

## BIG FEES BUY INFLUENCE FOR OIL MEN

### SUPER "PATRIOT" WOULD DENY ANY SOCIALIST RIGHT TO TEACH

**Aaron Dotey's Campaign to Revoke Berenberg's Teaching License Part of Drive to Make Schools Safe for Spoilsmen—Tammany Henchmen Promoted for Partisan Activity While Reactionaries Would Permanently Bar Any Socialist.**

At the very moment that a Socialist is made Prime Minister of Great Britain and Socialists are being made peers in order to carry the message of Socialism into the House of Lords, an ignorant and bigoted attempt is being made to make it impossible for a man or woman who believes in Socialism to teach in the New York public schools.

That is the meaning of the activity of one Aaron I. Dotey, a member of the teaching staff of the De Witt Clinton High School and self-appointed guardian of the purity of the schools, in attempting to arouse hysteria against David P. Berenberg, holder of a license to teach in the public high schools, and thus compel the authorities to revoke his license.

Dotey has been busy for several months in his attempt to get the school authorities to drive out of the system anyone whose opinions do not coincide with those of the noted patriots and statesmen, Clayton R. Lusk and himself. He aided in the recent attempt to discredit the Board of Examiners, charged with the licensing and promoting of 25,000 teachers annually, his sole argument against the Board being that it gave licenses to Berenberg, to Clement Wood and to Max Schonberg. In the last named case he was compelled to apologize on the ground that he had a Socialist of that name in mind, while the man who received the license was quite innocent of the terrible taint.

#### The Women's Clubs Act

The campaign against Berenberg began in earnest on February 1, when at a meeting of the Federation of Women's Clubs at the Hotel Astor, a motion was made from the floor urging the State Superintendent of Education, Dr. Frank P. Graves, to revoke the license. Strangely enough, it happened that Dotey was present and he made a venomous attack upon Berenberg. But Berenberg was not there, to speak upon his own behalf.

The charge made against Berenberg, which was identical with the charges made in the public press, in statements and at other meetings, was that he is a "revolutionary Socialist," that he teaches at the Rand School and that as a delegate to the National Convention of the Socialist party in Chicago, 1919, he voted for a resolution calling for the organization of the International on the basis of the class struggle.

The resolution was passed with practically no protest. A few of the two thousand delegates present attempted to ask that before such a resolution be passed, the accused man be permitted to speak upon his own behalf. But they were hissed and silenced in the name of American fair play.

#### Berenberg Laughs at Charges

Informed of the resolution, Berenberg characterized it as an attempt to revive a campaign against him which had already been settled when the Board of Education by a vote of five to two agreed to issue a license to him on September 27, 1923.

He said at this time, in view of a number of protests, the board had quizzed him for two hours as to his Socialist beliefs, and knowing all the facts, had granted the license.

"I have no apology to make for the views which I really hold," he said, "but I am afraid that some of the members of the women's clubs may have overstated themselves in characterizing me today, as they have often in the past."

Comrade Berenberg is a college graduate and was appointed to teach in Boys' High School, Brooklyn, in 1916. Previously, he had taught for several years in the Rand School, and he has been a speaker upon the platform of the Socialist party since 1908, when he was eighteen years old. After his appointment to the public schools, he continued his Socialist work and teaching in the Rand School, and many of his pupils knew him as a Socialist speaker. This continued to 1918, in spite of the war, and in the Hillquit campaign of 1917, he was active as a speaker and writer. A pamphlet by him was distributed by hundreds of thousands as part of the campaign. That activity did not cause any criticism in spite of war conditions. His record was excellent, and no mention was made of his private activities by his superiors.

He resigned in 1918 because he believed there would be no more use.

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### CLAESSENS VOTE THEFT CASE ONCE MORE PUT OFF

**Election Stoiën 27 Months Ago; Claessens Seated 23 Months Ago; Indictments Found 21 Months Ago—Tammany Officials Continue Postponements of Case of Tammany Henchmen.**

#### ANOTHER STALL!

At the moment of going to press, The New Leader learns of another postponement of the case against the thieves who stole the election of August Claessens in 1921. The case had been called for Thursday, February 7, and Hyman Marcal, principal witness, was in court on subpoena—for the twenty-fourth time. The case was again postponed, the feeble excuse this time being that a certain Mr. McGowan, who is said to be in charge of certain papers and documents for the State, is in California. The case was set for trial March 1st—at which time another feeble excuse for another stall will be found.

Is it the game of the Tammany officials who control the District Attorney's office to continue postponing the case against Tammany election thieves until the Socialist witnesses are tired of attending court and losing days' pay—and then suddenly dismissing the indictments?

The men accused of stealing the election of August Claessens to the Assembly in November, 1921, are slated for trial March 1, 1924.

That is, last Monday, February 4, the trial of the men who committed the most bare faced frauds in recent political history was called, and postponed until Thursday.

The trial had been called for various times last year and the year before, and postponed each time, always on a flimsy excuse.

The reporter who covered the stolen election and the indictment that followed for the New York Call long ago lost track of the number of postponements.

But Hyman Marcal, Socialist watcher at the stolen election and leading witness for the state, has already lost twenty-three days' work as a painter in attendance upon hearings and in court upon subpoena. He gave damaging evidence against Tammany election officials before various legislative committees and grand juries, but as a witness for the state his service has been principally sitting around in court hearing some flimsy excuse for postponement made to Tammany officials—and granted.

On November 2, 1921, August Claessens was elected to the Assembly for the 17th District, Manhattan. His majority was between 1,500 and 2,000. The election returns

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### TEAPOT BUBBLES OVER AND SMEARS McADOO, GREGORY

#### WHO'S WHO IN THE OIL SCANDAL

##### Chapter II.

**WILLIAM GIBBS McADOO**, white-haired lad of the Wilson administration and (until last week) almost certain of election to the Presidency next November. Tennessee lawyer who became a New York financier and promoted the building of the Hudson tubes. One of the original Wilson men. Secretary of the Treasury for most of Wilson's two terms, and during the war, director-general of railroads and head of most of the commissions that were established to keep the war going. Returned the compliment of Wilson's confidence in him by making the President his father-in-law. Upon his retirement from the cabinet because he couldn't afford to live on the \$12,000 a year salary the Government gave him, he became a leading contender for the Democratic nomination, and up to last week, practically sure of it. Now revealed as attorney for Edward L. Doheny at \$50,000 a year from the time of his retirement from the cabinet five years ago.

**THOMAS WATT GREGORY**, President Wilson's Attorney General at the outbreak of the war, and author of the celebrated dictum "Obey the law and keep your mouth shut." Selected by President Coolidge, by long-distance telephone, to investigate the oil scandals and accepted; was appointed because of his supposed impartiality, and while on his way North to exercise some of that impartiality, Doheny spilled the beans by explaining that he had been on the payroll to the extent of \$2,000. Promptly requested not to exercise his "impartiality" any more.

**FRANKLIN KNIGHT LANE**, another white-haired lad of the Wilson regime. Secretary of the Interior and conservationist, more or less. High schools and mountains have been named after him. He, too, was on the Doheny payroll to the extent of \$50,000 a year following his work as custodian of the country's natural resources. Died several years ago.

**GEORGE CREEL**, newspaper man and famous as husband of Blanche Bates, the actress. Head of President Wilson's publicity machine during the war and noted as inventor of a synthetic naval victory that never happened just to buck up the spirits of the people. On Doheny's payroll to the extent of \$5,000 because of his supposed entree to the White House during Wilson's administration.

**LINDLEY M. GARRISON**, President Wilson's first Secretary of War, later receiver of the E. R. T., and breaker of strike of the carmen. Celebrated as the public official selected by Wilson by consulting a lawyers' directory and picking a name at random. His law firm, too, has been on Mr. Doheny's payroll.

### New Labor Gov't Releases Ghandi From Indian Cell

Bombay, India.—The Government has ordered the release of Mahatma Ghandi, leader of the Non-Cooperation movement, to take effect at once.

Ghandi, the idol of the Indian masses and pioneer of the independence movement, was jailed March 18, 1922, on a six year term, on the ground of sedition. He had originated the idea of driving British rule out of India by refusing to buy British made goods, and refusing any cooperation with British industry.

Ghandi's release is the first act of the rule of India by Sydney Olivier, Socialist Secretary of State for India, whose rule of Jamaica and other sub-tropical colonies of Great Britain has won him the praise of every one who knows of his work.

The release of Ghandi is universally believed to be the beginning of a new era in the government of India.

### Oil Scandal Uncovers System of Hiring Big Men to Do Corporation Work, Not for Ability, But for Influence With High Officials—Socialist Party Alone Can Free Nation From Stain.

By MARX LEWIS

(Washington Correspondent of The New Leader)

I intimated last week that the disclosures which were giving the Republicans considerable concern also involved the Democrats.

The prophesy and the fulfillment thereof occurred almost simultaneously. It is now shown that the private oil interests not only appointed the Republicans in oil, but that at least four members—and the most important members at that—of the Democratic Cabinet of the preceding administration, were themselves anointed by the interests to which Republicans and Democrats alike are tied—or related—by an oil which is thicker than water.

#### HE HAD INFLUENCE



WILLIAM GIBBS McADOO

### SYDNEY OLIVIER IS TO BE FIRST SOCIALIST LORD

**Great Colonial Administrator Given Seat in Upper House to Comply With Law—As Governor of Jamaica He Solved Color Question.**

London.—And now there is a Socialist Baron, Lord Sydney Olivier! That is the latest of the amazing events in the amazing British revolution.

There are three Lords in the MacDonald ministry, as first announced, Lord Haldane, who presides over the House of Lords as Lord Chancellor, Lord Parmoor (Olivier's brother-in-law, by the way) whose position is leader in the House of Lords of the governing party, even if there isn't any governing party in that House, and Lord Chelmsford, who was selected because of his intimate knowledge of his chosen sphere, the colonies.

But the law requires that even more of the Ministry be members of the House of Lords, the latter house, while actually shorn of all real functions, being still theoretically co-ordinate with Commons. And Ramsay MacDonald selected three men for his ministry from outside the House, who must be members of Parliament. Two of them are now seated in the House of Lords, and the third, Arthur Henderson, will be elected to the seat soon to be made vacant when James O'Grady resigns to be the first ambassador to Russia. And so the law is met.

Sydney Olivier is one of the most remarkable men in British public life. He was for fourteen years Governor of the Island of Jamaica, and his brilliant services there won him a knighthood. Jamaica is overwhelmingly Negro, and Olivier, acting as a Socialist, simply ignored the color line, gave each man and woman his and her human right, and for his colony at least, solved the race and color question that seems so insoluble to Americans who pass "Jim Crow" laws.

Olivier's book, "White Capital and Coloured Labor" in the Socialist Library edited by Ramsay MacDonald, is the story of his experiences. The author contradicts many of the cur-

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With four leading Democrats dragged into the pit the Democrats were digging for the Republicans, and the four leading Republicans who were involved earlier in the hearings, the difference between the two parties now seems to have simmered down to the point where it is four of one and one-third of a dozen of another—until some more hearings are held, when the number on each side will be increased.

#### Teapots and Kettles

The change which the week has wrought in the political mess will not only have the effect of canceling the order which some Democratic state committee out West placed for 10,000 miniature teapots which were to adorn the lapels of deserving Democrats during the coming campaign—unless the Republicans begin placing orders for a corresponding number of kettles—but the political fortunes of several aspirants for the Democratic presidential nomination have likewise been affected, in some instances seriously impaired.

But the changes are of importance, first of all, because of the light they throw on a somewhat different ailment from which the body politic is suffering; and secondly, because of the effect they are likely to have on the formation of a new political party composed of those who see now that the victims and the victimizers cannot lie down together.

An examination of the charges that are now being made against the Democrats, namely, that no less than three of the leading members of the late Democratic cabinet—William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury; Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, and Thomas W. Gregory, Attorney General—went from their cabinet posts to the pay rolls of the private oil interests, throws an interesting sidelight on old party politics quite separate and apart from what they signify as to the connections between the old parties and the special interests they serve.

#### Tri-Baptism of Oil

In passing it may be stated that the quartet of the Democratic officials who were baptized in oil is completed with Secretary of the Navy Daniels, at whose request and during whose administration the Congress passed an act enabling the Navy Department to sell, lease, exchange, or otherwise dispose of the naval oil reserves located in California and Wyoming, thus paying the way for Fall, Denny, Daugherty and Roosevelt.

The names of McAdoo, Lane and Gregory are of particular interest because their connections with the scandal are of a somewhat different nature at least so far as the evidence brought out so far reveals.

McAdoo, it will be remembered, became identified with the oil interests shortly after his retirement from the Cabinet, and has received as fees for his services to the private oil interests about \$250,000—about \$50,000 a year. Lane, who died some time ago received the same and Gregory, who hastily accepted the invitation extended to him by President Coolidge to conduct the investigation of the interests from which he had received a retainer, was employed by the same interests after his retirement from the Cabinet at a considerably lower fee, but nevertheless, quite substantial.

While it would be no more than fair and just to draw a distinction between the act of one who while holding public office takes a fee from private sources to aid some special interest and the man who waits until he gets out of the office—a distinction by which McAdoo may be benefited and Fall injured—it becomes exceedingly difficult to delimit the practical effects of such a distinction.

#### Fees and Bribes

It has been said that a lawyer is

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### Arthur Gleason is Paid a Tender Tribute at Memorial

Progressive leaders of thought, both in America and England joined in an affectionate testimonial to Arthur Gleason, socialist, historian of British labor, and lover of mankind, at a Memorial service on Saturday afternoon, February 2 in the Parish House of the Church of the Ascension. Some 200 friends of the late author were present.

Dr. Percy Stickney Grant, rector of the church, presided and mentioned the wide range of Arthur Gleason's interests and his warm friendships with men and women of all ranks of society.

Hastings Lyon of the Faculty of the School of Business, Columbia University dealt with Arthur Gleason as a lover of outdoor life.

Walter Prichard Eaton, who was associated with Gleason after he left college, told of Gleason as a newspaper reporter. In ordinary newspaper work he did not make a brilliant reputation but when he was put on a story that dealt with fundamental things, then it was that he went to his task as a master journalist and did his work thoroughly and superbly.

Will Irwin, author and war correspondent, told of another phase of Gleason's life, that during the early part of the war when the Yale graduate became ambulance driver on the Belgian front. He told of the remarkable calm of his spirit under the most dangerous circumstances and of his year of self-sacrificing endeavor in behalf of the wounded in the great war. Irwin declared that Gleason would never talk of these experiences. Dr. Harry W. Laidler, director of the League for Industrial Democracy, spoke. His address appears in another column.

#### The Labor Movement

Fannia M. Cohn, executive secretary of the Educational Department of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, declared that Gleason was not interested in leading labor but in understanding the labor movement in all of its ramifications, and gave a vivid account of his endeavor to strengthen labor in its economic, its political, its intellectual, its artistic and its spiritual phases. Gleason as a friend of the labor movement was described by

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## MASTER MINDS OF TWO OLD PARTIES EXTEND RENT ACT

**Legislature Can Find No Other Solution to Housing Crisis—Commission Found Conditions Grew Even Worse During Three Years of Law.**

Albany.—Old party "statesmanship" blossomed to its fullest flower in the New York Legislature when that august body decided to "solve" the housing problem by extending the life of the "emergency" rent laws for two years.

That is all the members of the two old parties could think of as a solution of the most pressing immediate problem before the masses today.

The laws were passed in September, 1920, as a result of the trouble housing crisis, and were a weak and watery compromise. At the same time, the real estate organizations made a bitter fight upon the laws and were only reconciled to their enactment when it was made clear that some action had to be taken to prevent city-wide tenants' strikes and refusal to pay rent.

Last October, a series of hearings were held to ascertain whether there was still need of the laws, which most unanimous testimony was that the housing situation had grown infinitely worse under the "emergency" laws. The Legislature thereupon rose nobly to the occasion and decided to extend the laws for two years. And called it a day.

Under the "emergency" laws, apartment houses are going up everywhere, rents being from \$25 a month per room and up; the speculators in one and two-family houses, tax exempt, are reaping a harvest, and the masses are compelled either to pay rents far beyond their means, live in apartments far from adequate, to "double up" and thus sacrifice comfort, health and decency; to live in "old law" houses that are not fit for stables; or to "buy" a one or two-family house under conditions that are worse than renting.

Meanwhile, there are no Socialists in either Legislative House, and the voice of the only element that has a real solution of the situation is stifled because the voters preferred to elect spokesmen of the parties that put property interests before human welfare.

In this connection, it is pointed out that Premier MacDonald of Great Britain, speaking at a great Socialist mass meeting just before his induction into office, declared:

"I want a crusade that will give us houses, houses, houses all the time, until we have enough houses to put the people in."

"And I want to say here and now that whatever guarantees are required in order to enable a maximum production of houses to be made, we are prepared to give them."

"I am also prepared to do this—and I am sure my colleagues will heartily cheer this—if we find that trusts, monopolies, corners in any of the essential materials for building are standing in our way, we shall break them."

American Socialists who propose such programs are met by abuse, mudslinging and in the event of their election, they have to fight for the right to their seats. Thus showing America's superiority to Great Britain. For the landlords, of course.

## Super 'Patriot' Tries To Bar Socialist

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for teachers of German for the duration of the war.

In September, 1923, his license was restored to him upon his application. But because of the campaign of Dotey and other "patriots," the examiners quizzed him upon his beliefs for over two hours and then voted to license him to teach, five to two.

Berenberg's case is the only one that has come up in which nothing is involved except the right of a teacher holding Socialist views to teach. It is not charged that he is a poor teacher. It is not charged that he brought his views into the classrooms. It is not charged that he offended against propriety in any way.

It is only charged that privately, in his capacity as a citizen, he is a Socialist and a member of the Socialist party, and as such, Mr. Dotey wants him barred from earning a living at his profession.

The significance of the campaign started by Mr. Dotey is that it is part of a general drive to debauch the schools, to throw them into the lowest kind of partisan politics, to open the doors to the lowest grade of spoils politicians, and to shut the doors against men and women who dare to think for themselves.

Men and women have been elevated to high office in the system, to positions of importance and responsibility, solely because of their services to Tammany Hall. Other men and women are denied the right to practise their profession because they are Socialists.

The New Leader and the Socialists will not let the matter

## BANKERS SEEK UNION AGAINST LABOR PARTY

**Banbury, Dear Chap, Would Lead Coldstream Guards to Clean Out Parliament. Fat and Pudgy Cromwell.**

London.—Sir Frederick Banbury in the role of Cromwell cleaning out Parliament at the head of the Coldstream Guards to defeat Socialism is the latest London joke.

Sir Frederick—who was one of the last men elevated to the peerage by the dying Baldwin Government—represented the city of London in the House of Commons in the interest of the stock brokers and bankers. The city is equivalent to New York's Wall Street. Distressed beyond measure by the great growth of Socialism and the imminence of a Socialist Ministry, the dear old fellow called upon the two older parties to follow him and Winston Churchill and unite against Socialism.

While the Socialists were holding a vast meeting at Albert Hall, celebrating Ramsay MacDonald's elevation to the Premiership, while 17,000 workmen and women were singing the Red Flag and the March of the Workers, Banbury and the Rt. Rev. Prebendary Gough were declaring at a meeting of the Citizens' Union at Aeolian Hall that they were tired of talk of fairness to the Socialists, and they wanted to clean 'em out, while the righteous stock brokers' clerks cheered their noble champions.

Every revolution, Banbury said, "had been begun by moderate people, and had ended in murder, bloodshed, robbery, and rapine."

"That is what would happen here. Once MacDonald got into office it might be difficult or impossible to get him out, even if defeated on major issues. Having the Army, Navy and Police under his control, he might refuse to go out. Cromwell dissolved the Long Parliament with the aid of the Coldstream Guards. (Ear, Ear.)"

"If such a contingency as I imagine ever arises, it would give me the greatest pleasure to lead the Coldstream Guards, in which I have a son, into the House of Commons and clear out the Socialist Party." (Cheers.)

The Rev. Prebendary Gough, in support, said: "I am against this absurd cant of fair play. I want to know where the Socialists have shown fair play to England. These people, did not let Britain have fair play in the war. Socialism will be broken when the soul of the Englishman expresses itself. God save England from Socialism."

The resolution was carried unanimously.

## SYDNEY OLIVIER

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rent fictions of the inability of Negroes to meet the competition of "superior" whites in every line, and in particular, he denies the evil effects of the mixture of races. There is the one country in the world where there is no race question, because under Olivier's governorship, it was ignored out of existence.

Olivier is an ardent Fabian and for four years he was secretary of that society. He is also a member of the Social Democratic Federation, the Marxian body founded by Henry Mayers Hyndman. The old rebel would probably turn over in his grave if he knew that a good standing member of his revolutionary body were to enter the House of Lords as a Socialist.

In 1897, at the time of the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria, the Fabian Society rented its front windows to worthy citizens who wanted to see the parade, and then turned in one tenth of the rent, namely ten shillings, to a fund to decorate the streets. Olivier was on leave in London, and he strenuously protested at a meeting of the society against the contribution on the ground that as Socialists and republicans, they should not contribute a farthing to a fund that had as its object the honoring of a monarch!

Olivier is a poet, musician and Socialist propagandist, and as Secretary of State for India, an interesting time is expected. Certainly, not even the bitterest and most uncompromising foe of British imperialism can find fault with that remarkable appointment.

General Christopher Birdwood, Thompson, author of "Old Europe's Suicide," is another of the new Socialist lords. But he is a recent acquisition to the ranks of Socialism, while Olivier has been an ardent Socialist for 40 years and more.

This is the first time in history that laws and national customs have required the creation of Socialist and labor lords who will sit in the House of Lords with Archbishops and Princes of the Realm to further the overthrow of all class and caste distinctions

drop until belonging to a particular political organization is neither the open door to preference nor a bar to advancement in the schools.

## READING LABOR LAUGHS AT TRY TO 'CAPTURE' IT

**Communists Lecture Socialists on Need for Political Action—Workers Know Socialist Party and Will Stick to It.**

Reading, Pa.—An ambitious attempt by the Communists to "capture" a meeting called for the purpose of organizing a Labor party in Reading was frustrated when J. Henry Stump, president of the Federated Trades Council and recent Socialist candidate for Mayor, pointed out the nature of Communist activities in such bodies.

The meeting had been called to form a Labor party, in which the Socialist Party, which polls about forty per cent of the votes of this city, would join. When the meeting was called, it was found that Benjamin Gitlow of New York, a leading light of the Communist party, was in attendance, and he proceeded to lecture the Socialists on the need of going into politics independent of the two old parties. He urged the organization of a "Federated Farmer-Labor party."

Stump leaped to his feet and declared that those who had invited delegates to attend with open minds and then asked Gitlow to attend were not acting in good faith. He said:

"If the new party is to be a milk and water party which will do nothing more than elect a few labor politicians to office, then I want nothing to do with it. If, on the other hand, it is to be another branch of the Communist movement of America which has been fighting the Socialist Party for years, then, again, I want nothing to do with it. The presence of Mr. Gitlow at this meeting, after the rest of us were asked to come here with open minds, convinces me that in the minds of some of the committee is the hope that this meeting will be the wedge which will give entry to the Communist movement into the Labor movement of Reading. That, of course, would be a true Communist tactic."

"The Communists have a perfect right to organize the worker for political or any other action, but I want to say to the workers of Reading that they should know what they are going into. If they want a Communist movement in Reading, well and good. We will not fall into the Communist net without knowing where we are going."

At this point William Gundrum, chairman of the meeting, interrupted Stump and stated that as far as he (Gundrum) was concerned there was no intention on the part of the committee to make the Reading Labor movement a tail of the Communist kite. "If it were so," said Gundrum, "I would not be here. The only purpose which I had in mind was to unite the workers in Reading on the political field in a Labor party."

Replying to Gundrum, Stump declared that there is no need for a new political party. Reading if that is the purpose of the meeting. "The Socialist Party is and always has been a party of Labor in Reading. We have always fought the battle of the working class and have been consistent in urging them to unite their political power on election day. As a result we have gained the confidence of the class-conscious workers of Reading. If real unity is wanted, then I say let us not attempt to form a new party. For this meeting alone has convinced me that the result of a new organization will be division, rather than unity."

The delegates from the Workers' party insisted that a Labor party should be formed at once, but most of the delegates knew who they were and their records, and laughed at them. And so the meeting broke up.

## RAND SCHOOL NOTES

At 1:30 p. m., Saturday, February 9, Scott Nearing will discuss the "Oil Scandal" in his Current Events Class at the Rand School, 7 East 15th street. Nearing has just returned from a two weeks' trip in the Middle West where he spoke under the auspices of Socialist and Labor organizations, forums and civic groups—at the University of Chicago, and Northwestern University, and in one midwestern town before the Rotary Club.

At 3:15 p. m. The Saturday afternoon Cameraderie will meet for tea and talk. At 3:45 Prof. H. W. L. Dana will give the second lecture in his series on Current Drama. He will discuss the Pirandello Plays with especial emphasis on "The Living Mask."

Also at 3:15 p. m., Saturday, Solon De Leon is beginning a lecture course on Trade Unionism at the Rand School.

On Thursday evening, February 14, at 8:40 p. m., Herman Epstein is beginning a seven lecture course on "The Meaning of Music." Five of these lectures will be illustrated at the piano, and two will be illustrated concerts with violin, cello, and piano. On the first and second evenings of the course the lecturer will speak on "How Music is Constructed" and "What is a Symphony?" On the fourth and fifth evenings his topics will be "Haydn, Mozart and Beethoven: Why They Are Called Classical," and "Schubert, Schumann and Chopin: Why They Are Called Romantic."

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the only man who can accept a bribe and call it a fee. If to this were added the statement that when a Republican or a Democratic officeholder accepts a fee the people call it a bribe, a pretty fair statement of just how blurred these distinctions may become when their practical working out is observed.

An idea of just how difficult it is to draw the line of demarcation and say that here the fee ends and there the bribe begins may be formed from the fact that most office-holders were in the service of corporations before they entered public office and they resume their connections with those corporations as soon as they leave the public service. That there is any real line of demarcation, so that it may be determined just where the office holder ceases to be a corporation attorney, or the corporation attorney ceases to be an office holder is doubtful, to say the least.

McAdoo is a conspicuous example of the system to which we refer. But those who have aided in unearthing his affiliations with the oil interests know if they know anything that there has grown up a system which destroys what little there may have been left of the finer distinctions which some would have liked to draw between bribes and fees.

### From Solons to Lobbyists

It is a matter of common knowledge that in all of the departments at Washington men who have had connections with administration officials while they were themselves office holders remain in Washington as representatives of certain interests. It is usual to see these men—ex-Congressmen, ex-Senators, ex-Cabinet officials—interviewing government officials, people with whom they were formerly associated and who can be more easily persuaded as to the "justice" of their claims by reason of their former associations.

Several years ago, when a bill making appropriation for the United States Shipping Board was under discussion in the Senate, a partisan fight developed as to whether a provision should be included prohibiting lawyers who had previously represented shipping interests being employed by the Shipping Board. It was manifest that no greater danger to the efficiency of the government agency could be incurred than by placing in charge of the legal work the very men who up to the day they were placed on the payroll of the government were serving those seeking to collect money from the Government. Yet, this provision was not included, and when an investigation is made of the conduct of the Shipping Board—as it is now certain that one will be—it will be found that some of the deficiencies are directly traceable to this refusal on the part of the Senate to prevent fraud.

### Value of Influence

Without disparaging the legal ability of William G. McAdoo, it is safe to say that he was not paid \$250,000 by the oil interests because of his extraordinary legal knowledge. He was paid the major part of that because he had the connections that bring results, because he could reach the ear of those who are not impressed nearly as much by a legal argument as they are by the influence which the one who makes the argument might exert. The question which then recurs is: How much of the \$250,000 represented honest-to-goodness fees and how much of it just every-day Republican or Democratic bribery?

This is the most charitable interpretation that can be placed on the activities of the ex-Cabinet members who left the Cabinet to become the representatives of special interests. And what is true of the high govern-

ment officials is true of many of the minor ones, except that they draw "fees" that are much smaller than their illustrious chiefs receive.

It is evident that so far as the system is concerned, the scandal which arose out of the Teapot Dome will have no visible effect in altering the conditions which have made such and similar scandals possible. McAdoo may be punished by having the Democratic nomination denied him—or he may be punished by having it given to him—but the system from which he and those he represented profited will continue to operate. That is the sad feature of it.

### A Hopeful Aspect

If the organized working class is not ready to organize its own party to oppose the two servile parties of the oil interests the Socialist Party, the Farmer-Labor party and state organizations like the Minnesota Farmer-Labor party will be left to carry the Independent Labor party banner. It is believed that if these organizations can agree upon a working coalition against the old parties a tremendous stride will be made in the elections this year towards a powerful political movement of the cringing class that will eventually eliminate one of the oil parties.

There is, however, a more hopeful feature of it which is now noticeable. During the past week the demand that a new political party be formed into which those who do not profit by the system may go has become more insistent. To a very large extent, the exposure of McAdoo's connections with the oil interests has contributed to the growth of the demand, and it has inspired the hopes of those who are looking for a new deal.

## FURRIERS RATIFY NEW AGREEMENT

The membership of the Furriers' Union has overwhelmingly ratified the new agreement negotiated between the officers of the Joint Board of the Fur Workers' Union of New York and the association of the leading fur employers in this city.

Under the terms of the new agreement the workers gain a 12½ per cent average increase in wages over their present scale. The number of learners in the shops is limited and falls under fixed regulations agreed upon by both parties. A system of controlling the contractors in the trade is also made a part of the agreement, as well as clauses bearing upon division of work in slack periods, and an unemployment fund to be carried out in the industry within one year.

The settlement affects about 10,000 workers in the fur industry in Greater New York and definitely removes the shadow of a conflict with the employers. The leaders of the union have hailed the new agreement and its approval by the workers as a significant victory for the fur workers' organization.

## GARMENT WORKERS' CHORUS

The International Ladies Garment Workers' Chorus, consisting of 80 members of the International, will give their first large concert at Town Hall, Sunday afternoon, March 2. The chorus will be conducted by Let Low. Bronislaw Huberman will be an added attraction as violin soloist. The program will consist of Jewish folk songs, classics, and workers' songs. Harry Chancer, manager of Cloakmakers' Union, Local 11, is managing the concert.

## Lectures and Forums

### The PEOPLES INSTITUTE

COOPER UNION  
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8  
**EVERETT DEAN MARTIN**  
(What Psychology Can Tell Us About Human Nature and Society)  
"THE SOCIAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE INTELLIGENCE TESTS"  
SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 10  
**DR. HARRY A. OVERSTREET**  
"PHILOSOPHY AS A CHALLENGE"  
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12  
CONCERT BY AMERICAN ORCHESTRAL SOCIETY  
CHALMERS CLIFTON, Conductor  
ADMISSION FREE Lectures Start at 8 o'clock

### Brooklyn Ethical Society

Academy of Music—Atlantic Ave. Sta.  
SUNDAY MORNING AT 11  
February 16  
**DR. JOHN L. ELLIOTT**  
"The Living Abraham Lincoln"  
February 17  
**MISS ALICE SALOMON**  
"What the Young Generation in Germany is Thinking"

### LABOR TEMPLE

14th Street and 2d Ave.  
SUNDAY, JANUARY 27  
5 p. m.—Music and Literature  
**DR. WILL DURANT**  
**KNUT HAMSUN**  
OFFERING 25 CENTS  
7:15 p. m., American Int'l Church  
**ANDREW MCCRAICKEN**  
"RELIGION AND LIFE"  
8:15 p. m.—Public Forum  
**PROF. JEROME DAVIS**  
"RUSSIA"

### LABOR TEMPLE SCHOOL

230 EAST 14th ST.—First Session Free  
Course Number 14  
Evolution of Violin Music  
By **DAVID SHAPIRO** and **MAXIMILIAN ROSE**  
Five Tuesdays at 8:30 beginning February 12. Fee \$2.00  
Course Number 11  
Practical Sociology  
By **PROF. JEROME DAVIS** of Dartmouth  
Five Thursdays at 7:30 beginning February 14. Fee \$1.50  
Course Number 19  
Recent Advances in Medical Science  
By **DR. A. STONE**  
Five Thursdays at 7:30 beginning February 14. Fee \$1.50

**East Side Open Forum**  
9 SECOND AVE., N. Y. CITY  
Sun., Feb. 10th, 8:30 P. M.  
**DR. HARRY LAIDLER**  
WILL SPEAK ON  
**'The British Labor Party'**  
His Majesty's Government  
Admission Free

### Trusses

When your doctor sends you to a truss maker for a truss, bandage or stocking, go there and see what you can buy for your money.

**Then go to P. WOLF & Co., Inc.**

1499 Third Ave., Bet. 84th and 85th Sts.  
Branch: Open Evenings  
70 AVENUE A, Until 7 P. M.  
Bet. 4th & 5th Sts. Closed Sundays  
Compare Goods and Prices.  
Special Ladies' Attendant

Every line in our history, every interest of civilization, bids us rejoice when the tyrant grows pale and the slave rebellious.—Wendell Phillips in his lecture on "The Scholar in a Republic."

## SPECIAL SALE

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**WINTER OVERCOATS \$27.75**

Which were Sold Always

at \$50.00—NOW ONLY.....

and

**SUITS AND TOP COATS**

**\$18.50 TO \$32.50**

We Also Specialize in Boys' Clothing. Made of the Best Material, Good Wearing Quality, and Cut according to Latest Styles. Just the Clothes to make the Boys and their Parents Happy.

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Just Off the "L" Station

For the Convenience of the Working Public: Our Store is Open Daily to 9 P. M. and Saturdays to 11 P. M.



## INTERNATIONAL LABOR TO WAR ON MILITARISM

### Amsterdam Body to Meet in Vienna in June—Will Conduct Summer Schools. Unions Aid Starving Ger- mans.

Amsterdam.—The application for affiliation with the International Federation of Trade Unions filed by the Rumanian Trade Union Federation, shortly after the Klausenburg convention last Fall, was formally approved at a meeting of the Bureau of the International Federation held here January 11 and 12. At a previous meeting of the Bureau the General Federation of Jewish Labor in Palestine was admitted, with membership counting as from January 1, 1923.

At the January meeting it was decided that the discussion on emigration and immigration scheduled for the Congress of the I. F. T. U. to be held in Vienna the first of next June should be omitted from the agenda. It was explained that the International Federation was to send a delegate to the Congress of the "International Association for Legal Protection of Workers" to be held in Prague next September, that most of the international labor organizations were expected to be represented there and that a special conference on emigration and immigration would take place in Prague just before the Congress. Consequently, the labor delegates could then decide what action to ask from the Congress on this matter.

Special features of the agenda for the Vienna Congress are steps to be taken to foil the drive against the eight-hour day being pushed by employer and Governments all over Europe, the international fight against militarism, international social legislation and the relations between the Amsterdam Bureau and the various affiliated international secretariats.

In reporting on the necessity of continuing the union contributions toward the relief of the hungry German people, it was noted that when the convention of the Spanish Mine Workers, held December 18, voted to join the Miners' International, it, at the same time gave proof of its international solidarity by urging its 17,321 members to help their German brothers.

In view of the confused situation in Mexico, the Bureau decided to try to obtain more data on the labor organizations there before taking definite steps regarding affiliation, etc.

In order to coordinate the worldwide agitation against war and militarism the Bureau proposes joint conferences with representatives of the Socialist and Labor International, the International Cooperative Association and the Young People's International.

Applications for places at the two summer schools to be run by the International Federation of Trade Unions next summer are beginning to come in. Young persons active in the labor movement are preferred. The summer schools will be held in Schoenbrunn Castle, near Vienna, from July 21 to August 2, and in Ruskin College, Oxford, from August 18 to August 30.

## Gleason Memorial

(Continued from Page 1.)

John Brophy, president of District No. 2 of the United Mine Workers of America. Brophy described Gleason's activity in working up with others a plan for the nationalization of mines and for a fact finding agency.

Spencer Miller of the Workers' Educational Bureau, dealt with the many ways in which Gleason had helped the labor educational movement in the country and the way in which Gleason himself had always remained in the background, preferring that others should receive the glory.

The British lecturer, S. K. Ratcliffe, told how astounded English labor had been at the accurate and comprehensive grasp which Gleason had obtained of the many sided British labor movement and paid glowing tribute to his work as historian and prophet.

The final speaker was Richard H. Edwards of the Christian Association of Cornell, a Yale classmate of Gleason and one of his closest friends.

Paul Kellogg of the Survey, co-author with Gleason of "British Labor and the War," read cablegrams of sympathy from J. Ramsay MacDonald and from a group of English labor people including Arthur Henderson, Sidney and Beatrice Webb, James Middleton, Frank Hodges, Margaret Bondfield and Arthur Greenwood.

The cablegram from the British group reads as follows:

"As officers and representatives of the British Labor party and Trades Union Congress, who formed ties of friendship and affection with Arthur Gleason during his

## SEE THE POSTERS

By D. P. BERENBERG

All Socialist Party organizers,  
All campaign managers,  
All secretaries of party committees,

All party publicity men, ought to be compelled by party order to make a pilgrimage to the Rand School to study the campaign posters used by the British Labor party in the December elections which are on exhibition there.

It is humbly suggested that these posters are good. It is further meekly offered that they proved effective. And yet, Mirabile Dictu, they are

Artistic,  
Dignified,  
Honest and  
Unhysterical!  
They sling no mud.  
They throw no spasms of phoney "enthusiasm."

They advertise no personalities.  
They state the issues.  
They are radical.  
And if any fit-thrower kicks and says "They won't do,"—the answer is "MacDonald is Prime Minister of Great Britain today!"

Here is one of these posters  
**THE ONLY WAY  
VOTE LABOUR  
STOP UNEMPLOYMENT**  
Here's another:

**THIS GOVERNMENT HAS  
MUDDLED UNEMPLOYMENT  
IT WANTS TO DO IT AGAIN.  
DON'T LET IT!  
VOTE LABOUR**

This one is red on white:  
**SAFETY FIRST  
VOTE LABOUR AND WE SHALL  
HAVE SAFETY ALL  
THE TIME.**

Here's the Tariff argument in a nutshell:  
**NEVER MIND THE PROTECTION-  
IST RED HERRING  
VOTE STRAIGHT FOR LABOUR  
POLICY**

**WORK AND WAGES FOR ALL**  
This one shows a picture of a man worrying about getting a job:  
**HOW MUCH LONGER?  
VOTE LABOUR**

**FOR WORK AND WAGES**  
And this magnificent poster shows a picture of an unemployment demonstration; and says:  
**1,500,000 UNEMPLOYED  
DON'T STAND LOOKING AT  
THIS; GO AND HELP  
VOTE LABOUR!**

These posters help us to understand why the British movement gets ahead, while we mark time. We fall for the cheapest type of capitalist advertising in our campaign literature. Take a tip. Get wise.

## WILSON AGREED TO FRENCH OCCUPATION, SAYS LLOYD GEORGE

### Welshman Says Clemenceau and Wilson Signed an Agreement Behind His Back.

The New York World published a sensational dispatch from London on the day that ex-President Wilson was interred at Washington. Mr. Harold Spender, a British journalist, in an interview with Lloyd George, quotes the latter as saying that Wilson had agreed privately to French occupation of the Rhineland for fifteen years.

The interview has caused consternation in the ranks of the former President's friends. Colonel House calls for the "secret document." Robert Lansing, General Bliss, and Bernard M. Baruch all express amazement at this story. The statement credited to Lloyd George is a sensation in the annals of secret diplomacy. The former British Premier said the President was too sensitive to criticism and, therefore, "surrendered so many of his ideals." Some one of the party asked for an instance, and Mr. Lloyd George replied:

"Well there was the fifteen years' military occupation of the Rhine frontier by the Allies. I was opposed to it. I seemed to foresee that if the French once occupied the frontier they would not leave it—and my forecast has already been borne out by events.

"But I was called away to London at the critical moment in that negotiation by the famous attack in the House of Commons organized by Lord Northcliffe's telegram. When I returned, I found that Wilson had surrendered to Clemenceau and thus the French gained that right to occupy the Rhine country which was finally included in the treaty."

"I have only quite recently discovered that during my absence in London, Clemenceau and Wilson signed a secret compact on this question. Yet I have always been attacked by many people in England as the villain of that piece."

He broke off here with a laugh, but then resumed:

"Yes, I have just received the documents from the Foreign Office. The French now wish to publish the agreement between Wilson and Clemenceau and desire me to agree. It is a little late to ask for my consent. I have never seen the documents before."

visits to this country, we join with his friends and fellow workers in America in their tribute to his memory. His work as a journalist has already borne fruit in a better understanding of the leaders of the labor movement and its policy on the part of the American people, and we cherish the memory of a brilliant and attractive personality who made friends of all he met here. To his wife we send our sincere sympathy, sharing her sorrow in our affectionate remembrance of the man we knew."

### MacDonald's Cable

The cablegram from Premier MacDonald reads:

"I learned with genuine regret of the untimely death of Arthur Gleason. Labor on this side of the Atlantic will wish me in its name to pay a tribute to an able and sincere friend who did as much as any man of our time to interpret to the American people the meaning and the aim of the organized working class movement here. British labor sends through me to his wife our sincere sympathy and our hope that she will bear her loss more bravely in the knowledge that we bear her and him in grateful memory."

## Vote Theft Case

(Continued from Page 1.)

showed a certain Felsenstein, a Tammany hanger-on, elected by about 450.

The scenes election night in various districts, but especially in the Second Election District, were indescribable. Hundreds of ballots were mutilated, and the tally sheets were smeared and blotted and tallies scratched out.

The board in the Second Election District was arrested and the count of votes completed in the station house. But the tally sheets had already been mutilated and votes miscounted.

The Socialists immediately instituted a contest challenging the election of the Tammany henchman. The Tammany crowd was represented by one Charles Firestone, who was charged with being the Tammany "Captain" in the district who gave orders for the mutilation of Socialist ballots. Before the legislative committee, where the Socialist case was brilliantly handled by Morris Hillquit, the Socialist watchers gave testimony that showed wholesale and premeditated frauds. Firestone's reply was that Claessens was not morally fit to serve in the Legislature because of his "disloyalty"—as it was spelled throughout the various papers—to America. That is why he objected to a recount.

The recount was ordered, however, and the charges of the Socialists were more than substantiated. The Tammany hanger-on was unseated, Claessens was given his seat, and he served all of three weeks until the end of the session.

The Socialists demanded an indictment of the men who had been caught red handed. After a mysterious delay of several months, the election board of the Second Election District was indicted.

Then there was a summer recess. In October, Mr. Banton, the Tammany District Attorney, was asked when the indictments would be tried. He said "as soon as possible." He was asked if it would be in time to deter the activities of election crooks in the 1922 election, but he said he wasn't sure the case could be reached in time. It was finally reached last winter and postponed.

Since February, 1923, there have been fully fifteen postponements; each time the Tammany lawyer for the Tammany election inspectors who stole a Socialist election for a Tammany candidate appeals to a judge, most often of Tammany persuasion—or to the Tammany District Attorney's office—for a postponement, and it has never yet been denied. Sometimes the excuses have been ludicrously flimsy.

The case has been going on for twenty-seven months; Hyman Marcal is ready at any time to tell the story of what he saw that election night. The Tammany henchmen are smiling cynically, and as far as the people are concerned, everything is a joke.

But is it? Will they get away with the constant postponements? And will the people always continue to be blind and deaf to the implications of election thievery?

## I. L. G. W. U. CLASSES

During the present season, the extension activities of the I. L. G. W. U. have grown greatly. With the Unity Centers and Workers' University continuing to attract members who have time to attend classes regularly, the Educational Department attempts also to reach the larger number who cannot do so. This is accomplished by organizing courses in the offices of local unions, and by sending special lecturers on Trade Unionism and kindred subjects to business meetings of local unions. At present a number of such courses are given.

1. Saturdays—1 P. M. Headquarters of Cloak Finishers Union, Local 9, 223 Second ave-

## JOHANNESBURG AND ICELAND ARE BOTH IN I. T. W. F.

### Transport Workers' Fed- eration Covers the Whole World—Palestine Rail- men Also In—Wins Gains for Workers Everywhere.

Amsterdam.—Further evidence of the truly international character of the International Transport Workers' Federation is afforded by an announcement from its headquarters here on January 11, of an application for affiliation by the Railway, Postal and Telegraph Workers' Association of Palestine. This is the first organization in Asia to apply for admission, but the Transport Workers' Federation recently reported the affiliation of the Union of Seamen and Fishermen of Iceland, 1,200 strong, and the Union of Street Car Workers of Johannesburg, South Africa, has asked for information with a view to affiliation.

The present membership of the organizations affiliated with the International Transport Workers' Federation totals about 2,300,000. Edo Fimmen, the well-known Dutch labor leader, is general secretary of the Federation.

Among the reports of recent labor struggles involving affiliated organizations the secretariat mentions a strike of 1,300 Vienna taxicab drivers, ending in the establishment of the minimum wage and a twenty-five per cent increase; a strike on January 2, of 600 dockers in Antwerp, resulting in an increase of twenty centimes a ton for handling ore; a victory of Calais dockers, bringing their daily wages up to twenty-six francs from twenty-three (a French franc is now worth about five cents); and a backing down by the management of the Dutch railways from its announced determination to reduce wages to ten per cent as from January 1. The Dutch railway workers were ready to fight for their rights, so the management has declared its willingness to meet with the union officials to see if economics cannot be effected making wage cuts unnecessary.

A report received here from Brussels says, the Belgian State railroad employees are to get an extra month's pay to cover the increased cost of living.

## BERGER BILL TO HELP GERMANS GAINS SUPPORT

Washington.—Representative Victor L. Berger is well pleased with the response that is coming to his proposal to extend financial assistance to Germany through a revolving loan. He said so today in commenting on the effect of the German relief bill he has introduced.

Mr. Berger recently addressed two large mass meetings in New York at which he explained the provisions of his bill. The meetings were enthusiastic and as a result Mr. Berger feels that he has gained quite a little support in New York for his bill.

The Milwaukee congressman has been asked to speak in Chicago and Pittsburgh to explain his bill and he is planning, if possible, to go to the latter city. His duties here will not permit him to go to Chicago for some time.

From all over the country members of congress are receiving letters from their constituents asking that they support the Berger bill.

Representative Lewis W. Fairfield, Indiana, is the latest member to declare that he is in sympathy with Mr. Berger's bill and that he will vote for it.

nue.—Economics of Present Day Society, in Yiddish, by Max Levin.

2. Sundays—11:30 A. M. Club Rooms of Cloak Operators Union, Local 1, 1581 Washington avenue, Bronx.—The American Labor Movement, in Yiddish, by Max Levin.

3. Sundays—12 A. M. Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton street.—Civilization in America, in Yiddish, by H. Rogoff.

The course is divided into three parts:

(a) The Europeans in America.  
(b) The Economic and Political Development of the U. S.  
(c) The Cultural Development of the U. S.

4. Wednesdays—8:30 P. M., beginning February 20, Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 229 Sackman street, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Rights and Duties of Union Members, in Yiddish, by B. C. Vladeck.

Additional courses are being organized and details will be announced later.

Dr. J. H. Lyon in Workers' University

Announcement is made that Dr. H. J. Lyon, who lectured on literature at the Workers' University last year, will commence a course on the Modern Novel at the next session, Saturday, February 9, at 1:30 P. M.

## This Candy Will Banish Constipation

Make this test:  
Before retiring take two tablets of

# EX-LAX

The Sweet Chocolate Laxative

This will cleanse your system and evacuate your bowels in a most natural, pleasing and painless manner. In the morning you will miss that worn-out feeling—your head will be clear and your eyes will sparkle.

Ex-Lax is good for every member of the family—from baby to grandmother.

All druggists sell it in 10, 25 and 50c boxes.

## CHILD WELFARE LAW GLORY OF NEW GERMANY

Frau Schreiber Says That and  
Weimar Constitution Will Be  
Monuments to 1919.

By LENA MORROW LEWIS

"Germany may go down in wreck and ruin, and the nation no longer have its place among the peoples of the world, but two things will live in the years to come that will stand as a monument of honor and glory to the German people," said Frau Adele Schreiber, member of the German Reichstag, to members and friends of Rabbi Stephen Wise's institution on West 68th street.

"These two things," said the speaker, "are the Weimar Constitution and our child welfare laws. The constitution enfranchised with one stroke all our women over twenty years of age, and today forty-one women occupy seats in the highest Parliamentary body in Germany."

With a good deal of feeling the speaker commented on how disappointed the people of her country were over the terms of the Versailles treaty, what a tragic contrast from what they had expected from the terms as first set forth by Woodrow Wilson.

"Our constitution pledged us to peace and human progress and we looked forward to the chance to take our place once more among the nations of the world, not as a military force to strive for power and conquest, but to develop a nation whose concept of liberty is based on a self-disciplined people. The aim of the new leaders in Germany is to make the welfare of the child, the citizen the all-important purpose in life. Our child welfare law provides for the care of the child from before its birth until it is a full pledged citizen.

"With great care and detail have we worked out our program for the education of youth. Our aim is not to educate subjects but to prepare the children for citizenship in a republic. We abolished punishment in our schools and installed in its stead a code of self discipline. We stress the importance of the virtue of tolerance, seeking to show the youth that if there is to be real liberty in the land, the man of the church must be allowed to think his way without fear of persecution and suppression from the atheist or a man of another faith."

The speaker paid a high tribute to the youth of the nation for the splendid sacrifices they are making today, and how after having shared their all with the old and infirm and those who were even poorer than themselves, they gave out of the meager joy of their hearts, the songs to cheer and comfort the old.

"There is a tragedy facing Europe today if Germany is crushed. Our republic is endangered on one side by the imperialism of France, and on the other by the Bolshevism of Russia. To save us from either we must have economic aid from the United States so that we may build up our nation along the ideals of peace and in the interest of human progress. The ideals of the new Germany are well worth giving a chance, and we only ask for the right to take our place with the nations of the world contributing a service that will make for the welfare of all."

## COMIC SUPPLEMENT

His (Doheny's) explanation for the signature being torn off was that he had torn the note in two, Mrs. Doheny taking the signature and he keeping the remainder, so that if he should die no executor would ever press Fall for payment. His son, he said, would know all about the transaction and could get the two pieces of the note, put them together and collect the money when Fall was able to pay. If all three should die this arrangement would make the \$100,000 a legacy for Fall.

## A M E G I N PYORRHEA LIQUID

For the Gums  
and Teeth

Superior to Tooth Paste  
or Powder

Destroys Pus in the  
Gums

Protects the Enamel and  
Keeps Teeth White

on Sale at all Drug Stores

25c and 75c Size Bottles

The Karlin Laboratories  
NEW YORK

## Workingmen, When Buy- ing Your HATS Look for THIS LABEL



YOU WILL FIND IT  
UNDER THE SWEATBAND  
United Hatters of N. A.  
Rm. 418 Bible House, N. Y.  
MARTIN LAWLER, Secretary

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New York and Vicinity and 49 Branches  
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1 p. m. Closed on Sundays and Holidays.  
Brooklyn Office open only Mondays  
and Thursdays, from 6:30 to 8:30 p. m.  
Labor Lyceum, 949-957 Wiloughby Ave.  
For addresses of Branch Secretaries,  
write to our main office.

## ORGANIZER WANTED

WANTED—General Organizer for  
New England District, organizer  
of the Socialist Party; adequate  
salary to properly qualified person.  
Replies should state fully quali-  
fications, references, etc. Address,  
Socialist Party, New England Dis-  
trict, 64 Pemberton Square, Bos-  
ton, Mass.

## DAN HOAN AND WOODROW WILSON

Milwaukee.—Mayor Daniel W. Hoan, Socialist, doesn't think that Woodrow Wilson was a great American, and he therefore refused to sign a resolution to that effect passed by the City Council. He said, however, that he did not care to withhold the resolution from the Wilson family, and he therefore transmitted it without his signature.

## RAND SCHOOL DANCES

The big auditorium of the Rand School, 7 East 15th street, is the scene of a dance every Saturday night for the Rand School students and their friends. The affairs are growing in popularity and larger and larger groups of gay young folks take advantage of the opportunity to meet each other and spend several hours in enjoyment.

The dances are under the direction of the physical education department of the school.



## BANKRUPTCY OF THE NORTHWEST

By JAMES D. GRAHAM

Much humor has been written on the fall of the German mark, and European conditions in the wake of the war, overlooking the situation in our own country.

The dollar in the western states is chasing the German mark, a most deplorable state of affairs exists west of the Mississippi river that is not heralded abroad. By a strict censorship it is prevented from being known by the people at large.

The west is bankrupt, trade depression is rampant, unemployment is great and on the increase, wages are low and falling, hundreds of banks have closed their doors, with millions of dollars of deposits, and many people, business men, farmers and wage workers have lost all their savings, or at least have their money tied up in a defunct bank with hopes of receiving back a small percentage at most of their deposits, and the end is not yet for desolation far and wide is still in sight, stock holders losing likewise, in fact many becoming penniless.

Four years ago big business declared war on the farmers of North Dakota, and commenced hostilities against the program of the non-Partisan League and threatened that State with a money stringency.

Far and wide the papers published the facts of a few banks going broke in North Dakota, on account of the dirt farmer antagonizing the financial, elevator and flour mill interests.

In declaring war on the farmers of North Dakota the blind financial Samsons of this land pulled the pillars of their own temple down upon themselves. Big business is now suffering in the west as well as the dirt farmers. Profits have ceased to be made and heavy losses are being realized.

In the campaign of 1920, the voters of the various western states were told by the old party politicians of the errors of the people of North Dakota, and admonished by the bankers that if they voted as had the people of North Dakota hard times would strike them. Farmers were called into banks and told by bankers that if the precinct in which they lived gave a majority vote to the Non-Partisan League or Socialist candidates that those living in that precinct would not receive any more favors from the bank and loans given by the bank to those living in the said precinct would have to be called in. So great was the intimidation exercised by the banks that farmers who had paid their annual dues of \$16, to the league and made a liberal donation to the league's campaign fund voted against their conviction and for reaction. It is not only in political affairs that bankers dominate a community.

Cases are known where men who have served as jurors were refused loans by banks because they gave verdicts as jurors in criminal as well as civil cases that were unsatisfactory to the bankers and the banker plainly and unblushingly gave his reasons for refusing the accommodation.

Here is a situation that Socialists must take into consideration and prepare to meet. Whenever the Socialist Party has a chance of winning by states the opposition of the banker will become a menace to us, for the banker has now assumed the position that the feudal lords had in the middle ages, and treats the people of the community as his serfs and who must do his bidding and conform to his desires.

Within a month after the election of November, 1920, chaos and industrial depression broke loose. Banks failed in almost every state in the west, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, and Washington, as well as North Dakota witnessed the collapse of banking institutions.

In one State forty banks closed their doors within sixty days and an adjoining State had twenty-eight bank failures at the same time, making a total of sixty-four bank failures within two months in two adjoining States, and for the past three years bank failures have been a common occurrence, December, 1923, being the banner month for bank failures in Montana.

The banking system has broken down. Banks are open, taking in and paying out money; clearing houses are functioning, but no loans are being made or extended, and the capitalist controlled news service of the country, has censured the information of the collapse of the banking system in the west.

The historic basic industry of the race, agriculture, cattle, sheep and swine raising has changed since the days of our fathers. Large amounts of capital are now required to raise crops and live stock and to market the same, more capital than most people engaged in the industry have. Credits must be had by farmers and stock raisers and loans are given by banks, insurance and bonding companies to farmers and stock raisers secured by mortgages on land, farm machinery, livestock and liens on growing crops. If there

happens to be a crop failure the banks must extend their loans over a period of years.

To protect their loans bankers and insurance companies have had extensive measures enacted and amended each session of the State Legislatures, and to such an extent have the lenders of money gone in the enactment of legislation that they not only get their pound of flesh but everything that goes with it.

The borrower is stripped bare. The hired man on the farm, the cowboy and sheepherder are left without the protection of a mechanic's lien and if mortgage foreclosure takes place, or the crops only bring enough to pay off the lien on same, then the hired man, cowboy or sheepherder finds himself with an employer who has no money to pay wages. In their greed for legislation to protect their loans, the bankers and insurance companies have thrown a boomerang which has come back as will be shown later.

When the period of depression or deflation commenced, the products of the farm were first depressed. This resulted in the farmer having to pay high for everything he bought, including labor, and receiving a low price for his products and being unable to meet and pay off his notes at the bank, or interest on the mortgage.

The natural course for the banks to take was foreclosure proceedings and the banks found themselves selling mortgaged property that did not realize sufficient to liquidate the loan and interest, thereby taking a loss. Some bankers were men of long experience in the west, who had some traits of human kindness and refused to foreclose and had the farmer execute a second mortgage on his land, or cattle, in order to cover the interest due and give the farmer sufficient money to feed his family until the next crop matured a year hence. In some cases bankers have given extended credits to farmers taking a third mortgage in an effort to bolster up agriculture but these bankers have suffered for their kindness, and their banks are now in receivers hands. Other bankers in an effort to save their banks from insolvency went to the limit in collecting from the farmers who were indebted to them.

Cattlemen who owned banks money were notified to ship, on a certain date, their cattle to the Chicago stockyards and when they demurred on account of the cattle not being fat enough to ship, or prices being too low, the bankers would reply: "You have so many head of cattle at the railroad by such a time on a certain date, or the sheriff will go and get them." The cattlemen obeyed the mandates of the banker and sold their cattle usually at a loss. When the wheat growers had cut their grain and got through threshing, the bankers would send trucks to the farmers grainery and demand the wheat from the farmer to liquidate the lien on the crop.

Perhaps the price of wheat was low at the time. The farmer would plead with the banker not to force a sale of his wheat but to wait for a better price so that he, the farmer, would realize a better price for his year's labor. The banker had deaf ears for the farmers' pleadings, the grain was taken to the elevators and sold at any price and subject to all kinds of penalizing, such as too much moisture or weed seed mixed with the grain. In this way the farmer is held at the mercy of the elevator pirates.

In many instances the same banker who was selling the farmers wheat at a forced sale was giving the elevator company credits to buy the wheat at a low price and thereby benefit by the rise in price of wheat, which always comes after the bulk of the wheat has left the farm. In a large number of cases where farmers were forced by the banks to sell their crops at low prices, the hired help, the employees of the farmer, who had toiled all summer in the fields, cultivating and harvesting the crops, received nothing for their labor but their board.

The bankers had taken all the crops to balance the accounts, so the farmer and their families and employees would have to go without. There was no ill feeling felt by the wage worker against the farmer when the worker found himself with a boss who was broke, and no pay-day. They were employer and employee, comrades in misery and misfortune who loudly damned the banker.

During the past two summers articles have appeared in the newspapers telling about the scarcity of men in the harvest fields. There was no scarcity. Men were ready and willing to work, but would say, "What is the use of working for the farmer. He has no money to pay wages and the bank is liable to come and take everything after we have done all the work."

The forcing of marketing of cattle and wheat by bankers is general. It has been done wholesale for the past three years during the months of September, October and November.

While there is no way of knowing the number of cases, yet they will number well up in the thousands. It is a melancholy fact that in whole counties in the Northwest few farmers escaped from being forced to market their products by the bankers at a time when low prices could only be realized for wheat and cattle.

## THE TEAPOT AND THE KETTLE

By WILLIAM M. FEIGENBAUM

It is reported that the national officials of the Democratic party have ordered 10,000 aluminum teapots to be used as campaign badges for 1924.

If so, and if their faithful gentlemen wear them without causing a cyclone of derisive laughter, it will be a tribute to the remarkable facility of the American people to forget.

In ancient Rome, there was a certain priesthood that made a comfortable living by predicting the weather and the success of the Roman arms and the outcome of love affairs from opening up living fowls and observing their entrails. They were called augurs, and Cicero said that he wondered how two augurs could meet each other on the street without bursting into laughter at the way they were bamboozling the people.

And it passes our understanding how Mr. Hull of the Democratic National Committee and Mr. Adams of the Republican ditto; how Mr. Murphy and Mr. Koenig can shake hands in public and keep their faces solemn.

The Teapot Dome business has been largely a Republican graft—but not exclusively. Mr. Fall, Mr. Daugherty, Mr. Denby, Roosevelt—both Theodore and Archibald—Mr. Harding and the smaller fry are (or have been) Republicans. Mr. Doherty is not only a Democrat, but one of the national leaders of the party that expects to win millions of votes on the issue of how their own Mr. Doherty made a good thing out of the members of the party to which Mr. Doherty's party is opposed. And Mr. Sinclair has testified that he has contributed heavily to both old parties.

(This was written before Mr. Doherty's testimony of Feb. 1, implicating national leaders of his own party.)

But while this is 1924, it is only four years since 1920, and there are events even as long ago as four years that should not be forgotten. One of them is the 7,000,000 majority for Mr. Harding. And another is the reason for that majority.

President Wilson had been in office eight years. He had captured the imagination of the people by his noble utterances when he declared war to make peace; when he destroyed political liberty to preserve it. But the election that swept his party out of office was a whirlwind, a hurricane, an earthquake. And the reason very largely was the story the Republican party was able to marshal of the dishonesty, the crookedness, the almost outright stealing of hundreds of millions during the war that had been conducted by the Democrats.

When the Democrats tell Mr. Fall's party about his "loan" from Mr. Doherty, the Republican has a snappy retort—if he cares to use it. He can say, "Yeh, that's true. But how about the war contracts? How about the Dollar-a-year men? How about airplane contracts? And the shipbuilding grafts, and the German patents?"

And all he has to do is to dig into Republican literature of 1920 and show that while the \$100,000,000 profit that Democrat Doherty hoped to make out of Republican crookedness is a big sum, it is small change compared with what was made in the war period out of contracts and such like. And the Democrat can shamelessly admit all that is true—but the Republicans would have been just as crooked if they had the nation's resources (including millions raised from the masses of the people on war loans by methods that would shame hold-up men) at their disposal in a period of war psychology and hysteria.

There was one Socialist speaker in the 1920 campaign who amused himself by lugging with him all over the Middle West a gripsack loaded with Republican literature of 1920 and Democratic literature of 1900. The Democrats had piloted the country through a war and so the Republicans had a talking point in 1920; and the Democrats had a gorgeous opportunity twenty years earlier telling all about the embalmed beef frauds and the militarism the Republicans wanted to fasten upon the nation in 1898.

And when it comes to small scale corruption; Tammany Hall, New York, is a horrible example for the Republican party—that has to accept responsibility for the Philadelphia gang and the Thompson misrule of Chicago.

In later issues of The New Leader, we will print excerpts from the campaign literature of the two old parties in previous years, proving out of the mouths of each what a gang of crooks the other is—and making the attempt of the Democrats to cash in on Teapot Dome a sickly and ghastly joke. We can assure our readers that they will be delightful reading; especially when Mr. Fall's party, headed by Mr. Fall's closest personal and political friend, Mr. Harding in pious and sanctimonious horror, pointed at Democratic misuse of public office to enrich friends.

But one thing must be emphasized and borne in mind, or else the whole value of the lesson will be lost:

The two old parties believe, as a matter of principle, and of sacred right, that the sole motive for carrying on industry should be private profit; that "Government should keep out of business," but that it is right and legitimate that business should be aided by Government, by tariffs and ship subsidies and outright gifts of hundreds of millions to the railroads.

Both old parties believe that to conduct industry for public benefit, to eliminate the profit motive and to have as the main function of Government the aiding of mankind to get the best out of natural resources and industry and out of life itself is Socialism (which it is) and is against morality, religion, the home and the family tie—and the profits of the gentlemen who own their parties and operate them in their own interest.

Further, the two old parties are minority class parties seeking the support of the majority in the interest of a tiny group.

Therefore, it is impossible for the two old parties to conduct their affairs without dishonesty, without greed and graft and crookedness, without making deals with each other and with industrialists and contractors and keepers of gambling dens and worse. Sometimes legal and sanctified—like contracts

## WHAT OTHER EDITORS THINK

OFFICIAL persons had tried to persuade us that Zaghoul Pasha spoke only for a noisy minority: "the real Egypt" was composed of the little teams of wealthy landowners from which Ministries were from time to time composed. It was never easy to believe it, and now we know the truth. The Zaghoulis are nine-tenths or thereabouts of the population of Egypt. What this election, with the resounding defeat of the big landowners, really means, only those who realize who know something of their grip on the lives and land of the peasants. After using in vain every conceivable device of martial law to repress the national party, the British Government must now negotiate with it. Fortunately, about the time that the new Assembly meets and a new Egyptian Government is formed, a Labour Ministry will be in office at this end. It will be able to take up the problem of a settlement free from responsibility for the disastrous record of the past. The Egyptian problem is not a complicated one, and when once it is made clear that we do not mean to retain a British garrison in the interior, it will not be difficult to come to terms. Our governing class has been demonstrably wrong in every detail of its Eastern policy—wrong when it relied on the Greeks, wrong when it despised the Turks, wrong when it belittled Zaghoul and his party. And yet there are still people who believe that only in these fumbling hands is the British Empire safe.—London New Leader.

### THE TEST

LABOR in Great Britain is all right. It has earned the bitter hatred of both peers and profiteers.

Lord Birkenhead hates it; so does Winston Churchill and Lord Derby and the filibusters of finance and the buccaneers of Imperialism.

A Labor Party that wasn't hissed at and spat at by that mob would deserve to be hissed at and spat at by the workers.

That is the infallible test.

Out with the Labor leader who is praised by plutocrats and patriots! He is useless; he is mischievous.

He may be a real good fellow—personally; but politically he is a pest to be got rid of at the earliest moment.

The Labor representative who finds himself respected and extolled by capitalists had better consult the looking-glass of conscience immediately and say:

Little mirror, let me see  
What it is wrong with me.

And he will probably hear, this answer:

Friend, the truth I will not hide—

You are growing fat inside.

If he heeds the warning, he may recover. If he doesn't, well—it will only be another job for the political undertaker, who is always knocking nails in the coffin for some traitor to the working class.—Australian Worker.

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and guaranteed profits to railroads—and sometimes otherwise, like Mr. Fall's little affair.

And finally, the Socialists believe as a matter of principle that industry should be run for use and for the public benefit—and not profit; that natural resources should be exploited for the public benefit and that the interest of the producers should be supreme. Which makes them a party in the interest of the majority, even though they may now be a minority.

And this is why only by the injection of Socialism in large doses into the public life can we escape permanently from public graft, crookedness and corruption.

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## IS THERE A FOOL-PROOF SCIENCE?

In the February number of *The Atlantic Monthly* is an article by L. P. Jacks bearing the above caption. The *New Leader* reprints the following excerpts from the article indicating the writer's theme:

THE task of human thought, as many have conceived it, is to explain the universe in which we live and of which we are living and conscious parts. That is a highly ambitious program. We all "accept the universe," to use a familiar phrase, but without knowing exactly what it is we have accepted. Is it friendly, or hostile, or neutral? Is it dead or is it alive?

Facts are popularly regarded as antidotes to mysteries. And yet, in sober earnest, there is nothing so mysterious as a fact. One cannot name a single fact in nature the whole truth of which is known to anybody. It was thought that Newton had discovered the whole fact of gravitation. Einstein is making that extremely doubtful. And if this is true of single facts, what shall we say of that total fact we call the universe? It will be time enough to explain the universe when we have completely discovered it, which we are far from having done, as Hume so often reminds us. Some have even doubted whether it is a universe at all. William James calls it a "pluralistic universe," which is an indirect mode of saying that "universe" is not the best name for it. \*

THE mind of man in these days is much addicted to territorial problems, as we know to our bitter cost. The habit of thinking in political categories, which has done so much harm in other directions, has led many of us to blunder in dealing with the limitations of science. The attempt has been made to set up a kind of spiritual geography, in which the world of human interests is mapped out into kingdoms, this being assigned to philosophy, this to religion, this to science, and so on, each territory separated from the others by defended frontiers. To my mind the problem does not present itself in that form at all. To think of science as restricted to a kingdom is no less absurd than to think of it as imprisoned in a bottle, like the imp of Stevenson's story. All this talk about respective territories, about science having a mandate here and philosophy having a mandate there, and religion having a mandate somewhere else, is a mere exercise in political metaphors that are utterly inapplicable to the matter in hand. The problem has no resemblance at all to the problem that was tackled in the Treaty of Versailles—and we ought to be thankful it hasn't. Even if science could make such a treaty with philosophy and religion, we may be sure that it would not be kept for a day longer than either party found convenient. \*

SO far as I can see, there is no kind of truth which cannot be wrongly applied. We have machines that are said to be fool-proof. But there are no fool-proof truths. We have strong rooms and Milner's safes and automatic cashiers that are said to be knave-proof. But there are no knave-proof truths. Fools and knaves do their business, not so much by believing what is false as by misusing what is true. If there is any truth in this universe which would convert a fool into a wise man merely by being stated, I do not know of it. But I know of many shining truths, which fools have made use of to their own undoing and which the tyrants of mankind have made use of for turning this fair earth into a ruin and a desolation. Some of them are scientific truths—they have ended in poison gas. Some of them are philosophic truths—they have ended in quackery, which is the poison gas of the spiritual world. Some of them are religious truths—they have ended in persecution.

In my studies of philosophy it sometimes seems to me that the philosophers have been trying all along to get truth into such a form that nobody could misuse it. It is like the search for the philosopher's stone. They never find it. There never was a truth so strongly proved or clearly stated but some villain could exploit it for his own ends or some fool make a mess of it. Truth is, at one and the same time, the most splendid and the most dangerous thing in the universe. Some people, who have seen this clearly in the realm of the positive sciences, have thought that it would be otherwise in the realm of philosophy or of theology. But there is no safety there either. The harm that is done by the misapplication of philosophic truths may be more subtle in its operation but is none the less ruinous in its effects. \*

GREEK civilization stands out preeminent in the admirable use it made of what it knew.

Yet measured by our standards it knew very little. In the sphere of science their knowledge was elementary, but it led the Greeks straight into art, into the creation of things of beauty which are joys forever. Out of their elementary mathematics arose the incomparable proportions of the Parthenon. We, with a hundred sciences at our elbow, make our cities sordid and ugly; they, with the bare elements of two or three, made Athens beautiful and glorious. They had the secret of turning truth into beauty with an ease of transition which the modern world has lost. What was truth to-day became beauty tomorrow.

May we not say that a little science turned into beauty is worth more to mankind than a lot of science turned into money?

Or think how Plato was educated. Plato was a great educationalist, but what kind of education did he receive himself? What would modern standards say to it? No dead languages. Of course he knew Greek, having learned it at his mother's knee. He knew it far better than many of us know the English into which we translate him. But he himself could not translate the "simplest sentence" of Greek, as set by a modern examiner, into English or into anything else. No Latin. No modern languages. No literature, save that of his native land. No Greek history after the year 347 B. C. He did not even know the difference between B. C. and A. D. No Roman history beyond the Samnite wars, if ever that. No European history. Of all the lessons which history has been teaching mankind for the last twenty-three centuries, Plato knew not one. Nothing about the American Civil War, or about the World War.

AND what about science? What about "evolution"? Mathematics of the simplest, physics of the crudest, no algebra, no calculus, no laws of motion, or theory of gravitation. Nothing about the circulation of the blood, and the foggiest notions about the functions of the brain. Of astronomy a little, and yet a little that was surprisingly effective in expanding his imagination, in spite of the fact that it was upside down. But of chemistry, geology, biology, botany, physiology, as we understand them, virtually nothing. All these were as yet unopened chapters in the history of science. No printed books to tell him about them or about anything else. His whole library might have been carried in a wheelbarrow. No illustrated editions. No newspapers. No monthly reviews. No Atlantic. No South Kensington, with its stuffed gorillas and its models of the dinosaur. No British Museum, with its Library and its mummies. When Plato was born, King Tut-ankh-amen had already been sleeping his long sleep for seven hundred years, but no Egyptologist had yet thought of putting him in a glass case. \*

In the history of the human mind we observe a kind of race, a race between science and life, in which the science that explains our life never quite overtakes the life that is being explained. It is an exciting phenomenon. Science is the pursuer; life is the pursued; and we may observe that the more science quickens its pace in pursuit, the more rapidly does life speed on ahead of it, so that the one can never overtake the other. Every new acquisition of knowledge thrusts our life forward into new conditions and raises the rate at which we are living. By learning to understand our life up to date, we put ourselves in a position to live differently henceforward.

When science declares the law of their action to human beings, she provokes them to make themselves exceptions to it. Tell me, for example, that all men are liars, and you at once suggest to me the desirability of beginning to speak the truth; so that, when science comes upon the scene tomorrow, she will have to modify her law and say "all men are liars except one."

Or give me a statistical uniformity; for instance, that men lie six times out of thirteen. At once you suggest to me the desirability of reducing the proportion, and new statistics must be compiled accordingly. \*

## SOCIALISM AND WAR

By EUGENE V. DEBS

The following article was written in 1917 for another publication. It was set in type and a printed proof was run off. It came to the attention of a Government censor, who prohibited its publication. The *New Leader* now presents it to its readers nearly seven years after it was written.

WE are neither pro-German nor pro-Ally. We are strictly proletarian. We are with neither the one side nor the other of the capitalist governments and ruling classes which have precipitated the European war into which the plutocracy of Wall Street has now forced the United States.

President Wilson is on record as having declared over and over again that the American people did not want this war. He was reelected President last fall upon that very

for reelection, and they do not want it now. It is Woodrow Wilson who changed front, and not the people.

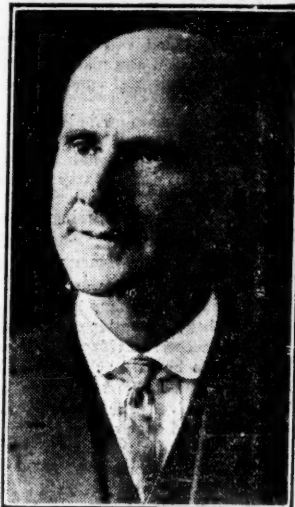
In the weeks preceding the national election last fall the Republican and Democratic spellbinders lauded the German citizens whose votes were wanted as "Our patriotic fellow-citizens." The tune has since changed. Now it is "Eat up the Dutch!" The election is over, the votes have been harvested, the "anti-war" administration is in power, and now it is bound to deliver the goods contracted and paid for in cold cash by the class that rules in the United States as well as in the lands across the sea.

The war into which this country has been drawn in spite of the fact that the people were opposed to it is strictly a capitalist class war. There is absolutely nothing in it for the working class but conscription and the inalienable right to be slashed into dogs' meat and shot full of bullet-holes.

THE people had nothing to do with declaring this war; they have nothing to do with managing or directing its operations. All of that belongs to the master class. The people had absolutely nothing to do with forcing conscription, compulsory military service, upon the country.

Congress alone is responsible for that crime, and Congress is strictly a capitalist concern. When Senator LaFollette proposed his advisory referendum on conscription in the Senate so as to give the people a chance to decide for themselves whether they wanted to be conscripted into slaughter or not, it was defeated by 48 to 4. The only four senators who dared to vote for it were La Follette, Gronna, Gore, and Vardaman.

It is thus seen that upon the most vital question that could come before the people, the question of life or death, the people are despotically denied a hearing. They have no voice, no choice. The capitalist politicians speak and choose for them. The



EUGENE V. DEBS

Thousands of campaign orators shouted, "He kept us out of war!" and the same appealing slogan was blazoned upon the billboards from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The war has since been declared and we are now in it, but the people are not responsible for it. They have not changed. They did not want the war last fall when Woodrow Wilson was a candidate

## WOODROW WILSON

By S. A. DE WITT.

I.

You are now with the twenty million  
Who died and failed  
Because you failed and died. . . .

It was not sweet for you  
To meet the fallen faces  
And the strangled hopes  
Of the living.

Your brain could not bear  
The reproaches of the inarticulates.  
It might have survived  
The shrieks of harpy hypocrites,  
Or fought into submission  
The petty ballyhoing of your masters.

It might have shamed them  
Out of greed and glut  
And made God's men of them.

But it broke before  
The dumb reproaches  
Of the dumb.

It will be less sweet for you  
To meet the purpled faces  
And the blasted eyes  
Of the dead.

It makes the most atheistic of us  
Believe in a God—  
A fierce god of retribution.

And yet you were big enough  
To hear voices and see visions.

A thousand years ago  
You would have ended on  
A heretic's pyre and emerged  
Saint Woodrow.

To our day, you were a man  
Trying to perform a god's job.

It makes the most blasphemous of us  
Believe there is a jealous God somewhere.

II.

Time will never tell any truth  
Clearer than now.

Time weaves lace-work legends  
Over harsh realities  
And moulds halos for unworthy heads.

Only now can we judge you;  
Since only now we know  
How stupendous was the deed  
And how dire the need  
For its doing.

And how futile to attempt it.

Hercules was a god.  
It strained his divinity to cleanse  
The puny Augean stables of his time.

The blood of twenty million bodies  
Flushed through with the dynamics  
Of T. N. T.

Has not bled a dunghoop  
In the political stalls of our day.

The stables of our civilization  
Choke the nostrils of the planets.

Poor great man.

That you are now with the millions  
Who died and failed in their sacrifice,  
Because you failed  
And died in yours.

In pace requiescat.

politicians themselves are not conscripted, nor subject to conscription. Their own hides are perfectly secure against perforation. They pass the buck to their constituents, who now get the first dividend on the political investment they made last fall. The capitalist politicians they put into office with their votes are now putting them into the trenches—with their boots. The second dividend will be declared later at the hospital.

Working-men have no business in capitalist class wars. If they have a penchant for that sort of thing it is certainly their privilege. These wars are never waged on account of the working class, nor inn the interest of that class; then why should they shed their blood upon the battlefields of such wars?

Who is responsible for these wars? The capitalists. Who declares these wars? The capitalists. Who benefits by these wars? The capitalists.

Who fights the battles in these wars? The workers. Who foot the bills of these wars? The workers. Who are slaughtered like cattle in these wars? The workers.

IN the present shocking and disgraceful war we are neither German nor British, nor French nor Italian nor Russian. We are Socialists. We are class-conscious proletarians. We are not only opposed to Prussian militarism, but to all militarism, and especially to that insidious and hypocritical militarism which establishes itself in the United States under cover of seeking the destruction of militarism across the sea.

The way to kill militarism in Prussia, according to Wall Street, is to overwhelm it with the militarism of the United States. And then we will have peace and democracy, self-government and brotherly love. Beautiful, isn't it? And so simple. Only a fool could fail to see it, and only a traitor deny it. Elihu Root, the darling of Wall Street, the very apple of its eye, is even now bearing the beatific message to the Russian people.

The duty of Socialists is plain in the present crisis. It is to stand by their colors unless it be to fall by them. A great majority of the people have been swept from their feet by the whirlwind. Some have yielded through fear, some through ignorance, some through both.

Economic dependents are usually moral cowards.

Wall Street and its allied interests control the Government and rule the people. When Wall Street says war, that settles the question. Promptly the flag floats from the schoolhouse and is clapped upon the altar. Forthwith the politician, professor and pulpiteer begin to pray in concert about "patriotism." The squeaky organ in the movies grinds out "The Star-Spangled Banner," and this is the signal for every mother's son of a "patriot" to attest his servility by standing at salute to his Wall Street master.

Damn such craven, cowardly, contemptible "Patriotism"! It is a humbug, a sham, a fraud and a false pretense, and a disgrace to the spineless underlings who profess to profess it.

GENUINE patriotism is as far above this bogus and perverted sentiment, this cheap, brainless, heartless claptrap as a star is above a rathole.

It takes a man to be a man these days. There are not many, but there will be more when the crisis is over. The great majority will return to sanity. Meantime we can stand being branded as "traitors" by the real traitors to our class and humanity.

We stand ready to fight every minute of the day and night, but not for capitalism, not for our exploiters, but for Socialism, for our own class.

We are comrades to all the workers of the world—enemies to none. When we fight it will be beneath the banner of our own class and the workers of all nations shall share in the fruits of our victory.

Under no false pretense whatsoever will we fight the workers of other countries in wars declared by our masters. We know the ruling class cannot rise above the sordid level of profits and that its boast of waging war for liberty and civilization is a ghastly lie which shall no longer deceive and destroy so far as we are concerned.

We do not fear the charge of "treason." The prison has no terror for us. We propose to speak our convictions and to stand by them. Our colors shall never be lowered by our own hands.

The recent national convention of the Socialist Party bravely declared the attitude of the party to the world. Let the "patriots" desert and go to the other side. We shall not miss them.

This is the time for every red-blooded social revolutionist to stand by the Party. We may be reduced in numbers, but we shall not shrink in principle. We may be denounced and damned for our "treason," but we shall stand straight up and unafraid, self-respecting and uncompromising to the end.

Not only is Socialism not the offspring of poverty, but as a matter of fact, the pace of its coming would be greatly quickened could poverty be altogether abolished and a reasonable standard of comfort for all be at once brought about.—Keir Hardie.

## THE RED FLAG

Many labor people, maybe, would like to try singing the famous Socialist song, "The Red Flag," to the tune which the author, Jim Connell intended—"The White Cockade." Connell says the song should be de-clamed—that is, sung with emphasis that brings out every point; as in a properly delivered recitation; in fact, in a vein "as nearly as possible opposite to 'Tannenbaum.'"

Apropos, Tom Mann writes to the London "Daily Herald":

I have been much interested in the discussion respecting Comrade Jim Connell's song, "The Red Flag." For over 30 years I have been familiar with it, and have helped to popularize it in many parts of the world. I have long been aware of Connell's deep dissatisfaction that it should be sung to the tune of "Tannenbaum" (more often called "Maryland"), and I have respected his desire that it should be sung to the tune he intended it to be sung to—"The White Cockade." I have been identified with numerous efforts to popularize the same, none of which have been more than temporarily successful. Always does it settle down again to "Tannenbaum."

My purpose in writing is to assure the author and others that, notwithstanding all the criticism of both words and music, particularly the music, "The Red Flag" song of Jim Connell, sung to the tune of "Tannenbaum," has been one of the greatest assets to propagandists of Socialism, and has been used far more often than any other song in any of our Socialist books, and under every phase of human experience—as a challenge, a battle song hurling defiance at hostile forces, at times of joyous jubilation, and sorrowful indignation. I personally have participated with many thousands of others in using the words of the song, and to the tune of "Tannenbaum," and I declare that in all my experience it is the song that has been found most expressive of the people in many countries and climes, and requires no apology, as it has proved to be a true vehicle of human emotion and passion.

I love Edward Carpenter's "England Arise" and William Morris's "There Sounds a Call," and I am a whole-souled admirer of the "Internationale," but my life's experience has been such that I know "The Red Flag" has served the purposes I have stated, and therefore Comrade Jim, the author, need not join the critics, but may rest assured his song has been, is now, and long will continue to be the challenge he intended it to be.—Common Cause, Australia.

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# THE SOCIALIST MOVEMENT AT HOME AND ABROAD

## INTERNATIONAL NOTES

### CABINET MEMBERS QUIT INT'L EXECUTIVE

London.—In obedience to the letter of a resolution adopted at the International Socialist Congress held in Hamburg last May, Premier MacDonald and several members of his Government have resigned from the Administration Committee of the Labor and Socialist International.

The resolution was passed prohibiting members of Cabinets from being members of the governing committee of the International. What was meant was to bar members of coalition cabinets, such as the Stresemann Ministry of Germany, the Branting government of Sweden and the like. But under the text of the resolution in the form it was adopted, MacDonald and his comrades felt it incumbent upon them to resign.

Tom Shaw, Minister of Labor, was Secretary of the International, and MacDonald, Arthur Henderson, J. H. Thomas, Harry Gosling and Sidney Webb were members of the Executive. Henderson was Chairman of the Executive and member of the Acting Committee of Nine that had power to take action for the entire organization in emergencies.

Gosling, president of the Transport and General Workers' Union, has been granted leave of absence by his union for the time being.

On Saturday Vernon Hartshorn, the Postmaster General, resigned the presidency of the South Wales Miners' Federation.

### INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE MEETS FEB. 16

The Executive of Socialist and Labor International will meet February 16 at Luxembourg, it is learned. This is to be the first full meeting of the Executive since the Hamburg Congress of last May. The vacancies made by the resignation of members of the British Government will be filled at the meeting, and it is believed the Secretariat will be moved from London to the Continent.

#### BELGIUM

Brussels.—The organization, under Government auspices, of so-called Technical Relief Corps for the purpose of keeping railways and other public service utilities in partial operation in case of strikes was sharply condemned by the thirty delegates to the convention of the International Federation of Public Service Employees recently held here. The Technical Relief Corps idea has been pushed to the limit in Germany and has been so openly used for strikebreaking as to cause the trade unions to come out flatly against the use of these bodies of young technical students and adventurers except in cases of real public need, and then only under union control.

The delegates, who represented about 430,000 workers, were strong for the maintenance of the right to strike by public service employees. They also adopted resolutions denouncing the tendency, especially noticeable in Italy, France and Germany since the war, toward turning public utilities over to private operation. The internationalizing of gas and electric concerns was also viewed with alarm as the beginning of a world-wide monopoly. The next convention will be held in Stockholm in 1926.

#### POLAND

Apparently in preparation for the use of its strategic position in the Polish Chamber of Deputies, where it has 41 of a total of 444 members, the Polish Socialist party, through some 200 delegates to a national convention held in Cracow December 31 and January 1, has decided to reverse the stand taken at the Lodz convention and allow its members to support, and even participate in, a non-Socialist Government, under certain narrowly restricted circumstances.

While the Polish Telegraph Agency dispatch conveying this information fails to define the qualifying circumstances, it may be assumed that the development of the Fascista movement in Poland, which is camouflaged under the name Polish Patriots' League and is promoted by some of the reactionary national politicians, may have put the Cabinet of Premier Grabski in a position where it needs help in holding down the spirits its friends have conjured up. This conclusion is reinforced by a Warsaw dispatch of January 16 referring to a Fascista plot being investigated by the Government.

Then the Socialists would also support the radical wing of the Piast, the peasants' party to which ex-Premier Witos belongs, on a plan for agrarian reform going further in the way of dividing up big estates than the modified reform proposed by Witos, the rejection of which by the Left elements caused his resignation on December 14. The Witos plan called for the apportioning of 500,000 acres of land yearly among the poor peasants, but it was to be taken from the former nobles, leaving the huge church estates intact, pending an agreement with the Pope. The representatives of the land-hungry peasants, knowing the violent opposition of the Polish bishops to any such agreement, are for going ahead with the land division without waiting for a settlement with Rome.

Furthermore, two Polish Socialist deputies, Gubrowski and Stanczyk, had their Parliamentary immunity suspended by the Sejm on December 1, because of their activities in the brief and semi-successful general strike in November, which was accompanied by riots and loss of life. This might also be a subject for negotiation with a Cabinet in need of Socialist support.

The Cracow convention was attended by fraternal delegates from Socialist parties in Latvia, Finland, Estonia, and Czechoslovakia, and from the British Labor party. Telegrams of cheer were received from the Socialist parties of France, Belgium and Italy. Delegates from the German-speaking Socialist group in Poland were also present.

Deputy Daszynski was elected Chairman of the Executive Committee, with Deputies Diamand and Zulawski as vice-chairmen.

The Polish Socialist party has frequently been reproached for having allowed itself to be used as a tool of the Polish 100 per centers in the past, but it is understood to have learned something by its mistakes.

#### ITALY

Amsterdam.—Benito Mussolini's scheme to replace the old-line Italian trade unions with his hand-picked organizations, headed by an ex-Anarchist from the United States, is not working as well as the dictator hoped, according to reports received here from Italy. An indication of a slump in the strength of the Fascista unions is seen in a falling off of their membership in the Province of Emilia of 60,000 during the last few months.

But even the Fascista unions do not exactly suit some of the Italian employers. For instance, the Bureau of the International Federation of Labor here learns that on January 2, while Captain Giulietti, secretary of the Italian Seamen's Federation (which was recently expelled from the International Transport Workers' Federation for Fascista tendencies), was addressing an audience in Genoa, a group of hecklers succeeded in breaking up the meeting by the use of revolvers, and sending thirteen of his followers to the hospital. Since then the management of the Seamen's Federation has been turned over to a Fascista triumvirate, with Giulietti on the outside. Gabriele d'Annunzio has openly protested against the attitude of the Genoa shipowners and the authorities, but in vain.

#### HOLLAND

The League of Netherland Teachers will apply for affiliation with the Netherland Federation of Trade Unions on May 1, 1924, if a motion to that effect, carried by a vote of 200 to 36 at a national convention held in Arnhem on December 28 and 29, is approved by a referendum. Approval is practically certain, as a similar proposal was defeated by only a small majority several years ago, and since that time the members of the Teachers' League have become much more radical in their economic and political ideas. The Netherland Federation of Trade Unions works hand in hand with the Socialist party and embraces about 40 per cent of a total union membership in Holland of some 500,000. The balance is divided among four national unions, the strongest of which is the Roman Catholic Federation, with about 150,000 members.

Secretary Lamers reported to the convention that the Teachers' League had lost 559 members since January 1, 1923, the membership at present being 4,050 men and 3,492 women. The falling off had been brought to a halt during the latter part of 1923, however, and the prospects for future growth were good.

## NATIONAL NOTES

### THE N. E. C. MEETING

The National Executive Committee will meet Saturday and Sunday, February 9 and 10, in St. Louis, and the members will remain over as Socialist Party delegates to the Conference for Progressive Political Action that meets February 11 and 12 in the same city.

The members who will attend are Eugene V. Debs, Morris Hillquit, Birch Wilson, Leo M. Harkins, William R. Snow, William M. Brandt, and Edmund T. Melms. Otto Branstetter, national secretary, will also attend both conferences.

The party will take action at the national convention on its position in the campaign and on the oil scandal.

#### WASHINGTON

##### Emil Herman Dates

Bellingham, Feb. 17; Sumas, 18; Everett, 19; Arlington, 20; Lake Stevens, 21; Everett, 22; Auburn, 23; Rosslyn, 24; Outlook, 25.

#### CALIFORNIA

Official denial is made by the Socialist Party, through Isabel King, its state secretary, that the party will give up its name and identity in joining in the "United Front" campaign recently organized by the Farmer-Labor party and A. F. of L. insurgents to participate in next fall's State elections. "We plan to cooperate, especially in districts where there is no Socialist ticket," states Mrs. King, "but our name and identity are to be rigidly preserved."

#### BAY DISTRICT

Big plans are being made and the stage is set for a party membership drive in what is known as the Bay District, in California. Walter Thomas Mills, veteran of many a battle in the cause of human welfare, and a genius along organization lines, has undertaken the work of putting the membership where the old party politicians will sit up and take notice. He has set his stakes for 1,000 new members in San Francisco in the next five months, and to accomplish this task he is organizing groups of workers and equipping them with detailed instruction as to how to do their work.

Every Sunday morning during February he will address meetings under the party management in San Francisco, and during the week hold organization meetings in Oakland and nearby towns. The State Committee is planning to raise a special campaign fund of \$6,000, of which more than \$2,000 has already been subscribed.

The combination of minority organizations having a common interest is the thing now desired, and Mills has been given the task, and great results are expected of his undertaking.

#### LOS ANGELES

Big preparations are being made in this city for the coming campaign. Branches have been organized in various parts of the city, and Payton Randolph, newly elected organizer of Branch Central, one of the oldest and most efficient branches in the city, has organized a soapbox brigade with a view to carrying the message of Socialism into the highways and byways of the city. Special stress is made on the importance of registering early, and all voters thinking of voting our ticket are asked to register as Socialists.

The Jewish Branch of the Socialist Party in Los Angeles recently celebrated its sixth anniversary with an entertainment attended by an enthusiastic crowd. In addition to the members of the celebrating branch, many Y. P. S. L. members, the officers of the city organization, and delegates from other branches were present.

The history of the Jewish Branch in Los Angeles has been a record of remarkable achievement for Socialism. In spite of the party factional disputes and splits which created their most bitter antagonisms in the Jewish groups, the Los Angeles comrades have held a strong and growing organization together. Today their branch is one of the most stalwart bands in the Jewish Socialist Verband in the United States. They have recently established branch headquarters in Boyle Heights, which is also the meeting place for several Workingmen's Circle branches and the Y. P. S. L. circle.

#### PORTO RICO

Santiago Iglesias, Socialist senator in the Porto Rican Legislature, makes damaging charges against the United States administration in his country. The housing and sanitary conditions are still in

the most primitive condition, and this, with a lack of physicians and trained nurses, cause the death rate of Porto Rico to be double that of the United States.

The problem of educating the children of the migratory worker is a serious one. Fifty per cent of the children of school age are not in school and 55 per cent of the children of 10 years and over are illiterate, as compared with 6 per cent in the U. S. A.

### OHIO SOCIALISTS TO HOLD CONVENTION

Cleveland.—A convention of the Socialist party of Ohio will be held in this city on Saturday and Sunday, March 1 and 2.

The state ticket will be selected at this convention and plans for the State and presidential campaign of 1924.

Nominations are now being made by Ohio locals for the ten Ohio delegates to the National convention of the Socialist party to be held in May.

Locals are busy electing their delegates to the State convention.

#### NEWARK, N. J.

Next Friday, February 15, August Claessens begins a series of lectures on four successive Friday nights on Socialism, to be held at New Union Hall, Springfield avenue, corner of Broome street. The lectures will begin at 8, and each one is followed by questions and discussions.

The Claessens series will follow a remarkably successful class in Socialism, conducted by Henry Jager, that has just completed its sessions.

Graduation exercises in a Socialist local? Yes, just that. Local Newark has set the pace for a new fashion in party circles. Study classes have been the order of the day in a number of locals all over the country, but so far Newark is the first to dignify the work of the class by giving a public entertainment to celebrate the event.

George H. Goebel was master of ceremonies February 6, and he performed his duties after the manner born. No college president ever did the job more efficiently. Then the speech of one of the teachers in Newark schools, Mr. Flavell, who advised the classes never to let themselves be placed on the defensive, was well received. Lena Morrow Lewis spoke of the relative parts feeling and knowledge play in preserving the individual and its place in life.

Then were the awarding of the prizes, and the supper at the nearby restaurant to wind up the event. It was a glorious success.

#### BAYONNE, N. J.

A special business meeting of the Socialist Party of Bayonne will be held Monday, February 11, at the Labor Lyceum, 72 West 25th street. Valentine Bausch will address the meeting and nomination for delegates to State convention will constitute the main items of the program.

#### NEW YORK STATE

##### SPRING PRIMARIES

The primaries for county committeemen and delegates to the State and national conventions, as provided for by the election laws, will be held shortly. Comrades in every part of the State are urged to hold themselves in readiness to circulate petitions and secure signatures for nominations. In every local and county the party organization is at work getting nomination papers in shape.

#### MANHATTAN

The following business meetings will be held this week:

Friday—1st and 2d A. D., 204 East Broadway; 6th A. D., 257 East 4th street.

Sunday—Finnish Branch, 2056 Fifth avenue.

Monday—3d, 5th and 10th A. D., 352 West 27th street; Downtown Jewish Branch, 204 East Broadway.

Thursday—4th A. D., 132 Broome street; 8th A. D., 73 St. Mark's place.

The meeting to celebrate the accession to office of the British Labor party, held last Sunday at the New Star Casino, was a great success, the big hall being jammed by an enthusiastic crowd. The speeches were of a high order, Meyer London, Victor L. Berger, Professor Barzun, Algoner Lee, and Norman Thomas being greeted enthusiastically. A large number of New Leaders were sold and many new members of the party were gained.

#### EAST SIDE CENTER

The East Side Socialist branches, with headquarters in the new Center at 204 East Broadway, has inaugurated a vigorous membership campaign. Letters to enrolled Social-

## THE FORUM CALENDAR

### FRIDAY, Feb. 8

#### Manhattan

AUGUST CLAESSENS, "Mental Differences Between Men and Women." A last of six lectures on "Sex and Society," 62 East 106th street. Auspices Harlem Educational Forum.

EDWARD F. CASSIDY, "The Waste of Political Power of American Labor," 210 East 5th street, 9 p. m., Cutters' Union No. 4, A. C. W. Auspices American Labor Party Union Lecture Bureau.

#### Coney Island

WILLIAM M. FEIGENBAUM, "Socialism Today," Coney Island Socialist Forum, Boardwalk Hotel, 3033 West 22nd street.

#### SUNDAY

##### Manhattan

AUGUST CLAESSENS, "The Distribution of Wealth," fifth of a series of seven lectures on "The Elements of Socialism," 257 East 4th street. Auspices 6th A. D., Socialist Party.

DR. SIMON BERLIN, "The Life, Work and Philosophy of Jack London," 73 St. Marks place. Auspices 8th A. D., Socialist Party.

WILLIAM KARLIN, "Revolutionary Methods, Past and Present," 204 East Broadway. Auspices East Side Socialist Center. Musical program.

#### Brooklyn

B. C. VLADECK, "Current Events," Amalgamated Temple, 11 Arion place. Auspices 13th and 19th A. D., Socialist Party, 11 a. m.

ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN, "Labor and the Law," 14 Howard avenue. Auspices 5th A. D., Socialist Party.

#### New Haven, Conn.

FRANK R. CROSSWAITH, "The Greatest Question of Our Time," Trades Council Hall, 215 Meadow street.

#### Pittsburg, Pa.

PROF. C. S. YOKUM, "Industrial Psychology," Walton's Hall, 220 Stanwix street.

#### Dayton, Ohio

GEORGE R. KIRKPATRICK, "Some Confusions and Delusions Concerning Nature's Methods," Young Women's League Auditorium.

#### TUESDAY

##### Brooklyn

AUGUST CLAESSENS, "Social Forces," 319 Grand street. Auspices Socialist Party, 4th and 14th A. D.

#### WEDNESDAY

##### Manhattan

J. MILCH, "The Soul," 204 East Broadway, East Side Socialist Center.

#### Woodbourne, N. Y.

AUGUST CLAESSENS, "The Distribution of Wealth," Odd Fellows' Hall. Auspices Workmen's Circle.

#### THURSDAY

##### Manhattan

SAMUEL ORR, "The Trend of the Times," 73 St. Marks place. Auspices 8th A. D.

##### The Bronx

GEORGE T. PICKETT, "Life in a Successfully Run Cooperative Colony: What It Is Like," 4215 Third avenue. Auspices Tremont Educational Center, 7th A. D., Socialist Party.

ist voters urging them to join the party have been sent out, and the results have been gratifying. The branch is beginning with 50 copies of The New Leader a week, but expects to increase the order materially very soon.

#### BROOKLYN

##### 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 Hinesdale street; Circle 6, Friday, 167 Tompkins avenue; Circle 11, Sunday, at 3:30 p. m., 1336 Lincoln place.

#### GERMAN SOCIALISTS ENLARGE PAPER

Plans are under way for the publication of the Sozialistische Rundschau twice a month, and the paper will be double its former size. Subscription price will be \$1 a year, or 5 cents a copy, and the paper will serve as the official organ and mouthpiece of the German-speaking branch of the Socialist Party. Communications concerning the paper should be addressed to George J. Speyer, 112 Fourth avenue.

The paper will review current events from a Socialist viewpoint, and especially publish editorials analyzing social and industrial conditions, with the intent of clarifying the position of the German workers and refuting the fallacies of the Communists and replying to their misrepresentations.

All socialists who are readers of the German language are urged to give generous support to this publication, for it has a very important service to give the Party.

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Thursday, Feb. 14, 8:40 P. M.

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"TRADE UNION POLICIES AND TACTICS" by  
MR. DAVID J. SAPOSS

Sundays: 10:30 p. m.  
"SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS" by  
DR. A. CALHOUN

Sundays: 11:30 p. m.  
"THE DEVELOPMENT OF MODERN EUROPE" by  
DR. H. J. CARMAN

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## PARASITE AMERICA

(Review by James Oneal)

**ABSENTEE OWNERSHIP.** By Thorstein Veblen. New York. B. W. Huebsch.

The author of this book is one of the few original thinkers in the United States, and it may be regarded as a study of the latest phases of the evolution of American capitalism. Like all of his work this book is keen and penetrating in its analysis. By absentee ownership he means the possession of an unearned increase of wealth which he with delightful humor calls a "substantial citizen." Further, more any person who falls short in the pursuit of "something for nothing, and so fails to avoid work in some useful occupation, is a shiftless n'er-do-well." If we translate his somewhat technical language into plain English what he demonstrates is that the greater powers of production, distribution and credit serve a species of human parasitism. The parasites are the owners. Parasitism is only a continuation in another form of previous social systems where one class fleeced the products of another. One statement on page 114 gives a sweeping view that is an epitome of the theme of the book. He writes:

"In principle it all comes to much the same thing as the older plan which this era of business, big and little, has displaced. So long as nationalism has held sway, the care and affectionate pride of the underlying population has, in effect, ever centered on the due keep of the nation's kept classes. It is only that by force of circumstances the captain of industry, or in more accurate words the captain of solvency, has in recent times come to be the effectual spokesman and type-form of the kept classes as well as the keeper and dispenser of their keep; very much as the War Lord of the barbarian raids, or the Baron of the Middle Ages, or the Prince of the era of state-making, or the Priest-

hood early and late in Christendom, have all and several, each in their time; place and degree, stood out as the spokesman and exemplar of the kept classes, and served as the legitimate channel by which the community's surplus product has been drained off and consumed, to the greater spiritual comfort of all parties concerned."

Perhaps the central fact brought out and around which is centered a wealth of discussion regarding the new relations and new problems of our time is the shifting of ownership and power from the personal owner to the absentee owner. As this became clear, "the employer-owners shifted farther over on their own ground as absentee owners, but continued to govern the volume of production and the conditions of life for the working personnel on the businesslike principle of the net gain in terms of price." The concept of the old employer-owner still persists as the "folklore" of political economy and to him is even ascribed the genius of the hired technician and manager. Absentee parasitism, however, is in marked contrast with the old era of personal proprietorship but ideas rooted in the old order survive. The industrial system has become "incompetent, irrelevant, and not germane to the livelihood of the underlying population." Where it will end the author does not know but he hazards the opinion that "some sizable element of the underlying population, not intrinsically committed to absentee ownership, will forego or forget their moral principles of business-as-usual, and will thereupon endeavor to take this businesslike arrangement to pieces and put the works together again on some other plan, for better or worse."

Which is simply a cautious way of hinting at social revolution that will dispense with the absentee ownership regime.

This book cannot be reviewed. To attempt it is like trying to have one understand all the contents of a rich mine without personally coming in contact with it. It is probably the most important study of the late period of modern capitalism in America that has been made.

to America to become a merchant and make money and forget his dreams of literature.

The book is brilliantly written. It is a study of the minds of those who persecute persons of another race.

The author is the winner of several French literary prizes. "Silbermann" has run into over 100 editions already, and has been translated into nearly all the European languages.

WILLIAM M. FEIGENBAUM.

## GORKY'S SCHOOLING

**MY UNIVERSITY DAYS.** By Maxim Gorky. Boni & Liveright, New York.

"—remains of a brick structure under the wreckage of which was a large cellar where homeless dogs lived and died. This cellar I remember well as one of my universities."

Two men are busy these days drawing on their riches once more, in reminiscence. Anatole France is simple, but with the sophistication of one who has run the scale of human knowledge, and sees that in the game some god is playing us, all is equally light and equally vain. Gorky's simplicity is the freshness of a boy, bewildered in his first floundering upon life, then endowed with the sympathy of one who has run the scale of human emotion and knows that while myriads suffer no one is whole.

Gorky's "university" was far richer than most are privileged to attend; in the poorest section of several towns he explored deep mines of human character; laborer, thief, pander, prostitute, anxious housewife, student, peasant, wastrel, philosopher, revolutionist; all mingled vividly in the lad's receptive mind. He saw the varied motives that drive men on: the pure force of energy in youth, then envy, greed, lust, bitterness, boredom. He found a great people oppressed but powerful, living almost in ignorance of the possibility of change—even distrusting and damning those who seek better conditions. "One pities those people—they kill the best they've got—How often I've knocked against this fear of the righteous person, this desire to banish a good man from life. There are two ways of treating such people: either they are systematically hunted and exterminated—or, more rarely, one crawls on one's belly before them. But never does one attempt to imitate them." "People seek forgetfulness, consolation, not knowledge."

Unhindered by the direct purpose of a novel, "My University Days" achieves a completeness of portraiture that makes it one of the most vivid presentations of the hungry souls of the Russian people.

WILLIAM LEIGH.

"The Status of Labor in Ancient Israel." By Mayer Sulzberger. A series of lectures delivered at the Dropsie College, Philadelphia, for Hebrew and Cognate learning, are now available in book form, being published by that institution.

## AMONG THE MAGAZINES

## THE SURVEY GRAPHIC

Dr. Haven Emerson leads in the February Graphic with an article on the hunger and sickness which prevails among the children of Germany. It is a terrible story of the slow decline of the German youth of this generation. One is tempted to believe that there must be something like a medieval hell for the imperialist ghouls who can suck the substance of babies in order to maintain Entente supremacy. Anna Louise Strong, who recently returned from Russia, has an informative article on "The New Educational Front in Russia," and Dr. Ira S. Wile begins the first of a series of articles on childhood, drawing upon his experience at the Mt. Sinai Hospital in New York. In a "Medieval Industry in the Twentieth Century" Dr. Alice Hamilton considers the felt hat industry as a survival of handicraft days and its effects on the health of the workers. The illustrations are especially good and the comparison of modern and ancient industry is informative. In "The Homes of the Free," Rossa B. Cooley offers the fourth article on the Sea Island Negro and the pathetic struggle for education of the Negro young. The reproduction of paintings of the ghettos of Paris, Venice, Cracow, Wilno and Lublin by Lionel S. Reiss is finely done and up to the standard of excellent illustrations for which the Graphic is noted. Other articles are "The Need of Protecting Patients," by Richard C. Cabot, and "Psychotherapy Wins the Pot," by William Akers. The editors also announce that the March number will be devoted to "giant power" which will "interpret the tremendous bearing upon American life and labor of developments of electrical transmission from mine mouth and waterfall."

## HEARST'S INTERNATIONAL

What lends special interest to the article on the Ku Klux Klan by Louis R. Glavis in this month's Hearst's International are the photographic reproductions of secret documents of the Klan. These include a printed report of the speech of Governor Walker of Georgia before a meeting of the Klan in which that worthy volunteered to give the bed sheet patriots a free hand in running amuck. Next in order of importance for Socialists is an interesting article by Anna Louise Strong on the struggles and problems of the working class movement in Germany and the various factions involved. The writer has apparently given the Communists the role of being the most reliable representatives of the working class. In spite of this angle, the article is an excellent presentation of the despair alternating with hope which possesses the German proletariat. Dr. Ernest Gruening offers a fine appreciation of Felipe Carrillo, the Yucatan Socialist, who was murdered by the counter-revolutionists. The illustrations accompanying the article are especially good. "The Downfall of Western Civilization," is a review of a remarkable work which has appeared in Germany and has created something of a sensation. The author is Oswald Spengler. His view is pessimistic, even bordering on fatalism, yet it is presented with all the thoroughness we generally associate with the best of German scholarship. Allan L. Benson writes of "A Dark Horse," who is identified as Senator Cope-land. Other articles are by Leighton H. Blood who tells his readers how and why politics hushed up the veteran exposure of graft, the late Arthur Gleason writes of child labor in agriculture, while Mary Garden continues her autobiography and H. G. Wells his new novel, "The Dream." The rest is fiction.

## SCRIBNER'S

The railroad problem promises to become as old as the tariff since it became apparent that private plunder of transportation is in conflict with the general welfare. Mr. Samuel O. Dunn considers the problem of American railways in the February Scribner's and departs little from the conventional view of private ownership, the source of the trouble. Mr. Arthur Reed Kimball in "The Provincial Editor's Outlook" offers a passably interesting article on this theme. He notes the same tendency to consolidate provincial dailies that is observed in the metropolitan centers as well as the passing of the former conspicuous editor. He is also convinced that the opportunities for the provincial journalist to graduate into "literature" are less than what they formerly were. Lothrop Stoddard contributes a light article on "Turkish Vistas by Land and Sea" and Lloyd Osborne contributes the last of four papers on Robert Louis Stevenson, concluding with the last days and the death of Stevenson.

"Trapping the Nerve-Impulse," by E. Newton Harvey, illustrated, is an interesting contribution to Physiological neurology. In "Uncle Sam—Exporter of Plays," Brander Matthews is confident that the American stage is no longer "dependent on the foreign playwright." Fiction and poetry go to make up most of the remaining contributions.

## PASSING OF THE FREEMAN

Another burial in the newspaper and magazine graveyard is announced. The Freeman on March 5th, will discontinue publication. In reality the issue of February 6th, being the last one as far as newsstand circulation is concerned. The Editor makes this statement:

"For four years this experiment in publishing an absolutely free paper, whose views on public questions were grounded in a sound philosophy, whose principles of life and art were those of enlightened, radical men and women who regard change as a law of growth, has been conducted disinterestedly with unusual devotion, by workers who looked for no profit other than that implicit in the work itself."

The Freeman was made possible through the generosity of Helen Swift Neilson. It was offered as a gift to the American people, if they would respond with their support. Unfortunately many of us do not know the American people. If the Editors had named their paper "The Sex Tatler" or "Why Bathing Beauties Wear No Clothes," or "The Lover of the Sheik," and conducted it along the lines of similar high class magazines, the Freeman's circulation would have been in the millions.

It is with genuine sorrow that we will miss The Freeman.

## REVIEW OF REVIEWS

Judson C. Welliver wrestles with Secretary Mellon's tax program in the current issue of the Review of Reviews and convinces himself that it will chiefly benefit the holders of small incomes. Plenty of figures accompanied with explanations leave us groggy by the time we finish the article. Professor Robert G. Cleland in the "Background of the Latest Mexican Revolution," presents a view of the trouble across the Rio Grande that chiefly deals with political factions but fails to interpret it in terms of the big economic issues that are at stake, especially for the Mexican working class. Mr. Frank H. Simonds has an article on "European Deadlocks and New Alliances" in which the conflicting policies of rival governments and the numerous alliances being contracted are shown to further complicate the complex problem of chaotic Europe. "The Present Income of the American People," by George E. Roberts of the National City Bank, gives a rosy view of the incomes of various classes of the population. We would like to see some competent Socialist statistician consider the data that enter into Mr. Robert's analysis. Mr. E. L. Chicanot contributes an interesting article on colonizing Western Canada and the part which the Canadian Pacific Railway has played in this work. It is reminiscent of the role played by American railways in extending "civilization," but whether Canada will have the same record of plundering which we had at the hands of our railroad swindlers remains to be seen. The article reminds us that the North American continent is far from being populated yet and that Canada has yet to go through the pains of a bloated and powerful capitalism.

## A WORD TO AMERICA

(Based upon I Corinthians, XIII.)

By CLEMENT WOOD

Though you speak with the tongues of poets and of statesmen, and have not justice, you are become as sounding brass, or a tinkling cymbal. And though you have the gift of prophecy, and interpret all mysteries; and though you have energy, so that you could remove mountains and have not justice, you are nothing. And though you bestow all your goods to pamper the poor, and though you give your very sons to be slaughtered in battle, even to defend yourself or the trodden ends of the earth, and have not justice, it profits you nothing. Justice suffers long, and is unstained; justice envies not, is not puffed up nor vengeful, does not behave itself unseemly, thinks no

evil, but good of every living thing; rejoices not in evil, but rejoices forever in the whole truth; barters not itself for a price, but offers itself free as air to all who seek it; bears all things, comprehends all things, hopes all things, endures all things. Justice never fails; but whether there are prophecies, they shall fail; whether there are tongues they shall cease; whether there are youth and unbound energy, they shall vanish away. For we see in part, and we speak in part, and we prophecy in part; but when that which is perfect comes near, then that which is in part shall be done away. And now abide faith, love, justice, these three; but the greatest of these is justice.

## SONG FROM "WAT TYLER"

By ROBERT SOUTHEY

"When Adam delved and Eve span,  
Who was then the gentleman?"

Wretched is the infant's lot  
Born within the straw-roofed cot;  
Be he generous, wise or brave,  
He must only be a slave.  
Long, long labor, little rest,  
Still to toil to be oppressed;  
Drained by taxes of his store,  
Punished next for being poor;  
This is the poor wretch's lot,  
Born within the straw-roofed cot.

While the peasant works—to sleep,  
What the peasant sows—to reap;  
On the couch of ease to lie,  
Rioting in revelry—  
Be he villain, be he fool,  
Still to hold despotic rule,  
Trampling on his slaves with scorn!  
This is to be nobly born.

"When Adam delved and Eve span,  
Who was then the gentleman?"

## SOME CLASSICAL STUDIES

(Review by Joseph T. Shipley)

**OUR DEBT TO GREECE AND ROME.** Catullus, by K. P. Harrington; Euripides, by F. L. Lucas; Language and Philology, by R. G. Kent. Marshall Jones, Boston.

The volumes of this series may be—as they have been lightly characterized—propaganda for the maintenance of classical studies in schools of today; they unquestionably remind us, whether or not that be their set purpose, that the ages would have lost a great glow of clarity and of beauty without the "glory that was Greece and the grandeur that was Rome." In our language more than three-fifths of the general words are of classical origin; in the technical and scientific fields the percentage is vastly more. To trace the influence of Latin upon the structure of our tongue is a task too complex for this review, but clearly and interestingly handled by Professor Kent.

The Greek influence, which is predominant in literature rather than in language, receives admirable treatment in the two other volumes now at hand. Professor Harrington surveys the unabated tide of imitation or derivation in the poetry of all nations and times to our own day, that traces back to Catullus. He amply proves that "it was Catullus who taught Europe and America how to sing tender songs of love, to phrase bitter words of hate."

The classics come to us "out of the cool and quiet of other times"; yet within those times men struggled as violently on issues as great as ours, philosophers and social thinkers set solutions toward the

realization of which we are still striving. Accumulation of scientific facts and of mechanical conveniences has become increasingly rapid; but man seeks today, spiritually, just the truths glimpsed long ago by the seers and the poets of Greece. Euripides, F. L. Lucas points out, was "a brave soldier in the war of liberation of humanity." The intense individualism, the bold questioning of all orthodox tradition, the realization that life is too complex for rules of thumb, that from all moral codes and catchwords and taboos there lies always the appeal to common sense and common humanity—all these themes had found their utterance on that stage of long ago; and to us whose civilization is as doomed, maybe, as Greece, who have seen in our time whole peoples swallowed in the unpitied ruin of Troy, whose world has been poisoned with blind hatred and blinder statecraft—"the ancient, blinded vengeance, and the wrong that amendeth wrong"—to us the poet is no mere antique. Euripides the human, great for his influence not only on the past, but on the present and on the future of mankind." For a series that finds in the past this virtue and clear energy pulsing for life today, that moves so vibrantly and so humanly in its presentation of these impulses, with a recognition of man's eternal struggle for fairness and tolerance and equality, for liberty and truth and joy—we owe a debt to the initiators and publishers not incomparable, in its sphere, to Our Debt to Greece and Rome.

## ON THE BOOK SHELVES

By RYAN WALKER

**TWO VAGABONDS in Spain.** By Jan and Cora Gordon, Robert M. McBride & Co., \$4.

This is the narrative of two English artists as they travel about in Spain. It is more than a book of travel, it is a book of human adventure, and you get to know the people of Spain much better and more intimately than you can possibly do from most so-called "travel" records. There are many illustrations.

**CYRANO DE BERGERAC Voyages to the Moon and the Sun.** Dutton, \$3.

If you have seen Walter Hampden in "Cyrano De Bergerac," you will want to read this book by that famous character. This translation from the French is by Richard Aldington and comes in "The Broadway Series." This writer famous for his curious nose was born in 1619 and lived to be 35 years of age. He fought many duels, he wrote much and he doubted much in an age when it was dangerous to doubt religion. The Voyage to the Moon and Sun gave rare pickings to Swift, Moliere and others who lifted many ideas from it. The first part of which is a parody on the Old Testament naturally caused it to be suppressed by the heresy writers of that time. In those days you could write an indecent book and no one objected to it, but if a writer poked fun or criticized religion the censorship came down on him, as it did Cyrano.

**ARTIC HAY.** By Aldous Huxley.

Doran, \$2.

If you liked Huxley's "Crome

Yellow" and "Mortal Coils" you will get one huge joy and gurgling laugh out of this book.

The satirical portrait of the adventures of Theodore Gumbrell, Jr., who could not be brave until he had whiskers, and having acquired false whiskers he swaggered from one love affair to another. The way these whiskers made him successful in life, is deliciously done.

For those who prefer a Huxley in a more serious vein, there is Julian Huxley's "Essays of a Biologist," (Alfred A. Knopf, \$2.50). This being the first of two projected volumes on this subject. This volume treats of "Sex Biology and Sex Psychology," "The Bearings of Biology on Sociology," "Religion and Science," "Old Wine in New Bottles," etc. These essays while serious in treatment are written in a most attractive style.

**MR. FORTUNE'S PRACTICE.** By H. C. Bailey, E. P. Dutton & Co., \$2.

Another volume in the series of the adventures of one Reginald Fortune, surgeon and scientific adviser to the Criminal Investigation Department of Scotland Yard. Especially good as far as detective stories go, are "The Unknown Murderer" and "The Snowball Burglary," in about half a dozen or so of the yarns that compose the books.

## Ernest Poole

In a recent number of the Times Book Review, Ernest Poole offers an interesting view of the influences that determine much of the writing in certain periods. "You were a Socialist when you wrote 'The Harbor,' weren't you?" the interviewer asked Mr. Poole.

"Yes," I've not entirely outgrown it, either. But the hero of the book was much more a Socialist than I. He was younger, you see. I wrote the book when I was 33. It was built on an experience of mine when I was 23. There was a strike on in Chicago and I went to the union and offered my services as publicity worker for the strikers. I got right down to fundamentals then. The facts came straight. Some of them got into 'The Harbor.' They would, of course. Every writer gives of himself and that experience had made a deep impression upon my mind and emotions. Besides, I was still writing in the era of the economist.

"You know," said he, stopping thoughtfully, "you know there is such a thing as periods in writing. The last twenty and thirty years we have gone through was the period of the economist. All—well, not all; you can't make an absolute statement about things as nebulous as that—but a vast quantity of novels were written about economic situations. Politics in Government and their effect on the economic life of an individual or group of individuals; politics in Wall Street; factory life and its economic result—these were the subjects about which literature, good or bad, were written. Economic determinism was the expressed or unexpressed, conscious or unconscious belief and principle of most writers. That's all grown old-fashioned and stale. Newspapers and their first pages show what it is people are thinking about. It is stories of graft, of political exposure, of slush funds? No. Come over here and takes the first page of every newspaper in the country for weeks. Then comes this writing expert, Scherman. Today all the type is spent on the fight between the Fundamentalists and the Modernists in the Church. Surely in the face of all this it is safe to say that the next twenty or thirty years will mark the period of psychological writing."

## POEMS OF BEAUTY

**THE HARP WEAVER AND OTHER POEMS.** By Edna St. Vincent Millay. Harper Brothers, New York.

I have been annoyed, at times, by Miss Millay's persistence in playing with themes beneath the attention of one so completely gifted with the lyric sense. It was therefore with a sense of relief and discovery that I came upon the "Harp Weaver." Here at last, the poet has hit upon a theme which she is fitted to handle, and which yet has more than the ephemeral value of falling autumn leaves and sleepless nights. In the "Harp Weaver," Miss Millay has admirably caught the crescendo of the old ballad. I know nothing of her work that equals this. There is little in modern poetry that can compare with it.

She has caught the method of understatement that makes the ballad so fine a medium for conveying those common emotions, which in poetic treatment easily become maudlin. Her vivid imagination, and her singing words, stand her in good stead when she reaches the beautiful climax of her ballad.

Of her free verse, the less said the better. In this volume Miss Millay presents two sonnet sequences. In spite of what F. P. A. has said in her defense, her sonnet technique is faulty. She has difficulty, at times, in making her accent fall in the right place. Where faulty meter does not interfere, many of Miss Millay's sonnets are delightful. Tree' need only a little revision to be a sequence of rare beauty.

D. P. B.

## ANTI-SEMITISM

**SILBERMANN.** By Jacques de Lacretelle. Translated from the French by Brian Lunn. Boni and Liveright.

"Silbermann," is a novel of anti-Semitism in France, the story of the hounding of a brilliant, sensitive Jewish schoolboy who is made the brunt of the brutal savagery of the brave young blods in his class, and who is finally driven from school by their intolerable treatment of him.

David Silbermann is the son of a dealer in antiques whose success has made it possible for the boy to indulge his passionate taste for literature and art. The son has high hopes of being a literary man, of devoting his life to the spiritual side of things. "Why cannot there be a velding of the best in the French and the Jewish?" he asks. But the "Frenchmen of France," a Royalist and Clerical organization, will not let the Jews become part of France. "Death to the Jew!" is their motto, and they swear they will search the record of every Jew, find something crooked and drive him out.

And in the struggle, the sensitive nature of the boy is bruised and beaten, and he goes down under the brutal attacks of the "patriots." He is finally being asked to leave. He tells his one friend that he is going



# THE CLARA ZETKIN CLOTHING FACTORY

By JESSICA SMITH

BEFORE the war the only factories in Russia that made clothing were military, and in all Russia there were only a few of these. I have seen in Moscow a number of the clothing factories for civil work organized since the revolution, and found them modern, well-equipped buildings, fitted out with electric cutting and pressing machine equipment from America and Germany and employing the most up-to-date production plans. I was anxious to compare these with one of the old factories that had existed before the war. Through the All-Russian Clothing Syndicate I secured permission and a guide to visit the "Clara Zetkin" factory, a private factory of the Mandelstam firm, founded some twenty years before the revolution, and called in those days the "Mars" factory. The son of the old owner, by the way, is now one of the financial experts in the State Clothing Syndicate, has worked with them faithfully for two years and is one of the most valuable members of the staff.

The factory is on the outskirts of Moscow, a large group of buildings standing together and making a whole community in themselves. Inside the big gates we found the yard clean and well swept. The group of buildings looked a bit weather-beaten, but in good repair. In the first was the manager's office. Here were remains of bygone splendor—a large cracked pier glass faced the top of the stairs, with an ornate gilt frame in a rather disreputable state. I noticed, however, that everything necessary for practical use—windows, stairways, etc., had been kept repaired even though the decorations had been sadly neglected. In the office of the manager the same thing was noticeable. The former director had evidently been a man of elegant, if not artistic, tastes. There were remains of it in the wall decorations, an absurd chandelier and several luxurious but dilapidated chairs pushed back against the wall. In contrast, the present director's desk, a simple wooden affair and a few ordinary office chairs stood by the window, bearing witness to the Spartan simplicity of the new regime.

The director himself we found to be a plain, friendly man in the prevalent well-worn black leather suit of the Soviet worker. He formerly had been a skilled craftsman in the clothing trade and was well acquainted with the practical end of the business. He had come straight from his work bench to the directorship without any special training except the work he had done with his hands but it was evident that he made a good administrator.

DURING the course of the conversation the director had occasion to send out for some production and wage figures we had requested. The man who brought them was an aristocratic-looking fellow in a brown suit, with a black ribbon on his glasses. He came in with a big ledger containing the wage records. We discussed wage scales with him and learned that the workers at that time were receiving on an average of 22.50 tavrarna rubles (a ruble based on purchasing power and worth somewhat more than the old ruble-50 cents) to which was added 25 per cent or more every month according to the amount of piece-work done above the required minimum. The man in the brown suit assured us that this came to more than before the war, when from 12 to 15 gold rubles a month was the average on military uniform work. This is in addition to the benefits in the way of medical care, cheap living accommodations, etc., now received by all organized workers in Russia. The increase of wages in this factory during the past year he informed us had been about 200 per cent. Later we learned that our informant was the former director of the factory. When it was first nationalized he had fled with the rest of the management, but as he had applied to return to Russia and was willing to work, they had taken him back as assistant director. He and the new director had now worked together without any friction for over a year.

In pre-war times 2,000 workers were employed in this factory. During the war 5,000 toiled on uniforms working in two shifts. Later when the factory was nationalized they had cut down to 2,000. Recently with the reduction in military work only 1,200 workers are employed full time, 950 in the clothing department, the remainder at shoemaking. In spite of this cut there is very little unemployment in the clothing industry, as many of the emergency workers were unskilled and have gone into other industries. Indeed in the last month the applicants for

new workers have exceeded the number of applications for work.

FORMERLY the working day was 10 and 12 hours. With the present 8-hour day and the smaller number of workers, total output runs under the pre-war figure. However, they produced in those days a lower quality of goods. Now their uniforms are of a more complex pattern to secure greater durability. Although total production is less, individual productivity has more than doubled over pre-war. This has been due chiefly to the introduction of the American system of dividing work into a great many separate processes which has been substituted for the old method of each worker tailoring a whole garment.

The director took us through the various departments of the factory. It was not as light and airy or well constructed as the factories for civil clothing which I have visited, and they are still using the same clumsy machinery used in the old days, for they have not been able as yet to replace it with new. An interesting department of the plant was a machine shop where a number of mechanics are constantly at work repairing machinery in order to keep it working at capacity. They have found this much more satisfactory than sending out for extra parts or for outside mechanics, especially since the old machines are in such frequent need of repair.

The general atmosphere was not as efficient and "American" as in the Comintern factory or the Moscow Experimental which have the advantage of comparatively new buildings, fresh machinery and a fair number of American trained workers. Still they have done remarkably well at the Clara Zetkin. The workers seem a happy lot and turn out a high grade of work.

The director told us that when he had first tried to introduce the American mass production methods some of the workers had cursed and raged at him. In fact a meeting was held to protest against giving up their old slow, wasteful but familiar process. At last however, he convinced them and now they are proud of their new way of work.

WE were particularly interested in one room where only women worked, all engaged in specially light work. "These" said the foreman woman of the department, "are our mothers." This special department is reserved for nursing mothers when they come back to work after the four months leave of absence allowed for child-birth. These mothers for nine months thereafter work only six hours a day, (at full pay) and may go home to nurse their babies three times a day. The special department was organized for them in order not to interfere with the other work of the factory. They work on the very lightest operations.

"And these are our factory children," they told us as we came upon some young operators at work. These were orphans the factory had adopted at the time of the famine. The workers fed them and housed them out of their own slender means and now they had become skilled workers, employed four hours a day and studying the remainder of the time in the factory school.

Most of the workers seemed to enjoy their work and several of the older ones who operated special machines stopped their work to explain the operations to us with parental detail. Several of the workers engaged on the more noisy and difficult machines were required to work only six hours a day.

ONE of the most interesting aspects of a Soviet factory is always the community life of the workers springing up around it. Near the factory one finds the community house where living accommodations are secured at a very low rate, varied according to the salary. The Clara Zetkin has an unusually fine home divided into small apartments where most of its workers live. Here I found a fine day nursery full of the younger children who are kept while their mothers work and are returned to them at night fed, bathed and happy. Nearby was a workers' club, formerly an officers' club, run jointly by the workers of several factories in the district. Here there is a library, class rooms and a large auditorium where plays and entertainments are given every week.

From the living conditions of the workers it may be seen how the new regime through all its difficulties and struggles tries always to adhere to the principle of giving the workers the product of their work. While the clothing plants might develop faster and State industry grow richer if they kept wages lower and reduced the workers' health, cultural and living advantages, the first call on the industry beyond the fundamental needs of production is always the welfare of the workers. It is not always possible to raise wages fast enough to keep pace with all the workers' needs, but it is a rule never to lower wages and a standard once attained is adhered to. In the clothing industry in spite

## 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.

### Socialism, Democracy and Freedom

By PHILIP SNOWDEN

(From "Socialism Made Plain.")

NO doubt the fact has occurred to you that it would be an impossible task for Parliament and central government departments to work such a huge undertaking as the management of agriculture, mining, shipping, banking, insurance, railways, factories, and the distributive trades.

I quite agree that it would be impossible, and if it were attempted it would result in the establishment of an undemocratic, bureaucratic administration.

Socialists do not propose that the control of industry shall be centralized in a government department. The scheme put forward by the miners for the control of that industry shows how to combine public ownership and democratic management. There would be joint control by representatives of the State and the workers and consumers, through national and district committees, determined by the nature and extent of the business which had to be managed.

Socialists are quite alive to the danger of bureaucratic control, and they would insist upon such arrangements as were best calculated to give the utmost control by the workers and consumers.

Everybody now accepts democracy in politics. Political democracy is accepted because it is recognized that every adult citizen is entitled to have a voice in determining the laws under which he has to live.

It is surely just as important that the workers in an industry should have the right to determine the conditions under which they will work, and it is equally just and necessary that the community should determine the form and conditions of its economic life and industrial and social organization. In other words, just as political democracy means the organization of political power of the community for the control of everything which affects the life of the community in common.

I am sure there are plenty of people who do not call themselves Socialists who are as anxious as any Socialist to remove poverty from the land and to help in establishing a more just social system.

Socialists believe that Socialism offers the only way by which better social order can be established. We believe that Socialism will not only abolish undeserved poverty and bring the means for a healthy and cultured life within the reach of all, but that it will be a real blessing to those who seem to profit and succeed under the present immoral and unjust economic conditions, giving to them a greater satisfaction in seeing all their fellows happy and comfortable than the mere possession of riches can afford them.

### NICE FOR NICE PEOPLE

By GEORGE SLOCOMBE

(Paris Correspondent of the London Herald)

There is no such astonishing anomaly in the world. London in December is... all yellows and greys, gloomy, drenched with chilling rains and even more chilling mists, a wintry desolation of condemned humanity. The industrial countries of the North lie hidden under fog banks, under snow, under leaden skies, pierced infrequently by a ghastly sun. Paris, even Paris, is a weeping grey city from which the heavens have hidden their face.

And Northern France is a mist-haunted and gale-driven country of dunes and moorlands, mines, factory chimneys and hedgeless fields. But in this season the cities of the French Riviera—Nice, Cannes, Monte Carlo and Mentone—awaken in the morning to cloudless blue skies and a brilliant, unbelievable sun. There is a breathless beauty about this coast in these winter months: red cliffs breaking over a blue—over the bluest of blue seas; while villas in endless profusion studded over the hillsides, each isolated in its own palm-fringed garden; clean, serene, generously spaced and beautiful towns; and a golden air like wine.

#### Playground of the Rich

And to this earthly paradise come, year after year, abandoning with a gay levity the winter of proletarian discontent, the Extremely, the Consciously and the Undeservedly Comfortable of London, Paris and New York, and of their hinterlands of industrial cities.

Chiefly of London, for the possessing classes of England have set their recognizable seal all over the Riviera. It is their second country. London is tolerated for some months in the year during the season of social functions at which it is The Thing To Be Seen, but it is only in the Joy Cities of the Côte d'Azur that the Rich of England allow themselves to relax, with deliberate, if languid, pleasure, from the acute tension of living useless lives in the board meetings, club lounges, and the night clubs and on the golf links of their native land.

Since the beginning of December the great white hotels of Nice and Cannes have been steadily filling with the slim youth and stout middle-age of the two great Constitu-

of its comparatively recent development, the management is able to look after the needs of the workers, pay them comparatively good wages and still run at a fair profit. As capital accumulates or is received from the American workers through the Russian-American Industrial Corporation, all the clothing industry employees in Russia will benefit by the improved standards which will then be possible.

tional parties which have made England what she is.

#### The Joy-Riders

The great wheels of their large, well-upholstered cars roll with magnificent ease over the long, winding coastal road between Cannes and Monte Carlo—a road which at night is nothing but a continuous procession of steady, blinding headlights as one great car after another leaves the villas of Cannes or the restaurants of Nice for the gambling rooms at Monte Carlo.

The feet of the young glide gracefully over the brilliant dancing floors at the tea hour, when the ritual orgy of jazz begins, and many orchestras of intelligent, indefatigable and enormously rewarded Negro musicians breathe upon the scented afternoon air the deliciously tenuous melancholy of the "Blues."

At six in the morning, when the gentle airs of the afternoon dances have given way to madder music and the checks of the intelligent black saxophone players are blown out to the bursting point with the ear-splitting agony of the noise of Congo drums, the feet of the young are still dancing. In the all-night cabarets of Nice—Maxim's, the Perroquet, and Pantagruel—champagne appears unceasingly on the tables, and the night is wild with an artificial and expensive gaiety hardly outvied even in Buenos Ayres.

Meanwhile, in the baccarat rooms of the Casino, and at the roulette tables twenty miles away at Monte Carlo, the young, the middle-aged, and the old clutch furiously at evasive fortunes to be won or pursue in vain the disappearing vestiges of fortunes they have lost.

#### Money as Water

The weekly wage of an English factory worker is thrown prodigally as a tip to a croupier, a waiter, or a cloakroom attendant. The total earnings of an English mill family in 10, 20 years, or a lifetime are lost at one turn of the roulette wheel, or in one stake on the baccarat table. One lives in a world of millions. Two million francs pass from one man's wallet to another's in the course of two night's play.

A sum that would save a whole Indian province from starvation during the next famine is negligently lost by the Rajah of Thingumbob in half an hour's graceful play between two acts at the Casino Theatre.

One rises late on the Riviera, but there is time for one hour's strenuous tennis on the marvellous hard courts of the Beau-Site Club before the delicious moment of the aperitif arrives, and the Superbly Comfortable, cool and magnificent in their white flannels, shelter themselves from the noonday sun under

## WHY CAPITAL PUNISHMENT?

By E. J. WARNER

There are those who contend that the world is slowly, but surely, progressing, but to verify that contention it is necessary to review the past as compared to the present, and thus draw the true conclusion that the study of the facts afford. Events are transpiring so rapidly in this, the twentieth century, that man is baffled in his attempt to solve the question of where it will all terminate, but nevertheless, it is interesting to venture an opinion and believe that the hand of progress is a dominant factor in the upheaval.

Governments reflect the condition of their people, and if civilization would advance, then governments must show the way. A people, free to express their aspirations unhampered by the restrictions of leaders who are not representative, will unfold the natural process of development and demand that the system of control that they consent to, shall be the embodiment of the highest conception yet attained in their scheme of things. Injustice will have no place in the execution of the common will when the under current of human hope finds its champion on the throne of authority.

It is desired here to discuss an inheritance of the present from the dark night of the past—the old testament idea of "A life for a life." Capital punishment is condoned and practiced over practically the entire earth, and although nearly twenty centuries have come, and gone, since Christ came to earth to show humanity that love is the solution of all perplexity, still, we tolerate the fiendish retaliation on the part of the State, of taking a human life for the expiation of a similar crime. A defense of this policy is not possible in the light of intellectual or altruistic achievement. Like begets like, it only by example that we can encourage the best, and discourage the evil, in social activity.

There is something in a man's soul that responds to his sense of fair play, and if it is understood that strict honesty governs his associates in business, or in pleasure, he will have little interest in playing false to his inherent understanding of right. And so it is that if laws are made, and enforced strictly in accord with justice, and tempered with a degree of mercy for the man who possibly errs in a moment of weakness, there will be a corresponding reduction in the crime wave and at the same time a more noticeable respect for organized enforcement of the law. Harsh measures are believed to instill fear in the mind of the would-be criminal, but there is little else to justify retaliation in kind.

Society is united in its demand for protection from the lawless, and

the big umbrellas on the terrace of a café on the Promenade des Anglais.

#### Dances and Drives

In the afternoon there is more tennis or golf, or dancing for the young men with slim waists. And in the evening dinner and baccarat, and more dancing in the great shimmering ballrooms of Ruhl's and the Negresco, and perhaps a mad drive in the moonlight along the sea road to Monte Carlo.

And so it will continue until late in March or early April, when the tender greens of the English spring will have begun to appear, and the country of the Comfortable will again be passably inhabitable and the doubtful joys of the English season—Ascot, Goodwood and Henley—will have reoffered themselves to somewhat tired palates.

What a world! What a race! What a life!

it is necessary to inflict some method of coercion to restrain those who cannot govern themselves; but to resort to cowardly brutality clothed in the vesture of the common will, is rank hypocrisy. To date, this world has not made the progress that will allow any set of men to pass judgment, arbitrarily or finally, on the motives of others, for it still remains true that we individually are kept busy rebuking sin in our own consciousness. Expediency is not the criterion of the problem, and in our search for the remedy we should recall that "The quality of mercy is not strained."

Someone has said that in a great democracy the great danger to popular government is the fact that the citizen in private life, possessed with a great idea, feels his helplessness regarding the incorporation of that ideal in the ponderous machinery set up for the common good. It should not be that our government sustains itself strictly on the ideas of politicians, lawyers who are often out of sympathy with and diametrically opposed to the human presentation of political science. More heart in the interpretation of justice, and less respect for the imposed precedent of antiquity, will do much toward solving the questions which involve correction and punishment of the criminal.

This country has done much for the freedom of mankind, and in exact proportion to its efforts in the interest of humanity has our nation ascended in the eyes of the world. We have the reputation of sheltering the oppressed, governing through conscience rather than through the instrumentality of sheer power, and so have risen among the powers of the earth until there is not one greater. The moral leadership today of the entire world is being offered us, and so the responsibility of the future rests in large measure with the decision we make, whether we prefer the commerce of gold or the exchange of good.

There are people enough in this country who would unite for the humanization of all laws, could they express themselves concerning them. Capital punishment has chilled the heart of man since before we can remember, and who is there who to himself has not said, that a government so bloodthirsty must be controlled by the element of bestiality? Let us now render void the pagan methods that control us in the jurisdiction of a more enlightened age, showing the world that we advocate peaceful, rather than provocative, measures in the internal discipline of this country.

#### Agitation and Rebellion.

Agitation prevents rebellion, keeps the peace, and secures progress. Every step she gains is gained forever. Muskets are the weapons of animals; agitation is the atmosphere of brains. The old Hindu saw, in his dream, the human race led out to its various fortunes. First, men were in chains which went back to an iron hand; then he saw them led by threads from the brain which went upward to an unseen hand. The first was despotism, iron, and ruling by force. The last was civilization, ruling by ideas.—Wendell Phillips in his lecture on "Daniel O'Connell."

The rights of the civil power are limited; there are things beyond its province; there are matters out of its control; there are cases in which the faithful citizen may say—aye, must say—"I will not obey."—Charles Sumner in the Republican state convention of Massachusetts, 1854.

It is worth while pondering over the question, why are the working class always the poorer class?—Keir Hardie.

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Circulation Department,

THE NEW LEADER.







## --- -- DRAMA --- --

## THE NEW PLAYS

## TUESDAY

On Tuesday evening, WINTHROP AMES will present "BEGGAR ON HORSEBACK," written by GEORGE S. KAUFMAN and MARC CONNELLY, authors of "Dulcy," "To the Ladies" and "Merton of the Movies." Special music, which forms an integral part of the play, has been composed by DEEMS TAYLOR. Roland Young, (the Rollo of "Rollo's Wild Oats," and the General Burgoyne of Shaw's "Devil's Disciple"), is featured in the role of an ambitious, dreamy, impractical composer.

H. G. WELLS, long recognized as a scientist, publicist, novelist, and historian makes his bow as a dramatist with "THE WONDERFUL VISIT," the play which he has written in conjunction with ST. JOHN IRVINE, and which THE PLAYERS COMPANY, Inc., is presenting at the Lenox Hill Theatre as the second subscription bill for the present season. "The Wonderful Visit" opens at the Lenox Hill Theatre, Tuesday evening—Lincoln's Birthday—with the following cast: Margaret Mower, Kate Mayhew, Nellie Graham-Dent, Virginia MacFadyen, Marion Beckwith, Robert Le Sueur, Albert Reed, Warren Krech, Edmond Morris, Mortimer White, Tom Fadden, and Theodore Hecht.

## FRIDAY

Special matinees of HANNELE by GERHARD HAUPTMAN, will be given under the direction of JOHN D. WILLIAMS, on Friday, February 15 and Tuesday, February 19, at the CORT THEATRE, with the following cast: Eva Le Gallienne, Basil Rathbone, (of "The Swan" Co.) and Merle Maddern, Charles Ellis, Alice John, Henry Warwick, Owen Meech and Paul Leyssac. Incidental music by George Copeland.

## MOLNAR—THE CYNIC?

FERENC MOLNAR is not the cynical, soured man that the world thinks he is, according to Eva La Gallienne, who met the brilliant Hungarian dramatist in Budapest, last summer. Miss La Gallienne spent several days with Molnar and his wife in their unpretentious home, after the author personally requested her to undertake the title role of "The Swan," his latest comedy, in which she is now appearing in the Cort Theatre.

"His wit, hard and sparkling as diamonds, is a mask which covers a sensitive soul," Miss La Gallienne says. "He wears it most of the time, in his public life and in his writing, but on rare occasions he drops it in the company of his friends where he is certain not to be misunderstood. Then you may see him as a kindly, sympathetic, in fact, a timid soul. He is most like himself when he is writing the children's stories he loves so well to do."

"His countrymen, however, see Molnar as a remorseless realist. They are apt to consider his keen understanding of humans as an expression of his diabolic cleverness. What they fail to see is that this man must sympathize with his fellow-men if he can know them so well."

"Millions of Europeans rank Molnar as one of the foremost dramatic geniuses of his time, and I believe that the same opinion is gradually being shared by Americans who are familiar with his other plays, 'Lilium' and 'Fashion for Men.' In Budapest, a Molnar opening is always a red letter day, more important than the first night of the opera is here. The theatre is crowded with the cream of continental intellects. It is a scene more colorful than even Paris at her best has to offer. Managers and managers' agents from all over Europe, and, in the last few years, from America also, are in attendance, eager to buy the rights for their territories. Everyone who is anyone is there. We have never seen anything like it in this country."

"At a premiere of 'A Hattyu,' as 'The Swan' is known in Hungary, Gilbert Miller and David Burton of the Frohman forces, created no small stir of admiration when they were present, seated next to Molnar, in the Budapest theatre, where they were his guests for the evening. They thought the play so exceptional that they immediately bought the American rights. Molnar himself, and his associates consider 'The Swan' his best work, light, scintillating, subtle, romantic and lovely. It is as rich as 'Lilium,' but it is gay where the other is often depressing."

Miss La Gallienne helped to introduce Molnar's plays to this country when she appeared as Julie in 'Lilium,' in the Theatre Guild production several years ago.

## Pitiful Mr. Pitt

There are some human beings whose intentions are so eternally good that everyone else feels ashamed in their company. When these people succeed in impressing themselves upon us too strongly, we crucify them. More frequently, however, they are too good to be practical, and their efforts to please others and to do the right thing fail. Then we pity them—and hate them.

Zona Gale begins "Mr. Pitt," which Brock Pemberton is presenting at the 39th Street Theatre, with a splendid opportunity for character study. She portrays a lonely country girl, whose parents are dead, swayed into marrying a well-meaning drummer in the hope of overcoming the dullness of her life. With the best of intentions, the match is fated to fail. Here is coming an excellent picture of a household's disintegration, with both parties doing their best and neither to blame. Mr. Pitt's chief drawback is his ignorance of manners, of the proper thing to do on an occasion, and his deep sense of his own failings. Whenever he is introduced to a person, he responds, "I'm sure." That's really the one thing he never is. Smarting under the gossip of her neighbors (very cleverly given in interludes), Barbara cannot endure her husband.

At this point Zona Gale chooses the easiest way, which is usually fatal in art as in life. Barbara, the inexperienced country girl, is tempted—even on her wedding day—by a smart city chap, for whom she eventually falls. True, her baby saves her from actual elopement with him, and we hear of her, off stage, as earning a respectable living. And Pitt wanders off to the Klondike, whence he returns in twenty years as helpless as ever: "I'd forgot how folks feel when you don't act the way they want." This truth, striking at the core of social relationships, tears happiness from many a good fellow like Mr. Pitt. . . . Zona Gale has allowed to dwindle into a mild comedy what might have been a searching study of American life.

J. T. S.

## Where Are the Stars of Tomorrow?

MARY CARROLL, who has followed her clever characterizations in "Clair de Lune," "Brock," and "O'Flaherty, V. C." to mention but a few, with her present conception of "the typical American girl," except Mamie Potter in "The Potters" at the Plymouth Theatre, wants to know what we are going to do for the stars of tomorrow.

"Yesteryears is past, and the dead must bury its dead," she observes.



FERENC MOLNAR

## On De Glory Road

"HELL BENT FOR HEAVEN" AT THE FRAZEE

One grows tired at times of seeing everything in life as a lesson; there are moments when it is urgent that we forget the injustice and misery around us, and go off somewhere to a world that does not exist, where entertaining and exciting incidents occur as some strange god has willed them. In such moments I sometimes recall the melodramas I used to sit dazedly through, watching the turning saw gradually eating its way nearer and nearer to the hero, or clenching



CLARA BLANDICK

in Hatcher Hughes' comedy, "HELL BENT FOR HEAVEN," at the Frazee.

my fists in front of the engine that was racing the prairie fire, with the heroine tied to the tracks not far ahead. In those days the demand in melodrama was that all the hair-raising episodes be actually presented to a gasping audience. Now melodrama has been subjected to an invasion of psychology; we will take the dynamiting of the dam for granted, and the great flood, if we are treated to the fascinating spectacle of the villain's gradual exposure and discomfiture and final flight.

Of the recent plays that have chosen for their locale the backwoods of Tennessee or Georgia or Virginia, "Hell Bent for Heaven" is the most successful, because it is the least disguised. In too many the atmosphere is presented almost for its own sake, is built up into an attempt at a serious study of that phrase of American life—and fails, though it may partially disguise the melodramatic nature of the play. Hatcher Hughes frankly uses his background for all it is worth; the sly humor he injects into his characters (with a cast that performs splendidly) keeps a constant ripple of chuckling running over a tense grip on the emotions. A tale of feuds and floods, of cringing hypocrites (or is he a genuine religious fanatic?) and hardy pioneers is far from New York today—and for that very reason, delightful relaxation, if well done, "Hell Bent for Heaven" being very well done, I advise all who desire an evening of theatrical entertainment to go licketty-split Hell Bent for the Frazee.

J. T. S.

## Jane Cowl as Cleopatra

The Selwyns, in association with Adolph Klausner, will present JANE COWL in "ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA" at the Lyceum Theatre, Monday night, February 18. Miss Cowl will give three matinees her opening week, Thursday the 21st, Friday the 22nd, and Saturday the 23rd. Rollo Peters plays Antony to Miss Cowl's Cleopatra and the production has been made under the direction of Frank Reicher. Mr. Peters is also responsible for the costumes and scene designs.



WALTER HAMPDEN

who plays the title role in "Cyrano de Bergerac" now in its 4th month at the National.

## The Cherry Lane Players—A New Group.

The Cherry Lane theatre, a new house completed in Greenwich Village, is due soon to debut as a new producing venture. Plans call for a production plan along the lines of the Theatre Guild, the sponsors counting on moving attractions of a commercial value to Broadway after the Village presentation.

Evelyn Vaughan, stock leading woman, is credited with the Cherry Lane idea. Named also is Reginald Travers. Reports have it that Mrs. E. H. Harriman is interested. The house is situated on Commerce street in the Sheridan Square neighborhood.

## --- -- THEATRES --- --

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41st St., East of B'way, Evenings, 8:30  
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## "A Dramatic Masterpiece"

**"The Shame Woman"**  
By LULA VOLLMER, Author of "Sun-Up."  
EXTRA MATINEE LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY

Are You a Hoi Polloi?  
"Say It Again!"

**MOONLIGHT**  
The Musical Comedy Gem  
with a Sparkling Cast  
and a Tiffany Chorus  
Moonlight Glorifies  
Musical Comedy  
LONGACRE W. 48th St. Eves 8:30  
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## The Play that is Making History

**ABIE'S IRISH ROSE**  
2nd YEAR REPUBLIC  
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**7th HEAVEN**  
68th Week, 575 to 583 Times  
BOOTH W. 45th St., Eves. at 8:30  
Reg. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30  
Special Matinee Lincoln's Birthday

## NOTES

"ACROSS THE STREET," the play by RICHARD A. PURDY, which, under the title of "CROSSED WIRES," won the Chautauqua \$3,000 prize, will be put on rehearsal immediately by Oliver Morosco, who will present it at an early date at his new Fifty-second Street Theatre.

The new theatre, which is the transformed Berkeley, where his initial production, "Myrtle," is now being presented, is one of the most attractive of its smaller playhouses and the innovation of providing for dancing between the acts and after the performance until midnight bids fair to add to its popularity. Paul Specht's orchestra furnishes the dance music.

Norman Anthony, editor of "Judge," has appointed Rollo Wayne, the artist-actor in "Artists and Models," as head of the art staff for the Musical Comedy Number of "Judge" which will be published some time in March. This issue will be written entirely by Broadway stars and illustrated by actors who draw as an avocation. Mr. Wayne in addition to having a principal role in "Artists and Models" is assistant art-director for the Messrs. Shubert.

The revival of "SIX CHARACTERS IN SEARCH OF AN AUTHOR," which Brock Pemberton presents at the 44th

THE SELWYN'S PRESENT THE TWO SOLID HITS OF THE YEAR

**CHARLOT'S**  
REVUE  
OF 1924  
LAUGHS GALORE  
JINGLY TUNES  
PRETTY GIRLS  
and Lots of the Latest Greatest Musical Stars  
BEATRICE LILLIE  
GERTRUDE LAWRENCE  
& JACK BUCHANAN  
"It's Really the Smart Thing to See"  
**TIMES SQ.**  
THEATRE—WEST 42nd ST.  
EXTRA HOLIDAY MATINEE—LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY

**SPRING CLEANING**  
THE BEST PLAY EVER PRODUCED  
VIOLET HEMING  
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**X** SELWYN Theatre, Now EVENINGS, 8:30  
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Geo. Choos' Screaming Musical Comedy  
**Mr. Battling Buttler**  
with CHAS. RUGGLES & WM. KENT  
The Funniest, Danciest Show in N. Y.  
**5th Month**

## HEYWOOD BROWN Says in The World that there are only FOUR INDISPENSABLE PLAYS

in New York at the present time.

**THE POTTERS**  
AND 3 OTHERS  
Extra Matinee  
See this Funniest of Lincoln's Birthday American Comedies  
PLYMOUTH THEATRE, 46th, West of B'way, Eves. 8:30, Mats. Thurs. and Sat. at 2:30.

**BROCK PEMBERTON**  
Luigi Pirandello's  
**LIVING MASK**  
(HENRY IV)  
with Arnold Korff  
"A genuine dramatic thrill."  
—Craig, Mail.  
44TH ST. Theat. W. of B'way, Eves. 8:30  
Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:30  
SPECIAL MATINEE: REVIVAL OF LIVING MASK (With Last Season's Original Cast) 6  
CHARACTERS IN SEARCH OF A N. Y. T. H. O. B.  
44TH ST. THEATRE, Tuesday, Wed. & Friday 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.  
EXTRA MAT. WASHINGTON'S B'DAY  
GARRICK 65 W. 35th St. Eves. 8:15  
Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15  
"A play that has taken the interest of New York audiences and promises to hold it for a long time. . . . There is a poignancy of truth about this story which few plays of modern days have equalled."  
—Editorial, N. Y. Herald.  
**OUTWARD BOUND**  
at the  
**RITZ THEATRE**  
West 48th St. Eves. 8:30  
3 Mats. Next Week:  
Lincoln's Birthday, Wed. & Sat. 2:30

**NATIONAL WALTER HAMPDEN**  
in CYRANO DE BERGERAC  
41st, West of Broadway, Evenings 8. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2. MAIL ORDERS 5 WEEKS AHEAD.

**BELMONT TARNISH** 6th MONTH  
44th St., E. of Broadway, Eves. 8:30, Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:30.  
"Most interesting entertainment the theatre has offered this season."  
—Heywood Brown, World.  
EXTRA HOLIDAY MATINEE LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY

Street Theatre at a series of special matinees will be continued with the original cast. LUIGI PIRANDELLO, the author, attended Wednesday's performance witnessed for the first time the American presentation of this satire which won him recognition as the foremost dramatist of the modern Italian school. Next week's performances will take place Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons.

AUSTIN FAIRMAN, leading man with Mary Nash in "The Lady," at the Empire Theatre, and Hilda Moore, an actress, of London, were married in this city January 31, it was learned yesterday.

Miss Moore is one of the better known of the younger actresses on the English stage. The leading role in "Dear Brutus," which she created in London, was written for her by J. M. Barrie, and she later played the part here on tour with William Gillette.

MME. SIMONE arrived from France last week. Mme. Simone's affairs here will be handled by Edgar MacGregor, who will start rehearsals next Wednesday on her American vehicle, "Open House," by Samuel Ruskin Golding. This will be played in English.

"SERVICE FOR TWO," a new play by MARTIN FLAVIN, author of "Children of the Moon," has been accepted for early production by Ide Payne.

GEORGE ABBOTT, now acting in "HELL-BENT FOR HEAVEN," at the Frazee Theatre, has written a play in collaboration with James Gleason called "Hot Snow."

Kenneth Macgowan, Eugene O'Neill and Robert Edmond Jones, will present in association with the Selwyns, O'NEILL'S new play, "WELDED." Doris Keane and Jacob Ben-Ami will play the leading roles, and Stark Young will direct the piece.

A ballet staged by ALBERTINA RASCH with MARGARET PETTIT and Chester Hale is to be the feature on the HIPPODROME program next week.

L. Lawrence Weber has begun work again on the production of MARTIN BROWN'S play, "COBRA."



## MUSIC

**"Anima Allegra" Back in the Repertoire at Metropolitan**

Two extra performances outside subscription will be given by the Metropolitan Opera Company on Tuesday, Lincoln's Birthday, "L'Africana" will be sung in the afternoon by Mmes. Ponselle, Mario and Telva and Messrs. Gigli, Danise, Didur, Rothger, D'Angelo, Audisio and Reschili, Mr. Bodanzky conducting.

In the evening, the performance which will be for the benefit of the Opera Emergency Fund will consist of Acts from four different operas—the Second Act of "Madame Butterfly," with Mmes. Sabanieva and Perini and Messrs. Scotti, D'Angelo and Paltrinieri, Mr. Moranzoni conducting; the Fourth Act of "Carmen," with Mmes. Delaunoy, Anthony and Wakefield and Messrs. Harrold and Tibbett; Miss Galli and Mr. Bonfiglio will dance and Mr. Hasselmann will conduct; the First Act of "Thais" with Mmes. Jeritza, Anthony and Gullford and Messrs. Diaz, Whitehill, D'Angelo and Reschili, Mr. Hasselmann conducting; the First Act Scene II from "Aida," with Mmes. Wells and Messrs. Kingston and Mardones, Mr. Moranzoni conducting.

"Romeo et Juliette," will open the fifteenth week of the Metropolitan Opera Season Monday evening, with Mmes. Galli-Curci, Delaunoy and Wakefield and Messrs. Johnson, Schutzenhofer, Rothger, Gustafson, Diaz, Ananian, D'Angelo, Picco and Paltrinieri, Mr. Hasselmann will conduct.

Other operas next week will be: "Anima Allegra," with Bori and others, is announced for the first time this season next Wednesday. Other operas will be "Tannhauser" on Thursday, with Jeritza; Friday matinee, "Cavalleria" with Ponselle and "Cio di O'or" with Galli-Curci; Friday evening, "L'Amore dei Tre Re," Bori and Gigli; Saturday matinee, "Tosca," Jeritza, Chamlee and Scotti, and Saturday night, February 16, "Habanera," with Peralta, Tokatyan and Danise, and "I Campagnacci," Rethberg, Gigli and others.

At this Sunday night's "Opera Concert," Mr. Jean Gerardy, the Belgian cellist will play Saint-Saens's Violoncello Concerto in A Minor and a group of solos; Mmes. Ponselle will sing Cavatina from "Il Trovatore"; Mmes. Mellish, an Aria from "Louise"; Mmes. Wells, an Aria from "La Forza del Destino"; Mmes. Delaunoy, a group of songs by Ravel; Mmes. Gordon and Mr. Kingston, the Duet from "Samson et Delila"; and Mr. Picco an Aria from "Il Trovatore." The orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Wilfrid Pelletier will play the Overture from "Mireille" and the Bachante from "Samson et Delila."

**Music Notes**

Leon Cortilli's program for his debut recital at Aeolian Hall on Sunday evening, February 17, will include four operatic arias—one from the Polish opera, "Halka," by Moniuszko, "Le Reve," from "Manon," a selection from Bizet's "Les Pecheurs des Perles," and an aria from Puccini's "La Fanciulla del West."

For her annual violin recital at Carnegie Hall on Monday evening, February 18, Thelma Given has chosen compositions by Vitti, Cesar Franck, Gluck, Edwin Grasse, Tor Aulin, Tschalkowsky-Ager, Schubert-Spalding and Popper.

ULYSSES LAPPAS, the Greek tenor, will sing a program of songs and arias at his recital on Tuesday evening, February 12. He will be assisted by Horace Britt, the cellist.

YASHA BUNCHUK, solo cellist of the CAPITOL, is using a cello valued at \$30,000, loaned by the Rudolph Wurlitzer Company. The instrument dates back to the workshop of Antonius Stradivarius in Cremona, Italy, where it was made in the year 1721 by Carlo Bergonzi, the most talented pupil of the famous master. It was owned and used in Berlin from about 1830 to 1870 by the then famous Muller Quartet, and after the death of Muller it became the property of David Laurie of Glasgow, a famous collector. It then passed into the possession of Messrs. Hill and Sons of London, later becoming the property of a Parisian amateur, thence coming to America to become part of the famous Wurlitzer collection.

A group of songs by Paul Graener, "Wahn! Wahn!" from "Die Meistersinger," will be on the program of REINALD WERRENATH, at his recital, Tuesday afternoon, at Carnegie Hall.

ROSA LOW, will give a song recital at Aeolian Hall, next Thursday afternoon.

ERNEST BLOCH will appear as guest conductor at the concert of the SOCIETY OF THE FRIENDS OF MUSIC, Sunday afternoon in Town Hall. Several of his compositions including three new "Poems of the Sea" and "In the Night," will have a place on the program and he will direct these. The remainder of the program will be under the direction of Arthur Bodanzky. The soloist will be Vena Janacopoulos, soprano.

OSSIP GABRILOWITSCH will give his piano recital Saturday afternoon, February 16. His program follows: Rondo, A minor, Mozart; Sonata, E minor, Op. 99, Beethoven; Allegro appassionato, Allegretto grazioso; Variations and Fugue on a theme by Handel; Brahms, Rondo, Op. 16; Etude, Op. 25, No. 7, Chopin.

BERNARD KUGEL, an American violinist, American trained, at his debut recital at Aeolian Hall on Thursday evening, will play the Grieg Sonata in C minor, the Glazounow concerto in A minor, and two groups of shorter pieces.

NITJA NIKISCH will make his last New York appearance of the season in joint recital with MARGARET MATZENAUER at Carnegie Hall on Friday evening, February 8, for the benefit of the Music School Settlements. He will play the Chromatic Fantasy and Fugue by Bach, a group of Brahms and a Fantasia by Liszt.

**With the Orchestras****NEW YORK SYMPHONY**

The New York Symphony Orchestra, Bruno Walter guest conductor, will give a concert at Aeolian Hall, Sunday afternoon. Program: Concerto Grosso in G Minor, Handel; Symphony No. 12 in B Flat, Haydn; Symphony No. 3 ("Eroica"), Beethoven.

At Carnegie Hall, on Thursday afternoon, February 14, and Friday evening, February 15, the orchestra under the baton of Bruno Walter will give the following program:

Symphony No. 9 in C, Schubert; Fantasy-Overture, "Romeo and Juliet," Tschalkowsky; "Till Eulenspiegel's Merry Pranks," Richard Strauss.

**STATE SYMPHONY**

An all Wagner program will be given by the STATE SYMPHONY Orchestra with JOSEF STRANSKY, on Wednesday evening, at Carnegie Hall. Richard Wagner died February 13, 1883. Among the compositions to be played at this concert are the Overture to "Rienzi," Introduction to the third act of "Meistersinger," A Faust Overture, The Introduction and Shepherd's Melody to the third act from "Tristan and Isolde," as arranged by the late W. H. Humiston, March of the Knights and Bell Scene from Parsifal, "Tannhauser" Overture, Sigfried Idyll, and the Ride of the Valkyries from Walkure will be the closing number on the program.

The fifth Sunday afternoon subscription concert at the Metropolitan Opera House, takes place on the 17th of February, on which occasion BRONISLAU HUBERMAN and ANTON BILOTTI, the American pianist, will be the soloists. Mr. Huberman will play Mendelssohn's Violin Concerto and Mr. Bilotti will play Liszt's Dance of Death, which is a Paraphrase for Piano and Orchestra on the well-known theme "Dies Irae." The orchestral numbers will be Schubert's Unfinished Symphony, Smetana's Symphonic poem, "Vltava" and Berlioz's Hungarian March, "Rakoczy."

**Music at the Cinemas****CAPITOL**

The Divertissements at the Capitol Theatre open with Victor Herbert's "Sunset" sung by the Capitol Sextet, to which added interest is given by an arrangement for the string section by William Axt. In the second episode, Mlle. Gambarelli, ballet mistress and ballerina, gives her interpretation of Saint-Saens' "The Swan." Flayed by Yasha Bunchuk, solo cellist of the Capitol Theatre, He is accompanied by Carl Schuetze, harpist. The third number of the group is the "Marche Lorraine," by Ganne, danced by the Capitol Dancers, headed by Doris Niles. The orchestra accompanied by David Mendoza and William Axt, contributes Wagner's "Rienzi" Overture to the program.

**STRAND**

Three new novelties under "Divertissement," will be featured: "A Valentine," based on music by Drigo and danced by Mlle. Klementowicz and M. Daks, will be the first of the trio. The second novelty is called "The Skipper," Dudley Marwick, basso-cantano, will sing "Duma" (McGill). The third, "The Book Worms," a microscopic and imaginative view of a library table, will have for its dance interpreters the entire Strand Ballet Corps, assisted by ballet master Anatole Bourman. "First Roumanian Rhapsody," (Encesco), is the overture for the week.

**RIALTO**

The music program is headed by the overture "Martha," by Frederich von Flotow, under the direction of Hugo Riesendorf and Willy Stahl. There will also be a Riesendorf's Classical Jazz, a song by Gaetano Donizetti and "Tunisian Dance" with music film, by Lillian Powell.

**RIVOLI**

Heading the music program at the Rivoli is Ruth Urban, soprano, who will sing a group of three songs, with Jacques Pintel, accompanist for Sascha Jacobsen, at the piano. The songs are listed as "A Poor Finish," by Frank Waller; "Her Gown," by Henry E. Sachs; and "Je sais que vous etes gentille," the famous selection from "The Better Ole." M. Senia Gluck, will do an "Out-of-the-Inkwell" Dance, inspired by the Max Fleischer animated cartoons. The orchestra will play an overture "Dance of the Hours" from La Gioconda, under the direction of Irvin Talbot and Emanuel Baer.

**Music Notes**

ALFERDO OSWALD, the Brazilian pianist from the Peabody Conservatory of Music in Baltimore, will play the Brahms sonata in D minor, opus 108, with JOHN CORIGLIANO at the second, and violin recital of John Corigliano at Aeolian Hall Sunday evening.

LEON BRAHMS, a distant kinsman of Johann Brahms, will give a song recital at Town Hall Sunday evening, February 17.

ULYSSES LAPPAS, the Greek tenor, will begin his American tour with a New York recital at Aeolian Hall on the evening of February 12.

BERNARD KUGEL, an American violinist, will present an ambitious program at Aeolian Hall on the evening of February 14.

RUTH ST. DENIS with TED SHAWN and the Denishawn Dancers, will make their only appearance in New York this season on April 3rd, at the Manhattan Opera House when they will present an entirely new program of dances.

## -: DRAMA -:

**Alice Brady in "Zander the Great" at Bronx Opera House Next Week**

SALISBURY FIELD'S comedy, "ZANDER THE GREAT," with ALICE BRADY, as Mamie will be the attraction at the Bronx Opera House the week beginning Monday night. The supporting cast includes Joseph Allen, Victor Sutherland, Charles Bickford, William Weddworth, James S. Barrett, William Dunn, Joseph Baird, Dan Moyle, William Leith and Raymond van Sickle. CHAUNCEY OLCOTT in "THE HEART OF PADDY WHACK," will be the next attraction.

**"PARTNERS AGAIN" AT THE SHUBERT-RIVIERA**

BARNEY BERNARD and ALEXANDER CARR will begin a week's engagement in "PARTNERS AGAIN," the latest of the Potash and Perlmutter comedy series, at the Shubert-Riviera Theatre, commencing Monday evening.

**"The Chiffon Girl" with Eleanor Painter Comes to the Lyric Feb. 18.**

ELEANOR PAINTER, will be seen at the Lyric Theatre, Monday, February 18, in her new romantic musical comedy, "The Chiffon Girl," composed by Carlo and Saunders, responsible for "Tangerine." The supporting cast includes George Reinhardt, John Park, Frank Doane, Leah May, James E. Sullivan and Walter Preston and of course, a chorus of beautiful singing and dancing girls.



FLORENCE ELDRIDGE now commuting from Philadelphia to play in Pirandello's "Six Characters in Search of an Author." Special matinees at the 44th Street.

**Vaudeville Theatres**

**PALACE**  
Julia Sanderson in songs, Henrietta Crossman & Co. in "Sweet Peggy Clive," a comedy-drama; Charles King, Ray Dooley & Florenz Ames, Frank Crumit, Clyde Cook, Bryan & Broderick, Rich Hayes, Sylvia Loyal & Co., others and Comedy Movies.

**HIPPODROME**

Albertina Rasch Ballet; Leah, "Maid of Mystery"; Marcelle and "The Talking Seal"; Vincent Lopez and his orchestra; Nellie & Sara Kouns; Charles Ahearn and his Millionaire Jazz Band; Toto, the clown with "Les Kileks"; "Poodles" Hanneford; "Australian Pastimes"; Boyle and Bennett; Acop's Fables, "The Good Old College Days."



**MAURICE SWARTZ**  
The talented director of Yiddish Art Theatre now playing in "The Two Koony Lemmels."

**B. S. MOSS' BROADWAY**

A program of vaudeville offerings and the film spectacle, "The Eternal City," will make up the program at the Broadway Theatre next week. The Keith acts will consist of a musical organization, Lieutenant Felix and his Havana Orchestra, who will present a new idea in musical harmony and arrangements of popular and semi-classical selections. Moran and Mack, the two black crows, with a new offering of quips and sayings. Roy and Maye with Charles Embler in a diversification: Combe & Nevins synopscating entertainers; Frank Hurst & Eddie Vogt in "Profiteering in Fun"; and others.

**LOEW'S PALACE**

William De Mille's drama, "Don't Call It Love," based on "Rita Coventry," the Julia Street novel, will be seen on the screen at Loew's Palace Theatre, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of the coming week.

Clayton and Lennie, Mignonette Cohen and Company, "Annabelle," a musical comedy, Dorothy Wahl and Downey and Claridge will be among the vaudeville numbers.

"Big Brother," Rex Beach's story, with Tom Moore, Edith Roberts and Little Mickey Bennett, the four-year-old wonder will be the main feature the last half of the week.

Townsend, Bold and Company, Dobbs, Clark and Dare, Gordon and Healy, Pan American Four, and "A Day at the Races," will be the vaudeville numbers from Thursday to Sunday.

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## THE NEW LEADER

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Saturday, February 9, 1924

### THE TWO OIL PARTIES

IN bubbling over the oil teapot splashed its contents over a number of Democrats. While McAdoo does not appear to be connected with the oil lease transfer, Doheny's testimony that McAdoo had received \$250,000 from him deflates the presidential balloon which McAdoo floated. In McAdoo we have another example of the "progressive" mouthing "liberal" phrases while pulling down a handsome salary from one of our big dynasties.

Coolidge had scarcely announced the appointment of Gregory as one of the lawyers to investigate the scandal when Doheny stated that Gregory was on his payroll. Two other members of former President Wilson's Cabinet also appear to have been favored by Doheny.

What disturbs the politicians in both camps, as the Washington correspondent of the Post points out, is that when a dirty mess like this smears both parties a "truce of God" is generally patched up. Both sides get together and agree to hush up the affair in the most expedient way. The voting cattle may escape from their respective pens and overthrow both broker agencies of capitalism. But in this instance the brokers continue to damage each other and the more astute of the party chiefs are at their wits' end. Exposure follows exposure and both parties are covered with the Doheny muck.

The big stakes involved in this graft make it the greatest scandal in the history of American politics. While it is not an unusual thing for capitalist parties to vote great natural riches into the hands of capitalist adventurers, as a rule the transfer has been accomplished without the coarse bungling that has accompanied the Doheny affair. The crime of the plunderers and their political agents is that they have been caught with the goods and that one of the gang has "squealed."

The working class of the nation have an example of government as an instrument of the capitalist class and of a two-party machine that serves this class. The two-party brokers ooze Doheny oil from every pore. One of them, McAdoo, was to be the "friend of Labor," to be supported by the A. F. of L. and probably the railroad brotherhoods. Better that two or three million votes should be cast for an independent party of the working class than to be swindled by two parties that exude the odor of oil.

### WOODROW WILSON

IN the course of an address delivered in 1853 Wendell Phillips protested against the custom of eulogizing public men who had passed away if anything objectionable related to their careers. With Daniel Webster and his famous Seventh of March speech in mind, Phillips said that "we seek only to be honest men, and speak the same of the dead as of the living," because "example speaks with tenfold authority when it speaks from the grave."

Two weeks ago the passing of Nicolai Lenin induced many partisans of capitalist civilization to spew their venom on the dead Soviet leader. We cannot follow their course in the case of Woodrow Wilson. Neither can we indulge in fulsome eulogy. That would be false to the living.

It is sufficient to observe that Woodrow Wilson, the "liberal," sanctioned savage sentences for those who dared to differ from his policies during the war and was adamant

in refusing amnesty to political prisoners. Mr. Wilson passed into the Great Unknown with the knowledge that some of the "patriots" who surrounded him during the war are splashed with the oil mess. He who assured us that the triumph of the Entente would "make the world safe for democracy" lived to see a dozen dictators rise to power in Europe. He who would have imprisoned J. Ramsay MacDonald if the latter had been an American citizen knew that MacDonald had succeeded to the power once possessed by Lloyd George. He who looked forward to a "spiritual" regeneration as a result of the war found Ku Klux bands smashing the best of American traditions.

It would be foolish to hold any one man responsible for events that have their roots deep in the history of society, yet each man shares responsibility to the extent that he is a conscious agent in shaping human affairs. From this point of view, and speaking for the class that has been despoiled and in many countries crucified, our hopes lie in the great working class and not in the influence that may be left by the memory of one who never knew this class, its problems, its hopes, and its mission to transform society into a fellowship of industrial democracy and Socialist co-operation.

### PLANS FOR THE NEW LEADER

READERS of The New Leader will observe the space given in the last issue to news of the Socialist movement in other countries. The New Leader has made arrangements for a digest of this news each week as it appears in the Socialist publications of Germany, Austria, Switzerland, France, Czechoslovakia and other European countries. No other Socialist publication in this country will cover this news as completely as will The New Leader.

This new feature will prove invaluable as a source of information regarding the Socialist movement abroad. We also expect to extend this feature by getting news of the movement in Latin-American countries. Together with our exchanges from England, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Canada we hope to make The New Leader absolutely indispensable to active Socialists in this country.

Other plans are being considered for further improvements of The New Leader, and these will be announced later as they mature. Our success thus far indicates that there are many thousands of socialists who have hungered for a Socialist Party weekly that will be an inspiration to the movement. Letters come to us every day which carry this sentiment. Our success is due to this enthusiasm of many devoted comrades, and their cooperation enabled us to expand The New Leader beyond anything contemplated in the modest plans with which we started.

The New Leader extends its hearty thanks to the volunteer workers in the field, and in return we pledge them a better and better paper that will help to build a more powerful Socialist Party in the United States.

### DIVIDING THE MINE WORKERS

THE end of the convention of the miners at Indianapolis witnessed a near-riot, with a number of leading Communists in the background engaged in "maneuvers" that led to the disgraceful scene. This is simply a repetition of what has occurred over and over again in the unions where Communists have been active.

Alexander Howat had a good case to begin with. He was the center of a struggle in Kansas against an industrial conscription Act. He had the courage to go to jail rather than submit, but all evidence indicates that his impatience led him to regard the constitution of the union with indifference. Had he waged his struggle in accord with the union rules he would have held an impregnable position.

In addition to this, he found an ally in Frank Farrington of the Illinois organization. Farrington is a reactionary and only agreed to the alliance because he was an enemy of Lewis. In recent months he made his peace with Lewis. Howat also fraternized with the Communists, and the latter fished in the troubled waters for their own purposes. The result is a welter of hatreds that may mean factional divisions among the miners and a consequent weakening of the organization.

In Germany the General German Trade Union Federation has recently published documents showing the same disruptive work of Communists in the unions there. Eighteen secretaries are giving their time to the organization of Communist "cells" within the unions with the view of "capturing" the unions or dividing them. Fac-

tional bitterness has followed, and to the extent that this increases will the divisions serve the interests of Stinnes and other big German exploiters.

Another phase of this activity is that it makes the members of the unions suspicious of genuine educational work to make the unions more powerful agencies for working-class emancipation. In the name of "revolution" Communists promote reaction. They might well apply for a subsidy from the mine owners for their work at Indianapolis.

### A HEARST FEATURE WRITER

JUST what Mr. Hearst means by retaining a certain George W. Hinman as a feature writer we do not know. Possibly he likes to try the experiment of trying out a modern American Babbitt on the matter of Socialism. His output in this line is about the most stupid that may be found in print. This is its only distinction, and if Mr. Hearst wants a test in Babbitism he has it in this feature writer.

We are moved to these remarks because several readers have forwarded samples of Mr. Hinman's stuff, decorated with a half-inch photo of the gentleman which reveals a commonplace gent, smug in his self-assurance and suggestive of Mr. Sinclair Lewis's realtor.

It is impossible to follow Hinman into all the bypaths he takes. A sample will suffice. He recoils at the suggestion of "business for service," that is, the production of wealth without profits going to a class of owners. Georgie simpers: "The trouble is to find people who are just as willing to work for others as for themselves."

Well, there are millions who do precisely that, and the reason they do it is because they know no more than Mr. Hearst's feature writer does. They are "willing to work for others" and the others are willing that they should. When these millions decide that they will work for themselves and make it a rule to be strictly observed by all they will enjoy what Socialism aims to realize and what capitalism denies. In the meantime they will "work for others," including the smug Hinman whose output would find no market were it not that there are so many as dull and witless as he.

### INDEXING POLITICAL DISSENTERS

HAVING enjoyed a great debauch in intellectual suppression and political dictatorship, our ruling classes regret to see this golden age of class supremacy modified. Mr. Fred R. Marvin and the New York Commercial try to keep it alive. Through the columns of this financial organ that gentleman has been serving exponents of American grand dukedom with information regarding individuals and movements. The movements range from the A. F. of L., the Plumb Plan League, and the Conference for Progressive Political Action, to the Farmer-Labor party, the Socialist Party, and the Communists.

A recent installment indicates its nature and scope. "Key men," which is a polite phrase for the dirty work of spying, are given information regarding Paul Blanchard and the League for Industrial Democracy. The Conference for Progressive Political Action is listed as "one of the most dangerous movements, from the standpoint of Americanism, in the country!" Men and organizations that in the slightest degree dissent from the crude oil regime now being exposed in Washington are placed upon the index of capitalist reaction to be watched.

What this spying means in the minds of the writer and the editors who sponsor it is that modern capitalism is a holy thing not to be questioned. We are living in the days of saints, and it is impious to question the domination of our ruling classes. Some of the saints may be splashed by the bubbling of the teapot at Washington, but never mind. They are being baptized for service in the religion of dollars and graft.

We hope that Mr. Marvin will give this editorial some display in his index. We shall be happy to keep company with all those who do not comply with the moron standard of intelligence which he would like to establish in the United States.

### NOBLE LIBERALISM

NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER'S institution will not bar Giovanni Papini from lecturing at next summer's session of the university, in spite of the savage strictures on America attributed to him and dug up by industrious 100 percenters. On the same day that important news is given out to a palpitating public, the Dean of Barnard College announces that she doesn't know how many

of the girls in her charge smoke cigarettes, and she doesn't care. So far as she is concerned, she said, the girls are free to do as they choose. Noble blast of liberalism and freedom from the Heights of Morningside! Now, if Giovanni Papini were only a Socialist and it was alleged that someone heard that once he was believed to have said that there were some slight flaws in an otherwise perfect America, how long, do you suppose, it would take Nicholas Murray Butler to prepare a statement to the effect that choking off freedom of speech is not necessarily a violation of freedom of speech? Just as was done seven years ago when Count Ilya Tolstoy, the mildest of critics of Czarism, was barred from speaking at Columbia.

Calvin Coolidge has summoned the feudal chief, J. Pierpont Morgan, to consider the plight of the chief's rural vassals in the West, Cal believing that the peace of the realm depends upon the greater lords not being too harsh in levying tribute in their Western provinces.

From the International Press Correspondence published by the Bolsheviks in Vienna we glimpse an item regarding a new book by Zinoviev. "From the Preface to the first volume of Comrade Zinoviev's pork," reads a footnote. This is mutton for the paragraphers.

Brokerage Houses Under One Control.—Headline. This may be classified as belated news considering the publicity given the two oil parties the past few weeks.

One of the new uses of petroleum is the discovery that it can float a considerable number of grafters whether they bear the Republican or the Democratic label.

The wool market is reported growing strong, probably in anticipation of the sheep to be sheared next November.

## The Chatter-Box

### INTRODUCING OURSELF

We have hired ourself for this most perturbing of all editorial employment.

There are three conditions upon which we are permitted to engage ourself.

1st.—That we be funnier and more original than F. P. A., Don Marquis, Voltaire, Rabelais, Charles Wood, Chaplin and William Jennings Bryan.

2nd.—That we in all humility disappear from this scene whenever the advertising department finds more profitable copy for this space.

3rd.—That we furnish out of our ambassadorial salary all prizes, rewards and endowments, and if possible to establish within the next few months a permanent Bok subsidy for the best method of creating eternal peace between pacifists, Communists, Socialists and all other sworn enemies of law, order, American institutions, Standard and Tea Pot Dome Oil. . . .

To insure this column of both humor and originality we call upon our comradely readers to give:

Poems, persiflage, puns, public patter, puzzles, practical jokes, charades, tongue-twisters, Subway Sun settings, wheezes, in fact anything and everything lighter and less intricate than the manifestoes and beards of our venerables.

We shall pay for the best poem submitted within the month, an amount of the realm's coin that were best left unmentioned lest it serve to interest Cabinet officers and disturb our own peace with Presidential investigations over a sudden increase in horrible verse emanating from the District of Columbia.

We desire above all terse accounts of what you believe was a funny occurrence at your branch meeting, in your shop, at your union meeting. Please do not mention names. We have no desire to use this space for anything but the most impersonal sort of fun-making.

And please sign your contributions with your full name and address for our own reference. You can use any pen name you care to assume for publication.

Remember above all that our task will be greatly lightened if your contribution runs over 10,000 words in length. We shall not in that case be even bothered to read it. It shall go forth into the composing room of Oblivion. Remember—Brevity.

We have made our bow. Thank you.

### TRADE SONG

So many ships I send to sea  
But none of them come back to me,  
While all the ships of other men  
Sail out—but they sail in again. . . .

I sent a galleon to Cathay  
With flute and fife and roundelay  
To trade them for Alladin's ring. . . .  
My ship must still be wandering. . . .  
And one I shipped to Arcady  
With verses strung on ecstasy  
To barter for the pipes of Pan. . . .  
I waited years until a man  
Who knew of commerce gently said,

"You might have freighted shoes, instead. . . ."  
So many more with dreams I manned,  
For Camelot, Broceliande,  
Altruria and Romany,  
And all the kingdoms dear to me;

While all the ships of other men  
Sail out, but they sail in again,  
My ships have all gone out to sea  
And never one comes back to me.

S. A. De WITT.