukee who has been ill for several months, recently was presented with a gift from party members. In expressing his thanks Comrade Melms states that he is on the road to recovery, "which in the near future will again make it possible for me to continue to espouse the cause which I fought for during the past 30 years."

Horticon, Branch 1
The new officers of the Local for the coming year are Ada C. Burrow, Secretary; Rein. Hilgendorf, Treasurer; Louise Smith, Committee; Walter Smith, Chairman; Harry Smith and Franklin Burrow; Literature Agent, Leo Burrow; Press Agent, Percy Hiroher.

Connecticut
Bridgeport
The twenty-third annual banquet held here Saturday evening, Jan. 29, was one of the most successful affairs held by the Socialist Party in many years. The banquet was held in the 12th district Socialist club. Speakers were M. P. Plunkett, State Secretary; Davis of Hamden, Fred Schwartzkopf, Cedarholm, Medvey, and Jasper McLevy of Bridgeport.

Martin P. Plunkett, State Secretary, will give a talk at the sixth district headquarters, 708 Madison Ave., Saturday evening, Jan. 5. Fred Cedarholm, a former Socialist Alderman of this city has been elected president of the Machinists Union for the year 1936.

State Executive Committee
All members of the Committee were present at the December meeting held at the office of Morris Rice, 23 Church St.

New Haven, Sunday Dec. 30.
State Campaign Treasurer, Wm. J. Morgan of New London, made his final report of the 1935 State and Presidential campaign, he reported that over \$1,100.00 had been collected, expenses were about \$1,200.00.

From the report of the Socialist vote throughout the country in the Presidential election it was shown that Connecticut was one of a very few states that held its vote of the previous state and congressional election.

The Legislative Committee is planning to draw up a state compulsory Automobile Insurance Bill which will be introduced in the next session of the Legislature.

The Executive Committee discussed the advisability of enlarging the state paper "The Commonwealth." The matter was put over until the January meeting.

New Haven
The general meeting of Socialists and sympathizers that was to have been held Wednesday evening, Jan. 2, has been postponed until Thursday evening, Jan. 10, at the Workmen's Circle Educational Center, 12 Legion Ave.

New York State

Increased Stamp Sales
State Secretary Merrill reports that the sale of stamps for the year 1935 exceeded the sales for 1934 by a little over 7 per cent. The increase in the number of stamps bought by locals outside Greater New York was also considerable.

The Albany People's Forum is increasing. Another concert featured last Sunday's session. John Kobbe, the young, son of Herman Kobbe, played most acceptably on the violin, while Miss Alice Noonan, daughter of Charles W. Noonan of Schenectady, displayed great virtuosity at the piano in the execution of difficult numbers of Chopin, Brahms, Balakirev and Rachmaninoff. Robert Marsh and Mrs. Helene Kobbe played a sonata of Bach for flute and piano, and Miss Olga Beusman and another young lady gave interesting interpretive dances.

The speaking programs of the Forum will be renewed next Sunday with Chas. M. Ripley of the General Electric Company discussing the evolution of power. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt will speak early in February. Socialist speakers invited to address the Albany Forum include Y. P. S. L. Stump of Reading and Morris Hillquit of New York.

Niagara Falls
Local Niagara Falls has indicated its willingness to hold a conference-banquet in the near future. Albany also proposes to hold such a conference.

New York City
The City Office has obtained the Provincetown Playhouse for a theatre benefit performance for Friday evening, Feb. 1. The play is a revival of Eugene O'Neill's series of one act plays under the head of the Party and their friends contemplating of "S. S. Gienclair." All members of the party are requested to keep in mind the date and let the Party have the benefit of their patronage.

Theatre Party
A debate on an interesting and timely topic will be held on Friday evening, Jan. 25 at the Community Church, under the auspices of the Socialist Party, 6-8-12 A.D. with the cooperation of the City Office. The topic is "Is Monogamy Inevitable?" The debaters are V. F. Calverton editor of the Modern Quarterly, author of "The Bankruptcy of Marriage," "Sex Expression in Modern Literature," and "The New Spirit." Comrade Claessens, who has lectured and written on the sociological phases of the sex question and is an interpreter of the Socialist point of view as presented by August Bebel, Belford Bax, Rappaport, Wells, Shaw and other Socialist writers, will defend the proposition that "Constant Sex Relations are indispensable to Individual and Social Happiness." V. F. Calverton is as able a speaker as he is a brilliant writer and presents rather forcibly his negative view on this question. Tickets are now on sale, limited and reserved, 75c and \$1.00 and can be obtained by mail from the City Office, 187 West 12th Street, 7 E. 15th Street, 6-8-12 Headquarters, 36 Avenue C, Rand School; Community Church Office and Labor Temple, 2nd Avenue and 14th Street.

MANHATTAN
Under the auspices of this branch a Sunday morning forum is being conducted at the Forward Hall. This institution has been in progress for several weeks and is very successful. The lectures are delivered in Yiddish and an audience of some two to three hundred people attend. A musical program is given at each session. On Sunday evenings, another forum is being held at the headquarters, 204 East Broadway. Lectures are delivered in English by prominent speakers.

The next meeting will be held Tuesday evening, Jan. 8, at the Cooperative League, 187 West 12th Street. Following a short business meeting, which will commence at 8:30 and last about half an hour, Alexander Fichandler will deliver a lecture entitled, "After a Trip to Russia."

BRONX
All efforts of Bronx members are now concentrated on the drive to make a success of the annual Bronx Ball, which will be held on Sunday evening, January 26 at the New Terrace Gardens, 181 Street and Boston Road. A handsome program of prizes and prizes will be distributed. Every active member is urged to participate in this affair. Comrades in other counties will cooperate to make this Bronx undertaking a great success.

Central Branch
The next meeting will be held Tuesday, Jan. 3, 8:30 p.m., at the County Headquarters, 1187 Boston Road. Officers for the term of 1935 will be elected and other important matters decided upon.

Branch Seven
Branch meetings are held on the second and fourth evenings of the month at the headquarters, 4215-3rd Avenue. The Friday evening forum will be opened on Jan. 4, at 8:30 p.m. A very fine program for the evening will be presented by Dr. Alfred W. Martin, Associate Director of the Ethical Culture Society, an eminent authority on comparative religions. His subject is "The Symphony of Religions."

Upper Bronx Jewish Branch
This Sunday morning forum of this branch is a splendid success. Lectures by prominent speakers of the Jewish Labor and Socialist Movement are held every Sunday morning at 11 a.m. An experiment was made last Sunday evening with a lecture in English. The first speaker was August Claessens and the attendance indicated that a successful English forum can be conducted. Plans are now being made for a series of Saturday evening lectures. Speakers and topics will be announced shortly. This branch meets at its headquarters, 1881 Washington Avenue, Bronx.

3rd A. D.
The next meeting will be held on Friday, Jan. 4, 8:30 p.m., at the Martineau Mansion, 188 Broadway. Following a short business session, Emanuel Deutsch will deliver a talk on "City Government."

4th A. D.
On Tuesday evening, Jan. 15, a lecture will be held under the auspices of this branch in the auditorium of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. The speaker will be Norman Thomas. His subject is "The Socialist Program for New York City."

BROOKLYN
2nd A. D.
The next meeting will be held Friday evening, Jan. 4 at 604 Sutter Avenue. The newly elected officers are: Louis Klukofsky—organizer; Hyman Kibnbaum—Recording Secretary; Harry Mallis—Financial Secretary; William Simons and Harry Mallis delegates to the City Central Committee.

4-14 A. D.
Short business meetings are held immediately following the Friday evening forum of this branch. This forum held in the Williamsburg Mansion, 297 South 5th Street, has achieved success so far. During the month of January Henry Jager will deliver a series of lectures on various topics.

9-16 A. D.
This branch meets on the second and fourth Fridays of the month at the Boro Park Labor Lyceum, 1373-42 Street. The newly elected officers are: Organizer—Harry Kruckow; M. Hutt—Financial Secretary; Mary Kaplan—Recording Secretary; Isidore Abb-Treasurer. Delegates to the City Central Committee are M. K. Parson and Rose Brody. The branch has 51 members on its books, 45 of whom are in good standing. An effort is now being made to increase the membership and a number of activities are being planned under the leadership of the organizer, Harry Kruckow.

18 A. D.
The meetings have been changed to Friday nights, as this night is most convenient to the membership. The next meeting will be held Friday evening, Jan. 4, in the Rockaway Mansion, J. N. Cohen will give a talk on "Topics of the Day." At the last meeting, the following officers were elected: Organizer—Simon Z. Wolfe, Treasurer—Minna Plizer, Financial Secretary—Lee M. Nagler—Corresponding Secretary—Joseph N. Cohen, Recording Secretary—Florence Mitlin. Delegates to the Central Committee, S. Benj. Daublin and Simon Wolfe. A general discussion on "Post Campaign Reflections" led by J. M. Cohen and indulged in by many of the comrades proved to be instructive and developed many good ideas on making Socialist propaganda more effective.

22-23 A. D.
At an election held Dec. 11, the following were officers elected: Louis Epstein, Organizer; Murray Baron, Recording Secretary; Samuel Kantor, Financial Secretary; Charles Schouhan, Treasurer. Theodore Shapiro and Meyer Singer were re-elected City Central Committee Delegates. A forum will be conducted on Sunday evening, Jan. 5, at the Club House, 604 Sutter Avenue, Brooklyn.

At the last meeting the following officers were elected: Organizer, for the wonderful work that she has done during the last term, the comrades have seen fit to unanimously elect Minnie Weisberg with the hope that she will continue doing the work in the same manner as in the past. Financial Secretary, M. Kurinsky, who is carrying over very active comrades. Recording Secretary, Feldman, also a new member, Treasurer, the famous Paine Katz, Corresponding Secretary, Morris J. Jager, Secretary of the Executive Board, Dr. M. Ant. William Lichtahl, E. Guller, S. Milgram, A. Brown, P. Rotkin, Strausman, M. Meister, Rivin. The next meeting of the Executive Board will take place Sunday evening, Jan. 6, at the home of Comrade Weisberg. Beginning, Jan. 7, the branch has arranged for Henry Jager to speak at the branch meeting. For our Friday night forum, commencing Jan. 4, August Claessens will lecture on "The Socialism of Bernard Shaw" and has also decided that on Saturday night, March 16, the branch holds its annual ball. But this year the affair will be a masked and civic affair. A number of prizes will be given to the most original masks. A special prize will be given to the comrades and Yipsels.

Brighton-Sheepshead
The branch held a lively meeting Tuesday evening, Dec. 18, at which the following officers were elected: Simon Cohen, Organizer; H. Simon as Treasurer; I. Garlink as Recording Secretary; J. Bass as Financial Secretary, and J. Jaroslaw as delegate to the City Central Committee. A committee was appointed to take care of what is known as the "New Year's Eve Party." The new members who joined at this meeting and prospects for more new members are very bright in Brighton. Last Friday night Comrade Jager delivered a lecture on "Socialism" and although there were two more lectures in Brighton at the same time, more people came down to the meeting than ever before. Comrade Jager kept the audience spell bound and was very brilliant throughout his talk. On Friday night, Jan. 11, Comrade Crossvalth will deliver a lecture on the topic of "Socialism—Fact or Fancy." For Friday night, Jan. 11, we engaged as lecturer comrade A. I. Sholnick.

Kings Highway Branch
This branch meets every Tuesday evening at the Kingsway Mansion, Avenue P and 16th Street. Lectures by prominent speakers are being delivered at each meeting of the branch following a short business meeting.

QUEENS
Sunnyside Branch
A successful New Year's Eve Party was held by this branch. The restaurant was engaged for a dinner and entertainment. The members and their friends gathered and made merry until far into the New Year. The branch is a very active factor in determining the success of the Sunnyside Forum which holds its sessions once a month. The next speaker at this forum is Morris Ernest. His topic will be "Literary Censorship."

Jackson Heights
The next meeting will be held Thursday evening, Jan. 10 in the home of Comrade Matthias Palm, 1151-77 Street. The newly elected officers are Matthias Palm, Organizer; H. Cherkas—Financial Secretary; Mrs. Carleton G. McLean—Recording Secretary. Delegate to the City Central Committee is Harry Cherkas.

A well attended meeting was held last Friday evening. Secretary August Claessens was present and he delivered a lecture. Plans were made for a membership drive, educational lectures and other activities to enhance the membership of this branch.

UNION DIRECTORY

THE LABOR SECRETARIAT OF NEW YORK CITY

A Cooperative Organization of Labor Unions to Protect the Legal Rights of the Unions and Their Members.
P. John Block, Attorney and Counsel, 225 Broadway, Rooms 2700-10, New York.
Regular Meetings: Wednesday of Every Month at 162 East 37th Street, 7-9 P.M.
Fred Fasliabend, N. Uman, President.
A. Weisner, Vice-President.
Wm. R. Chisling, Business Agent.

Neckwear Cutters

United
Union, Local 6369, A. F. of L.
7 East 15th Street, Algonquin 7678
Regular Meetings: Second Wednesday of Every Month at 162 East 37th Street, 7-9 P.M.
President: J. Rosenzweig.
Vice-President: N. Uman.
Wm. R. Chisling, Business Agent.

PANTS MAKERS' TRADE BOARD

Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America
Office: 31 W. 15th St., Orchard 1837
Board meets every Tuesday evening at the office.
All locals meet every Wednesday night at 7:30 O'clock, in the office.
HYMAN NOVODOL, Sec'y-Treas.

Pressers' Union

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

Joint Executive Committee of THE VEST MAKERS' UNION

Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America
M. GREENBERG, Sec.-Treas.
PETER MONAT, Manager
Office: 175 East Broadway, New York
Meetings every 1st and 3rd Wednesday evening.

United Neckwear Makers' Union

LOCAL 1016, A. F. of L.
7 East 15th St. Phone: Algonquin 7082
Joint Executive Board meets every Tuesday night at 7:30 O'clock, in the office.
LOUIS FELDHEIM, President
ED. GOTTFUSS, Sec'y-Treas.
LOUIS FUCHS, Sec'y-Treas.

Bonnaz Embroiderers'

UNION, LOCAL 66, I. L. G. W. U.
7 East 15th Street, New York City 4570
Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday Night in the Office of the Union
Z. L. FREEDMAN, President
LEON HATTAT, NATHAN REISEL, Manager, Secretary-Treas.

WHITE GOODS WORKERS' UNION

Local 62 of I. L. G. W. U.
3 West 16th Street, New York City
TELEPHONE CHIEFSEA 5756-5757
A. SNYDER, Manager

Hebrew Actor's Union

Office, 31 Seventh Street, N.Y.
Phone Orchard 1923
REUBEN GUSKIN, Manager

German Painters' Union

LOCAL 496, BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS, DECORATORS & PAPERHANGERS
Regular Meetings Every Wednesday 7 P.M. at the Labor Temple, 243 East 64th St.
FRANK WOLLENKOFF, Sec'y-Treas.
ALVIN BOETTNER, Secretary

United Hebrew Trades

115 EAST BROADWAY
Telephone BR-6310
Meets 1st and 3rd Monday, 8 P.M.
Executive Board same day, 9:30 P.M.
M. TIGEL, Chairman
M. WOLFFERT, Vice-Chairman
M. FEINSTONE, Secretary-Treasurer

FUR DRESSER'S UNION

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

N. Y. JOINT COUNCIL CAP MAKERS

Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union
OFFICE: 138 SECOND AVE.
Phone Orchard 9600-1-3
The Council meets every 1st and 3rd Wednesday
S. HERSHKOWITZ, Sec'y-Treas.
OPERATORS, LOCAL 1
Regular Meetings every 1st and 3rd Saturday
Executive Board meets every Monday
All Meetings are held at
133 SECOND AVENUE
New York City

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

Local 584, I. U. of T.
Office: 208 W. 14th St., New York
Local 584 meets 2nd 3rd Thursday of the month at the City of Becham Hall, 210 E. 37th St.
Fifth St. Executive Board meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays at
BEETHOVEN HALL, 210 East Fifth Street
CHAS. HOFFER, Pres. & Business Agent.
MAX LIEBER, Sec'y-Treas.

The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union

3 West 10th Street, New York City
Telephone Chelsea 2148
MORRIS SIGMAN, President
ABRAHAM BAROFF, Secretary-Treasurer

The Amalgamated Ladies' Garment Cutters' Union

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

United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America

LOCAL UNION 488
MEETS EVERY MONDAY EVENING at 455 East 166th Street
OFFICE: 301 EAST 161ST STREET. Telephone Melrose 3-1
CHAS. T. HARRIS, Bus. Agent
HARRY P. ELERT, Fin. Sec'y
CHARLES M. BLUM, Rec. Sec'y.

Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America

11-13 UNION SQUARE, N. Y. AMALGAMATED BANK BLDG. 3rd FLOOR
Telephone: Algonquin 6500-1-2-3-4-5
SYDNEY HILLMAN, Gen. President
JOSEPH SCHLOSSBERG, Gen. Sec'y-Treas.

NEW YORK JOINT BOARD

AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA
31 West 15th Street, New York, N. Y.
ABRAHAM BECKERMAN, Gen. Mgr.
ABRAHAM MILLER, Sec'y-Treas.

International Pocketbook Workers' Union

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor
GENERAL OFFICE:
33 WEST 21ST STREET, N. Y. Phone Gramercy 1023
CHARLES KLEINMAN, Chairman
CHARLES GOLDMAN, Secretary-Treasurer
A. L. SHIPLOCK, Manager

Millinery Workers' Union, Local 24

Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union
Downtown Office: 640 Broadway Phone Spring 4548
Uptown Office: 30 West 37th Street Phone Wisconsin 1270
HYMAN LEDEBERG, J. MALINICK, NATHANIEL SPECTOR, ALEX ROSE, Chairman, Ex. P. Sec'y, Sec'y-Treas, Sec'y-Treas.
ORGANIZERS: L. H. GOLDBERG, MAX GOODMAN, A. MENDELWITZ

FUR WORKERS' UNION

OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA
Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor
9 Jackson Ave., Long Island City, N. Y. Tel. Hunters Point 0908
PHILIP A. SILBERSTEIN, General Pres. HARRY BEGOON, General Sec'y-Treas.

New York Clothing Cutters' Union

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

AMALGAMATED LITHOGRAPHERS

OF AMERICA, NEW YORK LOCAL NO. 1
Offices: AMALITHONE BUILDING, 25 WEST 14TH ST. Phone Watkins 7794
Regular Meetings: Every Second and Fourth Tuesday at ARRLINGTON HALL, 19 ST. MARK'S PLACE
ALBERT E. CASTRO, President
Patrick Hanlon, Vice-Pres. A. J. Kennedy, Frank J. Ryan, Frank Schel, Treas.

N. Y. TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 6

Offices and Headquarters, 24 W. 16 St., N. Y.
Meets Every 3rd Sunday of Every Month at SHELDY'S HALL, 57 SMITH ST., BROOKLYN
Phone Watkins 2185
LEON H. ROUSE, President
John Sullivan, Vice-President
Jas. J. McGrath, Sec'y-Treas.
Theodore F. Douglas, Organizer

N.Y. Joint Board, Shirt & Boys' Waist Makers' Union

AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA
Headquarters: 321 Broadway (Room 325)
G. G. GLOZ, Manager
H. ROSENBERG, Secretary-Treasurer
Joint Board meets every Second and Fourth Monday
Joint Board of Directors meet every First and Third Monday.
Local 243—Executive Board meets every Tuesday.
Local 246—Executive Board meets every Wednesday.
These meetings are held in the Office of the Union

BRICKLAYERS' UNION

LOCAL NO. 9
Office & Headquarters, Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 400 Willoughby Ave., Phone Stagg 4621
Office open daily except Mondays from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.
Regular meetings every Tuesday evening
CHARLES PFLAUM, Rec. Sec'y.
WILLIAM WEINGERT, President
FRANK P. LUTZ, Treasurer
ANDREW STREET, Bus. Agent
SAMUEL POTTER, Rec. Sec'y.

Furrier's Joint Council of N. Y.

Local 101, 105, 110 and 115 of
28 W. 21st Street
Meets every Tuesday at 8:00 P. M.
EDWARD F. McGRADY, Manager

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS

OF AMERICA—LOCAL 2163
Day room and office, 160 East 65th Street, New York.
ALEX FORBES, Pres. GEO. SOHLAND, Vice-Pres. JAMES MCCONNELL, Rec. Sec'y.
THOMAS SHEARLAW, Fin. Sec'y. CHAS. BARK, Treasurer. WILLIAM FIFE, Bus. Agent

PAINTERS' UNION No. 261

Office: 62 East 106th Street
Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday at the Office.
Regular Meetings Every Friday at 210 East 104th Street
ISADORE SILVERMAN, NATHAN ZUGART, Financial Secretary-Treas. Recording Secretary.

Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators of America, District Council No. 9, N. Y. C.

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and National Building Trades Council
MEETS EVERY THURSDAY EVENING
Office: 160 East 56th Street
Telephone Plaza-4100-5416. Clarence M. Barnes, Secretary.

Organisation
Education
Solidarity

FREE PRESS

JACK WASSERMAN EDITOR

Young People's
Socialist League
21 Essex Street,
Boston, Mass.

The Milwaukee circle is in a position now to increase its membership to a far greater degree than ever before because of its removal to the new headquarters in the heart of the city, which enables closer contact with everything. Jefferson Hall (formerly the Christian Way) by E. T. Melms, which presented the Socialist ideas. Ice cream, candy, and such things were sold by the Yipsels, and others scouted around for new members. The Christmas conference party was held on Friday the 21st of December in Jefferson Hall. Those who failed to come in youthful apparel were fined. The circle has held elections. Marguerite Folio is the press-agent for the group. It is requested that all communications for Milwaukee be addressed to the Y. P. S. L., care of Socialist Party, 528 Juneau Avenue, Room 510, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Concerning the Inter-State Conference
The number of representatives for each circle to the Inter-State Conference has been troubling some correspondents. The insertion in the New Leader of the

22nd was not clear. All Circles that have been chartered in the following cities are entitled to at least one delegate: Bridgeport, Conn.; Rochester, N. Y.; Syracuse, N. Y.; Albany, N. Y.; New York, N. Y.; Newark, N. J.; Jersey City, N. J.; Atlantic City, N. J.; New Brunswick, N. J.; Philadelphia, Pa. If any circle has twenty-five or more members in good standing, it may have two representatives. A banquet and dance have been held already. The dance is for the night of February 2 at the Workmen's Circle Building on Kinney and Spruce street, Newark. In the same building, Sunday afternoon, the banquet will be held. The delegates will be present at both affairs. For others the price for the dance is fifty cents and for the banquet, one dollar and twenty-five cents per plate.

Circle Three Juniors, N. Y.
Gadiel Smith was reelected organizer of this Bronx Junior group. The remaining officers are Jean Lait, secretary-treasurer, and Leon Brecklau, corresponding secretary, with Meyer Diamond as the member at large on the Executive Committee. The first three are also members of the Bronx Boro Committee. Jack Skurkin was granted into the Senior ranks, but is staying with the circle temporarily, addressed the group on "War—What For?", and unusual discussion resulted.

Circle Six, Brooklyn
Circle Six has placed an order for twelve New Leaders each week. Some of the members are subscribers anyway. The circle has about a hundred per cent in good standing. It is attempting to attain perfection; each member in good standing, each a subscriber to the New Leader, each a participant in the Educational Program, and each a generally active member for the Y. P. S. L.

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NEW LEADER

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

SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1929

Mr. Berry's "Unionism"

THE statement of George L. Berry of the Printing Pressmen regarding the strike of the printers at Albany and which appears on another page in this issue deserves to rank as a classic presentation of reactionary unionism. It is only fair to say that Berry's view does not necessarily represent all the pressmen. Thousands of the members declare that the union has become an oligarchy controlled by Mr. Berry himself.

The President of the Pressmen declares that his organization owes no obligation whatever to any other workers in the plant although they also may be union men. With the composing rooms filled with strikebreakers Berry has signed a contract for three years with the owners. The stereotypers are also reported to have signed a contract. It is evident from Berry's statement that it is no concern of his if the Typographical Union is destroyed in this plant. The logical implication is that it would not worry him if the Typographical Union was destroyed all over the country.

What is to be said of such "unionism"? And what of union ethics? Here are union men in a plant fighting for the life of their organization. They are entitled to the support of every other union man. To the printers the plant is a scab institution and in the view of Berry it is not. Men who work in the plant, whether union or non-union, help to break the strike of the printers. Are they strikebreakers? If they are, can they also be union men? Or is there such a thing as strikebreaking unionism?

These questions show the utter absurdity of Berry's position. In the next few years the pressmen in some city may be the strikers. What claim for the support of other unions can Berry make for them in such a struggle? And if the other unions in the plant remain at work and destroy the pressmen's union would this not be logical retribution?

The outcome of this policy is for each union to destroy each other in every industry where they have a foothold. The employing class might well subsidize Mr. Berry's policy and award him a garland of roses for his eminent services to them.

War in the Making

ALL the factors leading to another explosion in Europe and which in turn might bring another world war are still present across the Atlantic. The Balkans, out of which the last great war issued, is still the scene of intrigues and rivalries between monarchist, nationalist, religious, racial, economic and political cliques. It is a crazy-patch of petty states with a few larger powers meddling in the mess for their own advantage.

Three of the little states—Czechoslovakia, Rumania and Yugoslavia—maintain the Little Entente to preserve their frontiers and to prevent a restoration of the Hapsburgs. To offset this there is the practical alliance between Fascist Italy and Hungary, two of the most reactionary despots of all history. Mussolini has had a big hand in establishing Zogu as King of Albania and in Hungary the stage is prepared for placing Otto, young Hapsburg, on the throne. His coronation robe has been made and the Legationists already refer to Otto as King of Hungary. The attempt to place this sixteen year old kid on the throne will certainly produce a grave situation with the Little Entente ranged against it.

Hungary today is a niche carved out of the Middle Ages. Its masters are brutal barbarians, about the worst type of vermin that aristocracy has ever spawned. Italy is ruled by armed murder bands under the direction of a nut who should be occupying a padded cell. Naturally, the Italian nut and the Hungarian bigots have much in common.

Yugoslavia has seethed with internal strife between Croats and Serbs which resulted in the murder of Stephen Raditch and two other Croatian leaders in Parliament last year and this strife continues. Rumania, fortunately, has ousted the "liberal" grafters who have for many years looted that country, and a peasant government is in control. Bulgaria has her Macedonian bands still running amuck and their activities endanger relations with Yugoslavia. Across all these rivalries runs French intrigue for allies in the "next war."

If Europe has her Balkans we have ours too in Central and South America as the dispute between Bolivia and Paraguay shows. Throughout this whole region American imperialistic power is creep-

ing like a slow fever which adds to the complications arising from ambitions of military and clerical cliques in Latin-America.

This is the world made after the holy creed of the victorious powers a decade ago. The prospect for peace is not promising for the New Year.

Anti-Evolution Legislation

A SUB-COMMITTEE of the American Association of University Professors will cooperate with the American Association for the Advancement of Science to oppose anti-evolution legislation by the states. Arkansas has outlawed science in a recent referendum and legislation is pending in a number of states in imitation of Arkansas and Tennessee.

In this matter the United States has become the laughing stock of the world. The idea that you can determine the truth in some field of investigation conducted by experts by taking a vote of the legislature or a referendum of the voters is strictly American. One might just as well propose to audit a set of books by similar methods.

Of course, this movement to determine by law what is the truth is a logical aftermath of the World War. Having been started by the Creel Bureau during the war which gave us official opinions of the war and its causes the idea was taken up as a private enterprise by numerous organizations of self-admitted patriots. Many of them are still active, each one representing itself as the special custodian of the flag and the Constitution.

The university professors themselves share a large measure of responsibility for what has happened. In the year 1914 they recoiled at the conduct of German professors who signed a manifesto which gave an academic approval to the war-makers of Germany. American professors who were shocked at this performance asserted that it merely proved the degradation to which German teaching had sunk.

But shortly after the United States entered the war American university professors followed the example of the Germans. They mobilized history as heavy artillery for the Allied Powers and many of them became as hysterical as the most unlettered man in the street. Now the very forces which they helped to unleash during the war turn upon them and science in general. Perhaps they have learned a lesson. Let us hope so.

Labor Politics

THE ADVANCE, weekly organ of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, carries a long and interesting editorial on the results of the November election. It is a suggestive survey and well worth reading but one surmise—it is put as a question—is worth further consideration.

The editorial raises the question whether supporting a "Socialist transformation and the overthrow of capitalism" is not a stumbling block to any party. We doubt it. In the first place the immediate measures within reach of the masses through political action bulked large the last campaign. They were especially stressed in Socialist literature and by Socialist speakers and it is these measures which the Advance thinks should be the basis of appeals to the workers.

We agree, yet despite this the radical vote declined. One positive conclusion is drawn by the editorial. Belief is expressed in local action in cities by "groups of individuals operating tactfully and realistically in cooperation with such labor organizations as are willing and ready to try wielding of political power." It cites New Bedford as an instance of such action. There the textile workers nominated a labor candidate for Mayor. We may add that the Socialists supported him. The result was that the labor ticket received nearly 10,000 votes, only 5,000 less than the winning candidate.

This makes out a good case for local action in every city where the workers can be induced to break with old habits. We would add that the success of the Socialists in Reading with the co-operation of the unions also supports this view and that it is a policy the Socialist Party accepts. We hope that in every city where elections occur this year the Socialists and active men and women in the unions will bend every effort to nominate local labor tickets and take up the task with a determination to win.

Returning from Nicaragua with new laurels, General McCoy explains about the action of the marines in the elections of that country. "In all we had 430 election districts," says the general. "This called for a marine at every post." General, will you lend us the marines in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and a few other cities in the next local elections? We'll take care of them while they are taking care of our ballot thieves.

What's your KMH or kilonauhour? Don't know? Well, the mechanical engineers are looking you over for the benefit of the owners of industry to see how much you can produce for the owners without making a noise about it. You are being studied, indexed and charted in terms of value-producing hours by industries. Your KMH will determine your value as an article in the market. Then with punching of time clocks, finger-printing, a number instead of a name, the man released from Sing Sing will feel perfectly at home in a factory, but don't forget that Socialism will reduce us all to "a dull, dead level."

One of the most interesting things about the argument that a Socialist world would destroy the home is that our enemies do not include the millions of homes broken up during the World War. Thanks for the exception.

If you aren't happy wait till you read Hoover's message to Congress in March. He'll make you feel like a millionaire because, like Coolidge, he will talk like one.

Professor Waldron declares that Woodrow Wilson belonged to those leaders "who force issues that cut deep through our normal complacencies." You're wrong, professor. Eugene V. Debs had that distinction and Wilson out him in jail.

That chef in California who fell in his own stew and was burned reminds us of the "liberals" who voted for Wilson, Cox, Hoover and Smith.

THE NEW LEADER

From the NEW LEADER MAILBAG

Data On Lalpat Rai Wanted

Editor, The New Leader:

Lala Lalpat Rai sometime before his death had planned to write a book on his "Five Years in America." He wrote to me on August 20, 1928, as follows:

"The next book I propose to take in hand is 'Five Years in the United States.' I intend to give an account of what I saw and did in the United States from 1914 to 1919. As the formation of the 'Home Rule League for India' will form an important chapter of this book, I need your help in writing it. I want you to supply me all the information and the documents which you may possess in connection therewith."

But Lalaji was snatched away when the nation could ill spare him. Consequently the proposed book remains unwritten.

It is my desire now to issue a special number of The Volunteer Magazine early in 1929, which will be devoted to the life of Lala Lalpat Rai in the United States. I intend to publish the same matter in a book later.

It is my desire to collect all available matter which the personal friends and admirers of Lalaji in the United States (both Indian and American) can supply to me, reminiscences of the great leader.

With this intention I am requesting my sympathetic American brother Editors to publish this letter and also to make an editorial request to all those concerned to send me at their earliest contributions on the above subject to my following address. It is not possible for me to approach all friends and admirers of Lalaji through personal correspondence individually, especially as I do not know the present addresses of most of them. Those to whom I could write directly have been already written to. But I pray that all our friends will consider this as my personal appeal to them individually and to send me their reminiscences of Lalaji as well as any other matter connected with Lalaji's stay in the States, printed or manuscript articles, letters or other documents will be welcome. Those who desire that the material supplied by them should be returned to them should send the same by registered post with instructions to that effect.

N. S. HAIDIKER, Editor

Office of THE VOLUNTEER Magazine
HUBLI (Karnatak) India
November 27, 1928.

THE WISCONSIN VOTE

Editor, The New Leader:

Permit an old time Socialist to inquire, what's the matter with Milwaukee? It is more than a surprise to find that the whole State of Wisconsin cast a measly vote of 18,200 at the last election, for Norman Thomas. The great City of Milwaukee alone should have piled up a vote twice in size what the whole state cast for the Socialist ticket. The City of Milwaukee which elects time after time, Mayor Hoan, and sends its own Congressman Berger so many times to Washington, should make such a poor showing—is more than a surprise. I ask the Socialists of Milwaukee to please tell us what is wrong.

S. Bass.

Newark, N. J.

APPRECIATION

Editor, The New Leader:

Dr. Laidler's article on the new political alignment in the last issue is the best yet and my idea of the kind of propaganda we should distribute.

BENONI O. REYNOLDS.

Lake Geneva, Wis.

CHARITY

Editor, The New Leader:

Having read the article in last week's issue about Organized Charity I wish to convey my congratulations to the writer of it for a most timely exposition of the hypocrisy of the aristocracy in America and the curse of capitalism that makes poverty a necessary evil.

In many cases the very men, as you state, who head charity organizations, deprive millions of their daily bread and try to appease them with a few crumbs. They are also notoriously known for their opposition to workers organizing and insurance against want in old age and unemployment.

BERNARD J. MURRAY

New York City

WANTS ARTICLE REPRINTED

Editor, The New Leader:

The article on the Socialist Movement and the Catholic Church is the clearest I have ever read to give to Catholic workmen and women. The Socialist Party should have this printed as a leaflet and distribute it by the millions.

JOHN J. KANE

Philadelphia, Pa.

"GREATLY APPRECIATED"

Editor, The New Leader:

Your printing of the address by James Marchbank, the British Trade Union fraternal delegate to the A. F. L. Convention at New Orleans, is greatly appreciated.

I am a regular subscriber to "Labor," published in Washington, and its issue of even date with yours contains only the briefest excerpts from the great address, the best part being censored out.

I am grateful to you for all of it, because I feel that our British comrades are fighting some of our battles for us, and that they are pioneers and pathfinders for American progress.

The steady gain of the Laborites in recent elections is most encouraging as portrayed by Mr. Marchbank. I hope they win at the next general election.

Frederick M. White.

Centerville, Mich.

TIMELY TOPICS

By Norman Thomas

SMITH RETIRES

WITH the retirement of Alfred E. Smith there comes an end to the public career of a man unique in American politics. Beginning as a Tammany office holder almost as soon as he could vote and remaining in public office except for two years until the present time, he developed a knowledge of the government of the State of New York and an interest in its problems which neither Tammany nor the public usually expects from its proteges. He has given New York State a distinguished administration marked both by humanity and administrative ability. He will rank among the few outstanding governors of his State. That this is true, even his political opponents must gladly admit.



Norman Thomas State a distinguished administration marked both by humanity and administrative ability. He will rank among the few outstanding governors of his State. That this is true, even his political opponents must gladly admit.

What some of us have been obliged by the record to deny is the claim often made for him that he built a "new" Tammany and that he was a genuine progressive in his policies. The first claim is conspicuously untrue in the light of the present performance of the "new" Tammany in New York City. It is, by the way, reliably rumored that a somewhat ungrateful Jimmy Walker doesn't even want advice from the man who made him Mayor. That Smith's powers of leadership were not directed to a real progressive program is shown by what he did and did not say and do both as Governor and candidate for President. Already Governor Roosevelt has gone a little farther than did his predecessor in his recommendations on injunctions and old age pensions. And even he has not gone farther than some of our American States have gone without winning any particular reputation for progressivism.

ROOSEVELT'S MESSAGE

How liberal is Governor Roosevelt? Since he is openly discussed as the latest Democratic hope nationally, that is a question which the public in general and most certainly the labor movement will await with interest to see answered. We cannot judge merely by words. We must also look at deeds. Something we can tell from his appointments. There is nothing very liberal or progressive about the appointment of the Bronx Democratic boss, Edward Flynn, as Secretary of State. That appointment was just good politics. On the other hand, the Governor improved on his predecessor by appointing Miss Frances Perkins to head the Labor Department which James Hamilton has mismanaged for four years. One of the great tests that Roosevelt must meet is what he will do with the Public Service Commission. Its conduct in the Brooklyn Edison and Consolidated Gas merger ought to be investigated by the Governor under the Moreland Act. Contrary to general opinion, Governor Smith was not a conspicuous success in picking men for strategic public positions. Witness his choice of Walker and Rasbok, his appointment of Hamilton, and of his Public Service and Transit Commissions! Roosevelt will have to do better than that if he is to make any real record as a progressive.

Another vital test for the new Governor will be the actual laws he frames or suggests. For example, his statement on water power in his first message to the Legislature is very vague. He says: "The title and constant control of the power generated at the sources shall remain definitely in the people and shall not be alienated by the long term leases." Not only is there no reference here to the all important question of distribution, but there is not even a definite assurance of the generation of power under a public authority.

This leads us to consider his inaugural address and his first message as a possible index to his liberalism. Judged by American standards Mr. Roosevelt will class as a liberal possibly a little more advanced on injunctions and old age pensions than Al Smith. To be "liberal" to a cautious extent is good politics for this latest aspirant for the difficult job of Moses to the Democratic Party. The Republican Legislature can be trusted to put on plenty of brakes.

The significant paragraphs wherein Roosevelt goes somewhat beyond his predecessor, his party platform or his own campaign promises are in the section under labor. Here he makes eight suggestions which are significant both for what he does and what he does not say. Thus, he wants an "advisory minimum or fair wage board" for women and children in industry. Such a board will be about as much or as little useful as the corresponding board in Massachusetts. It is a very, very small step toward the guarantee to each family of an income at least sufficient for decency and comfort. This would be one of the first immediate concerns of a Socialist state. Again he favors the extension of workmen's compensation to "occupational diseases." There will be no opposition except from hard boiled employers. But why doesn't the Governor declare for social health insurance? Isn't that the stand of the true progressive?

And just what does the Governor mean by "further elimination of unhealthy living conditions in the congested areas?" Does he think that New York's present housing law is honest or has got rid of any slums? Does he dare say "municipal housing under a non-partisan authority" which is the only way out in New York City? If not, where shall we look for "further elimination of slums?" Of pious talk like this we have had enough and to spare. We want action. Even his remarks on old age pensions have a taint of sound. A commission of experts, he thinks, should study the subject. Well, that is something. It is hard to believe that any experts except those

of Mr. Matthew Woll's and the bosses' National Civic Federation will oppose old age assistance. But a progressive leader might speak in more emphatic fashion.

More controversy will probably be aroused by the Governor's recommendation for a law "prohibiting the granting of temporary injunctions on individual disputes without notice of hearing and prohibition for trial before a jury of any alleged violation of injunctions." This is in substance the New York Federation of Labor's demand which is in advance of what either Smith or Roosevelt has heretofore promised. It is not in advance of what certain other States have already done. Thus Utah (not a particularly progressive State) requires jury trials in contempt cases including injunctions, and Wisconsin has a somewhat similar provision for jury trial of facts in cases of alleged violation of injunctions. Mr. Roosevelt does not catch up to the demands of the amended Shipstead bill which is before Congress.

Labor ought to be content with nothing less than the abolition of injunctions in industrial disputes. There is no excuse for them now except in the delays and inefficiencies of our judicial system. We have plenty of law against violence and a reform of the judicial system would be more likely to come with injunctions abolished than with them as an alternative to a proper enforcement of law. Now our courts are so greedy of their own power that there is a growing opinion among labor lawyers that injunctions in labor disputes cannot be abolished except by Constitutional amendment. It is the business of labor to seek that amendment in the various States and in the nation. Meanwhile some good can be done by making it more difficult to obtain and enforce injunctions. Here great care has to be taken lest this poor second choice method be found to require an amendment to the constitution just as truly as our first choice method of abolishing injunctions. There is another danger that in getting rid of some of the more obvious evils of injunctions and, so to speak, sanctifying them by jury trial, we may make it harder not easier to get rid of the evil once and for all. There are plenty of conceivable circumstances in which carefully picked juries may be as unfair to labor as the judges.

Moreover, Mr. Roosevelt is unsatisfactorily vague about the circumstances under which injunctions can be granted. Thus, "notice of hearing" before the granting of an injunction may mean the actual hearing of witnesses or it may mean a hasty comparison of conflicting affidavits by a corporation lawyer turned judge. It makes a difference which it is to be.

The amazing thing about American liberalism is that these mild demands which have won Roosevelt support should be counted liberal at all. The most important of them have been accepted and acted upon as a matter of course by conservative governments in Europe. The United States is the only supposedly democratic nation which uses labor injunctions at all. It is the only industrially advanced democratic nation which has not long ago gone farther with social insurance than Gov. Roosevelt dreams of asking.

Again we ask, what price progressives? How long will you be content to cheer such moderate demands? We Socialists can be glad that our years of agitation for immediate measures like the abolition of injunctions, old age assistance, etc., are slowly bearing fruit. But these demands and many others might be granted and still we should have a nation divided between exploited and exploiters which denies to its people any adequate measure of peace, freedom or plenty. Hence the necessity of keeping up our fight. Hence our duty to remind the workers that even in terms of mere progressivism a governor has not gone far who only recommends the study of old age assistance and is utterly silent on unemployment and health insurance, a governor who has nothing to say about control of the power trust in the distribution as well as the generation of power; a governor who still talks meaningless generalities about slums that condemn thousands of our children to a career in crime; a governor who does not even suggest that the abolition of injunctions in labor disputes is the only worth-while goal of the workers or any lover of justice and freedom.

MR. WHALEN OF WANAMAKERS? When we read the paucity of uncritical praise in our New York newspapers of our grandstand playing police commissioner with his open encouragement of third degree methods a horrid suspicion strikes us. Is it possible that our editors remember not only Mr. Whalen's strong political affiliations but also his connection with a department store that is not niggardly in its advertising contracts?

Socialists of Rhineland. Demand Occupation End

(By a New Leader Correspondent)

PARIS.—The Social-Democratic Party in the Province of Upper Rhineland has celebrated the tenth anniversary of the occupation by issuing the following appeal: "Ten years ago, at the beginning of December 1918, the Allied troops occupied the Rhine Provinces. During these ten years, the pacification of Europe has made great progress. Germany is a member of the League of Nations; in the Locarno agreement she has given France all the guarantees required of her; she has signed the Kellogg Pact. In spite of all this, soldiers are still posted on the Rhine, and the hour of liberation for the inhabitants of the Rhineland has not yet struck. They, more than any other inhabitants of Germany, feel the continuous maintenance of the occupation as a defiance of all peace agreements and peace discussions, as a permanent wound in the body of international understanding. Evacuate the Rhineland!"

New Leader, Preferred At New High

By OUR FINANCIAL EDITOR

CONTRARY to custom, THE NEW LEADER boosters did not take the usual New Year's holiday, judging by the commissions we were ordered to execute on the second day of the year. The opening hour witnessed an activity that presages unlimited confidence in the stability of NEW LEADER stock. While there was no plunging, neither was there any slackening in the demand for the sound offerings for which there has been such a consistent demand.

Reinvestments, generally spoken of as "renewals," are expected to increase in volume during the next few days. Practically all of the investors in past issues express themselves as more than pleased with the regular dividends their investments have brought them. "We have received our money's worth and more, as we receive information and inspiration obtainable from no other source." This and similar expressions are heard from NEW LEADER clients.

Hesitancy and timidity do not actuate THE NEW LEADER boosters. We predict a firm and steady demand for the stock that has become "a necessity," in the estimation of numerous traders. Naturally this demand finds its reaction as can be seen by the go-by given to the gutter press. While the latter increases in maleducation, it is for that very reason perhaps, that the really intelligent investor is found on THE NEW LEADER side of the "street." To use a phrase of those who are wise to the system, "Your nose knows."

HERE'S HOW

"Please find enclosed check for \$66 to cover the \$3 renewals." Morris Franklin, Chicago.

Six papers weekly is the order of Philip Bernstein of California.

Another New Year's gift of \$3. This one is from C. B. Hand of Missouri. A renewal with it, of course.

A couple of new ones from M. Franklin, Chicago. Emil Munz of Utah, also scores a couple.

C. R. Dubin, and Louis Flet, both of Chicago, and August K. Schram of Pennsylvania take advantage of the "Boston" NEW LEADER premium offer.

John Dewey sends \$3 to the subscription department.

A couple of new subs and the Boston-Leader premium offer, from P. Monte, Connecticut.

John Sweet of Detroit, starts the New Year in the right way by renewing and sending in 2 subs.

"It's the best paper for labor union news that I have ever read. I wish the farmers had something as good." L. A. Stanwood, Oklahoma.

IT'S UP TO THE BOOSTERS

"I hope that the power of THE NEW LEADER will have doubled by the end of the year," is the greeting from E. C. Anschutz of Cleveland.

Renewals. Two of them from W. S. Hutchins, Massachusetts.

Mrs. Ben Biggs of California, orders THE NEW LEADER for three of her friends.

Julius Gerber comes to bat for a double.

A SUBSTANTIAL GREETING

Twenty five dollars is the New Year's gift to THE NEW LEADER from Albert Halpern, New York.

NEW YORK NEWS STANDS WHERE THE NEW LEADER IS NOW ON SALE

Urge Your Friends to Patronize the Stand Most Convenient

TURK
In front of 125 Delancey St.
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ZWIGFELD
1272 Lexington Ave.
STEINHOLTZ
N. E. Corner 4th Ave. & 18th St.
KENNEY
Barclay & Church
MANFREDI
N. W. Cor. Broadway & Park Place
NEWSBOY
Park Row & Spruce St.
ALLENS STAND
S. E. Corner 6th Ave. & 10th St.

A number of comrades have ordered the paper to be sent to barber shops. This is a good plan as it will mean new readers and subs for THE NEW LEADER.

"I feel like a slacker in not sending in more subs. The \$2 is for renewal, the extra berry is a gift to the paper." Claude M. Daniels, Utah.

"The New Leader is the one paper published in this plant that everybody looks forward to each week," said Mr. Schmitzer of the Caslon Press. He added that the workers in the plant and editors of other papers published there are included in this sweeping approval of THE NEW LEADER.

General Amnesty in Mexico

MEXICO CITY.—A bill has recently been brought in by the Government and accepted by the Parliament for a general amnesty for political, military and criminal offenses. The amnesty is in honor of President Calles, who quits his presidential office on December 1. It will come into force at the end of November.