

OIL SCANDAL SPOTS BOTH OLD PARTIES

LABOR GOVERNMENT'S POLICY HEARTILY ENDORSED BY I. L. P.

Socialist Organization Points Out Value to Socialist Movement of MacDonald Government—Workers Will Dictate Labor Policy—Liberals Will Be Compelled to Live Up to Campaign Promises.

London, Jan. 18.—The Labor party enters into office as the Government of Great Britain fully conscious of the fact that "it may be dangerous to go forward, but it would be fatal to stand still."

That is the gist of Socialist opinion, as summarized in a remarkable editorial by Henry N. Brailsford in The New Leader, official organ of the Independent Labor party, of which Socialist organization Premier MacDonald, Chancellor of the Exchequer Snowden, and the majority of the Ministry and of the Labor party in the House are members.

The editorial is headed "A Government of Work," and is prefaced by the resolution of the I. L. P. declaring the fullest confidence in the MacDonald government.

The New Leader says that in the beginning, when the election returns indicated the possibility of a Labor Government based upon a minority, "it is no secret that some members of the party (and we include ourselves) were not enthusiastic over the prospect. These hesitations have vanished in the interval."

The Socialists' Stand

The party's resolution reads:

"The National Council of the Independent Labor Party rejoices over the new opportunity of serving the nation offered to the Labor and Socialist movement as a result of the General Election, and assures its leader, Mr. J. Ramsay MacDonald, and the Labor party, of its loyal support should they be called upon to undertake the important task of forming and maintaining a Labor administration."

"It calls upon the members and branches of the I. L. P. to hold themselves in readiness for further efforts that unexpected circumstances may demand, and meantime renew their educational campaign in every district in the country to enlist the whole-hearted consent and active support of the electorate for a vigorous policy of pacification in Europe and for the application of the principles and programme of Socialism to ensure the improvement of trade, the scientific organization of industry, and the betterment of the lives and conditions of the British people."—Resolution passed on January 7.

"It would have suited us better," writes Brailsford, "from a tactical point of view, if the Liberals and Tories had been willing to form a coalition. But from the instant it became clear that one of the three minority parties must take office alone, it was obvious that we could not flinch."

"It may be said that we shall be able to carry only these measures which figure in the Liberal program as well as in our own. In words that is true. Our Bills will carry the same titles that theirs would have borne."

"Yet in the course of drafting, each of those Bills would run the gauntlet of a Cabinet composed mainly of wealthy men or of lawyers whose whole training had been in the service of property. Behind the Cabinet would stand the interests which feed its party funds and own its press. In the Liberal party, as the Manchester Guardian sadly confessed the other day, the Right has always been the dominant wing."

Put Liberals on Record

"Our opportunity is to do what the Liberal party has professed. The pressure on a Labor Government will rightly be in the opposite direction. It will itself be struggling all the time to extract the last possibility from its situation in the division lobbies, and it will know that it has behind it a loyal but exacting party."

"It will come to such problems as those of unemployment and housing with a passionate earnestness, which springs not from sympathy but from experience. Did ever a Liberal speak of housing with the accents which Mr. MacDonald used on Tuesday night? From hundreds of willing and intelligent helpers, from the trade unions, teachers, the women's and the cooperative organizations suggestions drawn straight from experience will remind our Ministers of the scores of useful things which can be done by administrative action alone."

"We shall do some things which the Liberal party has professed to do. These things we shall do with a

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TO CELEBRATE BRITISH VICTORY AT MEETING SUNDAY

New York Socialists to Congratulate MacDonald at New Star Casino—Victor L. Berger to Speak.

The assumption of power by the British Labor party will be celebrated by a mass meeting Sunday afternoon, February 3, that will be held under the auspices of the Socialist Party, the American Labor party and the Jewish Socialist Verband, at New Star Casino, 107th street and Park avenue.

Algernon Lee will preside, and the speakers will be Congressman Victor L. Berger, Morris Hillquit, International Secretary of the Socialist Party; Norman Thomas of the League for Industrial Democracy; Jerome T. de Hunt of the American Labor party; former Congressman Meyer London, B. C. Vladeck and Professor H. M. Barsan, French Socialist and candidate for Chamber of Deputies at the next election.

The meeting will begin at 3 p. m., and admission will be free.

DOROTHY JEWSON, M. P., HIKES; REFUSES TO RIDE IN SCAB TRAINS

London.—Dorothy Jewson is one of the Labor members of Parliament. She represents Norwich in the House of Commons, and Norwich is proud of it.

She had a speaking engagement in that city for the week end, and she could not fail to meet her constituents and tell them how she had helped install a government of her party.

But Norwich is 115 miles from London, and there was a strike on the railroads. The strike was what in America would be called an "out-law" strike, and in a sense, it is aimed at a union headed by James H. Thomas, a member of Ramsay MacDonald's ministry. But that doesn't affect the Laborites. Miss Jewson will not ride on a scab train, and she will not disappoint her constituents.

So she hiked the 115 miles, thereby giving her people an example of solidarity that they will undoubtedly use to show what stuff the Labor party is made of.

RAIL STRIKE IS QUICKLY SETTLED BY LABOR GOV'T

London.—The strike of the locomotive engineers is over. The mediation committee, appointed by the Labor Government at the request of the Trade Union Congress, succeeded in record time in bringing the strike to a satisfactory conclusion, much to the disgust of the capitalist press which had gleefully looked forward to the strike to embarrass the MacDonald government.

The strike was called for January 20, and the newspapers declared that the Labor Government would be unable to meet the difficulty without the usual corollary that all former governments had employed against strikers. The Trade Union Congress, meeting under the chairmanship

CASTOR OIL HERO EXPECTS TO WIN FIXED ELECTION

Mussolini's New Law Makes It Impossible for Anti-Fascisti to Score—Joke Dictator Struts Like Real Statesman.

Rome.—The decree which dissolves the Italian Chamber of Deputies and sets April 6, as the date for the next elections, carries with it some explanations that are characteristic of Mussolini. The Italian boss states that the former governments were disturbed by ambitious factions and the Fascisti came to the front to restore the confidence of the nation in itself.

People who follow the ways of Mussolini interpret this phase of the decree as his way of saying that deputies chosen by a free ballot had to be ousted by force in order that a Fascisti dictatorship might take their place. Mussolini goes on to state that the King had the "happy intuition" to agree to the Fascisti usurpation.

The new elections are to be held under the provisions of a new electoral law that was designed especially to favor the Fascisti. Mussolini practically admits this in the decree where he states that the new law will tend to assure the formation of a "homogeneous government" and also guard against undue influence of "impetuous minorities and faithless majorities."

With the Fascisti bands equipped with castor oil and clubs in the April elections and favored by this new electoral law, Mussolini has every reason to expect a triumph for his morons.

LABOR REFUSES ADVICE TO SPLIT

London.—The Labor Party simply won't split, even to oblige the Capitalist press.

Ever since the Labor Party became the official Opposition the Capitalist press has tried to create dissensions by emphasizing differences in temperament between sections of the party. But the party won't oblige.

The latest affront of this character to the anti-Socialist press was a meeting January 27 in Glasgow, at which the Clydeside members, the so-called "Wild men," enthusiastically endorsed the MacDonald Cabinet. And a packed house enthusiastically backed them up.

A. L. P. MOURNS LENIN'S DEATH

Urges Support for The New Leader—Bonnaz Embroiderers Also Mourn.

The death of Lenin is mourned by practically every labor organization in the world. The following are two resolutions adopted by the Bonnaz Embroiderers' Union, Local 66, of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, and the American Labor Party:

"The Bonnaz Embroiderers' Union, Local No. 66, I. L. G. W. U., expresses profound regret over the death of Comrade Nicolai Lenin.

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NEITHER PARTY CAN DODGE BLAME FOR TEAPOT DOME

WHO'S WHO IN THE OIL SCANDAL

ALBERT BACON FALL, leading Republican, was intimate of Warren G. Harding in the Senate; first Senator from New Mexico upon the admission of that State in 1911, reputed "two gun" man, and rancher. Leading advocate of intervention in Mexico. President Harding's Secretary of the Interior and recipient of "loans" totaling \$125,000 from Sinclair and Doheny while still member of the Cabinet and in a position to lease Government lands to his friends. Since retirement, he has been in both Doheny's and Sinclair's employ.

EDWARD L. DOHENY, leading Democrat. Oil prospector in Mexico and the United States. Multi-millionaire developer of oil lands. Reported to have donated money to Leonard Wood's campaign fund in 1920, and was one of the dominant figures in the Democratic convention in 1920. Donated land to the Government for embassy in Mexico City. After he "loaned" \$100,000 to his old pal Al, Albert leased him Government land out of which Doheny hoped to make \$100,000,000.

HARRY F. SINCLAIR, leading oil man, and owner of Zev. "Loaned" \$25,000 to Fall before lease of Teapot Dome to him was negotiated. Donates money to both old parties.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT, Assistant Secretary of the Navy and stockholder in Sinclair oil companies. Advised Secretary of the Navy Denby to transfer Teapot Dome naval oil reserve to Interior Department; thus paving way to lease to Sinclair.

EDWIN DENBY, Secretary of the Navy. He turned the Teapot Dome naval oil reserve to Interior Department upon Roosevelt's advice. Refuses to resign.

"COL." ZEVELY, private counsel and confidential adviser to Sinclair. Zev, conqueror of Pappyrus, is named after him.

Minor Characters and Events. Archibald Roosevelt, brother of Theodore and son of his father, declared that he resigned from the Sinclair companies. But cross-examination brought out the fact that he resigned because he expected to make more money outside, not for moral purposes.

Charles L. Craig, Comptroller of New York declares that Mayor Hylan wired Senator Copeland urging that the Senate inquiry be killed.

CASUALTIES: Mr. Fall is sick in Washington and Attorney General Daugherty is sick in Florida. Republican organs are making believe that the scandal doesn't affect their party, while the Democrats, forgetting all about municipal corruption and the events of the Wilson Administration as campaign material in 1920, hope to make a party issue of it.

CHIEF LOSER—The American People—if they don't get the point.

CHIEF GAINER—The American People—if they catch the point.

VICTOR L. BERGER TO MACDONALD

Washington, D. C.—Representative Victor L. Berger of Wisconsin, the only Socialist in Congress, cabled congratulations to Ramsay MacDonald, Great Britain's new Prime Minister, upon his assumption of office. His message reads:

"Congratulations and best wishes from the only Socialist in Congress. Today Americanism and capitalism have come to mean the same thing. The working class of Great Britain is the hope of the white race and of the world. Therefore, down with the banner of justice and human brotherhood. And since you have the world's conscience in your keeping, you need to fear nothing. You cannot lose. Comrades, good luck."

FROM THE L. I. D.

The following message to Premier MacDonald was sent by the League for Industrial Democracy, formerly the Intercollegiate Socialist Society: Dear Premier MacDonald:

The accession to power of the British Labor party has done more to encourage the forward looking

Doheny, Who "Lent" Fall \$100,000, Is Leading Member of Democratic Party, While Sinclair, Who "Lent" \$25,000 More, Contributes to Both Old Party Funds—Fall and Daugherty Conveniently "Ill"—Worst Government Scandal Since Credit Mobilier.

By MARX LEWIS

(Washington Correspondent of The New Leader)

In the last Presidential election, the candidates of the Republican party—now the administration—made two outstanding promises to the American people, that they would bring the nation back to normalcy and that they would take the government out of business.

The disclosures made by the Senate Committee on Public Lands in connection with Teapot Dome are convincing evidence of the fact that they have kept both of these promises, to the best of their ability. But they did not have, it now seems, the ability to get away with it.

DEBS, MOREL SUGGESTED FOR PEACE PRIZE

Berger Nominates Debs; MacDonald and Other Ministers Name M. P. Jailed for Opposing War.

Eugene V. Debs and Edmund D. Morel, two men who served time in jail for devotion to peace in times of war, have been named as prospective candidates for the Nobel Peace prize, Debs by Congressman Victor L. Berger, and Morel by Premier Ramsay MacDonald and other members of the British Government.

The suggestion of Morel for the Peace prize is ridiculed by the London press, according to a cable to the New York Times, on the ground that he is a pacifist.

In supporting his nomination of Debs, Berger said that while the Socialist leader had ceased to be a voter in the United States "his voice has become one of the most respected in the world." Berger made Debs' Canton speech, for which he was jailed, a part of the Congressional Record, and pointed out that twenty-three of the members of Parliament belonging to the governing party served time in jail for opposition to the war.

Morel's nomination is supported by a memorial signed by MacDonald, Lord Parmoor, Charles P. Trevelyan, Arthur Henderson, Philip Snowden, Fred W. Jowett, Margaret Bondfield, and other members of the Ministry.

Morel's work in the Congo, for which he first became known, is mentioned in the memorial, which then says: "From the outbreak of the war in 1914 he worked determinedly, and in the face of bitter opposition and persecution, for a means of securing a lasting and early peace, through his utmost to make known the truth about the war as he saw it and the principles upon which peace could be founded."

Morel is editor of "Foreign Affairs" and is one of the best informed men in the nation on international politics. He was jailed for six months during the war as a result of activity of Winston Churchill, and Morel returned the compliment by defeating Churchill for Parliament in 1922.

The suggestion of real advocates of peace as recipients of the Peace prize has startled the conservatives, hitherto such "peace" advocates as Theodore Roosevelt and Elihu Root having been the recipients of the \$40,000 and medal provided for in the will of the pioneer manufacturer of dynamite.

people of America than any event that has transpired in recent years.

It is our ardent hope that the Labor Government may be able to effect a revision of the Versailles treaty and of German reparations, the recognition of Russia, the reduction of armaments throughout Europe, and the more generous treatment of oppressed groups.

May it prepare the way for an industrial system based on production for social service rather than for private profit, and the development of international economic organizations which may lay a foundation of permanent peace.

We realize the immensity of your task. We will follow your every move with deep concern, for your success means increased power to the forces here and elsewhere who are engaged in building a new and better world.

Sincerely yours,
LEAGUE FOR INDUSTRIAL
DEMOCRACY.

The interlocking directorate between the Republican party and the private monopolists by which it is possible to turn over—in this case for a consideration—the properties of the people is a normal condition, one to which the nation did not, in fact, have to turn, for it never departed from it; and it certainly had the effect of taking the government out of business, in this case the business of providing for what the "statesmen" of the old parties call the "national defense" by retaining an adequate oil reserve for naval purposes.

Democrats Look for Campaign Material

The illuminating discoveries that the Senate Committee has made, resulting in the fall of not only ex-Secretary Fall, but of the entire Republican administration, are both fortunate and unfortunate: fortunate in that they have riveted the attention of the nation on the conditions which obtain here; unfortunate in that the sensational features of the investigation will divert the minds of the people from the real problem and the real causes. And what is probably most unfortunate of all is that the revelations are as grist for the mill of the Democrats, those who are themselves tainted with the grossest frauds and the vilest corruption known to recent history.

The following essential facts ought to be marshalled:

The Facts

There had been reserved on Federal land in Wyoming oil deposits which it was thought were necessary for exclusive naval purposes. It was estimated that the deposits amounted to about 25,000,000 barrels. Intended for naval purposes, they were under the jurisdiction of the Navy Department. At the solicitation of the then Secretary of the Interior, Albert B. Fall—otherwise known as the "two-gun" man from New Mexico—Secretary of the Navy Denby recommended that this reserve, Teapot Dome, be turned over to the Interior Department, where Mr. Fall would be in charge of it. Every engineering expert in the Navy Department who knew of the plan objected to the transfer, but Denby recommended the transfer, and the order directing that the transfer be made was laid before the late President Harding by Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Theodore Roosevelt, himself a director in one of the oil companies. The President, with full knowledge of the objections that had been urged against the plan, signed the order, on May 3, 1921, less than two months after he took office. On April 1, 1922, Fall leased the Teapot Dome Oil Reserve to the Sinclair interests.

Mr. Sinclair's Juicy Contract

Under the terms of the lease, the government was to receive in royalties about 20 per cent of the output, or about 5,000,000 barrels. But two-thirds of the government royalties were to be returned to Mr. Sinclair for tanks which he was to build to store the government's remaining one-third. In other words, the government was to receive about 1,500,000 barrels of oil for the 25,000,000 it gave to the oil interests. After this deal was complete, Mr. Fall resigned as Secretary of the Interior and became Mr. Sinclair's representative and agent.

Now, strange as the deal may seem, it is on all fours with all the deals by which a large part of the public domain and extensive mineral resources have found their way into possession of private interests.

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ALBANIA PLAYS AT GOVERNMENT

With Form of Constitutional State, No One Takes It Seriously—League of Nations Pets.

Scutari.—For the first time since the war, the state of Albania, newly created by the League of Nations in 1918, made a feeble show of having a regular election in 1923.

On November 26, electors were chosen for the purpose of electing representatives to a parliament in the constitutional convention held on December 27. The result of this election was not known at the time of this writing, but it does not make any difference. The result is a foregone conclusion. The feudal families will rule.

The overwhelming majority of the Albanian people are illiterate. Although there are two contesting parties, called Trrapim and Popular, they really mean nothing definite to the voters who vote for the Progressives and Nationalists, according to feudal traditions, not according to modern ideas of government.

A constitution means little in Albania. The influential families are the government, no matter what the constitution may say. The mass of voters are ruled in patriarchal fashion, each family of influence controlling a certain district and its votes.

The political parties do not differ according to principles, and their programs are not matters of social significance. If any man of influence is dissatisfied with the government, he calls his armed serfs together and marches against Tirana, the capital city. The election of a constitutional parliament does not mean a fundamental change in these conditions. It is merely a pose, necessary for effect in foreign countries, where the rich men live that are going to lend Albania much money.

Since Albania was first founded by Austria out of the wreckage of the old Turkish state, in 1913, it has had a lively time. Revolutions and armed raids of the domestic factions against one another alternated with encroachments of Serbia, Italy and Greece. The end is not yet, even though the League of Nations is holding its more or less protecting wings over the country.

In the days of Austria, Albania owed its existence to the desire of the Austrian government to cut Serbia from the sea and divert the Serbian trade to the Austrian corporations. Now the Italians have entered upon the Austrian heritage and pursue the same aim in Albania. The League of Nations has accepted Albania as a member, and this may save Albania from Italy. But there is nothing certain about it.

Albania in all essential respects is an undeveloped country. Although it has plenty of coal, iron, lead, asphalt, timber, water powers and other natural resources, it has no modern industries. Its imports of about 35,000,000 gold francs per year exceed its exports ten times. It has few highways available for transportation and but little water transportation. Railroads do not exist.

Albanian Elections

The elections which are being held in Albania today are expected to result in a victory for the Liberal Opposition over the Slavophil Government Party. The Liberal Party is favored by Italy, and its victory is likely to endanger the Jugo-Slav position in the Balkans.

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It differs, however, in just one respect, from all the deals that have gone before—that in this case there was a consideration, that is, about \$125,000 which the oil interests "loaned" Mr. Fall. And, perhaps, it was not even different in that respect. The other deals were more cleverly done, so that we do not know just what the inducement was.

This difference may be a difference without a distinction. If Secretary Fall benefited by the deal personally, while his illustrious predecessors neglected to do so, it may be because they lacked his long experience in Republican party politics; or it may be that they had more experience, and therefore nothing is known of the deals.

What may be overlooked, and what it will be profitable to both old parties to have the people overlook, is the fact that the act of turning over these properties to Sinclair and Doheny was carrying to a logical, although in this particular case an extreme, conclusion the doctrines of both parties to keep the government out of business—except, of course, when it is to help business, by subsidies, land grants, seizing of foreign territories in order to protect the investments of American capitalists, protective tariffs, favorable tax legislation, and the like.

But it is the very condition which helped make an age-old evil nationally known, one of national interest—that is the "loans" which Secretary Fall accepted—which will have the unfortunate effect of obscuring what would otherwise be so glaring to all—the connections between the old parties and the interests that benefit and for decades have benefited from the way the old parties administered national affairs.

Long before Teapot Dome took

SOCIALIST PARTY APPEALS FOR FRENCH AND GERMANS

N. E. C. Asks for Aid for Socialist Parties Facing Crises; Germans Bankrupt Due to Collapse of Mark, and French Face Electoral Fight on Poincaré.

Chicago.—An appeal to aid our comrades in France and Germany in their hour of need was issued by the National Executive Committee of the Socialist party in a statement just made public.

The French Socialists are on the threshold of an important campaign, and the Germans are suffering because of the depletion of their treasuries due to the fall of the mark.

The National organization will transmit all donations to Germany and France, the donations to be sent to 2653 Washington Boulevard, Chicago. At the same time, a local committee is raising funds for the same purposes in New York, Morris Berman and the Jewish Forward cooperating for that purpose.

The N. E. C. statement reads:

The trade unions of Germany call for your support. They are in acute distress. Their accumulated funds have been rendered worthless through the total depreciation of the mark; their members can pay no dues because of unemployment and starvation wages; trade union offices, journals and organizations are threatened with immediate suspension unless relief comes quickly and generously.

The American Federation of Labor has issued an appeal to the organized workers in this country for help to their German fellow workers and has inaugurated an active and comprehensive drive for that purpose.

At the same time the Social Democratic party of Germany is issuing a similar call for help. The Socialist party of the United States has refrained from making a public appeal in behalf of the German Socialists because it wants to avoid any possible clash or conflict with the good work undertaken by the American Federation of Labor, but Mr. Gompers, in behalf of the Federation, has expressed a readiness to accept and forward all contributions which may be made for the benefit of the German Social Democracy in addition to those made in support of the trade union movement.

No worthier cause was ever presented to us than this double appeal of the ten million organized workers of Germany. Engaged in a desperate struggle to maintain living standards in the economic field and to stave off a reactionary dictatorship in the political field, the German working classes represent the only hope for the maintenance of a pacific and democratic Germany, the recovery of Europe, and safety of the world.

The German labor organizations, in the period of their prosperity, always responded generously to the appeals of their fellow workers from all parts of the world. This is the first time that they find themselves under the necessity of calling for foreign help, and America of all countries in the world is the one best situated to make an effective and generous response.

The Socialist party of France is also making an urgent appeal for financial support of its daily paper—Le Populaire.

Our party in France has within the last few years made a splendid fight against the jingoism of the French ruling classes and the dis-

ruptive activities of the Communist movement. It has achieved notable successes on both fronts and all indications point to a complete restoration of the Socialist movement in France within a short time. At present the party is concentrating its forces upon the coming parliamentary elections to be held next May. The French Socialists hope to elect a sufficient number of representatives to insure them the balance of power in parliament and to enable them to overthrow the Poincaré government, and we can readily realize what that would mean to the International politics of Europe in general and to the Socialist movement in particular.

At this juncture, however, our French comrades are threatened with the danger of having to suspend the publication of Le Populaire, which would be fatal to the movement. The Populaire is operating with a monthly deficit of about 40,000 francs, a sum almost impossible for the French Socialists to raise, particularly in view of the other heavy expenses involved in their campaign. Their hope is that the socialists outside of France, particularly those in the United States, will come to their aid.

The Socialist party will receive contributions from its locals, members and sympathizers for all three purposes. It will transmit funds contributed in support of the organized workers of Germany through the American Federation of Labor, and contributions in favor of the French movement direct to the Socialist party of France.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

INTERNATIONAL APPEALS FOR THE GERMAN CHILDREN

Chicago.—An appeal for aid for the women and children of Germany, issued by the Executive of the Socialist and Labor International with which the Socialist Party of the United States is affiliated, has been made public by the National Office of the Socialist Party.

The appeal is signed by Tom Shaw, secretary of the International. Shaw is also Minister of Labor in the British Government.

It reads as follows:

"Help for German Working Class Children

"Privation and hunger are making terrible ravages in Germany. Starvation wages, gold mark prices, unemployment and short time work are daily reducing the strength of the German working classes. The greatest sufferers of all are, however, the children of the working classes.

Such deals are not responsible for the evils which are now revealed; they are merely additional links in the chain of evidence by which the two old parties convict themselves of being in fact the fiscal agents of the special and vested interests of the nation.

Sometimes this practice takes the form of tariff legislation, when the representatives of the interests are called in to write the provisions of the bill, after which the bill is presented by the committee as the work of the committee itself, at other times, this practice is revealed in the way members of Congress vote for bills which will enrich them, because of their personal connections with the industries affected; at still other times, the interlocking directorate of the two old parties with the ruling class is evidenced by relief the government furnishes those interests in the form of subsidies.

Republicans in a Panic

One of the strange things of the whole transaction is that it remained for a Democrat—Senator Kendrick, of Wyoming—to cast the first stone. Biblical injunctions have no deterring effect on these politicians. And it is also the most unfortunate part of the sensational turn the investigation has taken, for the Democrats are making the most of it. If there were an Attorney General in office who had the slightest consideration for the interests of the people instead of for the interests he has always represented as lawyer and lobbyist, many of them would precede their Republican colleagues in the procession headed for the Federal penitentiaries.

The National Republican, reflecting the panicky condition which the disclosures have made in the Republican ranks, asks that the guilty be punished, and pleads for fair play, because, as it says, graft is non-partisan. All of the guilty will never be punished, even though the entire Republican administration be deprived of a seat next to the

"Various charities—unconnected with Labor—are beginning to collect crumbs from the tables of the rich for the poorest of the poor. But Labor itself is anxious to take a hand in the work; not only foreign Labor, but even German Labor burdened though it is with its own privations. The rescue of the children of the German workers must, in so far as that is possible, be the work of the workers themselves.

"The local committees for Labor Welfare and the National Council of the Friends of Children have undertaken the task of relieving this distress. Our work must be to assist them in this task. We have no intention of organizing any new Executive Committee, which would only serve to swallow up much of the funds provided; we are aiming to make use of the organizations already in existence so that they may give help where it is most needed. These organizations, namely, the Labor Welfare and the Friends of Children, cover so large an area and are so well managed that there is every guarantee of their furnishing speedy and efficient relief. We therefore ask all comrades at home and abroad who, despite their own privations, are both able and willing to make a gift to the hungry children of the German workers, to send their donations to us. They may rest assured that the whole of the fund thus accumulated will go direct to the purpose for which it is destined, namely, the feeding of workers' children in Germany.

"Our Children Are Starving!"

"Give quickly and according to your means."

HAUPTAUSSCHUSS FUER ARBEITERWOHLFAHRT:

Marie Juchacz.

GEMEINSCHAFT DER KINDERFREUNDE:

Paul Loebe.

"Help the Rhineland and the Ruhr. The complete economic collapse in the Rhineland and the Ruhr district has brought unemployment to two-thirds of the population. Millions of cold and hungry children share unwarmed rooms with careworn parents, invalids and old people. Death is knocking at their door. Those who have still a little strength left are making their last efforts to earn a crust of bread.

"The once powerful institutions, which in former days provided for the welfare of the workers, are now forced to look on in despair, while unemployment, currency depreciation and political chaos decimate their resources.

"Comrades in foreign lands, and all friends and helpers of innocent children, to you we appeal in the hour of our deepest need. Will you help us to save human lives and to destroy hate from among the peoples?"

Donations are to be sent to the Socialist Party, 2653 Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Ill. All money will be sent to the proper place, not a penny being used for administration.

Treasury the next four years on account of the Teapot Dome; and it is correct in its statement that graft is non-partisan. But if all that the American people can see in the whole thing is the graft that is involved, and not the fundamental issues, then they may as well reconcile themselves to four more years of stealing, the next time under a Democratic administration.

ORGANIZER WANTED

WANTED—General Organizer for New England District, organizer of the Socialist Party; adequate salary to properly qualified person. Replies should state fully qualifications, references, etc. Address, Socialist Party, New England District, 64 Pemberton Square, Boston, Mass.

MR. DOHENY

Mr. Edward L. Doheny is not merely a wealthy man; he is the last of a race of super gold-seekers, a man of such wealth and power that most of us cannot even conceive the magnitude of it.

The oil man is in business; he does business with the Government, and he graciously, kindly, warmly helped out—Whom? A beggar? No—a high official of the Government.

Mr. Doheny was one of the heavy contributors to General Wood's campaign fund as aspirant for the G. O. P. nomination in 1920, and at the same time he was one of the four men who manipulated the Democratic convention. That is, he is bigger than parties. He is bigger than the Government. To him, the Government is merely a convenience to make money and to get power for him.

Going back a bit, Doheny is one of the Americans who has had a good deal to do with Mexico; he was a friend and supporter of the late Porfirio Diaz, and he supported General Victoriana Huerta in his bloody revolt against Francisco I. Madero who had overthrown Diaz. In his testimony only the other day, he said that Adolfo de la Huerta had asked him for \$400,000 to aid him in his revolt against Obregon. He looks upon Governments as conveniences for him.

Some years ago, a book appeared written by Clarence W. Barron of the Wall Street Journal. The book is called "The Mexican Problem," and it came at a time when it seemed that the Mexican people were at last on the verge of getting control of their own destinies and their own land. The book is, in effect, a panegyric upon the virtues of Mr. Doheny, and in the book, Barron writes:

"Edward L. Doheny, American engineer-pro prospector, miner and pioneer developer in the oil fields of Los Angeles, was more than a millionaire, and so also was his partner, Canfield, when they entered Mexico in 1900 to pros-

pect for petroleum. They were not freebooters seeking conquest or the exploitation of people, laws and government. They were looking to do in Mexico what they had done in California, and with their own fortunes lift values of this old planet to the surface under Mexican laws, customs, and treaties, and with the aid of Mexican labor. (Under Porfirio Diaz, you must remember.)

"Into the jungle from Tampico to Tuxpan went Doheny and Canfield by foot and on horseback. They located the oil seepages. They sought out the owners of the lands. First they bought 450,000 acres thirty-five miles west of Tampico and later 170,000 acres in various tracts south toward Tuxpan. They paid from sixty cents an acre upwards. . . They were advised against such large prices by the Mexican lawyers, landowners and statesmen."

That's the story. There isn't any more that need be told, although Mr. Barron spends the rest of the book telling what a wonderful man Doheny is.

Doheny exploited the lands and the people under the system of slavery that existed under Porfirio the Damned. He got the lands for almost nothing. He made hundreds of millions himself. And it is no accident that he bitterly fought against both Madero and Obregon, supplying money to insurgent movements that aimed to take the natural resources of the people from their hands.

Doheny is not a stranger to insiders in politics. They knew him in 1920; and they know him now. The G. O. P. knew of his intimacy with Fall—and Fall's lurid past, too—when Harding made him Secretary of the Interior.

All of which is a footnote to a certain sentence by Karl Marx—that Governments have been merely the executive committees of the ruling class.

HELP US INCREASE NEWSSTAND SALES

The readers of The New Leader in the Metropolitan District can greatly assist in increasing the present growing circulation of the weekly if they will purchase the paper regularly from the newsdealers, preferably at the same stand each week.

The New Leader is delivered regularly to the newsstands in time for sale Friday morning. It is fully returnable, so that dealers may order sufficient copies for their prospective customers without any loss to themselves.

See that your newsdealer has a supply on his stand.

Urge him to display his bundle of The New Leader, so that it may be known that it is on sale there.

If unable to obtain The New Leader on any of the newsstands, drop us a line, giving the name and address of the newsdealer, and we will see to it that he is supplied without delay.

Circulation Department.

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HOE WORKERS' CASE IN COURT

R. Hoe & Company, manufacturers of printing presses, failed to prove any money damages in their case against John J. Keppler and others of the International Association of Machinists, District No. 15, Eureka Lodge 434, according to an opinion handed down Friday by Judge Strong in the Supreme Court of Queens County, Special Term.

Mrs. Anna Moscovitz Kross, attorney for the defendants, and Walter G. Merritt, attorney for Hoe & Company, will meet next Friday morning in Judge Strong's chambers in Brooklyn, at which time he will make certain findings as matters of fact.

The case, which has been before Judge Strong since January 21, arose out of the strike in August, 1923, of 1,150 members of the union then in the employ of Hoe & Company as machinists, toolmakers, and machinists' apprentices.

The trouble between the company and the men began as early as December, 1922, when two representatives of the union, E. J. Deering and J. J. Connolly, met with Richard Kelly, president of the company, to draw up a wage agreement to take the place of that expiring at the end of the year. Mr. Kelly refused to sign an agreement for the year 1923, according to Mr. Deering and Mr. Connolly, but dictated a memorandum which provided for three cents an hour increase on January 4 of that year, and a further increase of seven cents an hour on May 1 contingent upon the granting of a similar increase on the part of the Goss and Scott manufacturing, their leading competitors. These increases were granted in accordance with the agreement, thereby restoring the reductions of seven cents and three cents an hour which took effect in 1920-1921. Under that contract the men worked until May 1, when John J. Keppler and George H. Stilgenbauer, representatives of the union, reopened negotiations with Mr. Kelly. Mr. Keppler testified that Mr. Kelly requested a new agreement. This was not done until July when a new proposal was presented to Frederick Herb, shop superintendent who, Mr. Stilgenbauer said, promised to let him know by July 25 what action would be taken. Mr. Stilgenbauer phoned to Mr. Herb on that day and stated that Mr. Herb replied that there was "nothing doing" and that there would be no further negotiations. Following the report of Hoe & Company's attitude, the 1,150 men walked out of the plant on August 2. The striking men were restrained, on December 15, by an injunction from picketing about the plant.

W. A. Ross, Party Veteran, Is Dead

Local socialists were shocked last week to hear of the death of William A. Ross, for many years an active and devoted member of Local Kings County. Comrade Ross had retired from party work about four years ago because of ill health. He had continued his activity much longer than was good for him in the state of his health. But he never gave up his interest in and devotion to the party.

Several years ago comrades were shocked to see how his massive frame had shrunk as a result of his disease. For the past few years, Ross had been out of town, on a farm in Bethel, Conn.

Comrade Ross was born on a farm in Ohio, in 1866. He worked his way through school and college. He taught in schools in Virginia and Georgia, and finally became a teacher in the high schools in New York City.

He joined the Socialist Party about 25 years ago, and threw all his enthusiasm and energy into party work. He organized branches, took charge of Socialist Sunday Schools, helped in campaigns, and did everything from carrying platforms to addressing meetings. Ross was a frequent candidate on the party's ticket and delegate to State and city conventions.

Ill health compelled Comrade Ross to give up all activities about four years ago. He retired from the pub-

No Apartments Under \$25 a Room, Officials Report

City Commissioners Report Few Vacancies, and Those in "Old Law" Firetraps—No Remedy Possible but Municipal Housing.

A RENT emergency for apartments renting at less than \$25 a room still continues, although the construction of new buildings and homes has considerably reduced the housing shortage, according to statistics recently presented to the Mayor's Committee on Housing by the Tenement House Commissioner, the Commissioner of Charities and other officials.

Vacant apartments in the city number more than twice the total last March, although the percentage of vacancies is only one-fifth of what it was in 1916 and only one-eighth of 1920.

There are only 8,305 of more than 1,000,000 flats and apartments vacant. Of this number 2,844 vacancies are in new law tenements, built since 1901, and 5,461 vacancies in old law houses.

The "old law" houses are very largely firetraps, dark and insanitary, frequently filthy and badly ventilated.

This testimony was given by city officials as a result of surveys, and is official information.

The testimony bears out all the alarming reports made at the time of the recent hearings before the State Housing Commission last October, when witnesses said that the housing situation was seriously impairing the health, the morale and the morals of large sections of the population.

There is nothing in the laws as they stand to limit the rents charged by landlords for "modern" houses, and tenants are compelled to pay what they are asked, and to submit to indecent overcrowding, because of insufficient space, or else they are compelled to live in the "old law" houses, the only alternative to paying the rents charged for the "modern" houses.

The "old law" houses are those that were built prior to the passage of the tenement house law of 1901. The things that are legal in such houses would stagger the imagination—if they were not so commonplace and matter of course to so many New Yorkers.

Hundreds of thousands of working people and their families live under conditions that make decent human life impossible. Their homes

have been accurately described by a recent investigator as kennels. Social workers and hospital physicians have testified that housing conditions are such that a whole generation of children is growing up stunted, irritable, anemic and underweight. Rents are so high that the parents are compelled to take boarders to eke them out. Several children are often compelled to sleep in a single room, babies trying to get sleep while school children are trying to do their lessons, and the older people are talking, playing cards and smoking. Children arise unrefreshed after vainly trying to get sleep. They lose weight and health. This is true over whole sections of the city.

The stairways are of wood. The sanitation is unspeakable. Plumbing is vile. There are no yards. Improvements are never made.

It has been proposed that all these tenements that violate the law should be pulled down and the land utilized for modern, sanitary and fireproof homes, built by the city and rented at cost. Naturally real estate interests will not permit this obvious and intelligent solution. It is Socialism at work, and real estate parasites will not stand for it, and Legislatures will not enact such legislation.

The housing situation is bad and is growing worse. In later articles in The New Leader, details will be given of the robbery in one and two family houses, and in the "modern" apartments.

Meanwhile, Socialists insist that housing conditions can never be improved, so long as the vitally necessary function of the people's housing is the plaything of speculators. Take the profits out of housing. It is a public need. It should be a public function, not a private graft.

COAL MINERS AND PEERS IN THE BRITISH CABINET

The make-up of the British Labor Cabinet is an index to the make-up of the Labor party. The majority of members of the Government are socialists and members of the Independent Labor party, the Socialist propaganda group within the Labor party. Three of the Cabinet are Peers, because there are certain offices that must be filled by members of the House of Lords, who represent the Government in the Upper House.

In the last week's issue of The New Leader, we gave the pedigrees of most of the members of the Government. Herewith is presented the remainder of the members of the Cabinet, and their records.

James H. Thomas is political secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen. He was first elected in 1906 and has served continuously since. He is considered a remarkable negotiator and strike leader. He went to work at nine.

Stephen Walsh went to work in the coal mines at fourteen when he was orphaned. He has been a miners' official for years. He is sixty-five years old.

Sir Sydney Olivier is sixty-five years old. He was one of the founders of the Fabian Society, of which he was secretary for four years. He is a noted colonial administrator.

He school system on a pension and spent the remainder of his life on the farm in Bethel where he died on January 16.

Comrade Ross was an inspiration to his fellow workers and a loyal and devoted socialist. In him, the socialist movement lost a faithful soldier in the army for Human Betterment.

He is survived by his widow, who supported him loyally in all his radical activities, and by three sons and three daughters.

having been Governor of Jamaica and other sub-tropical regions. His best known book is "White Capital and Colored Labor." He is considered the greatest authority on colonial government, and the ablest and most just administrator in recent British colonial history.

General Thompson was in the Intelligence Office during the war. He joined the Labor Party in 1919, and was a candidate for Parliament in 1923. He is thoroughly familiar with foreign affairs.

Viscount Chelmsford is former Viceroy of India.

Sidney Webb is the greatest of the Fabians. His works on economic and social questions, written in conjunction with his wife, are known everywhere. His latest books are "A Constitution for the Socialist Commonwealth of Great Britain" and "The Decay of Capitalist Civilization." The latter is a Socialist propaganda book that has been used in tons for propaganda by the Labor Party.

John Wheatley is one of the "terrible" men of the Clyde. He is a devoted Socialist and propagandist of the I. L. P. He is one of the four members suspended last summer for telling the Ministry of Health that when they cut down the appropriation for milk for orphan babies to save money for the Singapore base they were murderers. The four never apologized. Wheatley now has the portfolio whose conduct he assailed.

Noel Buxton is one of the romantic figures of the Socialist and Labor movement. He is a former Liberal M. P., born in Australia, where his father was a Governor of the colonies and a friend of all oppressed peoples. He wears a big beard to hide his shattered jaw, the result of an attempted assassination years ago in the Balkans.

William Adamson is one of the leading trade union members of Parliament. He went to work at eleven, and has risen high in his union. He has fought for the nationalization of the mines. He was chairman of the party in the House 1917 to 1921.

Charles P. Trevelyan is the son of the man who tried to buy off Keir Hardie by offering him a soft berth for life if he would quit his attempt to run for Parliament independently in 1888. The father is still living at ninety, but when he dies, the son will inherit vast estates and a baronetcy. Nevertheless the son—who is now fifty-four years old—is a devoted Socialist and a member of the I. L. P.

Tom Shaw went to work as a weaver at ten years of age. He is self educated, and is master of many languages. For several years he was secretary of the Socialist International.

Vernon Hartshorn is chairman of the Welsh group of the Labor Party. He is a miner and went to work in his boyhood. He is a brilliant orator.

Col. Wedgwood is another "reclaimed" Liberal. He is a scion of the famous Wedgwood family that has given the world the great potteries, and Charles Darwin. He is a vice chairman of the Labor Party, a Socialist and a war hero.

Fred W. Jowett is one of the pioneers.

I. L. G. W. U. CLASSES

In the Unity Centers of the I. L. G. W. U. courses are given in labor and economic subjects as follows:

On Monday evenings:

1. **Harlem Unity Center**, P. S. 171, 103d street between Madison and Fifth avenues.

A course by Margaret Daniels on "Industrial and Trade Union Problems in the United States."

2. **Lower Bronx Unity Center**, P. S. 43, Brown Place and 135th street.

A course by Max Levine on "History, Aims and Problems of the American Labor Movement."

3. **Brownsville Unity Center**, P. S. 150, Christopher avenue and Sackman street.

A course by Sylvia Kopald on "Economics and the Labor Movement."

This course is also given Tuesday evenings at the Bronx Unity Center, P. S. 61, Crotona Park East and Charlotte street.

On Wednesday evenings:

East Side Unity Center, P. S. 63, Fourth street near First avenue, Manhattan.

Mr. A. L. Wilbert gives a course on "Modern Economic Institutions."

Classes in English are also held in these centers for elementary, intermediate and advanced students.

The Educational Department of the I. L. G. W. U. also conducts an Extension Division which arranges courses and lectures for their members in the English, Yiddish and Russian languages.

On Saturday afternoon, February 2, at 1 p. m. Max Levin will lecture on the "Present Economic Institutions" at the office of Local 9 at 228 Second avenue. Sunday morning at 10:30 Max Levin gives a course on the "Problems, Aims and Tactics of the American Labor Movement," at the Club Rooms of Local 1, 1581 Washington avenue.

At 12 noon, H. Rogoff gives a course on "Civilization in America," at Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton street.

Admission to all courses free to the members of the I. L. G. W. U.

Dr. J. H. H. Lyons will start his course on Social Forces in Contemporary Literature in the Workers' University, Saturday, February 9, at 1:30.

Saturday at 1:30 p. m. Mr. Smith will conclude his course on Modern Tendencies in Social Criticism.

At 2:30 p. m. Mr. David J. Sappos will discuss in his course on labor problems "Dual Unionism and the I. W. W."

Sunday morning at 10:30 Prof. Calhoun of Brookwood College will start his course in Sociology.

At 11:30 Dr. Carman will continue his course on "The Development of Modern Europe."

These courses will continue throughout the season at the same time and place.

Greetings—The New Leader

By ELIZABETH H. THOMAS (President of the Milwaukee Social Democratic Publishing Company.)

It is with real pleasure that we welcome the establishment of The New Leader. I have no doubt that it will be a great success and accomplish an immense amount of good for the Socialist movement. You have a splendid field for a weekly, and without any question, will be a great power in building up once more the Socialist Party in the East and all over the country.

The prospect for a good, strong Socialist movement is very bright if we can only gather in the vaguely dissatisfied, who do not yet know just what is the matter and how to bring about better things. The great success in England, which is a joy to all our hearts, ought to encourage everybody and point the way for us to follow.

8TH A. D. LECTURE SEASON OPENS

The headquarters of the 8th A. D., Socialist Party of Manhattan, at 73 St. Mark's Place, was jammed to the doors last Sunday upon the occasion of the opening of the open forum conducted by the branch.

Louis Waldman, four times elected Assemblyman from the district, lectured and his address was followed by a most interesting discussion. Waldman spoke on the death of Nicolai Lenin, and discussed his work. He declared that while Lenin was great, the revolution was greater.

Hyman Waldman, organizer of the branch, stated that the opening exceeded his fondest expectations, and that the brilliant opening presaged a remarkable season.

Next Sunday, Lena Morrow Lewis will lecture.

Arthur Ponsonby was a page boy to Queen Victoria at the age of ten, and last year, as a Socialist member, he introduced a bill to abolish the peerage. He is enormously wealthy, and he quit the Liberals out of protest against the war. He joined the I. L. P. in 1916, and is an uncompromising Socialist.

Margaret Grace Bondfield is the first woman member of a ministry, and the first woman chairman of the Trades Union Congress. She was the first woman fraternal delegate to an A. F. of L. congress and the first woman delegate to the Trades Union Congress of her own country. She is a Socialist and served as an executive member of the I. L. P. for years.

A WHITE TONGUE

When your child is looking somewhat "out of sorts," look at his tongue. If his tongue is not clear, it is a sign that his stomach is not in order and needs a thorough cleansing at once.

EX-LAX

The Sweet Chocolate Laxative

will eliminate all accumulated undigested waste matter from your child's system. It will regulate his stomach and liver, will restore his appetite, and in a few hours he will again be well and happy.

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The Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the U. S. of A.

Membership Dec. 31, 1922—53,139

Total Assets over Liabilities Dec. 31, 1922 \$1,847,420.96

Total Sick, Accident and Death Claims paid \$10,109,292.63

A Uniform Death Benefit of \$250.00

Sick Benefits to male members from \$3 to \$15 per week.

Initiation Fees—\$3 to \$7, according to age.

Monthly Assessment—\$1.55, \$1.05, 80c and 30c, according to class. For further information write to the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund, Local Branch, or to the Main Office, No. 9 Seventh Street, corner Third Avenue, New York City

(ORGANIZED OCTOBER 19, 1884)

SOCIALISTS APPROVE LABOR MINISTRY

(Continued from Page 1)

difference. They might recognize Russia, while clasping Mr. Churchill to their bosom, but they would do it by way of barter. We shall do it immediately and unconditionally as a matter of right. We shall not approach the German question from the standpoint of dictated treaties; it is for us first of all a tragedy of a ruined people and an oppressed working class.

"We can sanction no loan to Hungary, however eager the financial world may be, without terms for its terrorized workers. We should hope also that time may admit, if only by inquiry, for some exploration of the conditions under which British capital exploits native labor in India, on the oil-fields and elsewhere.

"We Speak as Socialists" "Debarred though we may be from introducing our central measures, we may still by a skill in emphasis, by minor yet illuminating illustrations, by a steady stress on the workers' standpoint, by the clear exposition of Socialist thought, so manage this first step that it shall lead to the next. Our party is in no mood to be difficult or impatient. But it is ready to lay down office, and to lay it down with a will, if ever the moment arrives when we must confess to ourselves that we can by holding it serve our cause no longer. That moment will come when events make it difficult to be ourselves and to act and speak as Socialists."

A. L. P. MOURNS LENIN

(Continued from Page 1)

"The International Labor movement and the workers of Soviet Russia have lost a great leader and devoted and untiring fighter for the workers' cause. We, together with the workers of all countries, mourn the irreparable loss and send message of condolence to the workers' Government of Russia in this hour of great sorrow."

The A. L. P. resolution reads: "We recognize that he has devoted his whole life to the ideal of Labor's emancipation."

"We attribute his early death to Russia's martyrdom at the hands of Capitalist Imperialism."

"Although we do not accept all of Nicolai Lenin's theories, we recognize that his gigantic efforts struck terror at the hearts of Labor's oppressors."

"With the utmost respect for his devotion to Labor's cause, we place a wreath on the bier of Nicolai Lenin."

The following resolutions also were carried:

"The New York General Council of the American Labor party congratulates the British Labor party upon its rise to political power in Great Britain."

"We are convinced that the Labor victory in Great Britain will bring a greater political equality and long strides in the direction of industrial democracy and social justice."

"The New York General Council of the American Labor party greets the advent of The New Leader as the valiant champion of Labor."

"Speed the day when it will be issued as a daily organ of Labor's cause."

The American Labor party also voted to send Morris Berman to the

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MARTIN LAWLER, Secretary

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convention of the Conference for Progressive Political Action that is to be held in St. Louis, February 11 and 12. Berman is a member of the Executive of the A. L. P.

American Labor Year Book 1924

Labor Conditions
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General Butler "Cleans Up" as Politicians Cut Melons

Philadelphia "Purified" and Plans Made for Building \$100,000,000 City Hall—Marine Officer as Don Quixote.

By JOSEPH E. COHEN

Philadelphia, Pa.—General Smedley Butler has come to Philadelphia for a short visit.

Philadelphia has a new mayor, and the mayor has appointed a new director of public safety who is General Butler of the Marines.

The new director started right in to "clean up Philadelphia."

While the citizens of this city showed they were quite satisfied with things as they have been by voting the usual Republican ticket last November, the town had to be cleaned up.

Cleaning up means raids and more raids upon the miserable creatures who are the denizens of the underworld of the poor. Needless to say, no rich man's gambling den, no high-class dive, no swell proprietor of a property used for illegal purposes has been molested. None will be.

Property exempts the holder from the cleaning up process. The holder of property can do no wrong. If an accident should happen, and a rich man were included in some round up, his means or political influence would quickly extricate him from the slight inconvenience.

The Merry Raiders

The raiding goes merrily on. That is all the general seems to know about cleaning up a city of its evil. Those pounced upon he assumes to be personally responsible for their doings, and the only remedy is to clap them into jail.

He does not seem to have the slightest notion that possibly social conditions spawn forth new victims of vice about as fast as they are taken into the meshes of the law. He does not consider the overwork and underpay, the lack of healthy home life and other good influences, the physical delinquencies, the temptation of riches acquired only without useful labor, and the many other environmental features that produce a quantity of evildoers which can almost be predicted mathematically. And it will be so whether or not General Butler orders raids morning, noon and night, weekdays and Sundays.

The director of public safety may not consider it his function to get at the cause of the trouble, but only to catch the consequences. If so, the other city fathers might be expected to deal with the root of the trouble. What about them?

Their attention is elsewhere. They have other fish to fry. They are busy cleaning up the filthy lucre in the city treasury.

After More Kale

In fact, about the first thing they noticed when they came into office was that there was not enough of the long green about to do a real clean up job. So they set out to provide more.

The day after the election the assessors announced an entirely unexpected boost in the valuation of real property. This should bring in millions more of pin money and the "harmony" fingers at the purse strings will do the rest.

With "harmony" assured, stupendous projects of unheard-of extravagance have been hatched, no mention of which was hinted at during the campaign, but quite to be expected in a city which allows itself to be duped into voting for the old gang.

A new city hall is to be built. The present structure is the largest

of its kind in the world. But the politicians find it insufficient for the jobs they mean to create. It was erected at a cost of \$25,000,000 and, in the new purchasing value of the dollar, would be considered worth two to three times that amount. It is to come down. A new building—and several others—are to go up across the street. A hundred million dollars will likely be the first slice of expenditure for this utterly useless purpose.

Cutting Juicy Melons

Another item in the saturnalia of spending is the purchase of the tract upon which the Pennsylvania Railroad station now stands by the city as a "plaza." The station should long ago have been moved by the road which has always ignored the city's needs and the management of which is at the head of the attack upon labor conditions, the beating down of which, in some measure, is productive of the lawlessness which General Butler is out to clean up. For the city to buy this land is an act of complete folly. Certainly there is room for a clean-up in the transaction.

So it will go on. While the director of public safety is grinding out the reels of his quick-action movie, other gentlemen will be busy elsewhere. They will dispose of large amounts and with all due consideration for the large contributors to the funds of the Republican Party.

The hundreds of millions which will be wasted on political jobbery might, if put to the erection of wholesome dwellings, the laying out of breathing spaces, the wiping out of the slums and the betterment of the working conditions, go far toward making Philadelphia a finer city to live in for the masses. But the Republican Party is not in business for that.

A Continuous Show

So while the director of public safety is engaged in cleaning up the petty vice, the Republican Party will furnish more recruits and victims for his raids. It is a continuous show.

After a while the general may get wise to the fact that he is trying to bail out the ocean with a tin pail. Then he will end his visit.

Before he goes he will likely supply the natives with language picturesque enough to describe the machinations of the gang for whom he is the Don Quixote.

In the meanwhile the city is being cleaned up. He will continue to clean it up. He will make the city shine and sparkle in the sunlight, so the natives will not know the old town—perhaps.

What is more certain is that when the political gang is through cleaning up, the old town will be different indeed.

OKLA. WORKERS TURN BACKS ON THE OLD PARTIES

"Captured" the Democratic Party Once, But Walton Incident Cured Them—Socialist Party Winning Thousands.

Oklahoma City—Despite prevailing sentiment among officials of farmer-labor organizations in favor of again confining their political activity within the dominant democratic party, events are rapidly shaping themselves towards independent political action of 1924, according to Ernest R. Chamberlain, a local newspaperman. Adherents of non-partisan action are being pushed partly by the old socialist sentiment and partly by the Bourbon democrats into a place where there will be no road open but that of the third party.

A recent meeting of the democratic state central committee has proposed virtual abolition of the primary law. They propose the election by county primaries of delegates to state conventions which will name candidates and write platforms, thus bringing about "party responsibility" and complying with the demand for less expensive nominating campaigns. The democratic press is citing the recent exposures of corruption as resulting from the large fortunes required to wage a primary campaign.

The dominant idea is to revamp the party machinery to prevent the farmer-labor forces from again successfully emulating the bankers and lawyers in putting their own nominees over in a democratic primary.

The present state law forbids any third party organization and the democratic leaders fear that their proposal would result in a stampede of farmer-labor into the republican camp, thus upsetting the balance in the other direction. To get around this there is proposed an amendment permitting the organization of a third party, the democrats hoping that such an organization could at best roll up 50,000 votes and still leave the democrats a slight margin of safety judging from the vote received by Governor Walton. The recent spectacle of old parties inviting the farmer-labor voters to their ranks has been reversed and the old party leaders have realized the danger of having "too much company."

The democrats are not the only ones burning midnight oil in Okla-

homa over political difficulties. The G. O. P. is in the throes of a wide open split over the attempt of Senator Harold to dictate the appointment of another candidate and Coolidge, by permitting Attorney General Daugherty to put his finger in the pie has so aroused the "Tulsa World," the only metropolitan republican daily in the State, that it has come out in a position of "armed neutrality," suggesting that after all the best thing republicans can do to avoid trailing in the dust after "wearers of the imperial purple" is to go into the democratic party and take charge.

The constituent elements of the farmer-labor reconstruction league, which were badly disorganized and suspicious of one another over the Walton episode, recently met in Oklahoma City and decided on a convention for February 11. The league executive board had called a tentative meeting for the middle of March. Evidence of a rift between the league board, which was the first to repudiate Walton, and some of the leaders of other organizations, appeared and threatened to become serious, but recent conferences are thought to have smoothed things over and it is apparent now that when the committee meets on January 4 to launch the call for a farmer-labor convention the call will be signed by all elements, including some which bolted the last convention and the reconstruction league executive board. The convention date will probably be postponed until a few days after the St. Louis meeting of the conference for progressive political action, with which body it appears, the leaders are now more in sympathy than with the third party group which meets May 30 in the Twin Cities.

Ford's withdrawal has done much to clear the way for a real third party in Oklahoma.

Should the republicans by any chance name LaFollette it would set back independent party action for many years. The nomination of McAdoo by the Democrats would be less serious as McAdoo would influence few labor votes outside the railroad organizations. McAdoo, by reason of his klan support, would have stiff opposition in Oklahoma. Should LaFollette run on a third party ticket Oklahoma farmer-labor forces would undoubtedly line up

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behind him, and while many might still insist on nonpartisan state activity, the appearance of a third party would soon, by its mere existence, line up the socialists, who, before the war, polled 52,000 votes for their ticket.

A third party ticket headed by LaFollette would attract many republican voters in the northern counties. The Reconstruction league strength is now mostly recruited from the democrats and socialists. The impetus of a national progressive upheaval headed by LaFollette on an independent ticket would probably mean victory for a third party in this state, always supposing that the Bourbons decided to amend the present law to permit the placing of a third party on the ticket.

WHAT OTHER EDITORS THINK

GREED THAT MURDERS

HUMAN sacrifices made at the altar of greed by union-fighting railroad corporations have increased 118 per cent. and there appears to be every indication that the number of these wanton killings of employees by defective locomotives and cars will continue to grow larger instead of decreasing.

The annual report of A. G. Pack, chief inspector for the Interstate Commerce Commission, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, made public last week, tells a sordid tale of lives snuffed out and train service men maimed on account of the criminal practices of United States railroads in using engines and cars unfit for service. According to Pack's report, the percentage of locomotives found in an unsafe condition to be used increased from 48 per cent. to 65 per cent. The total number of dangerous defects found by Federal inspectors jumped 75 per cent. over the preceding year, when all the railroads were employing skilled union mechanics, instead of ignorant strikebreakers to take care of repair work. The number of accidents increased 117 per cent. and the injury list shows an increase of 120 per cent.

The figures quoted are authentic and have been supplied by Federal inspectors, and should go far to bear out the claim made by organized labor that many large railroad companies are criminally endangering the lives of employees and passengers in their mad zeal to crush the unions of shop workers.—*Minneapolis Labor Review.*

THE NEXT INDUSTRIAL DEPRESSION

THE United States Department of Labor has issued a statement calling attention to the disastrous consequences of long periods of unemployment for workers. These idle days, the report tells us, bring misery to millions and often wipe out the savings of a lifetime.

But capitalism has worse in store for the world than periodical unemployment. Hard times loom ahead for others than workers with slender hoards. Those who now believe themselves to be safely provided for in their old days may live to find that their self denial of a lifetime has amounted to nothing. . . .

The capitalist system, with its injustices and inequalities, is heading civilization toward an abyss which will destroy the happiness of all mankind. Today the people of the United States are blind to the fate in store for the war-torn world. But the jobless days will come to justify the warning of the Department of Labor, and when they do the final days of capitalism will have begun.

The industries must be made the property of all society. The system of exploitation must be replaced by a system which will give to workers ALL that their labor produces.—*The Labor Advocate.*

THE COMPANY UNION

THE company "union" does not appeal to the strikebreakers employed by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad. The "union"

is but a shell. It has a membership of 60 straw bosses and company pets. Around this bluff, imaginative press agents write fairy tales on the harmony that is supposed to exist between the strikebreakers and the railroad management. The official bulletin of the company "union" is appealing to the strikebreakers to join the "union"—and permit the company to deduct dues from the pay envelopes. This check-off system seems to be legitimate when enforced by the railroad management, but it is a base conspiracy when coal miners voluntarily agree that the union's representative shall be handed their dues from the company's office.—*Cleveland Citizen.*

THE LABOR GOVERNMENT

THE old-line parties, by policies of war and unspeakable extravagance, have dragged a great and prosperous nation into the mire of depression and comparative poverty, created an army of unemployed running into millions, and placed a tremendous burden of debt upon the people which they expected to pay by the toil and sweat of the workers of the country.

They have also created a network of foreign entanglements and have awakened at last to the fact that they cannot escape from them.

With wonderful condescension, therefore, they are willing to unload the burden of this complicated mess upon the shoulders of the Labor Party, shrewdly calculating, no doubt, that by a temporary, "unholy alliance" they can hamper them in the carrying out of any radical policy calculated to lead the country out of the tangle and, at any time they may be disposed, vote them out of office.

It will be interesting to watch the lords and ladies and titled aristocrats playing for favor with the Labor Government, knowing that their fat, unearned increment may be quite seriously endangered should Labor be able to hold the Government permanently unless they can get into the good graces of these stalwart representatives of the toiling masses.—*Halifax Citizen.*

ORGANIZE THE MIGRANTS

PERHAPS, the most fundamental and serious problem confronting the Negro today is the problem of organizing the worker-migrants. They are in most need of economic guidance as they seek jobs, accept wages and buy the prime necessities of life: food, clothing and shelter. All other aspects of their social life will suffer miserably if they are ruthlessly robbed of their labor. But they will be robbed if they are permitted to wander aimlessly amidst unscrupulous capitalists and unfriendly and unlighted white workers. White workers must be educated and shown that they are doomed to suffer if they are misled, by race hate, to snub their black brothers, and, also, Negroes must be educated and shown that they are doomed to suffer if they are misled, by race prejudice, to reject the hand of fraternal co-operation of white labor, if perchance it is extended.—*The Messenger.*

NEW ELECTIONS TO BE HELD IN FINLAND SOON

Socialists Block Reactionary Attempt to Legislate After Ousting Communist Members—Socialist Majority Forecast.

A special cablegram to Raivaaja, a Finnish socialist daily published in this country, says that present administration in Finland has resigned, former premier Cajander has formed a new administration and a new election will be held in April next.

The old administration, now resigned, was formed by the Agrarians after the last elections. The question over which the administration fell was the legalized attack upon the Communist parties. The trial of arrested Communists is going on. Among them are twenty-seven members of the Diet. The Social Democrats forming the biggest unit in the Diet blocked all legislation because the Communists' representation were deprived of its legal right to serve in the parliament.

Finland was once governed by the Social Democrats, their rule being ended by the armed intervention of Russia under Kerensky's rule. Following there was civil war in Finland, after which the Labor movement arose to its feet again in a miraculously short time.

New elections will undoubtedly make Socialism stronger than before. Perhaps the Socialists will reach sufficient strength to form an administration and the Socialist Republic of Finland, formed in 1919 and crucified in the following year may be resurrected next spring.

the charge of a brutal warden who would at the slightest provocation give his defenseless prisoners a cruel beating.

Abramovich states that the policy of the Communist Government does not differ from the old Czarist Government in the treatment of Socialists. In fact, it is more brutal. It is guided by the fear that anti-Communist workers may obtain political control in Soviet elections and the Soviet leaders will take no chances on free elections by the working class and the peasantry.

The writer closes his appeal for the support of the workers of all countries against this anti-working class policy by stating that if aid does not come soon hundreds of thousands of Socialist workers will die and that many of their families are now "perishing of hunger because the men are in prison and cannot provide for them."

STILL EXILING SOCIALISTS IN SOVIET RUSSIA

Abramovich, Leader of the Social Democrats, Protests Against Persecution by Cheka.

R. Abramovich, veteran leader of the Russian Social Democratic Labor Party and a member of the Executive Committee of the Socialist and Labor International, has written to the Jewish Daily Forward renewing the protests of Russian Socialists against the imprisonment and exile of Socialists in Russia. He reports many instances of the terror of which the following is typical:

"A few weeks ago, Comrade Aronovich, a youth of 18, committed suicide by hanging himself; this happened in the province of Archangel, in the God-forsaken little town of Kem, out on the shores of the Arctic. At the age of 16 this young man, who had been exceptionally bright and capable, joined a Social-Democratic educational club of our Youth Organization. All he had done was to attend this club, read Marx, and discuss Communism and Socialism. He was arrested and kept in prison for a year, and the exiled to Kem, isolated from the world of men, all alone, separated by hundreds of miles from his family, his comrades, books, papers, all civilization."

Astrov, one of the most gifted Russian Socialists, who is afflicted with heart disease, was exiled to Turkestan at a time when the most horrible of epidemics was raging

there, Zeitlin-Baturski, veteran Socialist and one of the founders of the Russian labor movement, aged and feeble, was thrown into prison where felons and others suffered from typhus. He died.

Leaders of the Socialist-Revolutionists are confined in the notorious "inner" prison of Moscow by the Cheka. The prison consists of tiny cells without windows where the inmates are without books, paper, ink, and pens. They are denied the right to see friends. Day after day they remain immured in these dungeons without air and light.

The Central Committee of the party says that "every Friday transports of arrested Socialists leave Moscow." Many of the prisoners have gone insane while the exiles are not permitted to notify relatives of their fate.

The Cheka has sought out places of exile which even the Czarist Government used only very rarely for political prisoners. The most dangerous and wildest localities in Siberia, or on the bleak shores of the White Sea, the isolated villages of Turkestan, hundreds of miles from the railways; remote Turukhansk, Naryn, Pechora, Kem, places where not a single European penetrates—there the exiles are compelled to live among half-savage tribes all alone, without books, without papers, for months and months without any letters, without any medical attention, and without money.

For the Socialists the Bolsheviks soon began to provide special "Socialist" concentration camps. At first at Pertominsk, an old monastery situated about 95 miles from Archangel, on the shore of the White Sea, a place where there is not enough fresh water to drink, where there is not a living soul except the prisoners and their guards, where there is no food whatever obtainable on the outside, and under

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EXPLAINING THE CUCKOOS

By BEN BLUMENBERG

Recently a lecturer, or rather a "soapboxer," was addressing a street audience in a Middle Western industrial town. He was asked the question, "What is the reason for the existence of the Ku Klux Klan?" "The reason is to be found in the fact that there are a sufficient number of the gullible in this country willing to pay ten dollars for a bed sheet," was the reply.

We were let down too quickly during the days following the Armistice. There was no tapering off process. What was to replace participation in "drives," neighborhood spying, hunting down reds and pro-Huns, tar and feather parties, flag-kissing soirees, censorship of first readers, bedtime stories and the proceedings of the ladies' aid societies of the German Lutheran Church? Where the substitute for the hysterical, hypocritical, sadistic spree? Volstead had chased John Barleycorn up the alley and "Verboten" prohibitions, while well-nigh universal, were as hard to check as to count stars in the flags—a star for each returned soldier whose job was waiting for him. Labor and brother Capital dissolved partnership. Labor had to strip off its silk shirt of Saturday Evening Post manufacture. The open-shop fight started, labor injunction machinery was oiled and state anti-Syndicalist laws enacted. Lobbyists were on the job to see to it that no social legislation of a "paternalistic" nature was introduced in the State capitols. Strikers were not outlawed but many labor union treasuries were depleted or nearly so. The farmers were deflated, the small tradesmen and middlemen were no longer permitted to sit at the second and third tables of the "profiteers" as during the Give-till-it-hurts war days. "Our" Federal Reserve Banking System, our railroads and the higher cost of running the city, State and national governments, made the middle class and the workers with middle-class minds see that "something is wrong." To right that wrong would probably require more effort than a yearly revival could accomplish. Perhaps the foreigners were the cause of our decline in national morale and for the increase in our discontent. Our war-time training and post-war conditions made the time ripe to "start" something.

Many workers, farmers, small business and professional men, realize instinctively the inferior position they occupy in society. So far as their social and economic standing is concerned, like Yank in "The Hairy Ape," they "don't belong." Jim Brown, Number 711 in the factory, or Sandy Spivins, the grocer, wide-awake nights with the haunting fear that the banker will get them if the chain store prolongs the agony too long, are victims of monotonous routine. They have got to get a kick out of life. They must have an outlet for the play spirit. In many that spirit was dwarfed in infancy. Not all the youth of the land had the opportunity of playing "Life Among the Indians," "Deadwood Dick," "The Pirates' Revenge," etc. The arrested play spirit must have an outlet.

Now when Jim Brown, known in the factory as number 711, wraps a sheet around his Atlas-like shoulders, encases his dome in a hood, and, after dint of much concentration, learns a line of mumbojumbo that would tax the mentality of a five-year old, and then is greeted as the Imperial Kommander of the Kopper Kuspidor Kleeners, his position in the social and economic world (in his mind) is as real as that of an opium smoker on a debauch. Sheet, mummery and title

form the dope in which 711 steep himself in an effort to get a kick out of life and to escape the recognition that he is, in modern society, a hewer of wood, a carrier of water, a mudsill.

Now take our friend Spivins, the storekeeper. He is caught in the mad whirl of commerce and the money mart, as the movie subtitles would say. He is as necessary to the processes of distribution as the Ten Commandments are to a peace conference. The mail order houses, the department and chain stores are seeing to that. The tribe of Spivinses is strong for boasting, but the viewing with satisfaction of a building boom in the "ole home town, the bes' lil' town in gawd's country," is checked by viewing with alarm the opening of the Athens Confectionery Parlor by Nick Papapolous, the banana emporium by Giovanni Govenelli or the Busy Bee Notion Store by Isadore Levitsky. Competition may be the life of trade at certain times and in certain places and while this has always been a free country with equal rights to all an' may the best man win, as the Constitution says, still—

Something must be "hung" on Nick, Giovanni, Isadore and mayhap Abraham Joseph, the Armenian grocer. None of these merchants belong to the—church of Hintersville, or to any other Protestant church, for that matter. Oh, boy, we'll knock 'em for a goal as in the days of Hudibras.

When men flow out, They knew not why; And each with apostolic knocks Tried to prove his theory orthodox.

We've got to get the ideals of Americanism across. The sooner we "sell" the idea of what the flag and our institutions stand for, the nearer will we be carrying out the best will and testament of our revolutionary forefathers, or rather of the founders of the republic. The heathen must be made to see matters in the right light. Good, old Americanism, 100 per cent pure, together with the right religion "an' if yeh don't like it, go back to the country where yeh b'long," or, as our patriotic ideals were expressed during the war, "Don't bite the hand that feeds you."

Now, when the Spivinses are willing to give the hours wrested from hard work for the purpose of impressing Nick, Giovanni, Isadore, Abraham and the descendants of Ham, with the loftiness of Ko Koo idealism, the charge frequently made that the inhabitants of Babbitaria are merely crass materialists, may need revision. In many small towns the knights and knightesses of sheet and hood will go blocks out of their way rather than patronize a storekeeper who is not strictly kosher according to American standards. In many labor unions and shops, economic class consciousness is less in evidence than it was during the period when the dealer in tar was counted only as a member of the petit bourgeois. The "loyal" union man and the "scab" are now joined in the same fraternal bonds. The open door of unionism, that in the past, with few exceptions, admitted all workers regardless of creed, nationality or race, is creaky and new issues injected into union politics. The test is, Is he one who was born in the chosen nation, geographically speaking, and did he choose both parents from Nordic stock? The owners of the basic industries, the national business associations and the subsidiaries of both, the various security and defense leagues, have for the time pigeon-holed the view-with-alarm-class-propaganda resolutions.

We await with impatience the form of the 1924 model for the saving of these United States.

RAND SCHOOL

Saturday afternoon, February 2, at 1.30 p. m. Prof. H. M. Barzun, of Lehigh University, who is sailing next month for France to stand as Socialist candidate for the Chamber of Deputies in the April elections, will speak in the Debs' Auditorium, 7 East 15th street on the topic "French Socialism and the European Chaos." Prof. Barzun is an international editor, author, and critic, who spent seven months in the Western, Central and Southern nations that fought the European war.

At 4.00 p. m. also in the Debs' Auditorium, Dr. H. W. L. Dana, formerly assistant professor of Comparative Literature at Columbia, lecturer at the New School for Social Research and at the Boston Trade Union College, is beginning a four lecture course on Current Drama, Lincoln.

On February 2 he is lecturing on "Saint Joan" in relation to other plays by Shaw, and other plays about Jeanne d'Arc. On February 9 he will discuss Pirandello.

On February 8 Scott Nearing will begin two twelve-lecture courses in Sociology. At 7.30, a course in Methods of Using Social Facts will be given, discussing science and scientific method, education and propaganda, intellectual and emotional appeals, the public mind, the social significance of peace and war and permanent social gains through the socialization of knowledge.

At 8.30 P. M. he begins a course in "Applied Sociology."

The strongest bond of human sympathy, outside of the family relation, should be one uniting all working people, of all nations, and all tongues, and kindreds.—Abraham Lincoln.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY EVE

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Back of the Fall Scandal

By WILLIAM MORRIS FEIGENBAUM

The nation is shocked at the oil leasing scandals, and rightly so.

The revelations of corruption, of bribe taking and leasing of enormously valuable oil fields to just the men who find it possible to make "loans" to "old personal friends" bring us back to the period immediately following the Civil War, when other officials of the same Grand Old Party of which Albert Bacon Fall is so illustrious a member engaged in operations of just about as moral a nature.

Mr. Fall will go down in history as a worthy comrade of Secretary of War Belknap and the gentlemen mixed up in the malodorous Credit Mobilier scandal.

And in the Fall case, as in those earlier cases, the crime was, not in committing the acts now under the limelight, but in being found out.

It was all right as far as the Government was concerned for Mr. Fall, as custodian of the country's vast natural resources, to give Mr. Doheny and Mr. Sinclair a ticket to make millions out of the people's property; no one objected to that. It was all right for President Harding to pick out just such a man as Mr. Fall, known to be a gambler in natural resources in two countries, a life-long pal of the notorious Doheny, and place him in charge of all the oil wells and other national resources of the United States as Secretary of the Interior.

What wonder, then, that leases, out of which Doheny said he expected to make \$100,000,000, were given to a large scale operator of the type of which Mr. Fall was only a small sample?

The American people are stunned, criminal action is demanded. Mr. Fall is out of reach of impeachment, having withdrawn from public office nearly a year ago, but he can still be sent to jail. Mr. Doheny and Mr. Sinclair can be prosecuted. But will that be the end of it? It will not.

Let us lay down certain axioms.

Natural resources of priceless value are still in the soil of the United States. They were placed there, not by Mr. Doheny nor by Mr. Rockefeller nor by Mr. Sinclair, but by nature.

Those resources are in the custody of the Government of the United States; specially, of the Department of the Interior.

The men who make up the Government are Republicans, who, like members of all schools of political thought EXCEPT THE SOCIALISTS, believe that all industry should be carried on primarily FOR PRIVATE PROFIT AND ONLY INCIDENTALLY FOR THE PUBLIC WELFARE.

Mr. Harding opposed the public ownership of shipping and its operation for the public welfare; of railroads, and of the natural resources. Mr. Coolidge takes the same position. Mr. Wilson turned the railroads back to private exploitation the moment the war was over. Both old parties are on record. BOTH ARE OWNED AND OPERATED BY MEN WHO BENEFIT BY THIS SYSTEM OF PRIVATE EXPLOITATION.

Indeed, Mr. Doheny himself, who said that he can peel \$100,000 or \$1,000,000 off his bankroll and not feel any more than a Congressman could feel the loss of \$20 or \$50, gave hundreds of thousands of dollars to a Republican campaign fund in 1920, and at the same time was a receptive candidate for Vice President on the

Democratic ticket. And Mr. Sinclair, owner of the far-famed Zev, contributes heavily to both old parties.

IS THERE ANY WONDER THEN THAT THESE SCANDALS HAPPEN?

IS IT NOT RATHER A MATTER OF WONDER THAT MORE SUCH SCANDALS ARE NOT UNEARTHED EVERY YEAR?

With parties in office holding the idea that natural resources exist only for private gain and not for the public welfare, honest conduct of our Government depends upon the accidental fact of the appointment of men who happen to be able to resist strong temptation, not upon a system that will make such scandals impossible regardless of the men who happen to hold public office.

The Socialists alone of all schools of political thought deny the right of private exploitation of natural resources. The Socialists alone of all parties demand that all industry be run for use, for public benefit AND NOT FOR PROFIT.

The Socialists in office COULD NEVER HAVE BEEN IMPLICATED IN A FALL SCANDAL, BECAUSE NO SOCIALIST GOVERNMENT COULD CONCEIVABLY HAVE CONSIDERED LEASING OR LETTING OR RENTING OR GIVING PUBLIC RESOURCES FOR PRIVATE EXPLOITING.

It is against the very core and kernel of what they stand for. Just as it is the very core and kernel of what the other parties stand for to allow private exploitation of natural resources—even to encourage it and make laws favoring it.

This Fall business is an ugly scandal. But in its essence it is no more ugly, no nastier than turning railroads over to private operation, and then passing laws appropriating hundreds of millions of public funds as a subsidy to them. It is no uglier, in essence, than the ship subsidy, than the tariff.

We can expect Fall scandals galore; often in secret. Often cheap and tawdry, like graft in awarding contracts for paving and building in cities; occasionally on a vast scale, like Mr. Fall's. And so long as we allow the essence of private ownership, and private profit, they will continue, now hidden, now open.

Only the entry of Socialism into private life on a large scale can stop these uglinesses. Not because Socialists are necessarily more honest than Mr. Fall, but because the very philosophy of the Socialist movement would make it impossible.

Glengarry's Review

Written for The New Leader

A CAPITALIST newspaper IS PRIMARILY maintained TO KEEP the workers SHACKLED, GAGGED, BLIND AND OBEDIENT.

AND IN THIS IT SUCCEEDS so well THAT THEY (The same DUMB creatures) Are its PRIME support— WITHOUT the workers' Patronage (AND PENNIES) IT COULD NOT exist.

WHEREVER you see One of these MISREPRESENTATIVES OF ACTUAL conditions You will find That its VICTIMS HAVE MADE IT A PROFITABLE institution, COMMODIOUSLY housed And LAVISHLY equipped.

A LABOR PAPER, FEARLESSLY devoted To the RIGHTeous cause OF EVERY worker, Has to STRUGGLE For a DIFFICULT existence, JUST BECAUSE (ONLY because) IT WORKS continuously FOR the workers.

But because it is The WORKERS' FRIEND IT STRIVES to keep solvent (So the SHERIFF can't stop it) And CONTINUE an education Which ENCOURAGES

And ENABLES the toilers To EMANCIPATE themselves FROM THE MISERIES Which capitalism IMPOSES ON THE NUMBERLESS It persistently ROBS Of ALL they produce.

The GLAD DAY IS HASTENING FORWARD When NUMBERLESS workers Will DISCOVER (And SPEEDILY correct) The PITIFUL error OF FATTENING their ENEMY And STARVING their FRIEND.

CAPITALISM TREMBLES A LITTLE MORE Every time there STARTS ANOTHER LABOR-paper; IT HAS found out That EDUCATION, As DERIVED From the LABOR press, ALREADY SUCCESSFULLY challenges Its RIGHT to exist, And will (VERY SOON) OVERTHROW IT And CLEANSE the world Of all its INFAMY.

WORKERS EVERYWHERE SHOULD REJOICE When another EDUCATOR Is launched— An ADDITIONAL medium Of PRESENTING To the DISCOURAGED toilers The GOSPEL of SOCIALISM— The REDEMPTION Of the POPULACE.

OUR SOCIALIST OPPORTUNITIES

By JAMES ONEAL

Socialist opportunities are likely to pile up in the coming months and it is well to take stock of them. Some of them we have missed already. Here on our southern border is a movement of the workers that has ventured on an experiment in many ways more interesting than the Soviet regime in Russia.

The Mexican revolution is attacked by the betrayer, de la Huerta, and the rural and city workers fly to the support of their government. Military adventurers who have not been completely eliminated have gathered around Huerta but with little success.

Here was an opportunity for the party to proclaim its solidarity with the Mexican workers in big mass meetings. The Mexican workers look to the more advanced movements in the United States to encourage them and to help in warding off an imperialist invasion of their country.

Meetings devoted to this matter would have aroused interest in the party, stimulated activity and developed more interest in educational work. We neglected not only an opportunity but also a duty which we owe to the Mexican working class.

The democratic objections in this State to the undue weight given to up-state counties a few weeks ago also gave us a splendid opportunity to counter with meetings and publicity showing the rotten Tammany boroughs in New York. It was also an opportunity to show that in this country we have the most archaic and misrepresentative system of representation of any country in the world. Here again we failed to take advantage of an opportunity.

One might also mention the exposure of the influence of the Associated Manufacturers in the State Assembly two weeks ago as an opportunity for a public statement by the party regarding the activities of this capitalist organization. The New York State League of Women Voters issued a blistering report regarding the activities of this organization in 1920. It piled up amazing evidence of a capitalist dictatorship at Albany masked in the form of "patriotic" propaganda.

The Socialist Party never had conditions more ripe for its development than it has today. One gratifying evidence of activity is the number of lecture forums run by the party, some in cooperation with the American Labor party. This is all to the good and it certainly should lead to other activities.

Nationally, the situation is also favorable. The Mellon proposal to materially relieve the super-rich of some of their taxation and the Fall-Doheny scandal place the Republican party and its Democratic allies in the pillory. Nothing like the Fall-Doheny scandal has occurred in this country since the amazing grafts following the Civil War.

It also appears that there is little likelihood of a labor party being formed this year. This leaves the Socialist Party and the Farmer-Labor party to carry the banner of independent political action in the November elections. Probably both can agree on presidential candidates and upon candidates in the states; and as for the program, the cooperation of the two parties in New York City for two years shows that there need be little friction on that score.

The discontent of the masses with the capitalist parties is widespread and this year provides a fertile field for the Socialist Party. Enthusiasm is necessary but it cannot be extracted from the atmosphere. It must develop out of intense party activities. The New Leader will cooperate with any program of activities which the party may arrange and will be glad of the opportunity.

Another phase of activity that is possible and that will be productive of good results is for the party branches to interest themselves in canvassing enrolled socialist voters for subscriptions to The New Leader. Our subscription list is increasing rapidly but it should be the aim of the party members to see that our enrolled voters get the party paper every week.

With the party members actively engaged in increasing the circulation of The New Leader we will be able to enroll a larger percentage of our socialist voters in the Socialist Party. Many of them do not realize that there is an organization maintained where lectures are given and a social life developed that means much for socialists. Our party paper will bring to them knowledge of all this and they will be constantly tempted to join the party branches and participate in the educational work of the Socialist Party.

Every party branch should also amend its order of business to include The New Leader. At every branch meeting the welfare of our party paper will then come up for consideration in its proper order. While attention should be concentrated on getting subscriptions, each branch should also make it its business to investigate the newsstands in its vicinity and see to it that The New Leader is properly displayed and encourage the newsdealers in every way.

The old period of controversy is practically over. In voting strength we are practically as strong as we ever were in the city and the State. Our main problem now is party building. The field is ripe, comrades. Let's go!

THE FORUM CALENDAR

(Under this heading, The New Leader will print in every issue a list of lectures that will be delivered during the week under Socialist Party and related auspices. The schedule will begin with Friday and contain whatever lectures are held for the following seven days. In order to have their lectures included, branch and forum secretaries should have announcements in this office not later than Tuesday noon. Notices that are received later are never sure of insertion.)

FRIDAY

Manhattan

AUGUST CLAESSENS, "Elements of Marital Incompatibility," fifth of a series of six lectures on "Sex and Society," 62 East 106th street. Auspices Harlem Educational Forum.

The Bronx

CHARLES SOLOMON and LOUIS WALDMAN, "Events of the Day"; Opening of Labor Forum, 1167 Boston road. Auspices American Labor party.

Coney Island

JUDGE JACOB PANKEN, "Current Events"; Coney Island Socialist Forum, Boardwalk Hotel, 3033 West 22nd street.

Rochester, N. Y.

DR. ALGERNON SIDNEY CRAPSEY, "The Present Outlook"; 476 Clinton avenue, N. Room 7. Auspices Socialist Party, Local Rochester.

SUNDAY

Manhattan

JEROME T. DE HUNT, "Labor's Next Step," Hennington Hall, Second street and Avenue C. Auspices American Labor Party and 6th A. D., Socialist Party, 11 a. m.

A. I. SHIPLACOFF, "Man's Struggle Against Nature and Society"; Manhattan Lyceum, 66 Fourth street. Musical Program. Auspices Joint Board of the Furriers' Union, 2.30 p. m.

AUGUST CLAESSENS, "What Socialism Is; How We May Get It and How Soon," fourth of a series of seven lectures on "The Elements of Socialism," 257 East Fourth street. Auspices 6th A. D., 8.15 p. m.

LENA MORROW LEWIS, "The Political Cyclones in the West and Their Significance"; 73 St. Mark's place. Auspices Open Forum of the 8th A. D., Socialist Party, 8.15 p. m.

Brooklyn

B. C. VLADECK, "Current Events," Amalgamated Temple, 11 Arion place. Auspices 12th and 19th A. D., Socialist Party, 11 a. m.

DR. DOROTHY BOCKER, "Birth Control"; 1709 Pitkin avenue. Auspices Labor Forum of the American Labor Party and 23rd A. D., Socialist Party, 8.15 p. m.

New Haven, Conn.

PROFESSOR NATHAN MILLER of Yale; Trades Council Hall, 215 Meadow street. Auspices Socialist Party Forum.

Pittsburg, Pa.

ANDREW T. McNAMARA, "The Latest Menace to Pennsylvania Labor Organizations"; Walton's Hall, 220 Stanwix street. Auspices Socialist Party Educational Forum.

WEDNESDAY

Manhattan

CHARLES SOLOMON, "The British Labor Party and Its Meaning for Us"; East Side Socialist Center, 204 East Broadway.

Mountaindale, Sullivan County
AUGUST CLAESSENS, "Race Prejudice," Economic and Social Factors; Workmen's Circle Hall. Auspices Socialist Party.

THURSDAY

Hurleyville, Sullivan County
AUGUST CLAESSENS, "Social Evolution," Workmen's Circle Hall. Auspices Socialist Party.

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THE SOCIALIST MOVEMENT AT HOME AND ABROAD

INTERNATIONAL NOTES

GERMANY

Due to the determination of Hugo Stinnes and other big German employers to take advantage of the desperate economic situation caused by the presence of from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 unemployed workers in the country and the demoralized state of the trade union movement for the purpose of wiping out the eight-hour-day and wresting from the masses the few safeguards won since the political overturn of November, 1918, the German workers today find themselves fighting all along the line for the preservation of some of their elementary rights and against starvation wages.

In some cases compromises are being effected, as in Berlin, where 140,000 metal workers went back to the shops on January 7, after having accepted a slight wage cut and agreeing to the institution of a longer work-day in case of need; while in others, as in the Elberfeld-Barmen textile district, where 60,000 workers were reported on strike on January 24, it looks like war to the knife.

The employers are using the decree issued on December 21 by the German Government practically abolishing the legal eight-hour-day, although theoretically re-affirming it, as the legal lever with which to overthrow the formerly solid edifice of German unionism, now shaken, not only by attacks of the industrialists but also by dissension from within. Under this decree any employer may force his men to work overtime on thirty days in the year without any special reason. If he wants to increase that number he has to take the matter up with the shop council, and in case no agreement is reached as to extra hours and wages, with the Ministry of Labor.

Solid Red Front in Thuringia

With elections for the Diet of the little State of Thuringia set for February 10, it is reported from Weimar that the Social Democrats and the Communists have effected an agreement whereby they hope to defeat the bourgeois block and retain control of the State Government. The bourgeois block will not be 100 per cent solid, as the anti-Semitic, anti-Republican followers of Hitler and Ludendorff, known as the German Popular Liberty party, are said to have indicated some of the Nationalists to join them in campaigning under the name of "United Popular List." The make-up of the Diet, elected in September, 1921, is as follows: Social Democrats, 22; Communists, 6; Peasants' Union, 10; People's Party, 9; Nationalists, 4; Democrats, 3.

Due largely to the discord in the political labor movement in Saxony caused by the conflicts in the Diet between the Socialists and Communists and the terrorization of the workers by the troops of Dictator Seeckt, the municipal elections held January 13 showed big gains by the bourgeois parties. In Leipzig, the bourgeois won 38 seats, against 35 for the Socialists and Communists; in Dresden the figures were 40 and 31, respectively, in Zwickau, 27 to 22, and in Meissen, 20 to 17. In Chemnitz the Socialists and Communists managed to win 31 seats against 30 for the bourgeois parties.

BELGIUM

Complete secularization of the public schools is to be fought far harder than ever by the Belgian Socialists as the result of resolutions adopted by a vote of 412,730 to 211,750 at a special national convention of the Belgian Labor party held December 24. The motion,

presented by Deputies Vandervelde and Wauters, reaffirmed the party's stand for public schools open to all children without cost and directed in a philosophical spirit without religious compulsion, and ordered the socialist members of Parliament to vote against the budget for science and arts, unless the appropriations for supporting church schools were eliminated. A detailed educational program is to be included in the coming general revision of the party's platform.

More serious efforts to line the agricultural population up with the Labor party are to be made and the convention named a committee to work out an agrarian program calculated to meet the needs of the peasants. The convention urged the representatives of the party in the various legislative bodies to strive for absolute equality of agricultural workers with those employed in industrial plants. War is to be waged upon their miserable wages and living conditions and they are to receive the same opportunities for self-protection through insurance and improvement of working conditions as enjoyed by city toilers. The party is also to defend the interests of small landowners and lessees. Special efforts are to be made to interest the country wage workers in cooperatives, social insurance and Socialist views and to organize a laborers' trade union.

The Belgian Labor party's dues-paying membership is about 630,000, out of a total population of slightly less than 8,000,000. It has 68 deputies of 186 in the Chamber, and 50 of the 130 senators. The party membership at the beginning of 1914 was 276,134.

NORWAY

America is not the only country with a split Labor front. Norway has its troubles. Some writers explain the situation away, that out of the ferment will come a truly united front.

The Norwegian Labor party has split at the extraordinary national congress which was held last fall. The open breach grew out of relations with the Third International which demands complete subordination, to which the majority of the congress could not agree. They also rejected demands regarding the worker-farmer government, and the agitation against institutional religion. On this latter point, the majority felt it unnecessary to affirm any conclusions, "in that the whole question is a private problem for each member to settle for himself."

With exception of Christiania and Bergen, the Norwegian Socialists have a deal of pietism to deal with. The same is true of Sweden; to a lesser extent of Denmark.

Those who voted with the majority were expelled from the Third International. Delegates who voted unconditionally for the Third International withdrew, formed a new Communist party, and began the publication of *The Communist Blade*. As a consequence, a fight rages as to who constitutes the true Communists and who really represents the Norwegian working class.

Yipsels Split, Too

The Radical youth split about in the same proportions and each has reorganized *Arbejderbladet*, majority organ, says editorially: "The new youth organization has an important place in our movement. The working youth must be led into active service. We must also get into relations with the farmer-youth, while the students should also be won over to our ideas. The educational situation, youth's economic interest, athletics and workers' defense, await the support of the active revolutionary youth."

NATIONAL NOTES

THE ST. LOUIS MEETING

The National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party will meet February 9 in St. Louis. The seven members of the N. E. C. have likewise been elected as the delegates of the Socialist Party to the Conference for Progressive Political Action, which meets in the same city two days later. The date of the N. E. C. meeting was set to coincide with the meeting of the conference, and the main business of the N. E. C. will be the discussion of the future plans of the party in connection with the other bodies with which it has been working.

The members of the N. E. C. are Eugene V. Debs, National Chairman, Morris Hillquit, William R. Snow, William M. Brandt, Leo M. Harkins, Birch Wilson and Edmund T. Melms. National Secretary Otto Branstetter and Bertha Hale White, Assistant National Secretary, are alternates to the conference.

CALL FOR NATIONAL CONVENTION

The National Executive Committee has officially called for the holding of the 1924 National Convention. The motion that was adopted reads as follows:

"That the Executive Secretary be instructed to issue a call for the election of delegates to the 1924 National Convention and to apportion same in accordance with Section 4, Article 7, of the National Constitution, with the provision, however, that the National office will be liable only for the expenses of as many delegates as the respective states are entitled to in regular conventions, as provided in Section 3, Article 7. The expenses of the additional delegates to be paid by the respective state organizations."

The apportionment of delegates will be published in a later issue of *The New Leader*.

FOR THE GERMAN PEOPLE

The N. E. C. has passed the following motion:

On behalf of the starving workers of Germany, and to the end that the Socialist Party of the United States extend whatever relief is in our power, I move (1) That the National Executive Committee take steps to raise funds for the relief of the starving workers and their wives and children in Germany, and (2) that we do all in our power through a campaign of publicity, through our press and otherwise, to aid in the passage of the Bill introduced in Congress by Victor L. Berger on December 17, 1923, to establish a credit in raw materials and food for Germany in order to revive business and trade there.

WASHINGTON

Emil Herman and Harry M. McKee, national organizers of the Socialist Party, will fill the following dates in the week of February 3:

February 3, Camas, Wash.; 9, Roy, Wash.; 10, afternoon, Centralia, Wash.; 10, night, Tacoma, Wash.; 11, Gig Harbor, Wash.; 12, Summer, Wash.; 13, Olalla, Wash.; 14, Burley, Wash.; 15, Seattle, Wash.; 16, Stanwood, Wash.; 17, afternoon, Blanchard, Wash.; 17, night, Bellingham, Wash.

E. E. MARTIN, PIONEER SOCIALIST, IS DEAD

Comrade E. E. Martin died in Los Angeles, Calif., recently, according to word received from Emil Herman. Socialists in the State of Washington, by whom he was well known and loved, will always cherish him in their hearts because of his long and devoted service in the cause of Labor and humanity.

Comrade Martin was one of the first members of the Socialist Party in the State of Washington. He was state secretary of the party from 1903 to 1907 and a delegate to the national convention in 1908. An honest, intelligent, untiring and sincere worker in the cause of Labor's emancipation, he enjoyed the confidence and respect of all who knew him.

MAINE

The National Secretary has received the following encouraging note from a Comrade in the Pine Tree State:

Tell Comrade Debs that we are clearing "stump land" here in the State of Maine, and this proceeding is slow. We have organized three Finnish locals this fall and have new members in our local (Union, Me.). We have sent to the organization fund \$50.00 and New England District \$30.00, and more than that for Finnish work. Altogether about \$10.00 for every member that we have in our local. This is about all we can do this fall.

Soon we plan to start distributing some leaflets to English-speaking farmers. (We are all farmers.) Yours fraternally,

MATT LAITALA

PHILADELPHIA

Things are doing in Philadelphia. The Woman's Economic League recently conducted a course of four lectures and turned over to local Philadelphia \$185 as profits on the meetings.

During the past year sixty-nine Socialist meetings have been held in fourteen different colored churches of the city. Frank Crosswathie, Chandler Owen and other well-known colored speakers have addressed the meetings.

The livestock in Philadelphia is Alfred Baker Lewis. During the past ten months he has sold 2,756 ten and fifteen cent pamphlets on the street cars and bus, going back and forth from his law office to the courthouse and home. In addition to this he is treasurer for local Philadelphia, teacher for the Labor College, member of the State Executive Committee, organizer for the Twenty-sixth Ward Branch, and member of the executive committee of the Young Democracy. During the past year he has assisted in raising \$26,000 for the party.

He is also responsible for more individual applications for membership in local Philadelphia than any other one person.

When not busy in the above activities or writing articles on Socialist and economic problems, he spends his time practicing law, which profession he fell heir to, much as the coal miner's son inherits his father's trade.

CONNECTICUT

Progress in Every Part of State

The monthly meeting of the State Executive Committee, Socialist Party of Connecticut, was held at New Haven, January 27. State Organizer McLevy reported on the progress of the reorganization work in the State. He had reorganized Local Hartford, which has been inactive lately, on a strong basis. Members of the party from neighboring towns were advised to join Local Hartford for the present, until their own locals were strong enough to be reorganized.

Meetings are being planned or the cities in Naugatuck valley in which the locals suffered severely several years ago. A difficulty is in procuring suitable halls. The organizer hopes to see all the larger unorganized centers in running order again by the end of winter, and the smaller places will then fall in line.

The circulation of *The New Leader* is to be pushed and Socialists in unorganized territory are being urged to become members at large in combination with a subscription to *The New Leader*.

There is still thought to be need of a national propaganda paper and the next convention will be asked to consider the development of the Socialist World into such a paper.

The State Secretary, who has been watching the development of the League for Civil Liberties and Progressive Legislation in Connecticut, reported that this new organization, which is non-political, is now drawing up a Declaration of Principles and will soon elect directors. It needs money for the defence of the Schleifer Free Speech case, and he will send their contribution blanks to all locals who are willing to solicit subscriptions for the defence.

The delegates reported considerable activity in all the locals. New Haven is taking in members constantly and holding a valuable series of "Open Forum Meetings."

Bridgeport is holding two "Open Forum" meetings a month and reports very good attendance at the business meetings and an increase in membership.

Among the other locals, Hamden is assisting in the New Haven Open Forum management. Meriden is holding its meetings and raising money by entertainments. New London is holding one Open Forum meeting a month, and has obtained so far twenty-three subscribers for *The New Leader*. And Wallingford is still raising money for the national drive and has turned over the local's share to the national office.

NEW JERSEY

The Hudson County committee meets Saturday, February 2, at 8 o'clock, at 256 Central Avenue, Jersey City. There will be a number of important matters, and a full attendance is expected.

NEW YORK STATE

The State of New York cast 145,943 Socialist votes at the last election, official returns just made public show. Last year, in a much larger total vote, Edward F. Cassidy polled 99,944 votes for Governor on the Socialist ticket.

Judge Panken, as candidate for Justice of the Court of Appeals, polled 6,000 votes more than were polled for H. D. Wilcox, running for the same office in 1921. Bronx increased 9,000 over 1922; Albany increased from 785 to 1,159; Chenango gained from 62 to 308; Columbia from 39 to 345; Hamilton from nothing to 35; Lewis from 11 to 140; New York County from 18,587 to 30,598; Queens from 3,359 to 5,655; Richmond, 402 to 745; Wyoming, 61 to 300; Clinton from 76 to 444; Putnam, 20 to 175; Saratoga, 171 to 814; Schoharie, 27 to 202; Ulster, 173 to 1,308, and Yates 23 to 156.

S. John Block polled 42,828 votes as candidate for Supreme Court for the First District; Darwin J. Meserole polled 39,937 in the Second District and Otto Liess polled 21 in the Fifth District.

BUFFALO

Last fall a group of Buffalo, N. Y., Socialists organized a Buffalo Public Forum and began to hold Sunday evening meetings early in December. This Forum will run till the last Sunday in March.

The second half of the Forum season starts Sunday February 3, with George R. Kirkpatrick of Pittsburgh as the speaker, his subject being, "Saints, Saviors and Statesmen."

Sunday, February 10th, the speaker will be Roger N. Baldwin, Director of the American Civil Liberties Bureau, on "Law and Order." J. Edward Nash, a Buffalo Negro Minister, will speak February 17th on "The Negro in Industry." Charles M. Ripley, E. E., of the General Electric Company of Schenectady, will speak on the 24th on "Romance of a Big Corporation." Sunday, March 2d, Bishop Paul Jones of N. Y., Director of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, will discuss "The Economic Roots of Peace." Tentative speakers for the remainder of the season are James O'Neal, Editor of *The New Leader*; Herman Kobbe of Nassau, N. Y.; Norman Hapgood, Editor of *Hearst's International*, and Michael Tighe, President of the Amalgamated Iron, Steel and Tin Workers' Association.

The officers of the Forum are: President, Lee Morgan; Secretary, Robert A. Hoffman; Treasurer, Irving M. Weiss. Frank C. Perkins, Socialist member of the Buffalo City Council, is a member of the Forum committee.

ROCHESTER

The Socialists of Rochester have been having a real revival of activity, as a result of the 8,000 votes cast at the last election. A lecture forum has been established, and successful meetings are held regularly.

THE BRONX

There will be a general membership meeting of the Socialists of the Bronx at Local Headquarters, 1167 Boston road, February 6. Plans will be made for taking part in the Federal Primaries on March 4, and the committee arranging the annual ball, February 22, will make its report.

Comrade Murphy, in announcing the meeting, stated explicitly that there would be no appeal for funds.

BROOKLYN

Brownsville Dance

The 23rd A. D. of the party of Brooklyn, will hold their monthly dance Saturday night, February 2, at 1709 Pitkin avenue. Members of other branches are urged to attend.

Yipsel Meeting

There will be a borough meeting of the Junior Yipsels Saturday, February 2, at 2.30 p. m., at the Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman street. There will be important business before the meeting.

Yipsel Meetings

The following meetings of Junior Circles will be held in Brooklyn this week:

Circle 1, Friday night at 218 Van Siclen avenue; Circle 2, Saturday, 3 p. m., 219 Sackman street; Circle 3, Sunday, 6.30 p. m., 420 Hinsdale street; Circle 6, Friday, 167 Tompkins avenue; Circle 11, Sunday at 3.30 p. m., 1336 Lincoln Place.

THE YIPSEL CONVENTION

Definite and decided progress in their work was noted by the Yipsels at their city convention that closed last Sunday. After two days of hard work, the young Socialists voted to continue their work in the schools, to build up the Junior Circles, and to work for the establishment of Socialist Sunday Schools everywhere.

The convention also endorsed the report of the Magazine committee (outlined in last week's issue of *The New Leader*) and voted to go ahead with its publication at once. The delegates listened to addresses by George H. Goebel of *The New Leader*, Algernon Lee, Morris Berman and Samuel P. Kramer of the *Jewish Daily Forward*.

Resolutions were adopted on the death of Nicolai Lenin, on the assumption of office by J. Ramsay MacDonald, opposing military training, and on Yipsel work in the schools.

The resolution on military training reads: "Whereas, Military training has been advocated by our masters of industry and their lackeys; and

"Whereas, Military training has been tried in several of our states and found wanting; and

"Whereas, Military training is morally, physically and spiritually detrimental to the well-being of youth; be it

"Resolved, by the Yipsels in city convention assembled—To unalterably oppose by every possible legal

means any attempt to institute military training in any of our states or in the United States."

Morris Novik and Harry Bordman presided, and Emanuel Switkes was secretary; and there were forty-eight delegates, representing the twelve circles in the city. There were also representatives of the Junior Circles and of the Socialist Party. The convention was one of the most enthusiastic ever held.

Following the convention there was a banquet in the restaurant of the East Side Socialist Center, 204 East Broadway.

The delegates left the convention enthused and determined to do the greatest year's work in the history of the League.

FORWARD BALL TONIGHT

The Forward Ball, biggest social event in the working class year, will be held tonight (Saturday, February 2), at Madison Square Garden. As usual, the big arena is expected to house a crowd so large that nothing but the best of arrangements and of good spirits will make it a go; and both arrangements and good spirits will be there in abundance.

It is to be a costume ball, and the Forward offers prizes of \$2,000 for the most original costumes.

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ALGERNON LEE

Feb. 5, 8 p. m.—

Descriptive Economics.

Feb. 6, 7:30 p. m.—

Studies in Socialism.

MARGARET DANIELS

Feb. 5, 7 p. m.—

Elementary Psychology.

SCOTT NEARING

Feb. 8, 7:30 p. m.—

Methods in Sociology.

Feb. 8, 8:10 p. m.—

Applied Sociology.

Feb. 8, 8:40 p. m.—

Social Values.

Social Revolution.

MORRIS HILLQUIT

Feb. 20, 8:40 p. m.—

Problems for Radicals.

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AS OTHERS SAW US

By JAMES ONEAL

THE ENGLISH TRAVELER IN AMERICA, 1785-1835. By Jane Louise Mesick, Ph. D., New York: Columbia University Press. \$2.50.

The observations of travellers constitute a valuable source of knowledge of the economic and social life, the customs, morals, politics and other phases of society. The worth of each travel book depends upon the author, his or her personal views, prejudices and opinions. If we know that a traveler is something of an aristocrat or a snob we are able to digest his views and make allowance for his bias. If the author has a reputation for candor and honest expression of opinion, coupled with the ability to sift the incidental from the general, his judgment will be of more value than the other type.

We have had various types of travellers in the United States who have presented a considerable variation of views of the United States in the period with which this book deals. It would be interesting to contrast these personal observations with those that have been made by visitors to Russia in the past few years. The same conflict of opinion will be found and much of it is largely due to the personal point of view. There are those who glorify and those who damn as well as those who present a balanced judgment in an honest attempt to present American customs, institutions, literature, character and politics without prejudice.

The English traveller had a difficult task. Those whose work is presented in this volume came while the memory of the revolutionary war was still keen. Some came on the eve of the War of 1812 or after that war which also left an aftermath of prejudices and hates. It was not easy for the visitor to divest himself of the prejudices that

prevailed on both sides of the Atlantic yet on the whole we get a fairly good first-hand view of American society from the pens of these visitors if we accept a few like Mrs. Trollope.

On the other hand we had a considerable class of chauvinists, as we have them now, whose chief enjoyment was to boast of everything American. No criticism however honest or sound was permitted to pass unchallenged. Much of American life at that time was crude, coarse and even vulgar. This was to be expected in a country where all the forms of social life were to be found, from the American and European who reverted back to savagery by marrying an Indian squaw and living the life of the hunter, to the various stages upward, including the communal village settlements on the frontier, the small town with household industry and the cities in New England with a factory population. There was little of general culture or education. Manners were coarse and vulgar in the "back country" while the English often spoken was a shock to the educated Englishman. The survival of slavery and its brutalities that came to the notice of these travellers also had their influence in shaping judgments that were offensive to our chauvinists.

The author has drawn upon nearly 80 works of English travellers for this volume and presented a digest of their opinions and observations under topical headings such as "Manners and Customs," "The Care of the Unfortunate," "Slavery," "Agriculture, Manufacture and Industry," and so on. Few of us have the time to consult old books of travel and probably most of them can only be found in the larger libraries. Dr. Mesick has performed a valuable service for those interested in the subject and they will feel grateful for her helpful volume.

MR. PALMER'S RAIDS

THE DEPORTATIONS DELIRIUM OF NINETEEN-TWENTY. By Louis F. Post. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co.

Mr. Post was the Assistant Secretary of Labor in the Cabinet of the two Wilson administrations, and in this book he gives an excellent account of the two raids by the Department of Justice during the period of the "red" mania. It is clear from this account that the Attorney General of the United States and many of his agents were themselves the chief law-breakers of that period. Law and constitutional guarantees counted for nothing. We have to go back to the period of British history when the ruling classes were frightened by the French Revolution for a parallel to this brutality sponsored by high public officials.

It appears that Palmer was frightened by the bomb that exploded in front of his residence, but it is also evident that he and his agents engaged in propaganda calculated to stimulate the Communist movement, helped to organize it, and arranged for Communist meetings on the night of the nationwide raids. In the deportation proceedings the department officials planned to exile men and women in batches regardless of evidence and "due process of law." Mr. Post had no affection for the reactionary legislation which he was under oath to enforce, but it is evident that he did his utmost to protect aliens from the illegal acts of Palmer and his associates and the record shows that Mr. Post was instrumental in preventing the deportation of many an innocent alien. Palmer's sympathizers in Congress endeavored to impeach Mr. Post, but in this they were unsuccessful.

This book, together with Professor Chafee's "Freedom of Speech," completes the record of one of the blackest eras in American history. Both constitute a monument to the "new freedom" which Woodrow Wilson sold to millions of dupes. Socialists will find Mr. Post's book invaluable as a source work on capitalist rule at its worst.

THE NEGRO SOLDIER

SIDELIGHTS ON NEGRO SOLDIERS. By Charles H. Williams. B. J. Brimmer Co., Boston. Price, \$3.00.

"Forgetting themselves, but uplifted with hope, they went forth in the spirit of the Master. Risking life itself, they were willing to die, if need be, that others might live. They had only sublime faith in their country, and over all was the divine purposes, for God and Home and Native Land." Thus is brought to an end 248 pages devoted to "Sidelights on Negro Soldiers"; to quote from the jacket of the book; "to tell something of the achievements of the Negro soldier in the World War and to describe the conditions under which he lived."

In the light of what we know today concerning the origin and purpose of the World War, in view of the throttling everywhere of all attempts on the part of the common people to rid themselves of the fetters of poverty and toil and economic insecurity—to say nothing of the fruits of the holy (sic) conflict which the Negro now reaps in the form of increased lynchings, wholesale deportations, together

with the almost miraculous growth of the Ku Klux Klan—it seems indeed intolerably tragic to read such rhetorical musings as the above quotation from a book which, from cover to cover, tells the cruel story of a race brutally betrayed.

FRANK CROSSWATHE.

FALSE FACE

MASQUERADE. By Ben Ray Redman. McBride: New York, 1923. \$1.50.

The classics plus common sense gave English a brilliant Eighteenth Century prose; the classics plus common science give us much of our Twentieth Century poetry—including Ben Ray Redman. Of Virginia, the self-conscious maiden, we have a most delicately ironical drawing, as she passed the avid throng; then—

"She does not spill a precious drop,
Immodestly elate thereat—
Equilibrium falls at last;
And wine, too long withheld, turns flat."

The irony of Mr. Redman is of his deftest handling; his contrast of the modern and the ancient is as sure as that of T. S. Eliot, though less subtle, as in "Men, Women and Words," where four stanzas at the end reiterate the unnecessary; the stanza before them would be a perfect ending.

Depths of emotion these verses do not plumb; indeed, most of the poems cover with momentary beauty a permanent sardonic glow. A poem out of the saga of "Tales of a Wayside Inn" drifts back to mind with the last—"The Owl's Heart"—in Redman's volume; it is a recollection of a rhythm like the break, run, and return of a wave; it gives to "The Owl's Heart" a haunting echo unmatched in recent poetry.

J. T. S.

SOME IMPORTANT BOOKS

Of important books that survey some phase of civilization in the United States, Frank Tannenbaum's "Darker Phases of the South" published by Putnam's must be included. It is a sober study of social and economic conditions including the Ku Klux Klan, prisons, cotton, the textile industry and the migration of the Negroes to the North. Tannenbaum has become an acute and trained observer and has advanced much since the day some years ago when as a "wobbly" he disturbed the congregation of a New York church in the name of relief for the unemployed.

Miss Edith Abbott, whose book on "Woman in Industry," which appeared in 1909, still remains one of the most valuable historical works on this theme, is the author of a volume on immigration which will soon be published by the University of Chicago Press.

Paul Blanchard, a member of the Socialist Party and now in Italy studying the Fascist movement, is the author of "An Outline of the British Labor Movement" which will be published this month by George H. Doran Company. The same house will also bring out "The New World of Labor" by Sherwood Eddy.

"The Ku Klux Klan: A Study of the American Mind," by John M. Mecklin, Professor of Sociology at Dartmouth, is published by Harcourt, Brace & Co. The book is the result of a year's investigation of this form of American mania,

AMONG THE MAGAZINES

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY

The leading article in the Atlantic Monthly for February is by Brigadier-General P. R. C. Groves and bears the title, "For France to Answer." He considers the amazing rise of France as an air power and points out that France can no longer claim that her air force is required because of any menace from Germany. He anticipates another war on a "super-cyclonic scale," mainly fought in the air and with the civilian population among the victims. He contends that two great powers in a war of air armaments would risk the "collapse of the entire social and industrial system of both combatants."

Mr. George Soule in an article on "Unions and the Public" answers charges made against the unions in recent issues of the Atlantic by Mr. F. Lauriston Bullard. Mr. Soule's contribution is an excellent summary of the activities of the organized capitalist organizations in recent years and is an able presentation of the unions' side of the controversy. The prospects of present civilization is a common theme in the magazines today and Mr. Sisley Huddleston presents a view in an article which considers the terrible plight of education in Europe following the World War. Langdon Mitchell considers the "American Malady" and points out some causes of the dull and stupid life of many Americans. In "Courage: The Diary of an Arctic Explorer" we have one of the most poignant records of two men who set out to rescue some companions and themselves died a miserable death. Other interesting contributions include "Is there a Foolproof Science?" by L. P. Jacks, "Driftwood: A Study in Odd Jobs" by Florence J. Clark, "Central Europe Today" by John Crane, "An Era of Consolidations" by Franklin Snow, and others.

CURRENT HISTORY

This valuable monthly chronicle of events all over the world has the usual number of stimulating and informative articles. Within the past year it has admitted the more radical writers to its pages and E. D. Morel, the British Socialist and authority on diplomacy and international problems, has been a frequent contributor. In the February number he has an excellent article on the background of and the issues involved in the recent political revolution in Great Britain. William English Walling considers the Labor Party and its program and emphasizes over and over again that it has a Socialist objective. His labored essay contains a few glaring misstatements of fact and on the whole he is as shocked as any noble lord to think that the laboring classes should desert their dear old patriots. Carlo Schenzer writes on "The New Accord Between Spain and Italy," and Ernest Gruening has a short but sympathetic article on the assassination of Felipe Carrillo, the martyr Socialist of Yucatan. The illustrations accompanying the article are excellent and the portrait of Carrillo is the best we have seen. A valuable contribution on "The New Republic on the Rhine" is offered by Charles R. Fehrlein in which the facts of the French and Belgian support of this creature are given. G. W. Williams, an American official in the Virgin Islands, attempts to whitewash American naval rule in that region, but his admission of imprisonment in one case and deportation in another for expression of opinions answers his feebly presented argument. Among the notables who are the subject of articles are Alexandre Millerand, Frederick Ebert, Foch and Ludendorff. Elmer D. Graper's article on "The American Farmer Enters Politics" is a very interesting study of the rise of farmer radicalism. Other articles make this number indispensable to the student of current history. A most valuable department of Current History is the department conducted by twelve professors of history whose monthly digest of important events in all parts of the world is unlike anything to be found in any other periodical.

THE MODERN QUARTERLY

The Modern Quarterly, having passed its first year, has all the

The Macmillan Company will publish this month a book on "The Cooperative Movement in Russia" by Elsie Terry Blanc which covers the history of the movement down to 1923.

Another book which, because of its title, will be alluring to Socialists is "From Workshop to War Cabinet" by George N. Barnes, the British trade unionist. The book bears the imprint of D. Appleton & Co.

The Macmillan Company has just published the "Legal Foundations of Capitalism" by John R. Commons, who, together with six associates, brought out the two-volume "History of Labor in the United States" in 1918.

The Harvard University Press has just published a volume on "Early Economic Thought" edited by Arthur Eli Monroe. The book consists of selections from economic writings before the days of Adam Smith.

COCKSURENESS OF INFANTILE SUCCESS.

Its series on the limitations of American magazines, taking up groups of the best known periodicals, says much with which we can agree; yet when it lists as magazines the Worker, the Weekly People, the Call and refuses to discuss them because "some of these are more like newspapers," we are tempted to turn on them their own phrase: "They need to know more." The Modern Quarterly claims to be Socialist, yet is proud that most Socialists would not call it so. It seems, however, to be still in the process of defining itself. Eli Siegel has begun an interesting attempt to prove that, in the full sense of the words, all men are equal. V. F. Calverton, in his series "The Practical Metaphysics of Crime," first establishes (to his own satisfaction) the theory of determinism, then proves that it doesn't matter. A. E. Ruark's discussion of the structure of matter is an attempt to condense into ten pages the latest ideas on light, energy, electricity, the atom, relativity, and the quantum theory; he suffers, as we might expect, from intellectual suffocation. A very effective presentation of the career of Daniel De Leon, radical worker, written with power and understanding by Olive M. Johnson, shows that the Modern Quarterly, if it stops trying to nourish a stillborn claim to omniscience and encyclopedic inclusiveness, may be decidedly worth while.

Jack London

Mr. Stephen Graham writes an appreciative article on Jack London and his work in a recent number of the Literary Review of the New York Evening Post. London's struggle for recognition is compared with the struggle of Gorky. "He was a voice out of the depths, out of the unknown life of the people." Those who had the pleasure of personally meeting London can appreciate the full import of this judgment.

The following excerpts from the article are interesting to Socialists: "A strange, outlandish human being, and yet acceptable. His books are neither burned nor do they collect dust. He is accepted in Russia, England, Germany; he is greatly read in France. He has success because he is so remarkable. In European libraries he seems unique."

"Jack London had little patience with conventional America or with the mind of the roller-top desk variety. He professed to be a Socialist, but he would have loathed equally both Lenin and Sidney Webb. He was 'Yours for the Revolution.' Under the influence of champagne he is said to have been a most eloquent talker about the state of the masses. I think in reality he believed more in life itself than in theories. He wanted his brothers and sisters to have more life. An immense gratitude surged in his own bosom, not gratitude to God, but just gratitude for his own escape from misery and drudgery, for his self-expression, for his name and fame, for his ranch, for his cattle, for his friends."

"It would be ungenerous to write words which detract from his fame. He is a living writer. His books will be read when many that are greater works of art will be dust collecting. He is possibly the chief inspiration of one of the greatest who has followed after him, Eugene O'Neill."

Charles Proteus Steinmetz

The late electrical wizard and Socialist, Charles Proteus Steinmetz, is the subject of a contribution in the Radio Broadcast for February. Mr. J. H. Morecroft relates an incident that reveals the humor of Steinmetz as well as the scientific mind which is always open to conviction. Mr. Morecroft writes:

"Typical of his dry humor was an incident at an engineering meeting, where an excited discussion was being waged regarding the feasibility of a certain type of machine—could such a machine work? was the question. After listening to the pros and cons by several engineers, Steinmetz got the floor, and after assuming the characteristic pose we all know so well, expressed his admiration of the logic of those engineers who said the machine couldn't possibly work. 'I myself,' said he, 'proved conclusively some time ago that such a machine was against all

THE ETHICS OF CAPITALISM

By Judson G. Rosebush, New York, Association Press. Price, \$1.50. Reviewed by James Oneal.

The title of this book immediately arouses curiosity. We turn to the author's introduction and find that he studied under Seager, Patten and McMaster at the University of Pennsylvania; at Cornell under Wilcox, Hull, Powers and Fetter; at Madison under Turner in American history, Adams in taxation, Scott in finance, and Ely in economics. He also served seven years as Professor of Economics at Lawrence College, Wisconsin. At present he is president of two paper companies, vice-president of two and treasurer and general manager of another; president of one timber company, secretary in one lumber company, treasurer in another and director in a number of other corporations.

Some of his instructors are the most noted in the country, especially Seager, Patten, McMaster, Turner and Ely. He has had notable advantages so we are naturally interested in the author as well as in his book. We turned at random to the chapter on the Distribution of the Social Product in order to learn what the ethics of capitalism might be on this matter. On pages 84-85 our quest is ended. Here we find that if a young man will "start in at 21 and save and invest each month the modest sum of \$10, he will 'be worth \$30,000 when he is 65 years old, if he has steadily gotten six per cent. compound interest and come through without loss of principal and interest.'"

"Delightful ethics! But our author has not exhausted his theme. Remember, if you escape accident, death, disease and other misfortunes when you are 65, that is, when you are about to die, you are then just about ready to live and about able to live. Don't try to live before you are ready to die. What must you cut out all this time? 'Theatres, dinner parties, expensive vacations, cigars, booze bouts, and auto-

mobiles.' These absorb 'that little \$10 per month or more which if wisely handled leads easily to a competency.' More than 40 years of working and saving and without enjoying those things that make life worth living, if we except the reference to 'booze bouts,' and then—bliss! Never mind the bleak life of drudgery, the sickness, the expense of children that come, the industrial depressions, etc. You're on the road to happiness if you do not tumble into your grave at the end of the road."

We glance at page 85 and find more of this. "If the so-called friends of the laboring men want to end capitalist dictation, let them cease their talk of a 'cannery policy,' let them stop urging a six hour day, let them no longer encourage the toiler to waste his millions yearly in drink," and so on. From a Professor of Economics! We wonder whether Ely and Turner will see this book.

His program? It includes collective bargaining; limitation of strikes and lockouts in essential industries; "rigid" application of the Sherman Anti-Trust act to "labor monopolies;" old age pensions (why need them at 65); the slogan "every voter a bond or stockowner; increased respect for law, order and a 'respected' judiciary; limitations of bequests and inheritances. There you are! What more do you want?"

Really we cannot pursue this expounder of polyantha ethics any farther. The publishers state that their imprint on their books "must not be held to imply any official endorsement of the opinions expressed." Wise precaution, in this case at any rate. But what shall we say of one who has had the educational advantages this man evidently has when he subscribes to the sentiments we have quoted? As vaudeville they would make a hit. To be preserved in a book is humiliating for readers with an elementary knowledge of the grave social and economic problems of our time.

A TARKINGTON NOVEL

THE MIDLANDER. By Booth Tarkington. Doubleday, Page & Co.: Garden City, N. Y. Price \$2. Reviewed by Lena Morrow Lewis.

"The Midlander" is a narrative that keeps one continually digging into memory's chest for a duplicate of the characters one finds in the book. Those who know the Middle West or even the Far West, will find a realism about the story that rings true to life. It is a picture well portrayed. The style is smooth and easy and the characters are so true to type that one is not unduly excited or stirred up over what is going to happen next. Because of this, one is better able to enjoy the story and unconsciously absorb the underlying philosophical truths inherent in it.

There is the old grandmother who represents the type whose motto is, "We are the people and wisdom will die with us."

The inevitable breach that finally came between Dan, the principal character of the book, and his wife was the logical outcome of their utter inability to understand each other. It is hard to decide which is the greater tragedy, Dan with his wife, whom he loves but does not even appreciate or understand that his wife does not find real joy and happiness with him, that she lives in a world quite apart from him; or the crushed heart of Martha whose pride surrenders at last to permit acknowledgment that she has loved Dan all the while.

Booth Tarkington sticks close to the facts of life, and that is why the principal character of the book dies just at the time when the purely sentimental fiction writer would have him rise triumphantly into power and the enjoyment of his laurels. The book will gain some historic value as the years go by inasmuch as it presents certain types of the Middle and Far West sections, a knowledge and understanding of which is essential if one is to know the United States.

AN IMPORTANT PAMPHLET

From the pen of James Oneal comes a most timely contribution to the literature pertaining to the labor movements of the English-speaking countries.

Almost coincident with Ramsay MacDonald assuming the Premiership of Great Britain, the American Labor Party publishes "Labor in England and America" by James Oneal, a 16-page pamphlet.

Nowhere in a small pamphlet can there be found so many vital facts of particular interest at this time. Covering the period from 1774 to 1924, the author in brief but meaty fashion tells the story of Labor's reasonable theory and couldn't possibly work. But since then, he added, with a dry expression on his face, 'I've unfortunately seen it work.' That, of course, ended the discussion."

MEDUSA ON A TRAIN

By DAVID P. BERENBERG

Her face fills me with horror,—with despair!
Scars, and deep furrows, thin pale lips. I see
The blankness of not-being written there;
She overspreads the cloudiness day for me

Upon her face is written all the pain
She and her kind have suffered age on age;
All earth's dull brutishness has left its stain
As on a blurred and mutilated page!

What have we done with loveliness? This face
Must have been childlike once, and sweet and fine;
What have we done to mar its gentle grace?
Such pain is not created by design!

She is our mirror. In her face we see
All the blank horror we have come to be!

Their Cloud

Socialism is violently denounced by the capitalist press and by all the brood of subsidized contributors to magazine literature, but this only confirms the view that the advance of Socialism is very properly recognized by the capitalist class as the one cloud upon the horizon which portends an end to the system in which they have waxed fat, insolent and despotic through the exploitation of their countless wage-working slaves.—Eugene V. Debs.

struggles for political power in the two great English-speaking countries during the past 150 years.

From the first to the last, every page is replete with interesting facts. Here are some samples: Charlestown, S. C. in 1774 elected three members to the lower house of the Assembly. This was probably the first time in history that candidates on a Labor ticket were elected to a legislative body. In England in 1834 six men, agricultural laborers, were transported to Botany Bay to serve seven years' servitude for trying to raise their wages.

In writing this chronological survey the author has drawn a most significant contrast between England and the United States which teaches an important lesson to Labor in this country.

"Labor in England and America" can be purchased from the Rand School Book Store or by addressing The American Labor Party at 231 East 14th street, New York. The price is ten cents per copy. Liberal rates are made for quantities of ten or more, which may be obtained by addressing the American Labor Party.

CHARLES J. BALL.

ON THE BOOK SHELVES

By RYAN WALKER

"Redburn," by Herman Melville, has just been reissued by C. L. Page & Co. (Boston). For those who are admirers of Melville this will be hailed with delight. It is a rattling good story of the sea in the early 1830's, and deserves a take a place beside Dana's "Two Years Before the Mast." Melville's description of Jackson, one of the crew, is a masterpiece of writing.

"Somewhere at Sea," by John Fleming (Dutton & Co.), is a collection of sea stories collected since the author's death. "Somewhere at Sea" is a grim story showing that human kindness refuses to allow capitalistic greed to destroy it.

"A Literary and Historical Atlas of Europe"—Everyman's Library (Dutton)—contains many colored and line maps, gazetteer, and also maps showing the location of many places mentioned in fiction. An unusually good reference book.

"Satan's Bushel," by Garet Garrett (Dutton), a vivid novel of wheat and its raising and marketing.

"The Mother," by Arazia Deledda (Macmillan, \$2) is a vivid story of Sardinian life in the remote hills of that island. The action, which takes place within the space of two days, deals with the love affair of a young priest and a woman of his congregation—and the devotion of the priest's mother for her son. Her efforts to save him from the snare of temptation is told briefly but with great power. The study of the mother who is poor, ignorant, unable either to read or write, and has brought up her boy by her own hard work is done with skill and power. Mary G. Steegmann has made the translation from the Italian.

Elections Dec. 6th Showed Socialism Sweeping England

Snowden Gives Details of Labor Gains in Every Part of Kingdom—Wales and Scotland Are "Red"—Old Parties Beginning to Combine to "Beat the Socialists."

ENGLAND is now the center of the Socialist and political labor movement of the world, with 4,348,379 votes out of a total of less than 14,000,000 for all parties, and with 192 Socialist and Labor members of the most important legislative body in the world. This is the greatest Socialist election showing in all history, far surpassing the success of the German Social Democrats up to 1912.

The elections were held December 6, as a result of wretched political judgment on the part of Prime Minister Baldwin. Labor and Socialism embraced the opportunity to make converts to its cause, fighting both Tory and Liberal with its high ideal of Socialism; and as a result the Conservative Government was badly defeated and the King had no constitutional alternative but to call upon J. Ramsay MacDonald as the first Socialist Prime Minister ever called to office as the result of a constitutional election.

Although the elections were technically on the issue of Free Trade and Protection, the supporters of capitalism frankly united their forces whenever they thought they could defeat the Socialist. The Tory-Liberal combination was particularly shameful against Ramsay MacDonald in South Wales, the Liberal organization, which was fighting the Tories in adjoining districts, calling upon all its members to vote for the Tory in the fight on Socialism. MacDonald, however, was elected, securing a much larger majority over the combined opposition than he had polled when the opposition was divided.

In an article written for American readers immediately after the election, Philip Snowden, who is the Labor and Socialist Chancellor of the Exchequer, gives the salient features of the victories, pointing out their magnitude and significance.

SNOWDEN says: "The Labor victories at the general election have surpassed all reasonable expectations. The Labor Party's strength in the House of Commons has been raised from 144 to 192. The Labor Party polled 4,348,379 votes. The Conservatives have polled only 5,359,690 votes. The position of parties is as follows: Conservatives 254, Labor 192, Liberals 157, and the remaining twelve are unclassified.

"Labor attacked about 300 seats not held in the last Parliament. We won a quarter of these contests. A very striking feature of the results is the huge votes polled by many of the unsuccessful Labor candidates. We practically swept the field in many of the industrial districts. We have won every seat in the county divisions of Durham, a great mining area, except one, and that was lost by six votes only. South Wales is red, and we have only failed to win all the county seats in the West Riding of Yorkshire by a combination of Liberals and Tories in some of the constituencies. Scotland has done magnificently. At the general election a year ago Scotland returned 32 Labor members. This result was regarded as somewhat ephemeral, due to popular imagination with a legal decision on the Rent question. But at this election the Labor Party held 30 of the seats it won a year ago, and won six more. And still more remarkable are the huge majorities by which Labor candidates have been returned. In practically every case there is a considerable increase in the majorities.

"London, which is usually regarded as the home of dead causes, has contributed nearly a quarter of the total Labor gains, and many of the unsuccessful candidates polled wonderful votes.

"Although Labor had twice as many seats to defend as a year ago, we have suffered no more casualties than we did then. And it is important to point out that in practically every one of the 16 cases where we lost a seat it has been due to a solid combination of all other parties against us.

"ALTHOUGH the issue of the election was supposed to be Protection versus Free Trade, and the Liberals profess to regard the maintenance of Free Trade as vital, yet their fear or hatred of Labor was stronger than their adherence to Free Trade, and in a number of constituencies the organizations of the two parties openly combined to defeat Labor.

"To this combination of Liberals and Conservatives we owe the defeat of several of our most useful members. Comrade Arthur Henderson, Chief Whip of the party, went down at Newcastle before such a combination; Charles Roden Buxton, a great authority on foreign affairs, and H. B. Lees-Smith, an Oxford graduate and professor of political economy, shared a like fate in similar circumstances, though each increased their votes of a year ago.

"The Liberals fought Labor with great bitterness. The Liberals were fighting desperately to put Labor in a minority as compared with themselves. In this they lamentably failed.

"COMRADE RAMSAY MACDONALD held his seat in South Wales against a combination of conservatives and Liberals by an increased majority, and I doubled my majority in the Colne Valley Division of Yorkshire. Some of the majorities obtained by Labor candidates were almost fantastic in their size. Comrade Sidney Webb polled two and a half times as many votes as his opponent, and majorities of two to one were not uncommon.

"The Communist Party lost the whole of its parliamentary representation by the defeat of Walton Newbold at Motherwell. Mr. Saklatvala, an Indian, who won a remarkable Labor victory at Battersea—John Burns' old constituency—last election, was defeated this time by a small majority, and he no doubt owes his defeat to his association with the Communist Party. About half a dozen members of the Communist Party had managed to get themselves adopted as Labor candidates by subscribing to the Labor programme, but they were all unsuccessful.

"Women candidates on this occasion were returned, three Conservatives, two Liberals, and three Labor members. Among the last is Miss Margaret Bondfield, the President of the British Trades Union Congress. This was her third attempt to capture Northampton for Labor, and her success on this occasion has been hailed with great enthusiasm by the whole Labor movement.

Frank Hodges, the brilliant young secretary of the Miners' Federation, captured a seat for Labor on his first attempt to enter Parliament, and needless to say that Robert Smilie—"Good old Bob," as everybody calls him—kept his seat at Morpeth by a huge majority.

"The defeat of comrade Arthur Henderson is very much regretted. He has been very unfortunate at the last three general elections, being defeated on each occasion, afterwards finding a seat at a by-election. On personal grounds his defeat is compensated for to some extent by the extraordinary success of his two young sons, both of whom have been successful. His youngest son is a promising lawyer, and as the Labor Party is rather weak on the legal side of its representation his return is specially welcome.

"I ought to mention that Sir Alfred Mond, who attained some notoriety this year as the principal opponent of my Socialist resolution in the House of Commons, was defeated by a Labor candidate at Swansea.

"I HAVE often referred to the weakness of the Labor Party in the rural areas. This time we have done better in these constituencies. We won a few seats in these districts, and our votes show an advance.

"Snowden emphatically declares that the entire Labor Party, rank and file as well as the leadership, would repudiate the idea of co-operation with the Liberals in any form, even if the idea were suggested. He said:

"There was, of course, the alternative of a Liberal-Labor Coalition Government. The Liberals would no doubt have been agreeable to such an arrangement, but the idea was dismissed at once. Labor would not entertain such a suggestion for a single moment; if it were made by the leaders of the party it would split the party into pieces. But the leaders had no such intention. They are as much opposed to such a coalition as the rank and file. If the Liberals, who are always prating about agreeing with nine-tenths of the Labor program, are prepared to give an independent and unconditional support to a Labor Government in carrying nine-tenths of its programme, their support will be accepted in the division lobby. But when Labor accepted the responsibility of office it did so without any bargains or arrangements or understandings. The responsibility for turning out the Labor Government will rest upon the Liberals, and they will have to justify their action to the electorate."

AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT DISCHARGES EMPLOYEES

The Austrian consulate has issued a statement regarding the reduction of the number of State employees in Austria and the general financial status of the Austrian Government.

The number of State employees dismissed from the date of the inauguration of the reconstruction scheme up to the end of the year 1923 amounted to 57,142; of these 15,187 belonged to the administration and 41,955 to the State enterprises.

Though these figures do not approach the number prescribed in the engagements of the Austrian Government to the League, a marked acceleration in number of dismissals has occurred recently, due to the reduction in the Federal Railways Service. Owing to this, the total number of dismissals has increased by about 7,000 since the middle of November.

FOR YOUR SCRAP BOOK

Under this heading The New Leader will reprint excerpts from books, ancient or modern, that our readers should be glad to keep for future reference. Readers are invited to offer selections for consideration. The name of the author and the title of the book from which the selection is taken must accompany each contribution.

Fight for Your Life!—II.

By BEN HANFORD

When I say you Wage-Workers must fight the Capitalist I do not mean that you are to gouge his eye out. Or that you are to knock his block off. Nor do I mean that you are to organize a dynamite club. Nor should a musket. Nor join the militia.

No. All those are Capitalist methods of battle. I want you Wage-Workers to fight the Capitalist by more intelligent—and more powerful—methods.

The Capitalist has his Power over you, the Capitalist owns you, the Capitalist Owns Your Life because he Owns the Things Necessary to your life.

The Capitalist owns the things necessary to your life, Wage-Workers, because the laws of property allow him to do so.

In the United States, you Wage-Worker's with the ballot can change the laws.

You Wage-Workers can so change the laws of the United States that a Capitalist can no more have private property in a street railway than he can in a street.

You Wage-Workers can so change the laws of the United States that a Capitalist can no more have private property in land than he can have private property in air.

You Wage-Workers can so change the laws of the United States that a Capitalist can no more have private property in a mill, mine, store or factory than he can have private property in a public school or the post office or the fire department.

Fight for Your Life!

Wage-Workers!

You are not to take mine, mill, railway, and factory from the Capitalist as his private property and make them your private property. You are to take them from the Capitalist and make them the common property of all the people—that includes you, and that includes the Capitalist. But neither you nor the Capitalist will be private owners, of those things.

Fight for Your Life!

Wage-Workers! You must make this fight, and you must win this fight, or you will live and die a slave. Not only your freedom, but your very life, depend on the outcome of this battle.

Fight for Your Life!

How?

What is the most effective method by which you can make this Fight for Your Life?

Wage-Workers! Join the Socialist Party. Read Socialist books and papers to inform yourself. Then instruct your fellow Wage-Workers, and get them to read Socialist books and papers and to join the Socialist Party. It is the only way.

Fight for Your Life!

Not only join the Socialist Party. Join the trade or labor union of your craft. If you already belong to a union get all your fellow workers to join your union; help in the fight for better pay and shorter hours. The Socialist Party carries on the fight to abolish the wage system, to overthrow the slave system, and make the workers the owners of the things with which they work.

Join the Socialist Party, and work for a world of free men and free women among free men and free women.

Fight for Your Life!

Slow work, think you?

In 1892 the Socialists of the United States nominated a Presidential ticket and entered the field of national politics for the first time. Their candidate received 20,512 votes. Sixteen years later, in 1908, the Socialist Party candidate for President received 420,464 votes.

Slow work? What would you call fast work?

Fight for Your Life!

Wage-Workers, join this great movement for the emancipation of you and me and every human being on the face of this earth.

Join now. Share the burdens of the battle and share the glory of the victory.

FIGHT FOR YOUR LIFE!

SOCIALISM HERE AND NOW

(From the London Daily Herald)

The significance of the following article lies in the fact that it appeared in the official organ of the British Labor party on the threshold of its assumption of power. In this article the Herald places itself and the Labor Government publicly on record as a Socialist body, with Socialism as its ultimate aim and ideal.

In the United States today nothing worse can be said of public men and women than that they are "Radicals." This seems surprising to us, who are accustomed to radicals being much the same as conservatives. But there was a time when in England the name had the same disturbing significance.

The supporters of factory legislation, of workmen's compensation, of death duties, of popular education, of secret ballot, and numbers of other measures which have long been part of our system, were denounced as radicals, as dangerous meddlers with privilege and property, as firebrands who would set the whole country in a blaze.

Today the word of abuse is not radical, but Socialist. The warning, however, is exactly the same as it used to be. Socialism is "dangerous" because it aims at making changes, because it has not the profound respect for property and privilege which those who have great possessions do their best to keep up. Large numbers of people are uncomfortable about the injustice and inequality of the present system; they feel that the Labor Party is on the right track in striving to cure those evils, but they cannot get over their dislike and dread of the word Socialist.

As spokesman of the large numbers who are attracted by labor ideals, but are vaguely uneasy about labor methods, Principal Jacks, of Manchester College, Oxford, in the "Times" asked plaintively whether it is possible to belong to the Labor Party and not accept Socialism in

EAST SIDE SOCIALIST CENTER OPENS; AIDS WHOLE MOVEMENT

A new institution was added to those already at the disposal of the Socialist movement in the city with the opening of the East Side Socialist Center on January 4.

The new building is at 204 East Broadway and has six floors. An old building was purchased and entirely remodeled, the result being an attractive new structure, designed to house Socialist work of the East Side and to be the center of educational, social and propaganda activities.

The formal opening was celebrated by a banquet in the restaurant on the first floor, when about 75 socialists, among them veterans and Yipsels and all stages in between, ate, drank (seltzer), and listened to speeches.

The East Side Socialist Center is to be the home of the 1st, 2nd, and 4th Assembly districts of the Socialist Party, the Jewish Socialist Verband, the Yipsels, and the educational work on the East Side of the Workmen's Circle. There are accommodations for lectures, dances, business meetings, campaign activities, party offices, and the usual pool tables and other club features. The upper floors are given over to the Workmen's Circle schools. The restaurant is to be known as the Center Restaurant and is in charge of Comrade Zatz, a member of the branch and of the Forward Association.

In a sense the building is a monument to one man, S. Wolos, who was the moving spirit in the organization of the drive that secured the party's new home. His work was well-nigh miraculous; fired with the faith that moves mountains, he did a job that everyone told him was hopeless.

A little over a year ago, the 1st and 2nd Assembly district was evicted from its quarters at 61 Canal street for non-payment of rent. They did not have a cent in the treasury. With resources that totaled one (1) dispossessed notice, Wolos, H. Canter, and N. Chanin of the Jewish Socialist Verband, undertook to build a new building!

A committee was formed and work began January 2, 1923. Abraham Caban, editor of the Jewish Daily Forward, was elected honorary chairman of the organization, and B. C. Vladek, manager of the Forward, treasurer. Alex Kahn, who is now president of The New Leader Publishing Association, was the constant and valued legal adviser of the committee. The building at 204 East Broadway was secured and work started.

The usual difficulties hampered the work of the comrades, but Wolos, often single-handed, fought through. A bazaar was held that netted some \$1,300. The Forward donated \$5,000. Personal donations were made. The active work was done by the Yipsels, and in the course of the drive the Yipsel circle grew into one of the largest and most active in the city.

During the year the work of the party was carried on from a basement headquarters at 140 Henry street, a dismal and unattractive place. Party work was necessarily hampered by that fact. Now, with the branches and circles housed in the beautiful new building, it is confidently expected that it will take a spurt.

A. Ellner is to be manager of the building, Wolos is chairman, and the trustees are N. Chanin and H. Canter; Secretary, I. Korn, of the Butchers' Union; R. Gans, J. Achst-

man, I. Schiffman of the 4th Assembly district, and Philip Rothberg.

The Forward Club is to have its headquarters in the new building. This is an organization that includes the entire Forward staff, editorial, business and mechanical, as well as the house staff. The members of the club donated a healthy sum for the erection of the Center.

Lectures, dances, concerts, and other social and propaganda affairs will be undertaken with a will.

A PEACE PLAN

By Leroy Grumbine

Once upon a time there was a city called Bankersopolis. This city was infested with a gang of automobile thieves. The citizens were sore pressed at the outrages committed by these thieves, and sought various means to put an end to the depredations. They held meetings to devise plans, passed resolutions, appointed commissions, and offered prizes.

The thieves openly flouted their stolen autos before the citizens, even towing a number at a time in order to better display them. The citizens greatly admired the ingenuity of the thieves, and they vied with one another for the honor of washing and polishing the stolen cars, often recognizing their own among them. They taught the children to admire and reverence the thieves.

One day one of the citizens ventured a suggestion that they catch the thieves, lock them up and take the stolen autos away from them, but the other citizens would not listen to him and immediately set up a howl, mobbed him, and put him in jail, saying he was a traitor and was trying to destroy the government. This was because a great number of the citizens secretly cherished the ambition, and hoped some day the opportunity would come to each, to steal an auto, not for the sake of the auto so much as for the honor that went with it.

Then the editor of "The Daily Poppikok" offered a prize of fifty talents for the best plan to stop auto stealing, and awarded the prize to an eight-year old school boy, whose plan was that the thieves should each send a representative to form a new society whose aim and purpose should be to stop auto stealing, and the citizens all shouted "Amen, praise the Lord,"—and they sincerely believed the plan would work.

Their Interest

What the workmen of the country are profoundly interested in is the private ownership of the means of production and distribution, the enslaving and degrading wage-system in which they toil for a pittance at the pleasure of their masters and are bludgeoned, jailed or shot when they protest—this is the central, controlling, vital issue of the hour, and neither of the old party platforms has a word or even a hint about it.—Eugene V. Debs.

Help us build up the subscription list. Your personal efforts beat all the letters we could write. You know lots of people that we never heard of, and who may never know about The New Leader unless YOU give them the chance.

Let's Start Something!

Arrange

a

Meeting

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Ask the

speaker

to boost

The New

Leader.

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Try to

get subs

at the

meeting.

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That's

real

efficiency.

Are You Thinking

of arranging a meeting in your town? It may be we can help you get a speaker if you tell us how much you can afford to cover fee and travelling expenses.

Frau Adele Schreiber,

Socialist member of the German Reichstag, is in America for a limited period. Speaks equally well in English, German, French and Italian. Fine voice and personality. An unusual opportunity for Locals and groups that know how to put things across. The agency handling her asks very high fees, but if interested, write us, saying how much you can afford to have her speak in your town. In large cities could have meetings in different languages without one interfering with the other.

Address Speakers' Dept., New Leader, Room 507, Seven East Fifteenth St., N. Y. C.

--- -- D R A M A --- --

THE NEW PLAYS

MONDAY
OLIVER MOROSCO will open his new FIFTY-SECOND STREET THEATRE, formerly called the Berkley, on Monday, with "MYRTIE," a play written by WILLIE MAXWELL GOODHUE and staged by Mr. Morosco. The leading woman is Miss Selma Paley, a Western stock actress, who is making her New York debut. The other players include Harry Minter, Josephine Stevens, Nellie Fillmore, Carolyn McLean, Jay Hanna, Peter Raymond and Courtney White.

TUESDAY
STEWART AND FRENCH will present "THE SHOW-OFF," a comedy-drama by GEORGE KELLY, at the PLAYHOUSE on Tuesday evening. The cast includes Regina Wallace, Juliette Crosby, Helen Lowell, Louis John Bartels, Lee Tracy, C. W. Goodrich, Francis Pierlot, Guy d'Ennery and Joseph Clayton.

THURSDAY
The third production by EQUITY PLAYERS this season will be "THE NEW ENGLANDER," a drama in four acts by ABBY MERCHANT, opening Thursday evening, at the 48TH STREET THEATRE. The scene of the play is laid in Cambridge, Mass. The time is of the present. In the cast are Katherine Emmet, Gilbert Emery, Louise Huff, Helen Strickland, Arthur Shaw and Alan Birmingham. The direction is by Henry Stillman and Woodman Thompson, who has had full charge of the scenes and costumes for "The New Englander." The theatre will be used on Monday and Tuesday for dress rehearsals. On Wednesday evening the usual invitation dress rehearsal arranged for members of the Actors' Equity Association will take place. The Founders and Guarantors of the Equity Players organization will also be present.



KATHERINE EMMET

LULA VOLLMER—PIONEER

The author of "The Shame Woman" and "Sun Up"—and Criticism. "Lula Vollmer may be said to have broken ground for the hardy growth of native American drama that has suddenly sprung up in our midst. The number of persons who knew and recognized the dramatic elements in the lives of the primitive inhabitants of the Southern mountains must be legion if the current of letters that has flowed in steadily from travelers, acclaiming with joy this opening up of new and untried fields, is any criterion. But "faith without works availeth nothing," so until Lula Vollmer with a forceful pen transferred the emotions and problems of the Widow Cagle and her ilk from their native mountains to the New York stage, this particular type of American citizen remained in obscurity. Once the doors were open, "This Fine-Pretty World," "Hell Bent for Heaven" and even "Roseanne" found easy entrance and gracious welcome. Needless to say that Percy Mackaye and Hatcher Hughes did not conceive the plan of these two fine plays in a day; but no matter how long their plots and situations may have lain in the warehouse of their minds, it was the Widow Cagle and Lize Burns who introduced these aristocrats of America to the New York theatre-going public.



LULA VOLLMER

Miss Vollmer has taken a month's leave of absence from her work as treasurer at the Garrick Theatre and gone to her home in Atlanta, Georgia, for a well-earned rest. She expects to spend a day or two in the mountains renewing her friendship with some of the natives whom she has known since childhood. Whether her next play will deal with the same type of characters is a question which Miss Vollmer has not yet publicly decided.

"Has the production of two plays made any definite change in your method of writing?" asked an interviewer. "Has it made simpler the technical part of construction, the drawing up of the blue print, so to speak?"

"It has made me conscious that there are such things as plans and blue prints," said Miss Vollmer, "just as I suppose I have been made conscious of criticism and censorship. When I wrote 'Sun Up' and 'The Shame Woman' the problems of production and of censorship were unknown quantities. Of course, actually working with a production could not help but enlarge my knowledge of practical technique, the mechanics of getting a manuscript into playing form, but I am afraid even now I am woefully ignorant of details. Lighting alone is such a tremendous part of a successful production and it is an art about which I know practically nothing. I do not believe, however, that when my next play arrives at the writing stage I will be any more conscious of such difficulties than during my 'Sun Up' and 'Shame Woman' days.

"The question of criticism is a more troublesome one. If I should find myself writing with a deliberate purpose of pleasing reviewers I should be unhappy, indeed. People have told me they consider 'The Shame Woman' immoral. Naturally I do not agree with them, but if in my next play I find myself even subconsciously thinking of what the critics might think, then I should know that the play would be an immoral one and I, myself, an immoral playwright."

"Outward Bound," at the Ritz.

Sutton Vane began an excellent journey in "Outward Bound." "The Deluge" once showed us the true nature of a random group as revealed while they await unavoidable death; "Outward Bound"—at the Ritz, with a cast that deserves a three years' run—presents a random group that has just died. They start, unaware of their destination, with a modern Charon across a modern Styx (in the bar-room of a steamer); the intensity of the piece lies in their discovery that they are dead. Then they wonder what to do. So did the author. Unable, as "Lillom" and "The Adding Machine," to send them to the after-world they might expect, Vane had to fashion his own. He fell back on the good old heaven and hell of reward and punishment; by this he is bound. We suspect, from his last-moment revival of the lonely suicide, that he is also bound to the purse-strings of Broadway—which will probably reward him well. In the pre-dread period of the play, Vane blows hard against the business man and the hound, but all his force is like a bellows puffing against a skyscraper—perfectly obvious, and absolutely unavailing. For the sake of an excellent start, however, and an excellent cast, we can wish Vane and all those "Outward Bound" Bon voyage!

J. T. S.

"Rust" Opens at the Greenwich Village Theatre

Thursday night, Devsick, Inc., presented "Rust," a colorful drama of modern Spain by Robert Presnell, a New York newspaperman. Devsick, Inc., is a newly organized play producing company headed by Jack Devereaux, son-in-law of John Drew, and having for its executive officers, in addition to Mr. Devereaux, Clarke Silvernail and Laura Wilk, the play broker. Mr. Silvernail plays the principal role in "Rust," supported by Selma Royle, Ralph Belmont, Lisle Leigh, Richard LaSalle, and Leslie Leigh. The play has been directed by Max Ree, who has been associated with Max Reinhardt as Art Director for the past four years.

"Hell-Bent fer Heaven" Moves to the Frazee Monday

"Hell-Bent fer Heaven," the play by Hatcher Hughes, which has been on view in special matinee performances at the Klaw, will begin a regular engagement on Monday night at the Frazee. In the cast are Augustin Duncan, George Abbott, Glenn Anders, Clara Blandick and Margaret Borough.

Guild Theatre Plans Ready. Building to Start this Spring

THE THEATRE GUILD will build its new theatre on Fifty-second street, between Broadway and Eighth avenue, on a site now occupied by nine old buildings, according to an announcement made yesterday afternoon by the guild. Building operations are scheduled to begin early in the spring.

The plans for the new structure were drawn up with an eye to the comfort of the actors, the audience and the staff. There will be a clubroom for members, a greenroom for actors, a library, comfortable dressing rooms with showers and two rehearsal rooms.

The stage is to be forty-eight feet deep, making it larger than most Broadway stages, and the auditorium will seat a considerably greater number of people than the Garrick Theatre, the present home of the guild, without destroying the present intimacy between the stage and the audience that is deemed necessary to the guild type of production.

"Six Characters" at Forty-fourth Street Theatre Next Week—Matinees Only

PIRANDELLO'S "Six Characters in Search of an Author" will be revived for matinees by Brock Pemberton on February 6. In the cast will be practically all of the original players, including Margaret Wycherly, Florence Eldridge, Moffat Johnston, Ernest Cosart and Dwight Frye. The play will be given at the Forty-fourth Street Theatre on Wednesday and Friday afternoons.

What Each of Us Wears

"The Living Mask," Pirandello's first play of the Pemberton series, wakes at the 44th Street Theatre a thought that many would prefer to have left undisturbed. The "obscurity" some speak of in the play is rather a mist their mind throws out in self-protection; for the idea that the play drives home is one that wipes the smug mask off men's faces, and bares a truth that few can look upon. With Arnold Korff playing the part of Henry IV, an intensity is added, by the power of his comprehending performance, to the force of the theme itself.

The theme is not new to those who know Pirandello, for some aspect of it determines most of his plays. But no one returns to that subject more cogently than he, and no play of his renders the illusion so distinct as Henry IV. For the idea upon which Pirandello builds is that each of us wears—each of us is—a mask. Hawthorne, among others, has developed the same conception, but in the Italian it swells into a world-vision of bitterness. For Henry IV is a sane man who deliberately puts upon himself the mask of insanity, who chooses his mask and forces the rest of the world to act up to it. For this he is, of course, "a lunatic." Yet, in one of the moments when he gets out of his part—becomes "sane"—he cries out to the maskers about him, the unconscious maskers that we all are: "You think you are alive. You are not. You only live over again what others have lived before you!" Most men, choosing not their masks, slip naturally into the ways that society has prepared for them, into the old grooves worn by the conventions of their fathers, into the paths that others think respectable and right. Few have the courage and the understanding to choose their own masks; these are the outcasts of their own age, and the forerunners of whatever good may come. Henry IV, while driving home a lesson all should learn, is at the same time a powerful dramatic presentation all should see.

J. T. S.

Vaudeville Theatres

PALACE
William Courtenay, Olsen & Johnson, Charles Purcell, The De Marcos, Will Mahoney, Frawley & Louise, Harmonia, Ina Hayward & Dora Maughn and Misha's Boys; Kikutas Boys and others.

HIPPODROME
Scanlon, Demare Bros. & Scanlon, Poodles Hanneford and Company, Sascha Jacobsen, Marcelle and His Unique Partner, Doc Baker, "The Rat's Revenge," Toto, Vincent Lopez and His Hotel Pennsylvania Orchestra, Jack Donahue, Leah, "Maid O' Mist."

BROADWAY
The feature picture will be "Under the Red Robe," and the B. F. Keith Vaudeville program will include Roscoe Ails, dancing comedian, assisted by Kate Pullman and Charles Calvert and the University orchestra; Bert Gordon and Florence Schubert in their comedy offering, "A Recital Classique"; Joe Mack and Nellie Breen, Jack Hanley, Raymond and Tice and other acts.

LOEW'S PALACE
VIOLA DANA'S newest picture, "The Heart Bandit," will be shown Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of the coming week. LOUISE CARTER AND COMPANY will offer a comedy dramatic playlet called "Faith," as the vaudeville headliner. Others will be the Swell Sisters, Pickard's Seals and Morrissey and Young.

"A WOMAN OF PARIS," written and directed by Charles Chaplin, with Edna Purviance in the title role, will be seen the last half of the week. "Ambitions," monte and Lyons, Foster and Ray, Thomas and Mack and Mantell's Mannikins will be among the vaudeville numbers.

Barney Bernard and Alexander Carr in "Partners Again" at the Bronx Opera House

As a tenth anniversary offering to mark the climax of the Potash and Perlmutter comedies comes "Partners Again," with Barney Bernard and Alexander Carr once more as co-stars. They will be seen at the Bronx Opera House, next week only. The play was written by Montague Glass in collaboration with Jules Eckert Goodman. Alice Brady in "Zander the Great" will be the following attraction.

"YOU AND I" AT THE SHUBERT. RIVIERA

H. B. Warner in "You and I" with Lucille Watson begins a week's engagement at the Shubert-Riviera Theatre commencing Monday evening. This Harvard prize play was considered one of the major attractions of the past season.

Notes

Ruza Wenclawaska, Perry Ivins, George Brown and Harold McGee have joined the cast of "FASHION; OR, LIFE IN NEW YORK," the comedy that is to be revived at the Provincetown Playhouse on Sunday.

The "OUTWARD BOUND" company will journey up to Sing Sing on Sunday and present the play before the prison inmates.

ROBERT PRESNELL, the young American whose play "Rust" opened Thursday night at the Greenwich Village Theatre, is also the author of "Saturday Night," the play chosen by the Cherry Lane Players for their opening bill, February 9. Mr. Presnell is perhaps the only playwright to have two first plays given a New York production within a week. He is a newspaperman by profession.

"LEAH, MAID OF MIST," hailed as "an unexplained projection of the so-called black magic of Hindustan," will be the outstanding new offering at the Hippodrome next week.

--- -- T H E A T R E S --- --

America's Foremost Theatres and Hits, Direction of Lee & J. J. Shubert.

EVEN. WINTER GARDEN B'WAY
at 8:20 MATS. TUES., THURS. & SAT. 8:30
TOPICS
OF 1923 introducing
ALICE DELYSIA
GREATEST REVUE EVER STAGED
GORGEOUS SCENERY
COSTUMES—GIRLS

Always the Best
Sunday Entertainment in New York.
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SHUBERT Then 44th W. of B'way
Evenings, 8:15 Sharp
MATINEES Wed. & Sat. at 2:15 Sharp
Artists and Models
OF 1923
SENSATIONAL REVUE!
400 SEATS AT \$1.00
EXTRA HOLIDAY MATINEES:
Lincoln's Birthday, Tuesday, Feb. 12
Washington's Birthday, Friday, Feb. 22
SEATS NOW ON SALE

COMEDY THEATRE

41st St. East of B'way. Evenings, 8:30
Matinees Thursday and Saturday, 2:30

"A Dramatic Masterpiece"
"The Shame Woman"

By LULA VOLLMER, Author of "Sun-Up."

JOHN GOLDEN
PRESENTS
7th HEAVEN
67th Week, 567 to 574 Times
BOOTH W. 45th St., Eves. at 8:30
Reg. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
Special Matinee Lincoln's Birthday

The Play that is Making History
Anne Nichols
RECORD BREAKING COMEDY
ABIE'S IRISH ROSE
2nd YEAR REPUBLIC
Feb. 2nd to Feb. 23rd
Eves. 8:30, Wed. & Sat. 2:30

Sennett's Screen Sensation!
MACK SENNETT Presents
"The Funniest Girl on the Screen"—World
MABEL NORMAND
In her newest and latest comedy
Drama Success
"The EXTRA GIRL"
Also MACK SENNETT'S Latest
Fun Find
PICKING PEACHES
with HARRY LANGDON
THEATRE, B'way &
47th St. Noon to 11 P. M. Continuous.

Notes

Frank Fay, leading comedian in "Artists and Models," the revue at the Shubert Theatre, returned to the cast after a short absence due to illness.

Eugene Lockhart, who is Bud in "Sun Up," is assistant stage director at the Lenox Hill Theatre, and as such is conducting the rehearsals of the H. G. Wells and St. John Ervine play, "The Wonderful Visit," which is to be the Players Company's next production at the Lenox Hill. Henry Stillman, the director, is assisting in the production of the Equity play and therefore Mr. Lockhart presides at the daytime rehearsals of "The Wonderful Visit."

KERNAN CRIPPS has succeeded John T. Ward as the sheriff in "The Shame Woman" at the Comedy Theatre.

THE THEATRE GUILD announces that "Fata Morgana," a comedy by Ernst Vajda, Hungarian dramatist, would go into rehearsal next week. When the production is ready it will open in the Garrick Theatre and "Saint Joan" will move to an uptown theatre.

John Cromwell is rehearsing "The Fool Woman," by John Kirkpatrick. Lotus Robb and Curtis Cooksey have the leading parts. The play will open in Baltimore next week.

THE SELWYN'S PRESENT THE TWO GOLD HITS OF THE YEAR
ANDRE CHARLOT'S REVUE
of 1924
LAUGHS GALORE
JINGLY TUNES
PRETTY GIRLS
and One of the World's Greatest Musical Shows
BEATRICE ULLIE
GERTRUDE LAWRENCE
& JACK BUCHANAN
"It's Really the Smart Thing to See"
TIMES SQ.
THEATRE—WEST 42nd ST.
EXTRA POPULAR PRICE MATS. LINCOLN'S AND WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAYS

SELWYN Theatre. Now EVENINGS, 8:30
Geo. Choo's Screaming Musical Comedy
Mr. Battling Buttler
with CHAS. RUGGLES & WM. KENT
The Funniest, Danciest Show in N. Y.
5th Month

L. LAWRENCE WEBER'S TWO MUSICAL HITS
LONGACRE THEATRE, 48TH ST. W. OF B'WAY
EVEN. 8:30, MATS. WED. & SAT. at 2:30
MOONLIGHT
with A SPARKLING CAST and A TIFFANY CHORUS
Book by WM. Le BARON Lyrics by WM. F. FRIEDLANDER
Music by CON CONRAD Dances Staged by LARRY CEBALLOS
Moonlight Glorifies Musical Comedy—All the World Loves Moonlight
SEATS 3 WEEKS AHEAD

LITTLE THEATRE W. 44th St., Eves. 8:30
MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:30
LITTLE JESSIE JAMES
with THE JAMES BOYS (A PAUL WHITMAN BAND)
THE MERRIEST MUSICAL COMEDY OF THEM ALL

HEYWOOD BROWN Says in The World **FOUR INDISPENSABLE PLAYS**
that there are only
in New York at the present time.
THE POTTERS
AND 3 OTHERS
See this Funniest of American Comedies
PLYMOUTH THEATRE, 46th, West of B'way, Eves. 8:30, Mats. Thurs. and Sat. at 2:30.

The THEATRE GUILD Presents
BERNARD SHAW'S
SAINT JOAN
"The finest play written in the English language in our day."
—Brown, World.
GARRICK 65 W. 35th St. Eves. 8:15
Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15

41st West of Broadway. Evenings 8. MAIL ORDERS
Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2. 4 WEEKS AHEAD.
NATIONAL WALTER HAMPDEN
in CYRANO DE BERGERAC
"GREATEST LIVING AMERICAN ACTOR."
—J. Rankin Totters, in Eve. Post.

BROCK PEMBERTON
Luigi Pirandello's
"LIVING MASK"
("HENRY IV")
with Arnold Korff
"A genuine dramatic thrill."
—Craig, Mail.
44TH ST. Thea. W. of B'way, Eves. 8:30
Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

BELMONT 48th St., E. of Broadway.
Eves. 8:30, Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:30.
TARNISH 6th MONTH
"Most interesting entertainment the theatre has offered this season."
—Heywood Brown, World.

The New Pictures
BROADWAY—"Under the Red Robe," Stanley J. Weyman's thrilling romance.
CAMEO—"When a Man's a Man," Harold Bell Wright's novel.
CAPITOL—"Name the Man," from Hall Caine's "The Master of Man," Victor Seastrom's production.
CENTRAL—Mabel Normand in "The Extra Girl." Presented by Mack Sennett.
COSMOPOLITAN—"The Great White Way," Victor Herbert and his orchestra.
COHAN—"The Ten Commandments," Directed by Cecil B. De Mille.

TILLA DUREUX, now appearing in "The Shadow" at the Frazee Theatre, has a play by an unknown American author under consideration. The piece is said to call for an elaborate production, which is in line with the announced purpose of presenting the great German star in English next season.

The Selwyns announce special matinees for both "Spring Cleaning" and "Andre Charlot's Revue of 1924" on Lincoln's birthday (February 12th) and Washington's birthday (February 22d).

A surprise program of twelve all-star acts will be presented tomorrow night at the Sunday concert at the Winter Garden.

MUSIC

With the Orchestras

STATE SYMPHONY

The fourth Sunday afternoon subscription concert at the Metropolitan Opera House, February 3rd, will bring forward a new composition by an American composer, Bernard Rogers, "The Faithful." Mr. Rogers studied chiefly with Ernest Bloch, the Swiss composer now resident in this country, and in 1920 was awarded the Pulitzer Travelling Fellowship in music. This is the second composition that Mr. Stransky has introduced to the New York public of Bernard Rogers. In 1919 Mr. Stransky presented his "Dirge" for the first time in this city.

The soloist will be the renowned pianist conductor, OSSIP GABRILOVITSCH, who will play Schumann's Piano Concerto. Tchaikovsky's Symphony "Pathétique" will be repeated by request.

The fourth and last Wednesday afternoon subscription concert of the season will be given on February 6 at Carnegie Hall. JOSEF STRANSKY will pay tribute to the memory of the great composer, Saint-Saens, by devoting the entire program to his compositions. The program will consist of the "A Minor Symphony," Violoncello Concerto played by the leading cellist of the State Symphony Orchestra, Horace Britt, and the three other popular symphonic poems—(a) Phacton, (b) Rouet d'Omphale, (c) Danse Macabre. MME. HELEN STANLEY will sing two arias, one from "Henry VIII" and the other from "Etienne Marcel." The program will conclude with the Ballet Music from "Samson and Delilah."

The last Wednesday evening subscription concert of the season will take place on February 13 at Carnegie Hall, and will be devoted to Wagner, whose death occurred on February 13, 1883.

NEW YORK SYMPHONY

WALTER DAMROSCH will make his last appearance until the latter part of March at the Sunday afternoon concert in Aeolian Hall, when GEORGE ENESCO, the violinist, will be heard as the soloist.

Mr. Enesco will play the Beethoven Concerto in D for Violin with Orchestra, and the other purely orchestral numbers which Mr. Damrosch has included in his program are the Theme and Variations from Suite No. 3 by Tchaikovsky and the Waltz, "Wine, Woman and Song" by Johann Strauss. Howard Hanson's Symbolic Poem, "North and West," will be performed for the first time anywhere. Mr. Hanson, who will conduct his own work, is a graduate of the Institute of Musical Art and Fellow of the American Academy in Rome.

BRUNO WALTER, who made his first appearance in this country last season, conducting three concerts as guest of the Symphony Society, will return as guest of the New York Symphony Orchestra and conduct concerts for a period of five weeks beginning with the Sunday afternoon concert in Aeolian Hall, February 10.

HOWARD HAROLD HANSON, whose Symbolic Poem, "North and West," is to be given for the first time by the New York Symphony Orchestra in Aeolian Hall on Sunday afternoon, studied at Luther College in Nebraska, and later in New York. After teaching for a time at Northwestern University, he went (in 1916) to California, where he became dean of the Conservatory of the Pacific, at San Jose. As winner of the first Prix de Rome in composition he is at present the Julliard Fellow in Musical Composition at the American Academy in Rome, where he has resided for the past two years. In addition to the "Symbolic Poem" NORTH AND WEST (op. 22) he has written a NORDIC SYMPHONY, five symphonic poems, the score to "The California Forest Play of 1920, a number of chamber music works, etc. He has also written works on theory and acoustics.

Swedish Contralto Karin Branzell in "Die Walkure" at the Metropolitan Wednesday

"L'AFRICANA" will open the fourteenth week of the Metropolitan Opera House season Monday evening with Mmes. Ponselle, Mario and Telva and Messrs. Gigli, Danise, Rothier, Didur, D'Angelo, Reschili, Bada and Audisio. Mr. Bodanzky will conduct.

Other operas next week will be: "FEDORA" (outside the subscription) on Tuesday evening with Mmes. Jeritza, Mario, Alcock and Dalossy and Messrs. Martinelli, Scotti, Picchi, Ananian, D'Angelo, Pico and Paltrinieri. Mr. Papi conducting.

"DIE WALKURE" on Wednesday evening with Mmes. Matzenauer, Reinhardt, Branzell (the new Swedish contralto who will make her American debut as Fricka), Mellich, Wells, Robertson, Perini, Telva, Howard, Delaunoy and Wakefield and Messrs. Taucher, Bohnen (who rejoins the company as Wotan) and Gustafson. Mr. Bodanzky will conduct.

"BOHEME" as a matinee on Friday with Mmes. Bori and Guilford and Messrs. Johnson, Scotti, Rothier, Malatesta, D'Angelo and Reschili. Mr. Audisio. Mr. Papi will conduct.

"LOHENGGRIN" on Friday evening with Mmes. Jeritza, Branzell, Robertson, Ryan, Wakefield and Arden and Messrs. Taucher, Whitehill, Bohnen and Tibbett. Mr. Bodanzky conducting.

"MARTA" will be the Saturday matinee opera with Mmes. Alda and Howard and Messrs. Gigli, Didur, Malatesta, D'Angelo and Reschili. Mr. Papi conducting.

"LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR" will be the "popular" Saturday night opera with Mmes. Mario and Anthony and Messrs. Lauri-Volpi, Danise, Mardones, Audisio and Paltrinieri. Mr. Bamboschek conducting.

Sunday night "Gala Concert" will be given for the benefit of the Opera Emergency Fund in which Mmes. Galli-Curci, Ponselle, Gordon and Matzenauer and Messrs. Gigli, Chamlee, Mardones and Didur will sing. The entire orchestra will take part, conducted by Mr. Bamboschek.

With the Orchestras

PHILHARMONIC

WILHELM MENGELBERG will make his debut as a composer of orchestral music on Thursday evening, when he will begin his program with the Philharmonic Orchestra in Carnegie Hall with a "Prelude" of his own. Mr. Mengelberg's compositions have appeared infrequently on New York programs. Elly Ney recently played his "Barcarole" for piano, and a few of his piano pieces have been heard in recitals. One of his piano pieces was orchestrated by Henry Hadley and played under his direction by the Philharmonic Orchestra at the Lewisohn Stadium two years ago, but this "Prelude" is Mr. Mengelberg's first work for orchestra to be produced in New York. CARL FLESCH will be soloist, playing the Beethoven violin concerto. It was in this work that Mr. Flesch made his New York debut with the Philharmonic Orchestra almost ten years ago. Brahms' First Symphony will conclude the program, which will be repeated in Carnegie Hall on Friday afternoon.

The seventh of the Philharmonic Students' Concerts will be given at Carnegie Hall on Wednesday evening, when ALMA BECK, contralto, will be soloist. Miss Beck will sing an aria from Gluck's "Alceste." Mr. Mengelberg will direct the orchestra in Brahms' First Symphony, the "Don Juan" of Strauss and Weber's "Oberon" Overture.

Music Notes

ELENA GERHARDT will devote her program at Aeolian Hall on Sunday evening, to songs of three composers, Schubert, Schumann and Brahms.

ULYSSES LAPPAS, the Greek tenor, will have the assistance of Horace Britt, cellist, at his recital in Aeolian Hall on Tuesday evening, February 12.

DRAMA

Movie Notes

THURLO IBSEN, a grandson of Henrik Ibsen, the celebrated Norwegian dramatist, appears as one of the players in the Cosmopolitan picturization of "Yolanda," starring Marion Davies, which will be presented shortly on Broadway. The younger Ibsen is himself a writer of no little ability, and has just finished and sold to an American film company the scenario for a new dramatic photoplay. Thurlow Ibsen is a native of Norway, and is well known in that country as a writer and also an actor. He has appeared in several big motion picture productions abroad. "Yolanda" is his first American picture.

Wilfred Noy of "The Dancers" has been engaged to play the role of Doctor Warren in the Cosmopolitan's picture version of Paul Leicester Ford's novel, "Janice Meredith."

A party of fifty crippled children from the Philanthropic League of Crippled Children were the guests of the management of the Capitol Theatre Monday afternoon.

Music Notes

JAN POWEL WOLANEC, Polish violinist, will make his debut at Aeolian Hall on Monday evening.

BERNARD KUGEL, violinist, at his debut recital in Aeolian Hall on Thursday evening, February 12, will have the assistance of Lyle Barber, pianist, in the Grieg C minor Sonata.

THE ROCHESTER PHILHARMONIC under ALBERT COATES will give a concert at Carnegie Hall on the evening of April 7.

MAXIMILIAN PILZER will give his second violin recital this Sunday afternoon at Town Hall. Nardin's concerto in E minor, and the Sinding concerto in A major will form part of the program.

HENRY COWELL, composer-pianist, will make his New York debut Monday evening at Carnegie Hall.

Brahms, Liszt, Bach, Debussy will be on the program of the piano recital by ARTHUR SHATTUCK at Aeolian Hall Tuesday afternoon.

ASHLEY PETTIS will give a piano recital at Aeolian Hall Friday evening, February 8. American composers will be featured on the program.

The Harp recital by MARCEL GRANDJANY will be given at Aeolian Hall Thursday afternoon February 7.

MARGUERITE VOLAVY will give a piano recital of Chopin, Godowsky, Bach, Liszt, Gluck, Beethoven music, Wednesday evening, February 13, at Aeolian Hall.

OSSIP GABRILOVITSCH will give his piano recital at Aeolian Hall, Saturday afternoon, February 16.

ROLAND HAYES will give his farewell American recital Tuesday afternoon at Carnegie Hall. The program will again include spirituals and East African songs.

JOHANNA GADSKI will give her song recital this Tuesday evening at Town Hall.

NADIA REISENBERG will give a piano recital Wednesday evening at Aeolian Hall.

TOSCHA SEIDEL is making his first appearance of the season in New York at Carnegie Hall Saturday afternoon February 9. The original date for this first recital had to be postponed because of the violinist's illness and his previously arranged tour prevented him from giving his recital earlier.

MANUEL QUIROGA, the Spanish violinist, is giving his first recital in New York Sunday afternoon in Carnegie Hall.

Music at the Cinemas

RIALTO

The music program will include a song number by Fred Hughes, tenor, and the ever-popular Riesenfeld's Classical Jazz. The Rialto Orchestra, under the direction of Hugo Riesenfeld and Willy Stahl, will render Hosmer's "Southern Rhapsody."

RIVOLI

The program will be headed by the overture, selections from "Phedre," by Jules Massenet. There will be another Symphonized Home Tune, and a dance divertissement by the Helen Moeller Dancers.

CAPITOL

A group of diversissements will supplement Victor Seastrom's "Name the Man" at the Capitol next week. The first is Victor Herbert's "Sunset," played by the string section of the Capitol Grand Orchestra and sung by the Capitol Sextette; the second is Saint-Saens' "The Swan," danced by Mlle. Gambarelli, accompanied by a cello obligato by Yasha Bunchuk and Carl Schuetz, harpist; the third is the "Marche Lorraine," by Ganne, in which Doris Niles will dance assisted by the Capitol Ballet Corps. Wagner's "Rienzi" overture opens the program.

STRAND

The prologue to introduce "The Marriage Circle" musically is made to breathe the spirit of Viennese life. Its music will be "Auf Wiedersehen" (Romberg) and "Valse" (Strauss), the former sung by Ruth Arden, soprano, and the latter interpreted by the Ballet Corps. "Sea Fantasy," a new overture especially arranged, will be played by the Orchestra. "Duma," a musical off-spring of "Sea Fantasy," will be sung by Dudley Marwick, bass-cantante. Luigi Guiffreda will sing two songs, "Marcheta" (Schertzing) and "Serenade"; and "Three of a Kind," a dance fantasy of ballet master Bourmann's creation, in which he will be assisted by Miles, Klementowicz and Tonavitch.

THEATRES

Direction of Hugo Riesenfeld
RIVOLI BROADWAY
AT 49th ST.
BEGINNING SUNDAY
Adolph Zukor and Jesse L. Lasky, Present

"THE STRANGER"
A Jos. Henabery Production
With Betty Compson, Richard Dix, Lewis Stone and Tully Marshall
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A Paramount Picture
Rivoli Concert Orchestra

RIALTO BROADWAY
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BEGINNING SUNDAY
Adolph Zukor and Jesse L. Lasky, Present

THOMAS MEIGHAN
"PIED PIPER MALONE"
By BOOTH TARKINGTON
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A Paramount Picture
BUSTER KEATON in
"THE LOVE NEST"
Riesenfeld's Classical Jazz

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World's Largest and Tallest Motion Picture Palace—Edw. Brown, Mgr. Dir.
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The premier showing of
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Directed by VICTOR SEASTROM
From the story by SIR HALL CAINE
Featuring Conrad Nagel & Mae Busch
Another CAPITOL Program.
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to see the \$1,500,000
Cosmopolitan Sensation
"UNDER THE RED ROBE"
With Alma Rubens,
John Charles Thomas
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Burt Gordon & Schubert
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ALL THIS WEEK
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27th Street
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A Revival of
ABRAHAM GOLDFADEN'S
Classic Comedy
"TWO KUNNELEMMELS"
DIRECTED BY MAURICE SWARTZ
FRIDAY AT 8:30
AND SATURDAY
AND SUNDAY AT
2:30 AND 8:30.

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LOUISE CARTER & CO.
SEWELL SISTERS
and Others
Thurs., Fri., Sat., Sun., Feb. 7, 8, 9, 10
"A WOMAN OF PARIS"
With EDNA PURVANCE
Written and Directed by
CHARLES CHAPLIN
"AMBITIONS"
MONTE & LYONS
and Others

Tut! Tut!!

The Regrettable Part of it.
Whatever one may think of the Teapot Dome lease and the hullabaloo concerning it, it is impossible to feel anything but irritation, because Secretary Fall, in the position of a trusted official of the National Government, did not have the sense to quit his post before he borrowed large sums of money from men engaged in the oil business. (New York Commercial, January 26, 1924).

Ain't it a Pity?

Whatever one may think of the Teapot Dome leases and the hullabaloo concerning it, it is impossible to feel anything but a slight itch of irritability because Secretary Tamm, in the position of trusted official of the National Government did not have sense enough to quit before he issued to himself \$20,000,000 worth of 7th Liberty Loan bonds at 25% per cent interest, due in 1929.

THEATRES

New York's Leading Theatres and Successes.

EMPIRE THEATRE
BROADWAY & 40th ST.
MATS WED 8-SAT
A.H. Woods
presents
MARY NASH
in
"THE LADY"
By MARTIN BROOK
"I'VE NEVER MET ANY
BODY LIKE YOU"
"SEVENTY-SEVEN TIMES AS GOOD
AS THE LADY"
"A LITTLE BIT OF A LADY"

The announcement is made by The Equity Players of the opening, Thursday Evening, February 7th, of the play by Miss Abby Merchant, "THE NEW ENGLANDER," at the 48TH ST. THEATRE. Seats on sale at the box office beginning Monday. Matinees Tuesdays and Saturdays.

GEORGE M. COHAN
in the success of his career, The Song and Dance Man
THE HIT OF THE TOWN!
HUDSON THEATRE, West 44th Street
EVENINGS 8:30. MATS. WED. AND SAT. 2:30
EXTRA MATINEES LINCOLN'S AND WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAYS
THE BIGGEST OF ALL COHAN MUSICAL HITS
GEORGE M. COHAN'S COMEDIANS in
"THE RISE OF ROSIE O'REILLY"
THE GREAT AMERICAN SONG AND DANCE SHOW.
LIBERTY THEATRE, West 42d Street
EVENINGS 8:30. MATS. WED. AND SAT. 2:30
EXTRA MATINEES LINCOLN'S AND WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAYS

Owing to its Tremendous Success in Special Matinee, Mary Klaw, Inc., Announces that
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WILL BEGIN AN INDEFINITE ENGAGEMENT AT THE
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MONDAY NIGHT
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"A play of the first order. Characters as freshly observed as they are warmly human and richly humorous."
"Has a rich vein of fun running all the way through it. An exhibition of character acting that stands out even against Broadway's foreign invasion."
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MUSIC and CONCERTS

Aeolian Hall, Mon. Eve., Feb. 4, at 8:15
JAN PAWEL WOLANEC
VIOLINIST
Mgt. Haensel & Jones. Steinway Piano.
Aeolian Hall, Thurs. Aft., Feb. 7, at 3
MARCEL GRANDJANY
HARPISIT
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Wurlitzer Harp.
Aeolian Hall, Wed. Eve., Feb. 13, at 8:15.
MARGUERITE VOLAVY
PIANIST
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Steinway Piano.
Aeolian Hall, Sat. Aft., Feb. 16, at 2:30.
GABRILOVITSCH
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason-Hamlin Piano.

CARNEGIE HALL Tuesday Afternoon
FEB. 12, at 2:30
WERREN RATH
Song Recital
(Steinway Piano)

Aeolian Hall, Sun. Eve., Feb. 3, at 8:30
Last Recital This Season—ELENA
GERHARDT
Mgt. Daniel Mayer. Steinway Piano

Aeolian Hall, Thurs. Eve., Feb. 7, at 8:15
Second Violin Recital—SAMUEL
DUSHKIN
At the Piano. SAMUEL CHOTZKOFF
Mgt. GEORGE ENGLER. (Steinway Piano)

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A DRAMA OF MODERN SPAIN

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In a High Speed Motor Comedy
"PARTNERS AGAIN"
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JULES ECKERT GOODMAN
WEEK OF FEBRUARY 11TH
ALICE BRADY
in "ZANDER THE GREAT"

N. Y. SYMPHONY
WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor
AEOLIAN HALL
Sunday Afternoon, February 3, at 3
Last Damrosch Appearance Until March
Soloist GEORGE ENESCO, Violinist
Tchaikovsky, Beethoven, J. Strauss
Symbolic Poem, "North and West," Hanson
(New first time)
AEOLIAN HALL
Next Sunday Afternoon, February 10
FIRST APPEARANCE THIS SEASON OF
BRUNO WALTER, GUEST CONDUCTOR
GEO. ENGLER, Mgt. (Steinway Piano)
Concert Mgt., Arthur Judson Presents

MAXIMILIAN
PILZER
Second Violin Recital
TOWN HALL, Sunday Aft., Feb. 3, at 3.
Tickets 50c. to \$2.20. (Knabe Piano.)

HENRY
COWELL
Ultra-Modern Composer Pianist
Carnegie Hall, Mon. Eve., Feb. 4, at 8:15
ALL-COWELL Program (Knabe Piano)

ELLY NEY
Fourth and Last Piano Recital
Aeolian Hall, Wed. Aft., Feb. 6, at 3.
Tickets 50c. to \$2.20. (Knabe Piano.)

ARTHUR
SHATTUCK
Piano Recital
Aeolian Hall, Tuesday Aft., Feb. 5, at 3.
Tickets \$1.10 and 50c. (Steinway Piano.)

ASHLEY
PETTIS
Piano Recital
Aeolian Hall, Fri. Eve., Feb. 8, at 8:15.
Tickets \$1.10 and 50c. (Steinway Piano.)
CARNegie HALL Saturday Afternoon
FEB. 9, at 2:30
TOSCHA SEIDEL
Violin Recital (Steinway Piano)

WHAT'S PLAYING!

REPUBLIC	PLYMOUTH
Abie's Irish Rose..... May 23, '22	The Pottery..... Dec. 8
Seventh Heaven..... Oct. 20	The Other Rose..... Dec. 20
Rain..... Nov. 7	Hurricane..... Dec. 25
Wildflower..... Feb. 7, '22	The Rise of Rosie O'Reilly..... Dec. 25
Sun Up..... May 24	Mary Jane McKane..... Dec. 25
Little Jessie James..... Aug. 13	This Fine-Fine World..... Dec. 26
Artists and Models..... Aug. 20	Neighbors..... Dec. 26
Poppy..... Sep. 3	Saint Joan..... Dec. 28
Music Box Revue..... Sep. 22	Roseanne..... Dec. 28
Tarzan..... Oct. 1	The Song and Dance Man..... Dec. 31
Mr. Battling Butler..... Oct. 8	Kid Boots..... Dec. 31
The Nervous Wreck..... Oct. 9	The Spook Sonata..... Jan. 3, '24
For All of Us..... Oct. 15	Onward Bound..... Jan. 8
The Shamus Woman..... Oct. 15	The New Year..... Jan. 8
The Dancers..... Oct. 17	Charley's Revue of 1924..... Jan. 9
Ziegfeld Follies of 1923..... Oct. 19	Gypsy Jim..... Jan. 14
The Swan..... Oct. 23	Moscow Art Theatre..... Jan. 14
Runnin' Wild..... Oct. 29	The Miracle..... Jan. 15
National..... Oct. 29	Merry Wives of Gethsemane..... Jan. 16
Cyrano de Bergerac..... Nov. 1	The Living Muse..... Jan. 21
White Cargo..... Nov. 5	Lullaby..... Jan. 21
Stepping Stones..... Nov. 6	Sweet Little Devil..... Jan. 21
Spring Cleaning..... Nov. 6	Mister Pitt..... Jan. 22
Topics of 1923..... Nov. 20	THE..... Jan. 23
Meet the Wife..... Nov. 26	The Way Things Happen..... Jan. 26
In the Next Room..... Nov. 27	The Goose Hides High..... Jan. 26
One Kiss..... Nov. 27	Longacre..... Jan. 30
Laugh, Clown, Laugh..... Nov. 28	Greenwich Village..... Jan. 31
The Lady..... Dec. 1	

THE NEW LEADER

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Saturday, February 2, 1924

THE TEAPOT DOME SCANDAL

NOT since the corrupt era following the Civil War has there been such a maze of graft as that involved in the Teapot Dome scandal. In the former period officials of the Government were involved, even reaching members of Grant's Cabinet. This history is also repeated.

Out of the muck rises one of the most romantic bandits spawned by the higher capitalism of the twentieth century. Edward L. Doheny appears to be the beneficiary of the oil leases passed to him by the administration upon the recommendation of Albert B. Fall, then Secretary of the Interior, and Secretary of the Navy Denby. When the storm began to rise Attorney General Daugherty scooted to Florida and there are whisperings of his knowledge of the dirty deals.

Doheny expected to realize \$100,000,000 from his leased oil lands. He has also fished in the troubled waters of Mexico, having supported some reactionary Mexican adventurers. Fall also has a Mexican record which carries the odor of petroleum. As Senator he was one who led in the demand that Mexico must change her Constitution to suit American oil interests. In 1919 an intimate friend endeavored to have Pancho Villa meet Fall on the Mexican border and this effort to establish relations with the Mexican bandit carries its own comment.

Shortly after midnight last Saturday President Coolidge issued a statement regarding this mess. "As I understand," he wrote, "men are involved who belong to both political parties." This was followed by inspired stories that a Republican and a Democrat will be appointed as special counsel to bring actions "for the enforcement of the law." Coolidge himself, as Vice-President, sat in the Cabinet when the oil leases were agreed to and his virtuous gesture is the one element of humor that appears in the dirty mess.

The Republican party became the brokers' agency of the capitalist class with the passing of men of the type of Lincoln. It acted upon the philosophy that the coal, mineral, oil and other great deposits should be parcelled out to budding capitalist adventurers. The Federal Treasury was also at the disposal of the railroad bandits, contractors and their like. Its policy spawned our vulgar parasite rich whose sons today flaunt their gains in the face of those who have been pillaged.

The Democratic party, for a long time representing the smaller fry of expectant despoilers, finally became the strumpet of the same gang that today runs the Republican outfit. Both parties being involved in the oil graft, Coolidge is right that the attorneys for the Government should come from both political parties. They can agree on the easiest way out of the mess and avoid any great desecrations from the capitalist parties in November.

Fall is sick, Daugherty is sick, and we are sure that Coolidge is not well. Capitalism itself is sick and we are certain that many who have supported its two parties are sick. Only an aroused working class through intelligent political action in support of its own claims can put an end to these sordid spectacles. Why not?

HELP FOR GERMANY

CONGRESSMAN VICTOR L. BERGER has introduced a bill in Congress to establish a revolving guarantee fund of \$1,000,000,000 for the relief of the German people. A credit of \$1,000,000,000 will go far to help the German masses out of the stark famine that faces them as a re-

sult of the murderous "peace" imposed upon them by victorious world imperialism.

A Comrade Berger points out, this proposal will not only guarantee substantial aid to the Germans but it will also help to relieve unemployment in this country as well as assist the farmers. The credit will provide a drawing account for the Germans upon the manufacturing and agricultural industries of the United States.

Germany has continued to decline until the people of that unhappy country now face the situation that Austria faced two years ago. The victorious imperialists have not learned anything from the plight of Austria. They had to come to the aid of this stricken country after they had deprived it of its most important industries and raw materials. They continued to strangle Germany and now they are faced with the same problem.

Here is an opportunity for the Socialist Party to render genuine aid to our brothers across the sea. The National Executive Committee has issued a call to the party membership to support the Berger bill. Arrangements should be made for a number of mass meetings in behalf of this measure and obtain widespread support for a proposal that is urgent, that involves the lives of many of our own comrades who are fighting imminent famine and who appeal to us for the aid that we can render.

"I hold the proceedings of the Nova Scotia convention in my hands," said President Lewis at the miners' convention. "You notice its color is red. It is the same color of Dan Livingstone's office," the deposed Nova Scotia mine leader. We have hid our classified telephone directory to avoid suspicion and we await some invention to neutralize the red rays of the sun.

DOES MUSSOLINI RULE US?

THERE is reason for believing that the clammy hand of Mussolini reaches to the United States and dictates public action in the interest of his castor oil morons. Consider the case of Carlo Tresca. In August he was arrested because of an article in his paper criticising the Italian monarchy. He was prohibited a number of times from speaking in a number of states against the Fascisti. Two issues of the paper were held up by the post-office because of articles against Mussolini.

He was finally sentenced to a year of imprisonment at Atlanta for having accepted an advertisement of an Italian book on birth control. Upon being informed that the issue of the paper containing the advertisement was not available he omitted it. Two other papers have run the advertisement and an Italian book store that still sells the book has not been molested. On the other hand, District Attorney Mattuck admitted that the investigation of Tresca was begun at the request of the Italian Ambassador.

If the United States has become a colony of the freak Napoleon that governs Italy with clubs and castor oil it is time that we should know it. Our guardians at Washington will not recognize Russia on the ground that Soviet officials seek to interfere with the affairs of the United States. Here is a case where an acknowledged foreign dictatorship apparently directs the activities of public officials and these officials appear to act in accord with orders.

Organizations of the workers cannot do better than to protest against this servility to Mussolini and demand the release of Tresca. A continuance of these methods might well place the liberty of many workers, who are fighting Mussolini's morons in this country, in jeopardy.

A monopoly of the radio industry is charged against a number of corporations in a report of the Federal Trade Commission. We are not alarmed. The rad in radio carries no such fears as the rad in radicals.

WILLIAM A. ROSS

SOCIALIST Party members of New York, and especially of Brooklyn, will be saddened to hear of the death of Comrade William A. Ross—"Big" Ross, Brooklyn Comrades used to call him. It can hardly be said, however, that his death is a shock to them, because his friends knew long ago that he was suffering from an incurable disease.

Ross was of that splendid type that has made the Socialist movement what it is. Not a hand worker—he was a high school teacher—nevertheless he threw himself with all his heart and soul into party work. Nothing was too small for him to do. With high idealism and with a devotion that looked at the ultimate goal of the movement rather than at

any immediate gain, he inspired all those who came into contact with him.

"To him a small drudgery for Socialism was service to Humanity"; that is what Ramsay MacDonald wrote recently of a comrade of his own party who had passed away, and it is true of Ross.

For many years, in addition to all his other party work, Comrade Ross taught the Socialist Sunday School in Brooklyn. Many, many of the younger generation of our movement will think of him as their teacher and their inspiration in the cause, and so his work will not die.

RAT-MAN AND BEAVER-MAN

THE period when immigration has always been good from the point of view of our reactionaries is the past. The alien who came here before our time was all right. The alien who comes during our time is all wrong. The former was a beaver who builds. The latter is a rat who destroys.

Secretary of Labor James J. Davis recently expounded this idea. After outlining the idea he concluded by saying: "A civilization rises when the beaver-men outnumber the rat-men. When the rat-men get the upper hand, the civilization falls. Then the rats turn and eat one another, and that is the end. Beware of breeding rats in America!"

Mr. Davis is himself an immigrant. When he came here years ago he was regarded by many of our official guardians as a "rat-man." Today they accept him as a "beaver-man." Having undergone the evolution from a rat to a beaver Mr. Davis now turns upon the immigrant and assigns him to the rodent class.

We have had this alienphobia throughout our history. It is the creed of the stupid and the reactionary. Before a decade of the American republic had passed, that is to say, in the administration of John Adams, the rat and beaver theory was expounded by the Federalist Party of nascent capitalism. Ten years after the Bavarian Illuminati had disappeared the Federalist aristocrats, their lawyers and clergy, thundered against immigrant "rats" as agents of the Illuminati. Adams was given the power to deport these "undesirable aliens." Jacobinphobia was also a mania with the Federalist ruling class.

When this early rat philosophy was forgotten it appeared in a new form in the Know-Nothing Party of the 'fifties. Today the Ku Klux Klan and the 100 percenters have received it. During all our history it is these immigrants that have performed the hardest labor. They have contributed more to the development of the material side of American progress than the upstart political brokers who endeavor to cultivate hate of these immigrant workers. The man who deliberately engages in this sort of thing is himself a suspect and will bear watching.

ONE PHASE OF "PROGRESSIVISM"

A QUEER idea persists that a man is "progressive" if he works for the opening up of the primaries of the capitalist parties. The idea is based on the assumption that there is no complaint to be made against these two parties enacting legislation which makes it almost impossible for new parties to obtain a place on the ballot. We should be content to confine our political activities to capturing the primaries of the two parties of capitalism. This is "progressivism."

In no other country of the world have the masses permitted any parties to entrench themselves back of legislation that makes these parties specially favored by statute law. However, this is the fundamental wrong of party usurpation in this country. It is equivalent to a two-party seizure of the government and the practical exclusion of other parties.

The so-called "progressives" with LaFollette at their head have no protests to make against this revolution in American party history. On the contrary, they accept it. In nearly all other modern countries party organizations have access to the ballot on equal terms. A new party group can place its candidates before the voters as easily as the old party organizations.

What the so-called "progressives" really do is to cooperate with the old party chiefs in keeping the discontented voters within the bankrupt parties. By refusing to strike down the legislative barriers that prevent the development of young parties with vigorous ideas, the "progressives" are accomplices in the perpetuation of the capitalist parties and what they stand for.

PRESIDENTIAL TIMBER

WASHINGTON correspondent of the Evening Post discovers presidential timber in Senator Samuel M. Ralston of Indiana. The Senator's qualifications, which impress the correspondent, are the

following: He looks like Grover Cleveland and Chief Justice Taft; he wears a low collar, has no particular views on the railroad question, is orthodox on the tariff and on taxation is a "middle-grounder." He does not offend either wets or dries and, above all, "he is not fighting for anything."

Here is a candidate which a trained newspaper man in Washington believes "may be the next President of the United States." It will be observed that no human being can tell from this account of Ralston just what he stands for and what he is opposed to. We can vote for him because he looks like Cleveland and Taft or because he wears a low collar. We can vote against him because he has nothing to say on the tariff. Or we can play safe by giving him half a vote and Cal a half, because Ralston himself is a "middle-grounder" on taxation.

On the other hand, when the Democratic voters are being "rounded up" they can be induced to support the Indiana statesman on the ground that he isn't "fighting for anything." If we are not mistaken the railroad brotherhoods supported Ralston to beat Beveridge on the ground that the former is a "progressive." He may be "presidential timber," but it occurs to us that he is an ordinary politician ready to lead a mass of gudgeons to a killing. After all he does not differ from others who have headed the great republic of Babbitts and ruled the estates of Morgan and Company.

LABOR'S DEMANDS

IS there any limit to the demands of the working class? The question is asked by the New York Commercial. It complains that "no sooner does organized labor get what it demands than it begins preparations for new and still greater demands. It knows no stopping place."

Our answer is that there is a limit. It will be reached when owners of natural resources and industry no longer are able to filch workless incomes from the workers of the nation. Until this ideal is reached the struggle to obtain more income and shorter hours will continue.

On the other hand the Commercial neglects to put the same question to the capitalist class. This class has never been satisfied with its income. The owner of \$100,000 wants \$500,000. The possessor of \$500,000 wants a million. The millionaire wants to be a multimillionaire. The multimillionaire wants to be a billionaire. In the words of the Commercial, the capitalist "knows no stopping place."

The "labor Frankenstein" may be becoming "more hideous and menacing," according to this organ of the American financial nobility, but it is only menacing to the class that owns this country and its industrial powers. We will manage to restrain our indignation considering the appetite of our ruling classes. The working class certainly cannot exceed the masters' ambitions to own the world, and if that world strikes us as a good thing to possess, why call our ambition a vice and theirs a virtue?

The two major political parties in this country are today held together, as far as they are held together, more by personalities, tradition and inertia than by any community of views.—Journal of Commerce. Isn't there just a little graft and a little service to the capitalist class that will help to explain their cohesion?

Through leases 24,840 acres of government lands bearing rich oil deposits have passed into the hands of E. L. Doheny, the California oil magnate. Referred to the economists, the politicians and the editors who assure us that those who look to the State for support will lose their "incentive."

British Ambassador to Soviet Russia will represent his class if not his country.—Wall Street Journal. He will, and in doing so he will follow a custom established by the diplomats of the capitalist nations of the world by representing the class he is loyal to.

Horatio Bottomley, the swindler who is now serving a sentence in a British prison, wanted J. Ramsay MacDonald jailed during the war. Bottomley has found his right place and so has MacDonald.

Nothing worth reporting is ever reported, if at all, until it is twenty years out of date and then it is wrongly reported.—George Bernard Shaw. Except in case of strikes, when they are reported wrongly and after twenty years the truth may become known.