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The black could and the red, 1926.

"THE BLACK CLOUD AND THE RED."

Is Democracy Menaced by Bolshevism and Fascism?

RABBI ABBA HILLEL SILVER.

THE TEMPLE, SUNDAY MORNING,

APRIL 18, 1926, CLEVELAND, O.



The year 1926 marks the centenary of the death of Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of Independence, President of the United States, and champion of the great ideals of American democracy. Thomas Jefferson was the authoritative spokesman of those ideas which were fermenting prior and during the days of the American Revolution, and which later on, becoming embodied in our Constitution, are today the precious legacy of the whole American people. Jefferson's faith in man's capacity for self-government, in man's inherent powers of perfection, was unbounded. Thomas Jefferson loved freedom, believed in freedom as man's inalienable right and as man's most noble prerogative--freedom of speech and freedom of the press, and freedom of worship and freedom in the exchange of ideas. Being nurtured in the broad humanities of the 18th century, Thomas Jefferson was the great exponent of the rights of man as against the tyranny of the state, of the rights of the people against the encroachment of government. He saw the horrors of the French Revolution; he knew all of its sins and all of its crimes. And yet Thomas Jefferson loved freedom so much and hated oppression so much that he was content to weep for the means employed in the French revolution, but he prayed for the end thereof.

Jefferson's spiritual kinsman during the Civil War was Abraham Lincoln, and during the world war

Woodrow Wilson, and these three, among others, are the links which hold together 150 years of American political tradition. These have one theme and one faith and one voice, these three titanic souls and their kindred spirits, and it was this democracy--the government of the people, by the people and for the people--that was the soundest and most ethical, and in the long run the most efficient system of government for mankind.

Now in the year 1926 these doctrines so heroically propounded by these heroes of American democracy are being challenged, are being denied. At least two great governments, directly, forcibly, have challenged these doctrines. They have flaunted not alone the machinery and the mechanism of democracy, but also its philosophy, its ideology. Italy and Russia are the two outstanding examples of the reaction which has set in against democracy. Fascism and bolshevism are the two major tendencies, the two major movements in essence, as we shall see in a moment, against liberty--liberty in government. And Mussolini and Lenin are on the other hemisphere than that upon which Jefferson, Lincoln and Wilson are to be found.

Mussolini has referred to the Goddess of Liberty as of "the more or less putrescent corpse." He has appealed to the imagination of his youthful disciples not on the basis of freedom or liberty or equality, but on the basis of discipline and authority and tradition. Lenin spoke of democracy as "a mere bourgeois superstition."

Now the objectives of these two men, or of these two parties, are fundamentally different. The one is the lackey of an unbridled capitalism; the other is the dupe of a fantastic communism. One aspires to make of Italy a rich and imperial country within the framework of orthodox economics; the other sought to make the Russians, and for that matter, the peoples of the whole world, supremely happy on the basis of the revolutionary economic doctrines of Marx--the abolition of private property. Their objectives were as opposite as they possibly could be, but their technique was the same--revolution; and their means was the same--force; and their victim was the same--democracy.

Both fascism and bolshevism, through perverted government of the people, by the people and for the people, both of which established themselves by means of revolution, both are kept in power by means of a powerful military minority; both have ruthlessly suppressed opposition, and both are seeking to justify themselves on the basis of having maintained a semblance of order in the country or of having achieved a modicum of economic prosperity.

Now what ever one is tempted to say about these systems of thought, one ought not to be misinterpreted. When we speak of bolshevism we do not mean the Russian people, and when we speak of fascism we do not mean the Italian people. When we criticize a form of government

we are not criticizing the people, their intellectual, or spiritual assets, their worth; it would be folly for one to set about depreciating the value of that great, historic, civilizing, cultural people--the Italians. They once ruled the world, and during the Middle Ages they were responsible for the new enlightenment which brought about the Renaissance and the modern era. And to this day mankind is indebted to this great historic people for many of its most invaluable cultural assets--for art, for sculpture, for painting, for music, for poetry. And similarly of Russia. Russia has been retarded in its development through centuries of a bloody and stupid autocracy; but within the Russian people there are marvelous potentialities of greatness, of leadership.

So that ~~what~~ ^{whenever} one is tempted to say in criticism of the government of the one or the other, one should not be interpreted as criticizing the people. Much has been said about the evils of bolshevism, and rightly said. Bolshevism has come in for a full measure of condemnation in legislative work, in the press and in the pulpit. The whole catalogue of the sins of bolshevism, many real and many maliciously invented, has already been fully drawn up and broadcast. The American people has been taught to see in the philosophy of bolshevism the very antithesis of the philosophy of democracy. And that is true. It has been taught to see in the economic philosophy of bolshevism the very antithesis of the economic

philosophy around which our Constitution and our government are based. And that, too, is true. The American people are further taught to see in the blind efforts made by the zealots of Russia to suppress freedom of worship, free speech and free press, the ugliest manifestations of medievalism and bureaucracy. And that, too, is true. But seemingly very little has been said of this new movement called fascism, which is, after all, only the bolshevism of the right. It has been subjected to no such universal condemnation; in fact, among many people one finds a rather covert appreciation and admiration of this movement, and one frequently hears words of praise for this heroic and histrionic autocrat Mussolini, and for what he has accomplished for Italy.

The fact that Mussolini destroyed democracy in Italy grieves these individuals very little; the fact that just a few years ago Italy joined the allied nations to fight a war in order to make democracy safe for the world, that, too, does not bother them. Democracy makes a very excellent battle-cry, but should not be taken too seriously. Civil liberties are well and good as long as they do not interfere with production and with rights of property. I have always suspected that most of those people who so furiously denounced bolshevism did that not because they were hurt to the core at the desecration of democracy, for which many a man would give the life-blood of his being, but because bolshevism confiscated property. They were

shedding tears not for principles but for capital; they were not of the same mind with Jefferson and Lincoln, who said that the rights of property was secondary and greatly inferior to the personal rights of man. Fascism did not interfere with property, did not attack the pocket-book of the individual citizen, and therefore they were not inclined to criticize that system of government. And our own American government, which still refuses to recognize Russia because it has flaunted democracy, is on the most friendly terms with fascism, and is about to terminate a debt settlement which is as astounding as it is generous.

Occasionally one does hear the cry of protest from one of those good, old-fashioned American democrats who are becoming more rare each day. A few days ago in the Senate of the United States Senator McKellar, of Tennessee, delivered a courageous address in which he painted fascism for what it was, and in which he drew up an indictment of Mussolini startling and challenging. He said--that was in the midst of the Senatorial discussion concerning the Italian debt settlement,--"I want here and now to call attention to some of the things which he (Mussolini) has done. First, he has overturned and destroyed the constitutional government of the Italian people; second, out of the taxes wrung from the people he has, in substance, fought off the king and those about him; third, out of the taxes of the people he has bought and paid for princes and dukes and other important personages in the kingdom who

were likely to give him trouble; fourth, he has abolished free speech in Italy; fifth, he has muzzled the newspapers in Italy. They can only print what he directs them to print; sixth, he has, in substance and in fact, abolished both houses of the parliament; seventh, he postpones and holds elections at his will; eighth, he has established a secret police or "checka", fashioned after the Russian checka; ninth, he has abolished local self-government; tenth, the secret police by his direction have murdered or made away with or exiled all who have gotten in his way; eleventh, he has abolished established trade unions and cooperative societies in Italy; twelfth, he has by murder and intimidation or exile rooted or attempted to root out free masonry in Italy. Here we are giving this man, who has rooted out free masonry from Italy by violence, a billion and a half dollars to further his own government."

Now, I maintain--and I speak of it here because democracy has become to me very much a part of my religion--I maintain that the true democrat, who loves democracy not because it does not interfere in his business, not because it gives him the privilege of making a lot of money, but who loves democracy because it helps him to be a free man,--I say that the true democrat will recoil from the one or the other, from the despotism of the left and the despotism of the right, from bolshevism and fascism. For both are inimical to the highest interests of the free man; the philosophy of both is primitive and archaic, and both

lead ultimately to disaster.

Let no American attempt to justify fascism on the ground that it has made Italy prosperous. I have heard that argument frequently made. Prosperity is no argument for the morality of a government. People have been prosperous under every conceivable form of government and have been unprosperous under every conceivable form of government. Germany was exceedingly prosperous under kaiserism, and America was exceedingly prosperous under democracy. Again, the sole function of government is not to make people prosperous, to give people bread and circuses; government has another and a higher function to perform, and that is to enable its citizens to develop themselves fully--intellectually, morally, spiritually, artistically--and the right of participating in political responsibility--the exercise of suffrage, the freedom of thought and the exchange of ideas, which government can give to people. These are some of the most vital and stimulating opportunities for self-development which government can grant its citizens.

The prosperity of Italy is not at all as certain as some would maintain, and if certain, the proof that it is permanently established is still wanting. You know, autocracy inevitably leads to two consequences,--one is internal rivalry, and the other is international ambition. The government of the one or the few soon projects this question: Which one, and what few? And after all people

arise and say: Why not I? Why you? And there is no method at hand in an autocracy to answer this question except force. In a democracy, if I seek office and you seek office we submit our claims to an electorate and the ballot determines. In an autocracy only the bullet can determine. Again, in an autocracy the masses have no way of expressing their dissatisfaction with a law or with the existing government except through revolution. In a democracy there are flexible means of expressing dissatisfaction. There is a periodic election; there is the referendum; there is the initiative; there is the recall. In a democracy a resentful people becomes an electorate; in an autocracy a resentful people becomes a mob.

There is a certain amount of a superficial and an early efficiency which goes with an autocracy, which has gone with fascism, which has gone with bolshevism,--a certain swiftness and dispatch. The red tape which is involved very often in democratic administration is cut through by the fire, by the mandate of one man from a small group, and for a time there is a speeding up all around, and the uninformed are beguiled into a too hasty commendation of the system on the ground that it has made for swiftness and dispatch, for greater production. It is only a temporary speeding up. For autocracy must make and always does make for centralization. Mussolini has already abolished self-government in the cities and municipalities of Italy. He has placed his representative in all the

cities of Italy as governors of the cities and the provinces, and these are responsible to him alone. Every centralization ultimately makes for the most rigid kind of a bureaucracy, and sooner or later bureaucracy becomes infested with intrigue and nepotism and conspiracy, and before very long bureaucracy becomes the most inefficient, the most cumbersome system of government imaginable. Democracy may at certain critical moments, such as war, seem a bit too slow and too encumbering, but in the long run and for the daily experiences, for the daily administrative duties of a government, democracy is the most efficient, and ultimately the most productive system of government imaginable, and the most prosperous and creative peoples of the world from the beginning of time have been those who have lived under some form of democratic government.

And in this connection I would like to utter a word of warning to the American people. The American people, which loves freedom, liberty, would do well to guard itself against the temptation of centralizing authority in governmental functions in the federal government. The Fathers of this country, who were wise beyond our wisdom, delegated to the local state governments all rights and privileges except those specifically reserved for the national government. That was wise; that was the result of keen observation and philosophic thinking. The last war saddled our federal government with such a bureaucracy as was not even dreamt of by the founding fathers, and

the ascendancy seems to be to place more and more power in the hands of our central government; it seems the easiest way, the swiftest way of accomplishing a desirable end, but in the long run it is the most harmful; in the long run it will destroy the liberties of the American people and enslave them.

The first concomitant of autocracy is internal rivalry, which makes for civil war and revolution; and the second concomitant is international imperialistic ambitions. The autocrat likes to shine and glitter before his people. He must hold up to them tantalizing goals in order to hold their unswerving loyalty, in order to justify his autocratic rule. And so Mussolini, in every one of his public pronouncements, has thrown out covert intimations as to his exalted ambitions, which are entirely resurgent.

Italy is to be reconstituted on the basis of old imperial Rome. On his last visit to Tripoli Mussolini intimated that the Mediterranean should by right become an Italian lake. Mussolini has been rattling the sabre dangerously. A few months ago he was kept from war with a friendly power by the intervention of the League of Nations. A few weeks ago he snarled across the Tyrol at Germany. Now it may well be that Mussolini, being a genius in his understanding of popular trends and popular psychology, may be just making gestures, dramatic gestures in order to beguile his followers. But the menace is that his people may take him seriously, and that some day they may be

stampeded into a war which will bring disaster not alone on Italy but on the whole of Europe. The fascists have been rather cynical about the League of Nations. And truly so; for the League discourages any future attempt at empire building, and fascism is not ready to abandon the hope of empire-building.

The peace of Europe, the future of Europe, the future of the League, the future of mankind is in the hands not of an autocracy, of whatever color or shade, red or black, but in the hands of an enlightened, self-disciplining democracy the world over. Recently there appeared in an American magazine a debate between two well informed people on the subject: "Is Democracy Doomed?" And one of the writers maintained that democracy is dead in Europe and is moribund in the United States, and that the next great war will be a war between fascism and bolshevism, between the black and the red, between capitalism and communism, and there is no way out.

One dreads to think of such a contingency, for it will mean not only war but civil war--civil war in each country; and the horrors which will be involved one dreads to anticipate. There is one way of checking any such eventuality, and that is by reinvesting the democratic dogma with that fervor, that crusading zeal, that apostolic glory which it had over a hundred years ago in our land. Fascism and bolshevism have been carried along by a high tide of enthusiasm, and the disciples of each have been

attracted and fascinated by visions, however misleading. There is a fervor there and a glow which makes them steadfast and loyal to these ideals. But we in America--America which was to be the temple of mankind's democratic aspirations,--we have sort of taken so many things for granted, and we speak of it in a lackadaisical sort of a manner; very often we are tempted to apologize for it. I suspect that many of our rich people in the United States today are more friendly to the spirit of fascism than they are to the spirit of democracy, and who secretly admire the gestures of Mussolini more than the pieties and the nobilities of a Lincoln.

We needs must cloak our democratic ideals anew with religious mysticism, with religious fervor; we ~~must~~ have got to become crusaders again for democracy--aggressive, affirmative, championing it in every corner of the world. ~~For there is a war, an Armageddon in the future, and we must rally our hosts,~~ We must begin to inculcate anew in the heart of everyone, especially the youth of America, the faith of Lincoln: "As I would not be a slave, I would not be a master." We must courageously reasseverate our faith that God does speak through the tribunal of the American people and of every ^{free} people. Democracies are faulty; democracies have their shortcomings and their deficiencies; peoples are very often misled, and popular opinion is very often not true and not wise, but in the long run God does speak through the tribunal of the peoples,

in the long run revelations, social and moral, come through ^a people's suffering and struggling to reach the light.

That faith must be restated; we must take it deeply into our own hearts, this basic truth upon which democracy is grounded, namely, that man is prior to the state, that man is not a functionary of the state, but that the state is a tool in the hands of man, ^{that} ~~and~~ ^{The} a prior claim ~~of~~ life is man's soul, the integrity, the freedom of the individual man; that there are certain rights and privileges ~~of the human being~~ ^{man} which are beyond the reach either of a tyrannical majority or a tyrannical minority; that man has inalienable rights ^{derived from God} ~~as between himself and his Maker, as between himself and his God~~ ^{of} which no one, for whatever reason, ^{has the right to} ~~does~~ deprive him.

We have got to restate that in our own lives; we have got to teach our people that patience with the limitations of human life which these histrionic peoples flaunt, we have got to teach men to realize that life has its decided limitations, and that progress is brought about not by revolution but by the slow, the painstakingly slow improvement of man individually and of men collectively. We have got to teach the people to realize that a practical good is to be preferred all the time to the theoretical ^{best} ~~best~~, and we have got to build up such a magnificent vision of democracy that the best minds of our people will go into government, even as the best

minds of America went into government during the Revolution--the Washingtons, the Jeffersons, the Adams, the Franklins, the Hamiltons. That marvelous galaxy of the finest minds of the time was lended to government because government to them was the supreme function of life; it was the supreme opportunity for cultured and educated people; it was worthwhile going into government. Today the best minds of our people fight shy of government, and our life flows regardless of government, and democracy falls into disrepute because it is left in the hands of professional politicians and grafters, of exploiters, of marauders.

Build up anew an exalted idea of democracy; give it anew the fervor and the passion of crusading, and fascism and bolshevism and any other system of government based upon the primitive conception of force and tyranny will collapse and disappear. That today, friends, is the challenge of the true democrat.

There is a red cloud hanging over us, and a black cloud hanging over us. There is but one sun to disperse the cloud--the sun of human liberty, of human freedom, passionately conceived, passionately advocated, and intensively lived. That is our work in the world.

--o--

Governor Contessa, in his speech, de-
voted loud cheers
by his tribute to Mus-
evening the combined New
chapters of the Society of the
of Italy in America celebrated
Columbus Day last night with a grand
ball in the Central Opera House in
East Sixty-seventh Street. William
Di Silvestro of Philadelphia, Supreme
Venerable Commander of the Society,
and Judge Freschi made speeches
praising Columbus.

The day was observed by the Italian-
Columbus Society of Brooklyn with an
informal dinner at the Italian Gar-
dens, 146 Lawrence Street. About sev-
enty-five members attended. Francis
L. Corrao, former Assistant District
Attorney and founder of the organiza-
tion, presided. Mr. Corrao, in the only
address of the evening, said:

Columbus as God's Instrument.

"Those who believe in an all-wise
and beneficent Creator also believe
that, in the discovery of so large a
part of the hitherto unknown earth,
Christopher Columbus was the instru-
ment of God, as a means to show not
only His love for mankind but to keep
His covenant made with Noah after
the deluge never again to destroy the
world, but to preserve it for the in-
crease, multiplication and happiness
of mankind.

"This new world was discovered by
Columbus to be the refuge of the op-
pressed and the hope of the multitudes
who could not find freedom and com-
fort in their native lands.

"What have these oppressed multi-
tudes from the Old World who peopled
this new earth done in appreciation of
Columbus's immortal work which
made it possible for them and their
posterity to enjoy thereon the largest
measure of happiness and civil liberty?
We rightly honor George Washington,
Abraham Lincoln, and other great and
illustrious Americans, but when the
Congress is asked by grateful and ap-
preciative citizens to make the anni-
versary of the discovery of America
by Columbus a national holiday, we
then find bigots who oppose, lest an
Italian be honored!

"In spite of bigoted opposition and
prejudice, Columbus Day is a holiday
in many States, and we feel confident
that it will be but a short time when
America's appreciation and gratitude
for Columbus will make it a national
holiday. In the meantime, let us ex-
claim with Chauncey Mitchell Depew:
"All hail, Columbus, discoverer
dreamer, hero, and apostle. We here
of every race and country, recognize
the horizon which bounded his vision
and the infinite scope of his genius.
The voice of gratitude and praise for
all the blessings which have been
showered upon mankind by his adven-
ture is limited to no language, but is
uttered in every tongue."

Other Celebrations.

Columbus Day was celebrated in Ho-
boken with a parade under the auspices
of the United Italian-American So-
cieties. About 4,000 men representing
forty societies, and fifteen bands were
in line. The streets through which the
marchers passed were lined with spec-
tators. Several city officials were in
the reviewing stand at the City Hall.

The parade was led by Frank J.
Bartletta, Grand Marshal.

In Mount Vernon the day was cele-
brated with a pageant of progress for
the benefit of the Veterans of Foreign
Wars. There was a parade in the eve-
ning by the veterans and other patri-
otic, civic and fraternal orders, mer-
chants and manufacturers. It was re-
viewed by Mayor William D. Mac-
Questen and the city officials. The
pageant was held in the Armory with
a fashion review, baby show and a
bathing beauty contest. The pageant
will continue for five nights. Major
William F. S. Root was Grand Mar-
shal of the parade.

The Indians, who form the greater
part of the Mexican population, should
be allowed to work out their troubles
in their own way, Dr. James J. Walsh,
medical director of the School of So-
ciology at Fordham University, said
last evening at the Columbus Day
celebration of the New York Chapter
of the Knights of Columbus at Car-
negie Hall.

Dr. Walsh said the Indians of Mexico
had had better educational facilities
in the sixteenth century than many of
the English speaking States to the
North in the nineteenth. The trouble
with outside interference, he said, was
that Governments tended to recognize
military cliques rather than the people
as a whole. He said that the present
Mexican Constitution was not drawn

the official ceremonies took place
Turning their backs on domestic and
political difficulties the Government
and private citizens looked across the
sea, celebrating their blood relation-
ship with twenty Spanish-speaking
peoples of the Americas.

Thousands gathered at the marble
statue of Spain's greatest explorer,
standing high above one of the most
beautiful plazas in the capital and
decorated with bunting and the flags
of most of the Spanish-speaking coun-
tries. Military and political leaders
in addresses paid special compliments
to the twentieth century Spaniard
aviator Franco, who accomplished the
first aerial flight from here to Amer-
ica last year. As a further mark of
its interest in Hispano-American rela-
tions the Government announced that
it was drafting a decree for the King
to sign conceding rights of aerial ex-
ploitation to the Sevilla-Buenos Aires
Line and appropriating a large sub-
sidy therefor.

MELLON LAUDS MUSSOLINI.

Secretary Says Premier Is Making
"a New Nation Out of Italy."

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 12 (AP).—Premier
Mussolini is "making a new nation out
of Italy," in the opinion of Andrew
W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury.

The Secretary, here yesterday to
speak at Founder's Day exercises of
the H. J. Heinz Company, said he had
been much impressed by the Premier,
whom he met on a recent European
tour.

"He is one of the world's most vig-
orous personalities," Mr. Mellon said.
"Many of his measures are unique, in-
deed. But they are effective, and he
certainly is making a new nation out
of Italy."

Asked whether he thought Musso-
lini's work sound enough to stand on
its own merits without the aid of the
Premier's personality, the Secretary
replied in the affirmative.

"It is sound, and there should be
time enough for him to build strongly.
He is a young man yet."

And then he added:
"That is, of course, if they stop
throwing bombs at him."

GAS KILLS MAN IN WELL.

Hose Line There Leads to Still and
Three Men Are Seized.

Special to The New York Times.

WESTMINSTER, Md., Oct. 12.—In-
vestigation into the death by asphyxia-
tion in a well on the Beamsman es-
tate has led the police to discovery
of a big still and three arrests. The
place is occupied by Samuel Solomon
of New York.

J. Rausch, proprietor of a public
garage in Baltimore was the man killed
by gas. He had been employed by Solo-
mon to make repairs to a hose line
leading into the well. The hose line,
county authorities say, was connected
to a still in a house on the place.

Solomon, who has been living on the
property for three years, said Rausch
went down the well about 10 o'clock
last night and at midnight failed to
answer when he called to him. It was
three hours later, according to county
officers, before Rausch was brought
to the surface. His body had been
lying on a wooden joist in the well,
several inches above the water line.

State's Attorney Theodore S. Brown
and Coroner R. Lee Hutchins went to
the well later and found that the hose
line leading into it ran to the house.
They said that in the attic of the
house they discovered fifty-nine bar-
rels of mash. Under a bed in one of
the lower rooms was a concrete slab
which apparently had been used as a
base for a still.

The arrest of Solomon and two of
his employees, both of Baltimore, was
then ordered.

ART CENTRES OPENS SHOW.

Examples of Printing Features the
Sixth Annual Exhibition.

A selection of examples of printing,
from a copy of "Christ ealing the
Sick" of Rembrandt to a modern
newspaper rotogravure section and
some drawings of Charles Dana Gib-
son, was a feature of the Art Centre
exhibition, which opened last night at
65 East Fifty-sixth Street with a pri-
vate showing for artists and their
friends. More than 700 attended.

The Art Centre, which comprises the
American Institute of Graphic Arts,
the Art Alliance of America, the Art
Directors' Club, the New York Society
of Craftsmen, the Pictorial Photog-
raphers of America, the Society of
Illustrators, and the Stowaways, will
continue the exhibition through Octo-
ber. Doors will open to the public at
10 o'clock this morning.

The exhibition is the sixth annual
affair of the Art Centre.

soon
a wolf
forth a
against any
cerned in the
tween the form
the State of Prussia
suckers, murderers,
feebler epithets they
Hohenzollerns. The mor
was driven to a frenzy
chorus of insults. Below
rostrum encounters lead
changes of blows were fre

Whenever there was a lull
roar one of the Communist
would propose some motion calling for
an immediate vote, with the object of
delaying the debate on the Hohen-
zollern compensation measure.

Deputy Kasper repeated the tumbler-
throwing act for which he was ex-
pelled from yesterday's sitting, but
this time nobody's nose was grazed.
The presiding officer decreed his ex-
pulsion and that of another Commu-
nist whose violence took the form of
bombarding the Right with law books.

Simultaneously the public galleries
were ordered cleared. With the ap-
pearance of several policemen in the
galleries a furious clamor broke out
there, and a move to assault the police
began, noisily encouraged by the revo-
lutionary Deputies on the floor.
Screams of women spectators, some
of whom tossed books down on the
heads of the embattled legislators,
added to the din.

Police Use Clubs in Galleries.

At this stage the sitting was sus-
pended and the Communist propa-
ganda demonstration set in. The riot-
ous public was ejected after several
sharp clashes, in which many heads
came into abrupt contact with police
clubs. After half an hour the session
was resumed, with the galleries empty,
but with the Reds on the floor still in
a fighting mood.

Veteran observers of Parliamentary
broils are agreed that there has never
been so violent a tumult in all the
stormy history of German legislation.
Before the bill finally was passed on
the second reading the sitting had to
be suspended twice more. Massed
phalanxes of Communists hurled them-
selves against groups of Deputies, try-
ing to keep them away from the
speaker's platform. The Reds laid a
veritable barrage of ink bottles, blot-
ters and other hard objects on the Na-
tionalists.

President Bartels of the Diet re-
ceived a cut on his head from one of
these flying missiles.

Individual Communists were flung
bodily out of the chamber at doors
where police stood on guard. Fighting
went on outside in the corridors, where
policemen quickly restored order.

LONG ISLAND TOWNS TO HAIL ELECTRIC LINE

Residents Along West Hempstead
Branch to Celebrate New
Service Next Tuesday.

Extensive plans for the celebration
to mark the operation of the first train
over the newly electrified West Hemp-
stead branch of the Long Island Rail-
road Co. on next Tuesday have been
announced by Major G. J. O'Flynn of
Nottingham Road, Malverne. A score
or more of prominent citizens will take
part in the exercises which will be
held in the Community Hall at Mine-
ola. In addition communities along the
branch line will hold their own cele-
brations.

Representatives of these communi-
ties will be taken aboard the special
train which will put the new electrifi-
cation system into use, by P. H. Wood-
ward, general passenger agent of the
Long Island Railroad. When the spe-
cial arrives at Mineola the visitors will
be the guests of the Lions Club and
will be escorted to Community Hall.
A representative of Mineola will wel-
come the visitors. Frank F. Adel and
railroad officials will speak.

The West Hempstead Branch Trans-
portation Committee has been active
in arranging the exercises. Committees
from Malverne, Lakeview, Hempstead
Gardens and West Hempstead are also
busy.

Major O'Flynn who has done much
to speed the new transit facilities is
of the opinion that the more rapid ser-
vice will open a new territory to the
homeseeker.

Mr. B.
Waldorf ye
stood when
he was going
from there wo
at Washington
Daugherty, his
tel late in the
burn and James
Daugherty attor
New York for Co
Mr. Daugherty,
city, talked freely
every subject excep
said he wanted it kno
no resentment toward an

American Metal Company Concerned.

C. M. Loeb, President of
ican eMtal Company, has is-
statement regarding the fund
from the sale in war time of
that company owned abroa
was the basis of prosecution
Daugherty-Miller Case:

"The termination of the De
Miller trial makes this an ap-
time to correct mistaken im-
that seem to have arisen in
the American Metal Company
therefore desire to point out
company has at no time been
or indirectly concerned in this

"Following the entrance of t
try into the war, we turned ov
Alien Property Custodian th
which had been deposited wit
cording to our records, for a
Germans. The transfer by u
minority interest was in so
accounts, through misundersta
the facts, erroneously refer
the taking over of the compa
assets by the Alien Propert
todian.

"In December, 1919, thes
were sold for cash by the Al
erty Custodian at public auc
syndicate headed by Charles
ney & Co., bankers, thereby
ing all German interest. The
of the sale were in Septemb
without reference to this comp
leased by the Alien Property C
to European claimants, and
release which was the subje
recent trial.

"The American eMtal Comp
its assets are neither directly
directly involved, and the matt
not affect the company or a
connected with it."

MAGYAR SEES RED TH

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By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES
BUDAPEST, Oct. 12.—The M
of Social Welfare, Dr. José F.
speaking as Deputy Premier
Catholic Provincial Congress to
clared that Bolshevism still th
Hungary. He said:

"We have the most precis
tion that standing commit
cow, Berlin and Vienna
with the question of
shevist shock troops in
also know that such
already organized he
Budapest and in the

IN John
advan
human
R. L. Du
In "Fifty
Oxford and
down to 19

• • I found
indispensable.
satisfaction.
bersburg, Pa.

St. Paul
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the Study of Fathers.

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them letters to newspapers or articles for
magazines. These may not be of any value
to anybody, but they serve to help pass in
a pleasant way the wakeful hours of the
night."

ROBERT W. DE FOREST.
New York, Oct. 11, 1926.

So, sentinel, you halt me here. . . .
At this bright station I have not
The password?
So let it be, stern sentinel.
On some tomorrow I shall go
An undisputed way
Out by another door.
On that tomorrow I shall be
Out on new hills,
Swimming new channels of the soul.
Tomorrow I shall fling aside this cloak
and take
A brighter one;
Tomorrow I shall take for scarf
The seven shimmering veils of dawn
And out of mute despair
Fashion brave sandals for new jour-
neying.
The morrow calls. Can you not hear
its trumpeting?
But no, sentinel, how should you un-
eager hear
The flutes of dawn, who stand tree-
rooted here?
How should you thirst and hunger for
the wine and bread
Of great tomorrow?
Today the magic word eludes me;
Today I stand
Obedient at your signaling.
Tomorrow I shall fold the treasurable
yesterdays
Deep in my knapsack of remembering.

Care of Animals for Experimentation.

To answer or to forestall charges of in-
humanity to animals in
laboratories, the American
Association for Medical Progress has
published the report of a survey
covering virtually all of the medical
schools and research institutes in this
country. Without exception a policy
encourages inspection by any
who may be properly interested in
them. A set of rules adopted by
the association governs the custody,
use of animals.

As to be expected, they provide
for treatment, proper feeding
and suitable surroundings
usually cats and dogs.
Animals, they are held for
to be claimed by possible
operation is performed
anesthetic unless this would
comfort than not using

found to be true that
are open to respon-
that officers of hu-
especially welcome.
a certain class of
erred. Those who
operation on a hu-
standard of com-
not appreciate the
the methods used
animals and do not
tions taken against

Praise of the oyster
is always welcome.
Dr. Jones declared
at a meeting of the
American Public
Buffalo that his
out with albino
ms and

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Deep in my knapsack of remembering.

Now are we met again,
Stern sentinel, upon a farther road.
But here again a thousand trumpets
blow
Across the folded range of hills beyond
these hills.
Fool! To think you could detain me
here—
'Tis I who challenge you upon the sun-
rise road.
Do you not know the faces of the
messengers—
The bearers of the song across the
worlds?
Take then this password. . . . Out I
swing
Upon the breast of far horizons.
No little doors wait here. . . . Only
this sky,
Good sentinel. . . . Only this sky! . . .
MARY SIEGRIST.

conferred an honorary degree
upon Governor Smith, who has done
so much in all of his political career in
the support of wet interests and poli-
cies. I am proud of my alma mater,
Syracuse, and ashamed of my alma
mater, Columbia University.

In closing, let me state that I have
good reason to assert that other min-
isterial associations of the metropol-
itan area share with the Presbyterian
in the hope that Senator Wadsworth
will be defeated.

GEORGE J. BECKER,
President Presbyterian Ministers' As-
sociation of New York and Vicinity.
New York, Oct. 9, 1926.

Prohibition and Wages.

To the Editor of The New York Times:
In the advertisement of Professor Fisher's
book, "Prohibition at Its Worst," the learned
professor says: "We find that 'real' wages
of labor per hour, after making due allow-
ance for changes in the purchasing power of
the dollar, increased 36 per cent. between
July, 1914, and January, 1925; also that
most of this sudden improvement came im-
mediately after prohibition."

I think this is an unwarranted assumption.
The reason for the increase in real wages
may be ascribed to the following chain of
circumstances, all perfectly well known to
Professor Fisher:

The demand from Europe of vast quan-
tities of supplies during the war changed
America's international position from debtor
to creditor. The vast increase in our stock
of gold (due to the same cause), and the
increased efficiency of our credit system
due to the Federal Reserve System, which
began operations in 1914, laid the founda-
tions of our present prosperity. Enlarge-
ment of our plant facilities to take care of
war orders and further enlargement since,
an increase of prime movers, automobiles,
roads and railroad equipment, all these
things have contributed.

In addition to this we must take into ac-
count the greater efficiency of managers
and, within the last four years, workers as
is evidenced by the operating ratio of the
railroads; technical improvements by engi-
neers and chemists, and an increase in pop-
ulation—rather a paradox, but true never-
theless. The part played by the improved
relations between employers and employees
cannot be overlooked.

Prohibition was only a minor factor oper-
ating after the major economic factors were
in operation. Surely these matters cannot
be unknown to the author of "The Making
of Index Numbers." ARTHUR E. KING.
New York, Oct. 11, 1926.

Confusion of Time.

To the Editor of The New York Times:
If possible, I would like to reason with
Gertrude K. Smith who in her letter pub-
lished today says that "the arguments of
the foes of daylight saving are never logi-
cal." For twenty-five years I have studied
the merits and demerits of daylight saving,
theoretically and practically, and have crys-
tallized my opinion in the conclusion that
by the time we have become accustomed to
daylight saving we are back on the old
time, hence continuous confusion.

No, there is nothing to it! The factory
worker employed for eight hours of the
twenty-four has sixteen hours which can be
equally apportioned to sleep and recreation.
Let me suggest the early morning hours
for out-of-doors fresh air and exercise.
These are the best hours of the day and
belong to us for our free-will use. How
much better for us in every way than to
be slaves to a piece of mechanism! The
practice of daylight saving is like cheating
one's self at solitaire.

EDWARD H. MARKISON.
Allentown, Pa., Oct. 1, 1926.

The Value of a Good Name.

To the Editor of The New York Times:
Last week I was in one of the largest
cities of North Carolina and received \$100
by telegraph from New York. I found I
would have to have personal identification
before I could get the money. I showed
the manager a batch of letters, but he
said they would not answer.

Everybody I knew had gone home for the
day. I then pulled out a letter from Gov-
ernor Al Smith and showed it to the manager.
After reading it, he said, "Any one that
receives such a letter from Al Smith need
no personal identification. His name was
identification enough for me." And he
handed me the money. I remarked, "What
a name will do," and the manager answered,
"Yes, one like Al Smith's."

NEIL C. MALONE.
Brooklyn, Oct. 7, 1926.

Colds and Sewage.

To the Editor of The New York Times:
Referring to your editorial "Colds Are a
Curse" in THE TIMES today, is it not pos-
sible that many colds and other ills are the
direct result of evaporation between high
and low water of the foul material daily
poured into our rivers and harbors?

It is possible that we lose thousands of
lives a year from this stupidity. It is surely
reprehensible to destroy our health as well
as the fishing and swimming when we might
easily reclaim such valuable fertilizing ma-
terial instead of spending millions for ni-
trates in Chile.

KENNARD THOMSON.
New York, Oct. 11, 1926.

St. Paul
the new
the children
the girls need not
out as either too
or too obscure for
muzzle over. It is hard
they might enjoy being
so much public interest.
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long experience, almost as a natural birth-
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to anybody, but they serve to help pass in
a pleasant way the wakeful hours of the
night."

ROBERT W. DE FOREST.
New York, Oct. 11, 1926.

Bishop Brent expressed his relief and
satisfaction that the project, which
originated sixteen years ago, was at
last approaching fruition. He said he
was greatly pleased by yesterday's
business meeting, over which he pre-
sided as Chairman of the Business
Committee.

A distinguished group of churchmen
of various denominations was present
to discuss the \$200,000 conference fund.
They included the Rev. Dr. Peter Ains-
lie of Baltimore, representing the Dis-
ciples of Christ; the Rev. Dr. Nehemiah
Boynton of Newton Centre, Mass.,
Congregationalist; the Rev. T. Albert
Moore of Toronto, representing the
United Church of Canada (Presbyte-
rian, Congregational and Methodist);
the Rev. Dr. M. G. Scherer of New
York, Lutheran; the Rev. Dr. Arthur
J. Brown of New York, Presbyterian,
and the Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman of
Brooklyn, President of the Federal
Council of Churches of Christ in Amer-
ica.

There are to be nearly 500 delegates
to the Lausanne conference, many of
whom have already been named. They
will represent both Orthodox Catholic
and Protestant churches, including
eighty-two denominations in thirty
countries.

TELLS OF SEARCH FOR ARK.

Col. Foley Says Discovery of Work
in Jerusalem Mosque Ruined Plans.

LONDON, Oct. 11 (Jewish Tele-
graphic Agency).—Further revelations
regarding the archaeological expedi-
tion which attempted to find the Ark
of the Covenant on the site of Solo-
mon's Temple, in Jerusalem, were
made by Colonel Cyril Foley, who
headed the expedition. Continuing his
story in the Sunday Express here,
Colonel Foley explains why the search
for the Ark failed.

"The results of the excavations de-
stroyed the hope of finding the Ark,"
Colonel Foley relates, "but left the pos-
sibility of finding the tombs of Solo-
mon, David and Hezekiel, who were
buried somewhere on Mount Ophel."

It was decided to resume work in
1910, but in the meantime several mem-
bers of the expedition bribed the Sheikh
of the Mosque Omar with £100 to al-
low them to enter the mosque after
dark and raise the square stone which
covered the passage, down which the
sacred blood was emptied in Solo-
mon's time.

After three days of work the Sheikh's
brother also demanded money, which
was refused. He informed the au-
thorities and the Sheikh was executed
and the whole scheme smashed. The
expedition, however, discovered data
of great geological value, Colonel
Foley asserts.

GUARD IMMIGRANTS' FAITH.

Catholic Women Put Spiritual Work
Alongside Patriotic Efforts.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 12 (AP).—
Spiritual advisement of immigrants
was placed on an equal basis with the
patriotic motives of social agencies by
the National Council of Catholic Wo-
men today.

In reviewing the work of the organi-
zation at seaports, Miss Sarah Wea-
dick of Washington, D. C., pleaded for
concerted effort by women to guard
immigrants against loss of faith while
they are absorbing an appreciation of
American ideals and customs.

Miss Julia Deal of Chicago, President
of the Illinois Council, appealed for the
establishment of a Catholic home for
girls. Chicago was named as a site
for the home, which would have room-
ing capacity for 1,000 girls as well as
space for social agency offices.

NORFOLK TO RETURN CANNON

People Make Fun of 1894 Krupp
Gun Set Up as War Relic.

NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 12 (AP).—The
City of Norfolk does not want the cap-
tured German cannon donated to the
city by the Government and set up in
the court house yard as a relic of the
World War.

Too many people have been making
fun of it—ex-service men and laymen
alike, city officials say. An inscription
shows that the gun, or part of it, was
made in the Krupp factory in 1894.

The Raritan Arsenal, whence the
cannon came, has been asked to take
it back and exchange it for something
that would seem to resemble more
closely a real weapon of warfare.