

DENBY OUSTER RESOLUTION IS A NEAT SENATE DODGE

President Coolidge as Responsible as Senators,
Says Lewis — Both Parties and Whole Sys-
tem at Fault — No Relief Until Lands are
Socialized.

By MARX LEWIS

(Washington Correspondent of The New Leader)

Washington, D. C.—By a vote of 47 to 34 the Senate has decided to escape its share of the responsibility for the Teapot Dome affair. It was done by laying their sins upon a goat, and sending the goat into the wilderness.

The first part of the procedure they completed with the adoption of a resolution which declares it to be the sense of the Senate "that the President of the United States immediately request the resignation of Edwin Denby as Secretary of the Navy." Mr. Denby, then, is to be the goat.

The second part of the proceeding, the sending of the goat into the wilderness, depends not upon the Senate, but upon the goat who re-

WHO'S WHO IN THE OIL SCANDAL

Chapter III.

FREDERICK G. BONFILS, publisher of the Denver Post. Always in a scrap and complains bitterly that he is persecuted. He-blooded red man of the West, with hair on his chest. Eats raw meat and drinks hot blood—or you would think so to hear him talk about himself. Fought Mr. Sinclair bitterly for a long time, with especial reference to the Teapot Dome lease. He and two pals had an option they wanted to cash in on. Got \$250,000 from Sinclair, with a promise of \$750,000 more for the option, and by one of those strange coincidences that pursue righteous men and cause them to be misunderstood, he hasn't found occasion to criticize Mr. Sinclair since. Nossirrrrr! It wasn't hush money!

H. H. TAMMEN, sick kick of Mr. Bonfils in the Denver Post and in the options and leases heretofore mentioned.

LEO J. STACK, Ditto, ditto, ditto. Both above are much misunderstood men.

SILAS H. STRAWN of Chicago, one of Mr. Calvin Coolidge's troupe of trained impartial lawyers who are to investigate the whole sorry mess. He held out longer than Thomas Watt Gregory, but he, too, is connected with oil companies, which makes one wonder what strange mental processes caused the noble President to select two "impartial" lawyers both of whom were mixed up with oil.

POINCARÉ SAYS RUHR POLICY IS A FAILURE

Paris.—There is a Labor Government in Great Britain, with a Socialist Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs. There is also an election just ahead in France, and the Poincaré Government finds it advisable to play down its sabre-rattling junkerism and to play up liberality. It will aid Poincaré in his forthcoming meetings with MacDonald to be liberal—if even for a little while.

That is the explanation of the remarkable article that recently appeared in Le Matin calling for France's early retirement from the Ruhr and the return of the Rhineland to Germany, an article that was written with the understanding that it was an official expression of Premier Poincaré.

The article says in so many words that the Ruhr occupation has failed and must be ended; that industrial Germany must be handed back to the Reich; that some form of a permanent regime—presumably under the League of Nations—guaranteeing French security should be substituted for the fifteen years laid down by the treaty, and that the hour has come to substitute a general international settlement for the expedition of the Ruhr.

The article was written by Jules Sauerwein, Poincaré's own publicity man. It has created a profound sensation.

If the workers of every country devoted themselves to building up their own labor movement they would make progress in the direction of international Socialism and comity. The British workers have done more for Germany, France and Russia by building up their own party than all the Communists in the world could accomplish by 21,000 "points" and by deciding for every country what they should do and how to do it.

THE LABOR GOV'T PUTS HUMAN LIFE BEFORE ALL ELSE

Socialist Premier Makes
Plea for Open Diplomacy
—Housing and Unemployment Relief First—
Labor Cabinet Meets First
Test Brilliantly.

London.—World peace and concord; the welfare of working people and their need for homes and for decent lives; humanity above pounds sterling—those were the dominant notes struck by J. Ramsay MacDonald, Socialist Premier of the British Empire in his address Tuesday when he represented himself, his Government and his policies to the British parliament and the British people.

MacDonald was careful to explain to the House of Commons that he had no majority back of him, and that as a minority Government, he could not hope to put through the entire program of his party, but the high note of humanity was manifest, nevertheless, a note never before heard in a Premier's address. Because never before has there been a Socialist premier.

Supports Poplar

MacDonald started the more timorous by a clear cut statement in support of Health Minister John Wheatley, who had taken a courageous stand in support of the Poplar Guardians in putting human welfare before the tax rates of the property owners. And on that issue alone, those who had been hailing him as a "moderate" who said one thing in political campaigns, only to mean another when in office, are likely to desert him as a man unworthy of support, because he stands by his principles and his party's platform.

It was a historic scene when MacDonald, "the handsomest man in the House" as another member once described him, took his place at the Treasury bench. The House was jammed, the galleries crowded with distinguished visitors and journalists from all over the world. There was an air of expectancy for the moment when a Socialist agitator—and a man who five short years ago was the most persecuted man in public life—would take his place at the head of the Government.

"Tay Pay" No Longer in Opposition
It was a tense moment when old T. P. O'Connor, "Tay Pay," "Father of the House," the oldest member in Parliament, crossed over to take his place on the Government side, leaving the Opposition for the first time in his 44 years of service as a spokesman for the Irish.

First there were questions that had been prepared beforehand by gentlemen who sought to embarrass the Government even before the (Continued on Page 3)



ALBERT BACON FALL

fuses to be sent. He insists—and he appears to have the aid of the President—that while the Senate may lead the goat to the wilderness, it cannot make it enter. At least, if he must go, he would rather go when all the others go, since they are equally guilty.

As between the Senate, which would make an individual responsible for an act in which they participated no less than he, and the President, he refuses to yield to the demand of the Senate, it seems that the act of the President is by far the manlier.

Denby the Goat

For, stripped of all the verbiage which has come to conceal the principal points of issue, it is clear now that Denby was merely an agent—though a conscious agent—in a steal that was made possible under a Democratic administration and consummated during and with the complete knowledge of a Republican administration.

That Denby should be made the scapegoat is all the more reprehensible when it is recalled that the (Continued on Page 2)

Navy Junket to Newspapermen To Buy Support for Militarism

Charleston, S. C.—One of the most amazing junkets in the history of the United States began here last Sunday when the U. S. S. "Henderson," the transport that carried the late President Harding to Alaska, sailed for southern seas with a boatload of 100 editors and newspaper publishers from 32 states.

The journalists were taken on as the guests of the United States Government, and all their expenses will cost the people of the United States a sum running into tens of thousands. That is, immediately. Ultimately, it is likely to cost the people many hundreds of millions.

The junket will take the guests of Mr. Denby's department down to the Caribbean to see the maneuvers of the fleet. There the big navy propagandists, who are planning raids on the treasury totaling hundreds of millions for more and bigger cruisers, and for costly fortifications for the Panama Canal, will be able to "sell" their ideas to their guests.

Major-General John A. Lejune, commandant of the marine corps, will be on board as the chief host to the newspaper men. His job is to entertain the men and implant in their minds the idea that if new ships aren't built at once, and if more forts aren't erected, the nation will at once go to blazes.

The "Henderson" will stop at Port-au-Prince, Haiti, then at Santo Domingo, and from there proceed to Culebra Island, which they will touch February 19. They will then go to the Virgin Islands and Porto Rico, and there the guests of the navy will be distributed among the various battleships for the trip home.

At Charleston Sunday the editors were given a great time seeing the

city and on a boat trip over the bay. Then there was a banquet at night. The significance of this gay junket is seen in the fact that the militarists of the country are busy working up sentiment for a bigger navy, that moving pictures of the alleged "weakness" of the Panama Canal are shown every day, and that "news" reels daily show the big ships at practice.

The editors who are now sailing the warm summer seas while the rest of the country is in the grip of winter, who have good food and drink and camaraderie and good fellowship at the hands of the Navy, will soon be asked to write on the question of spending hundreds of millions on militarism and on making the world an unsafe place to live in. And their delightful junket under blue Caribbean skies will hardly have strengthened their opposition to such militarism.

By the way, the heads of the department that are doing this thing are Edwin Denby and Theodore Roosevelt. Have you read of their names before?

CONVENTION AT CLEVELAND ON JULY 4TH MAY ORGANIZE A NATIONAL LABOR PARTY

THE NEW NATIONAL SEC'Y



BERTHA HALE WHITE

CONVENTION CLEVELAND
JULY 6.

St. Louis.—Bertha Hale White, for many years office manager of the Socialist Party under a succession of national secretaries, has been elected national executive secretary of the party to succeed Otto Branstetter, who resigned at the meeting of the National Executive Committee just held here. Mrs. White was assistant secretary for several months. Branstetter had served since October, 1919, and he had insisted upon the acceptance of his resignation.

Bertha Hale White is the eighth national secretary of the party and the first woman to hold that place. She came to the national office from Arkansas over 15 years ago and has been in close touch with national party affairs since.

The N. E. C. voted to hold the national convention of the party in Cleveland July 6 to name candidates for President and Vice-President.

The N. E. C. also voted to restore the State charter of Montana with James D. Graham as State Secretary. Comrade Graham is the Montana correspondent of The New Leader.

LABOR GOVERNMENT IS BACK OF POPLAR BOROUGH GUARDIANS

London.—Two years ago, George Lansbury; his son, Edgar; his son's wife, Minnie, and about twenty other Labor members of the Poplar Borough Council, went to jail because they put human rights above the pounds sterling of business men.

Today, their actions, then punished by jailing, are completely vindicated by the Ministry of Health, and by the British Government itself, through Prime Minister MacDonald.

In London the boroughs have a large measure of local autonomy, and the Poplar guardians decided that, inasmuch as unemployment is a social disease for which the unemployed are not responsible, they would pay the unemployed full maintenance rather than a miserly pittance under unemployment relief. The business men objected to the high taxation that this caused and sought to enjoin the guardians. The guardians, under Lansbury's inspiration, defied the injunction and the lot of them went to jail unrepentant.

The new Socialist Minister of Health, John Wheatley, to whose department the payment of such relief is allocated, has announced that Poplar has a free hand to pay what it chooses without Government interference. And Premier MacDonald, in his first address as head of the Government, declared that he was back of Wheatley. "Which incident disposes of the question of whether the MacDonald ministry was going to be 'statesmanlike' or whether it was going to keep its promises to the workers."

The one tragic incident in the episode was the death of Minnie Lansbury as a result of her prison experiences.

St. Louis Conference, Just Adjourned, Votes to Consider Naming Own Candidates — Demands Retention of Surtaxes, Nationalization and End of Militarism—Socialist Party Convention July 6 at Cleveland.

St. Louis.—The emergence of a new party, representing the workers, the farmers, the Socialists and many other groups opposed to the two old parties seems closer to realization following the adjournment of the third Conference for Progressive Political Action than ever before.

The Conference, faced by the spectacle of hopeless corruption in the two old parties as revealed in the oil scandals, by the sudden collapse of the McAdoo boom, behind which certain of the leaders of the railwaymen had hoped to swing the entire conference, and by many other related facts, voted unanimously to hold a national convention in Cleveland July 4.

"FOR THE PURPOSE OF TAKING ACTION ON THE NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT AND ON OTHER QUESTIONS THAT MAY COME BEFORE IT."

VOTE THEFT CASE TO BE TRIED SOON BANTON SAYS

Case Will Surely Come Up
in March, Says Tammany
District Attorney — Said
Same Thing in 1922.

The case of the men under indictment for stealing the election of August Claessens in November, 1921, will finally come to trial March 1, according to District Attorney Joab H. Banton, in a signed statement to The New Leader. He said last week was the first postponement taken upon motion of his office.

The statement was made in reply to a pointed inquiry by the editor of The New Leader as to when the case would come up—if ever. Mr. Banton's reply is almost identical with replies he made nearly two years ago, that is, that the case will be tried as soon as possible.

The District Attorney's office made no reply to the inquiry of this paper as to whether it is the intention of his office to tire out the witnesses, who are all Socialists, and then dismiss the case. At least one of the (Continued on Page 3)

DOTEY DOESN'T DEFEND ATTACK ON BERENBERG

Super "Patriot," Asked to
State His Case, Doesn't
Reply — He Strikes Only
When No Opposition is
Present.

Dr. Aaron L. Dotey prefers a "dignified" silence to an open discussion of the issues raised by him in the case of David P. Berenberg, the Socialist teacher whose reinstatement to the public schools system Dotey is fighting. Dotey's failure to reply is characteristic of the underground methods he has been using in this case. It is quite clear that when confronted with specific denial of his charges, he prefers to shelter himself behind the dust cloud he has raised, rather than prove his point or retract.

It is much easier to induce hysterical women to condemn a man unheard than it is to support unfounded charges in the open.

The New Leader sent Dr. Dotey the following letter, but has received no answer from him up to the time the paper went to press:

"Dear Dr. Dotey:
"I am sending under separate cover, a copy of The New Leader, and I direct your especial attention to an article in the first two columns of the first page, which has reference to your attempt to have the teaching license of Mr. David P. Berenberg revoked. The New Leader would be pleased to hear from you in reply to, or commenting upon, the article. We would be pleased to have you answer specifically the following questions:
"1.—Is your objection to Mr. Berenberg based upon his private opinions?
(Continued on Page 2)

For the first time the Conference took a stand that opens the way for the formation of a new party.

At the same time it adopted resolutions and a platform of a more radical and determined character than had hitherto come out of the Conference.

Socialist Convention July 6

In order that it might not appear to be dictating to the body representing hundreds of thousands of organized workers, the Socialist Party voted to hold its national convention in Cleveland July 6, immediately following the close of the Conference convention.

The purpose of that decision is to hold the party in readiness to act upon whatever the Conference does. If the Conference votes to endorse "friends" among the old parties, selecting one or another of the two candidates that will have been named by that time, the party will go ahead with its work as in the past independent of any other body. If the Conference votes to organize a new party upon lines absolutely opposed to the two old parties and names Presidential candidates with that idea in view, the Socialist party convention will discuss that action in the light of its resolutions adopted in 1921 and 1922, which open the way for the organization of a real federated labor party, somewhat on the lines of the British Labor party with the Socialist party as an integral part.

Delegates here declare that the Conference was more united than ever before and more enthusiastic for a labor party than even the most sanguine had expected.

One of the features of the conference was a brilliant address by Morris Hillquit, who swept the delegates off their feet with his eloquence and earnestness. He spoke of the success of the British Labor party, and, following the storm of cheering that greeted his remarks, the conference voted to send a cable of greeting and congratulations to Premier J. Ramsay MacDonald.

Hillquit also replied to an attack upon the Socialist delegates by Thomas E. Ryan, who was chairman of the New York State conference last July, when, after seating and greeting the Socialist delegation, he led an attack upon them, and rather than permit them to urge the organization of a new party bolted the conference he himself had called. Hillquit told the true story of Ryan's work, and as a result that gentleman was unable to hold up his head among his fellow railroadmen.

The Platform

Following a stirring preamble, the platform demands the public ownership of railroads, the abolition of injunctions, the unrestricted right of labor to organize and to strike, the retention of surtaxes and the restoration of the taxes of excess profits, the taxation of stock dividends and of undistributed profits, the public ownership of all water power and the creation of a vast system of public super power.

The platform also declared against war, compulsory military training and service, and for a drastic reduction of expenditures for military and naval purposes.

Other paragraphs call for a referendum on any proposed war, abolition of the veto power of the courts and of imprisonment for contempt without jury trials; demands an anti-child Labor amendment to the Constitution, and supports the Norris-Sinclair bill to eliminate the middleman in farm products.

The resolution calling for the July 4th convention allows for the widest latitude from the endorsement of old (Continued from Page 3)

BANK REFUSED BECAUSE HEAD IS A SOCIALIST

Mayor Furber of Rahway
Turned Down for Charter
by U. S., He Says,
for Political Beliefs.

Rahway, N. J.—A sensation has been created in Rahway by the announcement of Mayor James B. Furber that the Federal authorities have refused to grant a charter to the People's National Bank because Mayor Furber is a Socialist and "unfit" to be connected with a financial institution. The Mayor states that he was told in Washington that if he resigned as a director the charter would be granted. Furber refused to resign.

It is pointed out that this discrimination against a Socialist who has a fine record in office comes at a time when the two old parties are smeared with Doheny's oil. The assumption that one must be a member of one of the oil parties before he can be considered worthy of holding a directorship in a bank is accepted here as an amazing piece of insolence and contrary to law as well.

Furber's Letter

Mayor Furber is presenting the facts to the stockholders of the proposed bank in the following letter: "The charter application for the proposed People's National Bank of Rahway has been refused because the writer is a Socialist and therefore unsafe as an official of such an institution.

"Our opponents, not being satisfied with legitimate opposition by explanation of the need or lack of need of such an institution, admittedly resorted to a personal fight on the writer, and by direct and intentional misrepresentation were successful in preventing the charter grant.

"To be successful in such an undertaking one must be associated with either or both of the dominant parties. In New York the great corporations have contributed to both parties in large sums so that the corporations may be protected which ever party may be successful on election day.

"The banking situation in Rahway is very uncomfortable for many business people. The interlocking directorate, by which the president of one bank is the cashier of the other, makes anything resembling competition quite impossible. The result is that Rahway is at the mercy of one group of financiers who not only dominate the two commercial banks, but also three of the five building and loan associations. This is not a healthful condition for a growing city and every one with an ounce of business sense deprecates this situation, as a result of which a large number of accounts are carried in surrounding towns and cities.

"The Republican party lost the chairmanship of the most important committee of the Senate recently because some of its own members could not stomach the raw deals which the party has been 'putting over' and Congressman Beedy, of Maine, warned the gathering of business men at the recent Chamber of Commerce meeting in Elizabeth that if they didn't 'watch their steps' and begin to look at social service instead of further accumulation of the almighty dollar, they might find themselves dethroned, as the Czar of Russia."

DOTEY DODGES

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ions only, or is there any other objection to his teaching in the public schools?

"2—Have you any knowledge of his having brought his private opinions into his classes during the years that he was a high school teacher in the past?

"3—Would you make the same objection to licensing and employing any other member of the Socialist Party who accepts the principles and program of the Socialist Party, that you make to Mr. Berenberg's employment?

"4—Would you have the same objection to employing as teachers, men and women who may be active in any other political organization—specifically Tammany Hall?

"Any reply you may make to this letter, we will print. Our paper reaches many thousands of readers, both in New York City and outside, and we are very glad to offer you a forum for stating your side."

A person like Dotey could not exist in any school system in which the teachers were not too cowed to act to protect their professional standards. He could not exist in any system but one controlled by the lowest elements in our political life.

A Board of Education that will appoint Margaret McCooey to the Board of Superintendents, solely for the reason that her brother is the Democratic Boss of Brooklyn, is also capable of harboring Dotey, and those who support him.

There have been no new developments in the Berenberg case. Berenberg has written to the State Department of Education, and has been informed that he cannot be deprived of his license except after a public hearing. It is therefore certain that this case will not end without a determined effort to smoke Dotey out of his hole.

MEXICAN LABOR MOURNS DEATH OF CARRILLO

Calls for Overthrow of Revolt
Against Obregon —
Huerta Agents of International Bankers.

Mexico City.—The executive of the Mexican Labor party declares in a recent manifesto that the murder of Felipe Carrillo Puerto, Socialist Governor of Yucatan, by reactionaries of the De la Huerta camp has stirred the Mexican masses to their deaths.

The Mexican Labor party appeals to the workers of all nations for help against the reactionaries who make political murder a regular part of their program.

With Felipe Carrillo, other champions of the Mexican people have been murdered, the manifesto states. De la Huerta is denounced as an agent of the international bourgeoisie.

Made Workers Free

Felipe Carrillo freed the workers of Yucatan from the rule of the Harvester trust that used to control the production of sisal for binder twine. He did not limit his efforts in behalf of the Maya Indians merely to an equitable distribution of the feudal lands between them. He gave them schools and every opportunity for rising out of mental as well as economic slavery.

He built roads reaching into the farthest corners of the state, secured for the Mayas all the advantages of a systematic fraternal cooperation, and helped even foreign scientists to explore the grand ruins of the extinct Indian civilizations of remote historical periods.

The De la Huerta rebellion and its murdering leaders have no other aim but that of smashing the social improvements which are the fruit of Felipe Carrillo's enlightened work.

Will Avenge Carrillo

The murderers thought that they could the more easily accomplish their reactionary aims by removing Felipe Carrillo and his intimates. But, continues the manifesto of the Mexican Labor party, the death of Carrillo will loosen a flood of popular wrath that shall drown the De la Huertists and foil them with their international shynock backing.

The days of the De la Huerta rebellion are numbered. The murder of Felipe Carrillo is the signal for its certain defeat. In order to set an example, the Mexican Labor party formally accuses De la Huerta and his hordes of murder and urges all Labor organization to set an end to the rebellion and drive the enemies of the Mexican workers into the arms of justice.

SOCIALISTS GAIN TWO MORE IN FRENCH SENATE

Paris.—The wounds inflicted upon the Socialist Party of France by the attempted domination of Moscow are healing and the prospects of the Party are bright in the coming elections.

Despite the reactionary representative system forced upon the country by Clemenceau, the Party has made steady gains since 1919. If there was anything like a fair system of proportional representation the Party would have a much larger representation in the Chamber and the Senate. The Party has gained two seats in the Senate this year. One striking thing about the senatorial elections is the weak vote received by Communist candidates. Senators are elected by an indirect and complicated system of electors. The vote of the Socialist Party in these elections was 3,000 and the vote of the Communist party 400.

Denby Ouster A Senate Dodge

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only accusation that has so far been made or proven regarding Denby's connection with the transaction is that he abused the discretionary power Congress conferred upon him. And if it is a crime for a Cabinet member to abuse such power, what may be said of senators who so used their discretion as to confer upon an individual the right to dispose of the naval oil reserves?

If Denby is guilty, those who permitted or placed it within his power to dispose of valuable public properties—and they established no precedent in this case, for they have given other properties away—are equally guilty. They should also be requested to resign.

If Denby is guilty of crimes of either omission or commission, how much more guilty is President Coolidge, who knew two years ago that these properties had been disposed of, and who knew then, because it was said on the floor of the Senate, when he presided over that body, that the transaction was one which involved a fraud upon the government and people of the United States, and who could have set the machinery into motion to right the wrong done?

That that was so, and that the President no less than Denby, no less than Daugherty, who refused to lift a finger to cancel the leases or prosecute those guilty, and who has just returned to Washington from Florida, where he has been

JOHN LA DUCA DIES; WAS LONG TIME SOCIALIST

Late Italian Federation Secretary Leaves Wife and Five Children — Socialists Raising Fund for Their Relief.

Socialists of this country will be grieved to learn of the death of John La Duca, who for a number of years was Secretary of the Italian Socialist Federation. Comrade La Duca had to abandon his position in 1921 owing to the ill-health of his wife. He moved to Barre, Vt., with his family and served as manager of a Socialist cooperative there.

In 1922 he returned to Chicago to become business manager of the organ of the Italian Socialist Federation, a position which he later gave up on account of illness that finally led to his death.

Comrade La Duca was born in this country, the son of an Italian immigrant. The father returned to Italy with his son when the latter was a child, where he was trained for the priesthood. This was abandoned when the family returned to America.

Comrade La Duca became a Socialist in 1911. He was profoundly earnest in his agitation and served the movement with devotion. He leaves a wife and five children destitute.

Italian Socialists are raising a fund for the relief of the bereaved family and those who are able to help are urged to send their contributions to James Battistoni, 680 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

BLACK SHIRTS DRIVE DEPUTIES OUT OF TOWN

Rome.—The new spirit of Italy, exemplified by the Castor Oil Caesar, burst into full bloom when two Socialist deputies in Parliament, Arturo Velle and De Vittorio, were driven out of a town in Southern Italy where they had gone to address meetings.

The two Socialists had gone to Bari and there they were assailed by gangs of black shirt hoodlums, and then expelled by the local authorities. The Fascist bands said that since the Socialist propagandists had come to the town to campaign against Mussolini, they were unwelcome, undesirable and had to be kicked out, and the local authorities pointed out with irrefutable logic that the presence of the Socialists created disorder, and therefore they had to be expelled to maintain public order.

Thus the spiritual redemption of Italy goes on apace.

playing—or praying; no less than Roosevelt, who was a director in the oil company while he made the preliminary plans to turn over these oil deposits to his company; no less than George Creel, who became after his connections with Committee on Public Misinformation a publicity manager for Mr. Doheny, and who now admits having received \$5,000 for his participation in transferring the oil wells to the private interests which employed him—participated in either perpetrating the fraud, or by refusing to rectify the wrong, was clearly shown by Senator La Follette a few minutes before the Senate voted to request Denby's resignation.

Echo of the Ballinger Scandal

On April 22, 1922, President Coolidge, then Vice-President of the United States, sat in the chair while Senator La Follette declared that the Ballinger-Pinchot investigation, which broke the back of the Taft Administration, "did not proceed upon more damning evidence than is at hand bearing upon the leasing of the naval oil reserves."

That was said in the presence of Mr. Coolidge almost two years ago. A year and several months after that he became President and announced that he would keep in his Cabinet those against whom these charges were made, and also Harry M. Daugherty, for whom every respectable person who knows the type of politician he is must have contempt. If he was not a principal in the commission of this crime, he was certainly an accessory after the fact, for he aided those whom he knew were engaged in this steal to retain their power and to continue to violate the trust reposed in them.

In view of these things, the President is to be commended for standing by Denby, instead of yielding to the first impulse which must always come to those who find the spotlight thrust upon their nefarious activities to shake their associates, disown their friends, betray their colleagues. It is certainly more commendable than the action of the Senate.

It may be added, also, that the act of the Senate in requesting Denby's resignation partook very much of the nature of a lynching. If he was guilty of an impeachable offense, then he should have been impeached.

If he is not guilty of an impeachable offense, the Senate exceeded its authority, without justification or excuse. The absurdity of the position the Senate has assumed may be fully appreciated when it is realized that if a Representative should move to impeach Mr. Denby, and the Senate should sit as the court of impeachment, we will have the judges undertaking the judicial determination of the guilt of a man it had already tried and convicted.

Whether the game will succeed—whether the policy of allowing private enterprise to run the Government and denying to the Government an opportunity of running private enterprise will continue and only a few who committed the unpardonable sin of permitting their acts to be publicly known will be punished, depends upon the extent to which the opponents of the steal can prevent the old party politicians from recouping the issue.

Except for a proposed house-cleaning and the enactment of legislation to punish those who betray their trust, which propositions would hardly seem to serve as a proper solution of the question, Senator La Follette has done more than all those who have been seeking to make political capital out of the deal—although they only succeeded in getting themselves and their own party involved—by pointing to the real cause and offering the one suggestion that offers any hope of avoiding these scandals in the future.

A Policy Required

For the benefit of those who may not have read the speech—the papers did not play it up, and for obvious reasons—the following extracts setting forth his suggestion, and his reasons for it, are quoted:

"I pause at this point, Mr. President, to say that while no language is strong enough to properly condemn the dishonesty involved in these leases, the real wrong and the great wrong to the people of this country consists not in the individual dishonesty in this single transaction, but in the general policy which barter to private interests the great oil and coal deposits and the other natural resources belonging to the Government, and which should be held for all time for the benefit of all the people. The policy which permits officials to bargain away to private individuals these great resources of the Government is sure to result in just such scandals as the present. The only way to prevent such scandals and such crimes is to change the policy."

"I hope, though I am not very confident that my hope will be realized, that out of this investigation will come a restoration to the people of thousands of acres of the public domain and hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of property of which they were wrongfully deprived. But, whether this is accomplished or not, the price paid will not be too dear if it shall bring about a reversal of the policy by which the public domain and our great natural resources are being, and for more than a score of years have been, turned over to private monopolies for their further gain and enrichment."

In the meantime, it continues to furnish considerable heat without producing very much light—light of the kind that will not fail.

ITALIAN DRESS- MAKERS DANCE

The Italian Dressmakers' Union, Local 89 of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, will hold its annual ball next Friday night, February 21, at Parkview Palace, 3 West 110th street.

This is the fifth annual event of the union, and the members look forward to a great success.

WM. COAKER PRAISES BRITISH LABOR'S REGIME

Leader of Newfoundland Fishermen's Union Speaks of MacDonald Government—Head of Dominion Politics and Union's Industries.

Back from Great Britain, where he lunched with J. Ramsay MacDonald, first Socialist Prime Minister, Sir William F. Coaker, President of the Fishermen's Protective Union of Newfoundland and the most powerful figure in the government of the oldest part of the British Empire, was in New York this week en route to Port Union, Newfoundland, the township brought into existence by the union and used as a headquarters of the various industrial and commercial enterprises associated with the fishermen's unique organization.

Sir William Coaker is the only union organizer and president in the world who has been knighted by the King of England, and it is probably the first time in history that the ruling monarch of the British Empire formally acknowledged such activity as worthy of honors within his bestowal.

Coaker, who is promoting a ten-million dollar industrial project on behalf of the government of which he is a cabinet minister, under which more of the vast paper-making resources of Newfoundland may be developed following the starting of a twenty-million dollar paper industry a year ago, expressed great faith in the administrative ability and truly constructive outlook of the British Labor party, whose progress he has closely followed ever since 1908, when he founded the fishermen's movement in Newfoundland.

"The particularly fine thing about the British Labor party," he said, "is that they are not mere talkers and propagandists, but really capable administrators. Nothing could be more disastrous to a country than to have it suddenly placed under the control of men who lacked sound, constructive administrative capability. The fine record of the Labor government to date is a splendid vindication of the party's policy of preparedness, under which members of the party applied themselves to specific fields with a view to mastering them."

The Fishermen's Union Parliamentary party dominates the political situation in Newfoundland, by virtue of the presence in the legislature of twelve of its men among the thirty-six members of the House. In the Newfoundland Ministry are five Union party men. The party formed a coalition with the Liberal party in 1919 and with them swept the country. Out of the government members, however, the Union wing had elected a majority, which meant that they dominated the government as well as Parliament.

The Fishermen's Union Trading Company, which has forty-eight branch stores that deal in general supplies for the fishermen, and exports their products to the markets in Spain, Portugal, Greece, Italy and Brazil, is the biggest commercial enterprise in Newfoundland. The other union enterprises are: Union Shipbuilding Company, Union Electric Company, Union Export Company and Union Publishing Company. Coaker is the founder and general manager of all of them.

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EVERETT DEAN MARTIN

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"IS THERE A GROUP MIND?"

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 17

DR. NATHAN KRASS

"WITHOUT PREJUDICE"

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19

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8:15 p. m.—Public Forum

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MINE WORKERS' UNION GROWING

Convention showed 445,734 Members, Largest in History—Congratulate MacDonald and Urge Labor Party.

Indianapolis.—The report of the membership of the United Mine Workers is one of encouraging increase in spite of the period of "deflation" and attempts of organized capitalists to destroy the trade unions of the country. In 1918 the membership was nearly 410,000. Some losses were reported for the next few years and the strike year of 1922 showed a decline to about 286,000 members. However, the year 1923 shows the largest membership in the history of the organization, the number being 445,734.

Interest in the attitude of the miners regarding independent political action, because of the power and influence the union has in the trade union world, has been satisfied by the adoption of a resolution on this matter at the recent national convention. It shows that the miners are ready for independent party action but are maintaining an expectant attitude.

The convention also sent a cable to Ramsay MacDonald, the Labor Premier of Great Britain, congratulating the Labor party for its recent victories. The resolution on political action adopted by the convention reads:

"The committee believes that we should be prepared and be in readiness to cooperate with the progressive, legitimate political forces of labor and the organized farmer, thus making possible the wielding of a greater political power. We realize that the formation of a Labor party proper has passed the visionary stage and can be made a reality, but in doing so we should not incur the enmity of those of the already well-defined political parties who are our friends. We must not destroy any structure that now affords a semblance of protection until such time as a new structure can be built.

"We are of the opinion that efforts already made to form legitimate labor parties should not be discouraged, although we as an economic organization may not altogether agree with some of the policies and declarations of some of the alleged political parties that claim to reflect the economic interests of the workers of this country. As a labor organization we are organized to increase the wages, lower the hours of labor, and generally improve the economic conditions of the workers in the coal industry. Having these principles in view we would consider it unwise at this particular time to attempt to directly affiliate our economic organization with any political organization of this country. Under our constitution and preamble the members are guaranteed civil, religious and political liberties which to our minds must not be abridged by this or any future convention. However, we should be ready to embrace any opportunity that would tend to unite our political strength just as has been done in other countries where labor parties have already been formed independently of any economic organization. Therefore, be it

"Resolved, by this the Twenty-Ninth Consecutive and Sixth Biennial Convention of the United Mine Workers of America, that our International Officers are hereby instructed to continue their efforts and cooperate with such other organizations now composing the American Federation of Labor, the farmer organizations, and other unaffiliated organizations which are constructive in character for the purpose of bringing about a more cohesive political movement. We also recommend that we push forward more vigorously than in the past the political education of the worker and the producer, in full keeping with Article 1 of our International Constitution. We also recommend that the Secretary of the Convention forward a cablegram to Hon. Ramsay MacDonald congratulating the Labor party of Great Britain upon their victory in the recent elections, and wishing them success in their direction of the affairs of the British Government."

MORRIS HILLQUIT ON RADICALISM

"What Is Radicalism?" is the topic on which Morris Hillquit is to speak in the Rand School next Wednesday evening. As Hillquit has just returned from St. Louis, where he took part in the sessions of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party and also the Labor Conference for Progressive Political Action, it is expected that he will take this occasion to discuss the present situation in this country with reference to the possibilities of a Labor party

COOLIDGE APPOINTS FOES OF FARMERS TO "AID" FARMERS

Minneapolis.—President Coolidge is preparing to help the farmers of the Northwest by turning over the government to their bitterest enemies, E. W. Decker, president of the Northwestern National Bank, and C. T. Jaffray, until recently president of the First National Bank.

In an effort to forestall any real aid for the farmers by Congress, Coolidge called a conference of bankers at Washington at which it was decided that those who had victimized the farmers should have charge of further relieving them.

Out of the billions of loot which the bankers have taken from the farmers through deflation they are to subscribe a paltry \$10,000,000 to be administered for the farmers by the deflators.

Dispatches from Washington state that Decker and Jaffray are to handle this matter and that their operations are to be given the cloak of government authority through Hoover's declaration that the war finance corporation will give them its backing.

Decker and Jaffray were declaring a few months ago, when organized Labor was demanding a special session of Congress to give the

farmers assistance, that everything was all right in the Northwest, the farmers needed no assistance. They were going through a process of elimination which would result in a better class of farmers, they said.

Entrusting the farmers of the Northwest to Decker and Jaffray is as scandalous as was the handing over of the naval oil reserves by the Coolidge administration to the tender mercies of the Dohenys and Sinclairs.

No two men are more responsible for the desperate condition of the Northwest farmers than Decker and Jaffray. They are the masters of the deflation policy in this section. They directed the movement that has driven millions of farmers from their lands and homes in destitution.

Minneapolis organized Labor knows the policies of Decker and Jaffray only too well. Not only have they opposed organized Labor at every turn, but they have used their financial influence to keep out of the community industries that would not play the game for the benefit of their great banks and the public utility corporations.

"The Labor Party's position in regard to housing was stated as follows:

Housing the Big Problem

"There are one or two very large questions which any Government coming in now must try to conceive in a large way. The first of these is housing. The view of the Labor Government quite generally is this:

"On the great problem of housing, as far as housing means the providing of houses for wage earners, which shall be rented with some relation to their wage income, we have only just touched the fringe of the subject. Our party wants to get right into the heart of it."

The Government's idea is to provide houses at about \$500 for wage earners, to be let at nine shillings a week, rent and taxes, MacDonald said. His plan is to provide work at long terms for builders so that the bricklayers and others will not be compelled to work intermittently from job to job, and thus keep up prices. There is enough work for steady employment for many years, he said.

Then he said, dealing with unemployment:

"I wish to make it clear that the Government have no intention of drawing off from the normal channels of trade large sums for extemporized measures which can only be palliative. That is the old, sound Socialist doctrine. And the necessity of expenditure for subsidizing schemes in direct relief of unemployment will be judged in relation to the greater necessity of maintaining undisturbed the ordinary financial facilities and resources of trade and industry. [Tory Cheers].

"I am highly gratified to find the honorable members opposite cheering such a good sound Socialist doctrine. I hope they will cheer the supplement to it. It is this, that while we have to be economic and scientific in dealing with material capital, we must be equally economic and scientific in dealing with human capital. Therefore, any scheme dealing with unemployment must do both, and at the same time give adequate maintenance to those who are unemployed, pending the revival of trade."

The speech was received with enthusiasm everywhere among the workers, and it served to clear the murky air in the British-French situation at once by its frankness.

The Labor Government has got off to a good start.

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

Banton Promises An Early Trial

(Continued from Page 1.) witnesses, has already lost 15 days' pay in attendance at court upon subpoena.

Socialists Laugh at Banton

At the same time, spokesmen for the Socialist Party laughed at the statement of Mr. Banton that this was the only postponement taken at the motion of his office. "The District Attorney's office knew all along that Mr. Firestone, attorney for the accused men, was stalling for time. Or if it didn't, they are guilty of something worse than ordinary stupidity. Mr. Firestone is a member of the same political organization as Mr. Banton. Has that anything to do with the repeated postponements? And was it impossible ever for the District Attorney to see through the transparent fraud of the excuses urged for the postponements? And was it impossible to refrain from granting them?"

"Furthermore, is Mr. Banton sure that no adjournments were ever taken upon the motion of his own office? We are not. And if any other indicted criminal wants to get out of trial, could he also try the same stunt of asking for adjournments on flimsy excuses? How long would Mr. Banton stand for that? And what crime is more serious than ballot box thievery?"

Banton's Letter

Mr. Banton's letter reads:

Dear Sir:—

The illness of Mr. Edward McGowan of the Board of Elections caused the postponement of the above case when it was on the calendar several days ago. He was present at the recount and his testimony is what the people depend upon to secure a conviction in this case. He was taken ill in 1923, and, under order of his physicians, was compelled to go to southern California to recuperate. I am assured by his office that he will be here in time for the trial which has been set for the first Monday in March.

Respectfully yours,
JOAB H. BANTON,
District Attorney.

The New Leader's Letter

The letter of the editor of The New Leader, to which that was a reply, read:—

Dear Mr. District Attorney:

Under separate cover, I am sending a copy of the current issue of "The New Leader," and call your especial attention to an article on the first page, headed "Claessens Vote Theft Case Once More Put Off."

We would be glad to have a statement from you as to the status of the case of "The People vs. Daniel Platt et al.," referred to in the article. The Socialist organization of this City for which we are the official spokesman, is vitally interested in the case. I understand that you frequently assured representatives of "The New York Call" (which is no longer in existence) that the case would come to trial at the very earliest moment. Representatives of the Socialist party, however, have stated that it is the purpose of the District Attorney's office to continue postponing the case until the witnesses, all of whom are Socialists, and who were watchers in the interests of the Socialist candidate in the election of November, 1921, are tired out and no longer respond to subpoenas when the case is called.

I have also been informed by Mr. Hyman Marcal, who is already one of the principal witnesses for the State, that he has already lost more than fifteen days pay attending court, only to hear the case postponed.

The New Leader would be very pleased to have a statement from you on this matter, which we promise to print as a matter of fairness to your office. May we hear from you soon?

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"CONTEMPT" SENTENCE ON LABOR EDITOR IS REVISED BY U. S. COURT

Cincinnati.—A fine of \$1,000 and a jail sentence of six months, imposed by United States District Judge J. W. Ross, Memphis, Tenn., against Jacob B. Cohen, editor of the Memphis Labor Review, for an editorial published in 1922 when an injunction was in effect preventing interference with the operation of several railroads while shopmen were on strike, was set aside by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals here today. The entire case was reversed.

Cohen had been taken into the United States court on a criminal information, it being alleged he committed contempt of court in that he violated the injunction. He was tried on the injunction issue by Judge Ross and not upon the injunction issued in the United States courts at Chicago at the request of Attorney General Daugherty.

Cleveland Convention May Start Party

(Continued from Page 1.) party candidates to the formation of a new party, but the sentiment for a new party is greater than ever before.

The issuance of the call for the convention was adopted without opposition. The resolution provides the formal call for the convention shall be issued by the National Committee of the conference. The plan of delegate apportionment follows:

Three delegates each for political parties, farmers' and cooperative societies of national scope and national and international organizations of labor, two delegates for each of the thirty odd State organizations of this conference, State federations of labor, State legislative boards of transportation organizations—meaning railway labor unions—and State committees of political parties; one delegate each for every general central body of labor, every local organization of farmers and local cooperative societies in States having no State organizations of such bodies.

The Socialist party has been associated with the Conference for Progressive Political Action from its beginning, February 22, 1922, but it has always maintained its own position of absolute hostility to the method of endorsing old party candidates. It has worked within the Conference consistently for an independent party of labor and farmers. At the same time it has sought to have the Communists excluded as a disruptive factor.

RAND SCHOOL NEWS

Next Wednesday evening Morris Hillquit is to give the first of a series of four lectures, entitled "New Problems for Radicals," in which he intends to review, in the light of recent events and of the Socialist philosophy, all the various tendencies which go under the vague name of radicalism. In the opening lecture he will discuss ultimate aims of radical movements; the revolutionary spirit; the tempo of the movement; democracy or dictatorship; Socialism, Communism, and Fascism. On the three succeeding Wednesday evenings his topics will be: Radicalism in the United States; The Third-Party Movement; The Future of American Socialism.

Alexander A. Goldenweiser is beginning a new course, entitled "Psychological Sidelights," on Saturday afternoon (tomorrow), at 2 p. m. This course will include a discussion of the psychology of religion, of symbolism, of play, of fashion, of conservatism, of the intellectuals, of puritanism, of materialism and idealism.

In his Current Events lectures at 1.30, tomorrow (Saturday), Scott Nearing will discuss "The Starvation in Germany."

On Wednesday, February 20, at 8.40 p. m., Willy Pogany is beginning a six-lecture course on "The Development of Art." He will discuss the Birth of Art, Folk Art, Art of the Ancients, Art of the Middle Ages, the Renaissance and Modern Painting.

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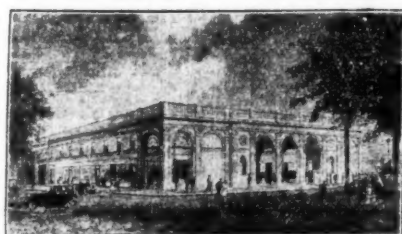
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"Outlawing War by Constitutional Amendment"

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LABOR AND THE BRITISH EMPIRE

By JOSEPH E. COHEN

How difficult it is going to be for the Tory-minded to comprehend and be sympathetic to what the Labor Government of England does either at home or abroad!

Here is a party which subscribes wholeheartedly to the idea of gradual social evolution. To countersign its signature, it is in the minority and can be turned out of office by a voting of thumbs down by the two other parties. Yet the Tories in this country view with the most aggravated alarm what the new party proposes to do—and is doing. That it should enter into equal relations with Russia was quite expected. That it should insist upon inviting Germany into the fold of European powers was not startling. Ramsay MacDonald had declared, before the old government was voted out, that he meant to do these things.

For Germany could not be kept out, together with Russia, unless it was the intention of France to drive these outcasts together, and the two orphans would certainly create some storm. Once Russia is accepted by England, the world may be more amused than mortified to listen in on the parleys between Communist Russia and Socialist England.

The lightning flash out of the clear sky was the release of Gandhi and the more than hint that a new deal is in store for the overseas possessions of the British Empire. Labor has stepped out.

Here the misgivings of the American Tories are plentiful. They see the closely knit segments of the widest flung empire on earth rent to pieces. They see the three hundred millions of India snatching for domination, and raising the still further hundreds of millions of dark-skinned Asiatics to insurrection. They see the ascendancy of the whites coming to inglorious end in the supreme holocaust of all time.

All of which may indeed happen. But if it comes it will, then least of all should the blame descend upon the figure of Labor, erect in its full duty to itself and its fellow man in whatever clime he may be found.

The marvel is that this almost inconceivable catastrophe has not happened before now. What has kept the so-called inferior races subject to the handful of Englishman of the tight little isle? In the last analysis, only the lack of cohesion among the oppressed. They were inferior largely in two respects. Lacking industrialism, their numbers failed of easy mobilization. Lacking militarism, they were wanting in modern methods of destruction.

But Japan had this long while broken through the barbed wire between the old civilization and the new. Kipling, the Britisher, has already sung of Fuzzy Wuzzy, that good fighting man, who broke the English square. How long before the meagre forces of the whites would have been shattered and slaughtered—if the rule of violence had continued?

The Eastern Continent is not through reverberating from the concussion of the Russian Revolution, however, near Russia itself may swing to the orbit of capitalism industrially. Even without the specific propaganda of Communists in Asia, that the natives should seek self-determination was but the matter of a short time. Democracy would be won. It would come either as a wrench out of the old fetters, or by the friendly release that would be the probable prelude to another attachment in concord and comity. The Labor Government is trying the second method.

It may not succeed. The Tories may not give it the chance, fearing the gospel of love more by far than their own of hate. The old sores made by the lash of slavery may have been cut too deep to heal so soon. The animus instilled by the struggle for existence, intensified by racial antipathies, may be too cancerous to yield to the probing of a religion of brotherhood which is yet so much of an ideal. But if that fails, then indeed is the future of the human family obscure and uncertain.

Is it worth trying?

In the first instance there is the policy pursued by England relentlessly through the ages. That is, to concentrate its might against the peoples of any land where exploitation is possible. After America came other parts of the unknown and known world. Might conquered. As quickly as a rival arose among the civilized nations, England found a method of uniting others with it to smite the challenger.

Continuing that policy, the next war is ready, either against Japan or America. It is inconceivable that such a conflict could come without directly involving the whole world or indirectly inciting the suppressed peoples to revolt. A new social order, dedicated to democracy would likely spring forth—but in what a welter of blood and anguish and destruction! Is not the Labor Government reading the handwriting on the wall?

It may be some Englishmen can yet be found who mourn the loss of America to the mother country. But what can be said for American Tories who are so solicitous for the integrity of the British Empire that they al-

CAPITALISM IN THE WEST

By James D. Graham

In the conflict of interests that is being waged between banker and farmer some amusing things take place.

Imagine a man voluntarily giving the banker his home, a few hundred acres of land under cultivation and all his worldly possessions, except the clothes on his back and the backs of his wife and children, the banker begging and pleading with the man to keep his goods and to go home and stay there. Such things have happened, are happening, and have become a common occurrence.

Many mortgaged farmers, discouraged with the low price of grain, cattle and horses decide to give up the fight and leave the farm. Not five or ten acre farms, but land ranging from 160 acres to two square miles. Wife and family pack all their worldly goods in suit cases and leave the farm on foot, by train, or a neighbor's car. They tell the banker that they have quit the farm, that the cattle, horses and hogs are in the pasture, the chickens are running around; hands the banker the keys to the house and sheds, stating that the household furniture is left with the cat and the dog guarding the property.

Banker and Farmer
The banker is horrified, pleads with the farmer to go back to the farm and try again, saying: "What can I do with the cattle, horses and chickens? I cannot leave the bank to look after them. Won't you go back to the ranch until I can fix things up, or get some one to take the place?"

The answer of the farmer is short and decisive, "I am through." This is not an isolated case. Hundreds of bankers have had the above experience many times.

Some mortgaged farmers who saw that their grain crop was going to give a poor yield, refused to harvest it. The banker, who keeps a good intelligence bureau in operation, learns that the farmer is not going to cut and thresh his grain. He calls on the farmer and the following is the usual conversation:

Banker: "Your grain is ready for cutting. When are you going to commence work on it?"

Farmer: "I am not going to touch it. It is yours if you want it cut. It is time you hired someone to do the cutting."

Banker: "Now that is not honest. I loaned you money to put in the crop, you should harvest so you can pay me back what you borrowed."

Farmer: "Honest nothing. I have worked hard for a year. Now there is nothing in sight for all my work. If I harvest that grain, you will grab it as soon as all the work is done and sell it to the mill at any old price. Be a sport. Take a loss just as I am doing. You pay for the harvesting if you want to get the money out of the crop."

Collapse of Banking

In the end the banker has to hire some other mortgaged farmer to harvest the grain. Some people may say that the farmer was dishonest in not working until the banker was paid. Others may think the farmer was justified in treating the banker as he did. But the fact remains the farmer was on strike against the credit system which protects the user at the expense of the producer. In the collapse of the banking system in the West, when banks were unable to loan money to farmers, and when large masses of farmers had not the money to purchase seed to put in a crop, the State of Montana had to act.

Two and a half years ago the Governor called a special session of the Legislature for the express purpose of enacting a law to allow county treasurers to loan money, public funds, to farmers on their note for the purpose of purchasing seed. This measure became law and farmers borrowed money from the county in which they lived, and in this way got the money to purchase the seed in order that they could put in their crop. This seed money included money for the farmer and his family to live while the crop was growing. To the credit of the farmers, most counties received back all the money they loaned for seed purchase.

This law was only to be in effect for one year. It would not do to ready weep over its prospective dissolution.

If capitalism means no better than stark individualism, each surviving only in a ruthless war against another, then should not the selfish American plutocrat smile with satisfaction at the possible bungling of the foreign policy of English Labor?

Evidently that is not the expectation. It is worse than that. It is the ghoulish fear that Labor will succeed, that it will unite the loosened ties between the mother country and the possessions, that there will be an end to oppression, and that there will be a start along a happier concourse for the human throng.

Capitalism has failed miserably altogether and woefully in England itself, if the needs of the masses are the test. It may be civilization is doomed also. But if not, then Labor through Socialism alone can save it. And the tryout in the British Empire may be the proof.

allow counties to go into the banking business. The law was a success and it was not attacked in court, as it functioned at a time when the banks could not function.

Deserting the Soldiers

The war ended and the soldiers were being discharged from the army. The people wanted to have jobs for the boys who had gone with the colors. It was out of the question for corporations to hire all the ex-service men, so ways and means had to be devised to create jobs and the State had to be equal to the task. All over the West the question of bonding the counties for the purpose of building good roads was voted upon, and in every instance overwhelming majorities authorized the sale of bonds.

For every dollar voted for good roads the Federal Government made a like appropriation and the State supervised the work. In this way millions of dollars became available for road construction, but the work was not undertaken immediately, although the money was realized from the sale of the bonds.

The money realized from the sale of bonds usually is not subscribed in the community in which the bonds are issued, at least not in the West. The money comes from large banks, insurance companies and wealthy individuals in the Eastern States. In this way liquid capital is put into the West.

In the Western States the affairs of the counties are administered by a Board of Commissioners, usually composed of three persons elected for six years. These Commissioners are mostly under the domination of the banks, and have great administrative authority. With the exception of a few isolated cases in Minnesota, there are no Socialists on the Board of County Commissioners or Supervisors west of Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Juggling Bond Issues

When the bonds were sold, the banks were commencing to feel the effects of deflation on the farmer, and required more money to do business with. In order to bolster up the banks, boards of county commissioners were influenced to let the money realized from the sale of the road bonds lay in the banks and only a few miles of road work undertaken at a time, amounting to a cost of \$10,000 or \$20,000.

The people are taxed to pay interest at the rate of five or five and one-half per cent to the bond holders, and the banks are required by law to pay interest at the rate of two per cent per annum on all public money deposited with them. The banks have public money realized from the sale of county bonds for two per cent interest, while the taxpayers are taxed to pay to the bondholders five and one-half per cent interest! This money the banks have had for three and four years. The banks had to be assisted while the ex-service man out of a job tramped up and down the land looking for a master.

Deceiving the Voters

An incident was brought to the attention of the writer which happened in a small city in Northern Montana, near Shelby, where the Dempsey-Gibbons fight was staged. The people of this city wanted a water works system. Private incentive is not strong for investing in water works in small cities, so the people look to the municipality to install a municipal plant. The question was submitted to the voters as to whether the city should issue \$250,000 in bonds for the purpose of building a plant, the bonds bearing interest of five and one-half per cent per annum. The people voted almost unanimously in favor of the bond issue. The city council immediately effected the sale and deposited the money equally between the local banks.

The city council called for bids for the construction of the plant. In due time a contract was let, but it carried with it a proviso that the contract was to be held in obedience for one year. In other words, work was not to start until one year later. This was done so that the banks could have the use of the city's money at two per cent interest. There are no Socialist Aldermen in this city, the council being composed of 100 per cent Simon pure Democrats and Republicans.

In this city of about 4,000 inhabitants, this transaction cost the people \$8,750, the difference between the interest paid by the banks to the city and what the city had to pay the bondholders in interest. This \$8,750 must be added to the initial cost of the water works and must be earned by the plant before same has paid for itself out of the earnings. All successful municipal water systems pay off the bonded indebtedness which is created to build and install the system out of their earnings. Bankers are generally opposed to public ownership, but in this instance public ownership was a blessing to the bankers of the community.

Bankruptcy of Capitalism

The West needs a pay-roll at present. A vast amount of money should be put in circulation in order to keep the system going, but the bankers are afraid to release the

money for fear that it will disappear. Had the money been spent on work as the people had intended, the money would naturally find its way back to the bank. Creditors who could not pay would have had a chance to get some of the money in circulation and thereby would be able to liquidate their obligations to the bank, but the policy of hoarding by the bankers has created an atmosphere of bankruptcy for every person, including the bankers.

The moral to the story is this: The bankers have proven themselves incapable, incompetent, and inefficient. They are failures at their own game, ignorant of economics. The capitalist system is too complex for them to comprehend. The system they believe in is collapsing.

Today industry produces goods that cost more than they are worth, are consumed by persons who are degraded by the consuming of them, destroying permanently the raw material source which science has painfully explained could be made inexhaustible. Some intellectual revolution must come which will de-emphasize business and industry and re-emphasize most other ways of self-expression.—Carleton H. Parker in "The Casual Laborer."

WHAT OTHER EDITORS THINK

A FUTILE APOLOGY.

President Coolidge believes he has discovered an argument for Capitalism in the fundamental nature of things.

"The individual," he says, "possesses a personality of his own, and is therefore entitled to possess property of his own."

It sounds conclusive, and it really is conclusive, as far as it goes. But what has it got to do with Capitalism?

Nothing whatever brother. Capitalism is based upon the right of the individual to possess other peoples property. And before Coolidge can justify that he will have to elaborate a whole philosophy of theft.

He will have to prove that while it is a crime to knock a man down and steal his purse, it is a meritorious action to tie him to a job and plunder him. He will need to demonstrate that though the burglar who robs retail is deserving of jail, the profiteer who robs wholesale should be honored and elected to the U. S. Senate.

Apologists for the capitalist system have to strain their wits to give it an appearance of common decency.

They are not satisfied to reach out greedy claws and grab frankly. They want to make out they are doing something virtuous, something in harmony with eternal principles of righteousness.

Their sophistry is in vain. Justice, not to be deceived, confuses their efforts.

Coolidge thinks he is weaving a halo for the fat thief's head, but it's really a noose for his neck. (Australian Worker.)

DIVIDENDS AND LABOR.

DOLLARS and shares of stock cannot produce anything. It takes human labor and brains to produce things. Plants and equipment mean nothing, unless by the magic wand of Labor.

The average stockholder has a very sensitive nerve in his pocket-book.

Failure of dividends to arrive on time and furnish nourishment to the pocketbook nerve often throws the stockholder into a spasm. The only ointment that is good for fingers that itch for dividends is dividends.

When the workers fully realize a few facts such as these, they will not be overpowered so easily by the mere mention of millions of dollars.

It takes hundreds of workers to produce thousands of dollars in dividends and it takes thousands of workers to produce millions in dividends and if hundreds of thousands of workers organize properly and use their united strength to act in harmony and concert, the power of the dollars will shrink to zero. (The Auto Worker.)

ARE THEY SINCERE?

Judging from the comments of communist newspapers, little sympathy or satisfaction is shown towards the elevation of the British Labor Party to power. Odious comparisons are made between the positions of the English and the Russian working class political movements with all the praise for the latter.

At a time when the communists are professing a friendly attitude towards trade union and liberal political movements, the world over for the express purpose of promoting progressive thought and action, it is ill advised to assume a condemnatory attitude towards one of the foremost labor movements in the world, and it is well calculated to lend support to the charge of insincerity.

Without doubt the American Labor movement will follow in the wake of England. This means that a steady advance will be kept up until the working class will triumph politically and economically. (Minnesota Union Advocate.)

HELP THE GERMAN WORKERS.

The American Federation of Labor has issued an appeal to the organized workers of this country for help for their German fellow-

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GIFTS OF THE NEW SCIENCES

By H. G. WELLS

Due to the courtesy of the editors of the American Magazine, The New Leader is able to present some excerpts from an article bearing the above title which appears in the February number of that periodical.

THE last hundred years has been a century productive on a stupendous scale of mechanical inventions arising out of physical and chemical discoveries. It has been an epoch, a corner in human history. There have been great advances in medicine and surgery also, but these—the use of anesthetics and antiseptics, for example, and the applications of microscopy have been largely by-products of chemical and physical progress.

There has also been a great expansion and clarification of biological knowledge; but although this has produced profound effects upon religious thought and moral ideas, it has not yet given any such revolutionary practical results in human affairs as have the inorganic sciences. It has made possible the new developments in psychology, upon which I shall have more to say presently, but it has yielded no direct dividends.

When we talk of inventions and the triumphs of science, it is of steamships and great machines, rapid transport, electricity, wireless, and the airplane that we think; and when we turn to the future our first idea is of another sheaf of still vaster and more and more astonishing mechanical contrivances. But that may be just the airplane; only an improved airplane. Nothing beyond wire-borne or wireless telegraphy; only speedier and more effective transmission. We shall thresh out and make the most of that great harvest of the last hundred years that has come in from the physical field; but from that field I do not believe there will be any fresh harvest, any new things now, any really revolutionary changes, for quite a long time.

THE material revolution of the past century or so first affected the fields and towns and the distribution of the population of the world; it appeared as great railway cuttings, gashing the familiar landscape, bridges, smoking engines, railway stations, jerry-building. The new revolution of the coming days appears as a disturbance of the intellectual surface, as a new directness in art that makes much old achievement seem platitudinous, as a more penetrating curiosity in readers and an abandonment of many gracious conventions in literature, as a breach with many of the disciplines and restraints of the past in thought and act, as in an increasing tendency to psychologize legal, political, financial, and economic conceptions. It will presently be making more extensive contacts with the common life through the schools of the world. It is already stirring in many schools and in the minds of all the best of our younger teachers.

Before very long we shall begin to realize that there is a new sort of education active in the world, a more purposive education, an education bound up with new and clearer ideas of the psychology of economic and political life. There has been a curious discontinuity, hitherto, between our educational institutions and the realities of life; the former has not led to the latter, but has rather shrunk from it and away into elegant bypaths.

The school has professed to make citizens, but rather it has stimulated a few competitors for success and failed to equip them for the struggle. This is because there has been and still is no clear theory of motives in the modern community; our economic and financial life and much of our social life has grown up without such a theory and independently of our schools altogether. But the vague, scrambling, accidental sort of living that makes up the world of men at the present time is not a necessary or permanent condition of things; the human intelligence resents it and will finally prevail against it. It is no more a permanent condition than the disorders of Germany after the Thirty Years War and the present disorders of Russia are permanent conditions. All the world today is living in a phase of exceptional disintegration and reconstruction. Our schools cannot train our peoples for orderly life because there remains no assured orderly life.

It is because of my belief in the enormous creative and reconstructive power over human motive latent in the science of psychology, and even now being unlocked for our use, that I find myself inclined to be more than a little impatient and disrespectful with the laws, the poor, feeble, silly schools, the flags and political institutions, the economic methods and business tangles that confuse human affairs and darken our days and worry our nights at the present time.

In this present twilight of human division and insecurity, amidst op-

pressions and strikes, shortages of goods and slumps in welfare, irreconcilable hatreds and the rumors of fresh wars, it is still possible for those who have faith and vision to foretell a new release of human life to a secure and world-wide peace, to a sufficient and happy production to satisfy all normal human needs, to a common life of generous activities and kindness and lively interests and enterprise and hope.

But the laws that hold us together in a community are the most complicated tangle of traditions, compromises, pedantries and expediences possible, an out-of-date and discredited tangle; the procedure of our courts is a mixture of tradition, negligence and slovenliness; the manners of the ordinary barrister toward witnesses and even toward his own profession in court are barbaric; the methods of our law have had no effectual revision for ages. An English law court takes us back to the Middle Ages; the medieval gowns, the seventeenth-century wigs, emphasize its stale antiquity. Lawyers cling to the physical discomforts of the past; no other profession would work in the dim, dirty, dusty, untidy offices in which lawyers still evidently delight. Only people upon the verge of lunacy will enter a lawyer's office if they can avoid it. It is like stepping into a seventeenth-century kennel.

WE know now, at least as certainly as men knew in 1880, that flying machines were possible, that it is possible to plan production in the world that we could all be far richer and more free and all of us infinitely happier in producing our wealth and freedom, than we are today. We know with at least an equal certainty that we can so organize the general education in relation to our general economic and political organizations that the bulk of mankind will grow up happily, prepared for lives of creative service. We know that all the international troubles of our time, the mutual injuries of nation and nation, the threat of war, are all due to mental things, that can be changed and cured by mental methods, persuasion, suggestion, teaching, and training.

But just as in 1880 the common fool was quite sure that we should never fly, because no one had done so, so now the common fool is incredulous of social, political, and educational developments he may live to see and share. And just as flying came slowly and as the achievement of a small faithful minority working in an atmosphere of ridicule, so now it must be the work of a comparatively small body of steadfast believers, in schools and colleges and studies, in law courts and legislatures, in administrative positions and works offices, in the rooms of consultants and the talk of parents, that the new gifts of psychology to mankind must be tried over, worked up and brought into effective relationship to human life.

IF I could revisit the world in 2424 A. D., five hundred years from now, I doubt if I should find travel more than twice as fast as it is possible to travel today, or any great further developments of material invention, but I am sure that I should find schools that would have the same relation to the schools of today that an airplane has to the traveling coach that took Sterne to Paris; I should find prisons and lunatic asylums almost completely swept away; I should find in England the relations of man to man no longer complicated by the intervention of old gentlemen in wigs and scarlet; I should find the economic system unencumbered by a bitter scramble for mere possession, and war a fading tradition in the memories of men. And this, I should realize, was due to no miracle in men's hearts and souls and to no great social or political revolution, but simply to the sane, sober, common-sense application, here a step forward and there a step forward, of that scientific study of men's motives which begins so propitiously about us now. I give myself a margin of five hundred years.

EARLY CLASS RULE

By JOHN ENNIS

PLEBIANS, proletarians, clients and artisans, almost all of whom were Roman citizens in the first centuries, formed the bulk of those who were kept in the ergastula or slave prisons of the patricians from the fifth century of Rome. Frequently when a consul wanted soldiers, he would order the patricians to open the prison doors and disgorge their victims. Slaves were employed in all the walks of trade and finance. The money-lenders and bankers employed them in their counting-houses and banks. Those who had leased the customs from the government employed slaves to levy and collect them. Those who took contracts for building, bought architect slaves. Gladiatorial shows, theatres, gymnastic games and amusements of all kinds were conducted by slaves. The work in mines and manufactures was performed entirely by slaves. In fact, those who were rich in money or land were freemen, all others were slaves.

The wars carried on by Rome with the Greek cities in Italy, and the wars conducted beyond the borders of Italy, were the great nurseries of slavery. In such wars free citizens were killed in vast numbers, and in their stead prisoners of war were brought back to Rome as slaves. These were increased rural slavery. Slaves were imported as merchandise. Regulus brought 20,000 Carthaginians, who were sold into slavery. The final conquest of the Carthaginian empire and of Sicily poured many thousands of slaves into Rome from Africa, from Sicily and from Spain. Among those brought by Scipio were 2,000 artisans, whom he promised to keep as slaves for the state.

At the beginning of the fifth century of Rome, some of the masters discovered that a larger profit could be realized from free than from slave labor, and by making advantageous terms with their slaves for the purchase of their freedom, began the work of manumission. This did not conform with the ideas of the slave oligarchs, and immediately a law was passed imposing a heavy tax on all manumitted slaves; and this opportunity to free Rome from this great curse was lost.

Conquests in and out of Italy increased the wealth of the patricians and capitalists. The habits of luxury and contempt for manual labor, especially that of the farmer became general, and with this the demand for slaves to work the estates increased. Rome became a mart for slaves, as great as were Carthage, Corinth and Athens. When the Romans conquered Asia, the Syrians—who belonged to the Caucasian race—were considered especially adapted for slavery, just as the negroes were at a later date. A majority of the Roman slaves were of the Caucasian race.

THE antagonism between free and slave labor grew fiercer with each year. The struggle between the large slaveholders and the yeomanry grew in intensity. The Romans now modeled their agriculture on the Carthaginian slave system. The country rapidly filled with slaves, who were treated with a reckless cruelty which was soon reflected in the Roman laws. The large landholders continually enlarged their estates by buying, or seizing under various pretexts, the small homesteads.

In the time of Publicola the small freeholders had been driven to despair by debts and executions, but now they were ruined by slave labor. The patricians and capitalists who had formerly been mortgagees of homesteads, now became large planters. Thus in Rome, throughout Italy and in the conquered provinces, the slave trade increased in volume. In iron, the slaves were kept in walled courts and prisons, and it became proverbial that "a good master should show no mercy to the slave." The poor freeman flocked to the city of Rome, increasing to a fearful extent the Roman proletariat. For more than three centuries the best men of Rome made efforts to arrest the destruction of small freeholds by the large landholders and slaveholders. These efforts were the cause of internal strife and civil wars.

The captives from conquered cities and districts were no longer colonized as formerly, but were sold into slavery. In the time of Sulla, Italy contained 13,000,000 slaves.

Slave insurrections were frequent. History has recorded some of them, and immortalized the name of the heroic Spartacus. In the Mythridatic and other Asiatic wars Pompey enslaved more than 2,000,000 men. According to a census taken by him, Rome, at that time contained only 2,200,000 freemen. In the age of Cicero but 2,000 citizens of Rome owned landed property, and with it they possessed legions of slaves. Cicero maintained that only slaveholders should be respectable.

IN the time of Julius Caesar the farm-houses and farms of the middle class had disappeared, and in their place were the villas of the wealthy. Caesar made an effort to revive agriculture and to encourage that industry in Italy. He compelled the Italian graziers to take, at least, a third of their herds from free-born adults. He caused a revision of the Italian titles to land, by a commission of twenty. The agricultural land, belonging to the state domain by virtue of the Gracchian legislation, was to be distributed among the poor free citizens, giving preference to old soldiers and the fathers of at least three children. After his victory over the Oligarchs and Pompey, he colonized 80,000 of the proletarians of Rome. As usual, all his attempts, opposed by the capitalists and patricians, in the end proved futile, and small freeholds disappeared in Italy.

During the epoch when slavery flourished in the Roman republic, those terrible cruelties which history records, and which even now fill the mind with horror, came into practice—slaves, chained in gangs, worked in the fields, and at night were crowded together in prisons. With hot irons a Greek letter was branded upon their cheeks, and other unmentionable cruelties were practiced. In the time of Cato the breeding of slaves became extensive; one slave woman would frequently nurse several babies while their mothers were otherwise employed.

Slaves were used for all purposes in the household of the rich Roman. They performed the highest as well as the basest labor; they were doctors, architects, literati, readers and amanuenses.

During the last days of the republic, and under Augustus Caesar and his successors, it was common for the free yeoman or colonist to sell himself and his little property in order to avoid being violently expelled from his household, or shut up in the debtors' prison. The imperial tax gatherer was wont to sell the children of the poor for taxes. Nowhere were such masses of slaves accumulated as in the city palaces of the patrician families and of the wealthy. Plutarch says, "in the camp of Lucullus an ox sold for a drachma and a slave for four drachmas," which is about seventy-five cents. But when the principal nations of Europe, Asia and Africa became united under one government and universal peace ended the plunder of war, the slave became an object of infinitely more value and his existence was made proportionately more comfortable, though his happiness still depended on the

Glengarry's Review

Written for The New Leader

THE INITIAL issue of The New Leader Reached SEATTLE (1/24/24) And, finding it ALREADY Unhesitatingly DEVOTED To the SUBMERGED class, IT STANDS smiling at us From the EMINENCE Reserved for our TOO FEW RIGHTEOUS publications.

BECAUSE

The New Leader Is FOUNDED and launched With a LOFTY principle Of FEARLESSLY expressing Its MATURED convictions, IT WILL BE (forthwith) The PLEASURE and pride Of EVERY (thinking) person, In whose MIND Is a germ of SOCIALISM, To HOPEFULLY watch And give IMPETUS to Its RAPID progress Towards ATTAINING NATIONAL popularity And MAKING for itself An ABIDING PROSPERITY FAR ABOVE the reach Of hampering PENURY, And a DWELLING PLACE IN THE HEART Of THE WORKER.

A news-paper (SUCH AS THIS) PRIMARILY DEVOTED To ELIMINATE capitalism, HEAL the numberless wounds ITS EVIL REIGN inflicted, And ESTABLISH (everywhere) An ENDLESS ERA Of RIGHTEOUSNESS, DESERVES The GOOD-WILL The COOPERATION THE SUPPORT Of EACH AND EVERY one WHOSE CAUSE IT CHAMPIONS.

temper and circumstances of his master.

AUGUSTUS abolished the practice of branding on the cheek and ordered instead, that they should wear metallic collars. A law was passed that a slave woman who had given birth to three children should be exempt from hard labor for the rest of her life. And one who had four children should be manumitted. Claudius prohibited the starving to death of old and disabled slaves who had generally been exposed on an island in the Tiber, upon which was a Temple of Esculapius. By the Claudian edict such exposition was equivalent to emancipation.

Finally, the empire became terrified at the increased ravages of slavery, and edicts were issued by several emperors—notably Adrian and Antonius—designed not only to stay its further spread but to alleviate the condition of the slaves. These edicts encouraged manumissions, either absolute and immediate or gradual, and conferred upon the emancipated the same municipal rights as were enjoyed by enfranchised citizens.

The large estates continued to increase in size and the condition of landed and slave property required new laws which were gradually introduced.

In the second century of the Christian era, we find the Roman law defining slaves "as persons attached to the soil," but their classification was so complicated that it became difficult to construe them, and in the course of time they were all merged under the general denomination of "serfs." Serfdom now assumed various degrees of oppression and servitude.

WHILE agriculture was the chief occupation of the Roman world in the early ages, artisans were by no means an unimportant class. Among the institutions of Numa, we find nine guilds or societies of craftsmen—the flute-blowers or musicians, the goldsmiths, the coppersmiths, the carpenters, the fullers, the dyers, the potters, the tanners and the shoemakers. The fact that these guilds had an existence is evidence that all these handicrafts were not only conducted, but successfully and skillfully. There appears to have been no guild of iron-workers, which confirms the supposition that the manufacture of iron was a comparatively late introduction. Implements of war and agriculture were extensively manufactured of copper. Wool was spun, wove and made into clothing by the women of the household. The art of forging and welding the plowshare and sword went hand in hand, and that arrogant contempt for handicraft did not then exist that was subsequently entertained by the Roman citizen.

The institution of the guilds probably had the same objects as the colleges of priests. The men of skill associated themselves together in order to permanently and securely preserve the traditions of their art. Monopoly does not seem to have been an object, nor protective steps against inferior workmen.

There is no aspect of the life of the Roman people respecting which our information is so scanty as that of the Roman trades. We know that industrial art remained comparatively undeveloped up to the latter part of the sixth century of Rome. Trades were no doubt indispensable, and they were mainly concentrated in Rome. No effort was made by the Roman people to adopt such industrial trades as existed in Egypt or Assyria. The importance of Roman cloth-making is evident, and the profitable nature of the fullers' pits is attested by Cato. But of trades and manufacturing generally there is not much to be said, except that the Italian nation persevered in an inactivity as to manufactures that bordered on barbarism.

THE NEW LEADER MAKES ITS APPEARANCE

THE NEW LEADER, "a weekly newspaper devoted to the interest of the Socialist and Labor Movement" made its initial appearance in New York City, January 19. The first edition is a six-column, twelve page paper, well edited and printed on better than newspaper stock. Among chief contributors are Morris Hillquit and Eugene V. Debs. The Editors are James Oneal and William M. Feigenbaum while the managers are U. Solomon and George H. Goebel all experienced newspapermen. Subscription rates are \$2.00 per year, \$1.25 for six months. The paper is published at the People's House, 7 East 15th street, New York City.

THE NEW LEADER comes at a time of greatest need, and will fill a wide gap in publicity, since the demise of THE LEADER, a daily labor paper, which succeeded the Socialist New York CALL. It is proposed to start again in the Metropolis with a substantial weekly paper that will have the support not only of the Socialists of the greater city, but throughout the country generally and after building up a strong circulation and certain support from its readers, then to launch another Socialist daily under more favorable conditions than the CALL or LEADER ever had.

In its principal editorial, THE NEW LEADER gives reasons for its existence; and declares its unqualified support to the Socialist party.—Schenectady Citizen.

RAND SCHOOL DANCE

One of the most delightful of the Rand School dances will be held on the evening of February 21, Washington's Birthday eve, at the Debs Auditorium, 7 East 15th street. The dance is under the direction of the Rand School Students' Association, and in addition to the usual comradeship and jollity and number of features and diversions are promised.

The regular dance of the Rand School students will be held as usual Saturday night, February 16.

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OF THE

SIXTH A. D.

ON

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY EVE.

THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 21ST AT

WEBSTER HALL

11th Street and Third Avenue

Dancing Till 2 A. M.

THE SOCIALIST MOVEMENT AT HOME AND ABROAD

Why We Are Here

By W. M. F.

The New Leader was founded to aid the Socialist movement, and specifically the Socialist Party.

That is what the Comrades who launched the movement that led to the establishment of The New Leader had in mind from the very first.

A Socialist movement doesn't mean a darn thing unless there is a Socialist Party to make it amount to something.

A Socialist of many years' standing, an old-time Socialist propagandist, agitator, editor, and party committeeman, is now Prime Minister of the British Empire. With MacDonald there are 14 other members of his party in the Ministry, besides Socialists of other parties and Socialists who represent the trade unions. But the Socialist Party—called in Great Britain, the Independent Labor party—is the brains and the inspiration and the spearhead of the Labor party and of the British Government.

The Independent Labor party has 123 of the 192 Labor members of Parliament; and it has less than one per cent of the membership of the Labor party in the country!

The answer to the apparent paradox is—ORGANIZATION.

The story of the I. L. P. is a veritable romance, and not the least romantic part of the story is the fact that its great victory has come within the very lifetime of some of the heroic founders of that party 31 years ago.

The one job of the I. L. P. has been to make Socialist propaganda. The members fought election after election—Ramsay MacDonald's first try as I. L. P. candidate was twenty-nine years ago—and they didn't care whether they won or lost. Their job was to make Socialists. And they did. And they made the Labor party, giving it form and substance and soul. They gave it ideals. And they have given it its first Premier.

They couldn't have done any of this without—ORGANIZATION. The dreamers and idealists of the I. L. P.—the men and women who went out into the market places, who trudged from town to town preaching the religion of Socialism, knew that ORGANIZATION came first of all things, after the conversion to Socialism. And look at the results!

We want to build up the Socialist Party organization. That is the job of this page. We want to print news—much news. If there is too much news for this page, we will gladly add one and two and even more pages for the news. We want the comrades everywhere to know what is going on everywhere.

Now, we can't make news—except in our own branch and local and we are doing our best there. We can hope for news to come, because news means activity, and there is nothing we crave more in this life than Socialist activity, and more and more and ever more of it. In fact, that's the only thing in the world we care very much for.

We have told our story. Now you tell yours. Tell it to us whenever there is anything to tell. Socialist branches and locals and State committees, and Yipsels and American Labor party subdivisions, we want to see activity, and to hear about it.

We go to press Thursday. We want to have all our material in hand no later than Tuesday noon. If we get it in later than that, it may get into the paper, but we cannot guarantee it. Tell us what you are doing—the lectures you are holding, the literature distributions, the organization and propaganda work, and the political work.

And especially personal notes: who is your organizer and your Jimmie Higgins who does the party work, and what he (and she) does. That's what we want to know.

And do you know what the result will be?

When the Comrades in Bridgeport know what Newark is doing it will cause them to get busy, when Los Angeles tells us what they are doing there the Buffalo people will be enthused and inspired to more and more work.

The trouble is that, while lots of work has been going on, no one knows much about it—and so its value has been lost.

And so, as the Romans said, verbum sat, which means a word to the wise is sufficient.

INTERNATIONAL HIKERS

The Hague.—Another step toward the formation of a real international organization of working class tourist groups was taken here early in January when the Netherlands Workers' Travel Association decided to affiliate with the "Naturfreunde" (Friends of Nature). During 1923 local groups of the "Naturfreunde" were organized in Bulgaria and Rumania, and the enthusiasts for getting city workers back to nature by means of wandering through field and forest are elated at the progress their idea is making.

INTERNATIONAL NOTES

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

The outlook for eventual unity of the Social Democratic parties in Czecho-Slovakia has been improved by the conciliatory attitude taken by most of the 180 delegates to a national convention of the German Social Democratic party held in Aussig on December 16, 17, 18. Speaking as a fraternal delegate from the Czech Social Democratic party, Deputy Aster laid great stress upon the ties uniting the German and Czech proletariat and expressed the hope that their common interests and Socialist ideals would soon lead to closer collaboration, politically and economically.

In reporting on the party's activities since the last convention and referring to the investigation of the complicated situation in the Republic by a committee of the Socialist and Labor International, as recommended at the Hamburg international congress of last May, Deputy Cernak said that the committee's setting up of a joint commission in Czecho-Slovakia to work toward ultimate unity was a wise one. Dr. Czech, Chairman of the National Executive Committee, also praised the work of the International's committee and reminded his hearers that the continued existence in Czecho-Slovakia of strife between the two big Social Democratic parties over language and other troubles constituted a constant source of criticism of the International. He hoped such a condition would not continue indefinitely.

Regarding the matter of possible collaboration with the Government, in which the Czech Social Democrats are represented, Dr. Czech pointed out that his party was resolved to stand firm for the maintenance of the new Republic and to work through it for the improvement of the lot of the working people, but that it insisted upon self-government of minorities. The convention adopted a resolution approving the attitude of the party's deputies in Parliament and affirming its determination to remain in the opposition until the conditions necessary for the waging of the international class struggle in the republic—freedom for nationalities, peace and order—were established. It was emphasized that the German Social Democrats were not opposing the Government on mere nationalist grounds, like their bourgeois fellow Germans, but for practical reasons affecting the workers.

Taking up the losses sustained by the party in the municipal elections last Fall, Dr. Czech said there was no cause for downheartedness, as the party was still the strongest German party in the country and had at least 250,000 voters back of it. He explained the losses by the fact that in 1919 the ticket had been voted by thousands of Germans for purely nationalist reasons and that since that time its ranks had been badly split by the Communist secession.

Among the guests of the convention was Dr. Fritz Adler, one of the secretaries of the Socialist and Labor International.

Another step toward Socialist unity is expected to be made at the Easter national convention of the Czech Social Democrats.

The standing of the principal political parties in the Czecho-Slovak Chamber of Deputies is as follows: Czecho-Slovak Social Democrats, 49; Czecho-Slovak Socialists (Nationalists), 26; German Social Democrats, 29; German Nationalists, 12; German Agrarians, 13; Czecho-Slovak People's Party, 21; Czecho-Slovak Republicans, 41; Czecho-Slovak Communists, 24; and Slovak People's Party, 12. There are 38 deputies divided among nine minor parties, and 1 non-partisan.

SOCIALIST YOUTH PLAN CAMPAIGN

Plans for a drive to increase the membership of the Socialist Young People's International all over the world were made at a conference of the Executive Committee held in Hanover the second week in January. The Executive Committee reported that the International Federation of Trade Unions had accepted its suggestion regarding the holding of anti-militarist meetings in all countries this year in connection with the tenth anniversary of the outbreak of the World War and had fixed the date as the third Sunday in September. Besides joining in these demonstrations, the Executive Committee decided to ask the various Socialist Young People's groups to hold other protest meetings on July 31, or August 1 (the actual beginning of the war). The 1924 Youth Day of the Socialist Young People's International was also fixed as the third Sunday in September.

Attention was drawn to the troubles sometimes encountered by individual Young Socialists in making trips through foreign lands, and it was resolved to promote traveling in organized groups on regular schedules. Some time this year a meeting of Socialist group leaders is to be held in one of the already

existing vacation homes of the Socialist Youth.

In the name of Young Germany, Delegate Westphal thanked the organization for the results already achieved through the drive for relief for members of the German Youth Association started by the International. Aid had come from Holland, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Belgium, France, Denmark, Sweden, Italy and Hungary. Holland led with a gift of \$2,000 by the Dutch group.

Berlin was made the permanent headquarters of the Bureau of the International, with Ollenhauer as International secretary. The next meeting of the Bureau will be held in Vienna next June in connection with the congress of the International Federation of Trade Unions.

The Socialist Young People's International was organized last May in Hamburg, following a number of splits in the old organizations due to the war and its consequences, and regards itself as the legitimate successor of the Young People's International founded in Stuttgart in 1907. The members of the International Bureau chosen at Hamburg are: Germany, Westphal and Albrecht; Austria, Heinz and Thaller; Belgium, De Grave; Holland, Voogd, and German-speaking Czechoslovakia, Paul. The International works hand in hand with the Socialist and Labor International and the International Federation of Trade Unions.

GERMANY

The working class of Thuringia lost its grip on the Diet on February 16 when, according to early returns, forty bourgeois members were elected, against fifteen Social Democrats and twelve Communists. Of the seats won by the bourgeoisie thirty-two went to the so-called law-and-order bloc (a combination of nearly all the anti-Socialist parties), while the extreme Nationalist anti-Semitic followers of Hitler and Ludendorff (labeled German Popular Party), got six, with the prospect of two more in the final count. In the old Diet the Socialists had twenty-two seats, the Communists six and the other parties twenty-six. The increase in the size of the new Diet is due to the rise in the number of votes polled, about ninety per cent of the voters having taken part in the election.

The campaign of both Socialists and Communists was greatly handicapped by the military commander in Thuringia, who laid down rules for meetings which practically put the Communists out of the open running and made it difficult for the Socialists to get their message across. Several Socialist papers were suppressed during the campaign for alleged slanders, etc. Both the Communist party and the German Popular party are illegal in Germany, under the semi-military dictatorship maintained by General von Seeckt, head of the Regular Army, but they were allowed to participate in the election, under the restrictions mentioned.

The bourgeois parties made considerable capital out of the allegations that Minister of the Interior Herrmann, a Socialist, had been guilty of favoritism and falsification of official records in replacing old party State officials by Socialists, although the evidence in the case was so weak that Minister Herrmann was released on January 22 on his own recognizance and there seems little likelihood of the charges against him being proved. A contributing cause of the bourgeois victory was the failure of the Socialists and Communists to combine at the polls, an early report to the effect that they had done so having proved erroneous. Under the "red" regime that obtained in Thuringia since the elections of September, 1921, that State became known as one of the strongholds of German republicanism and one of the barriers in the way of a possible Bavarian monarchist drive on Berlin. The Thuringian bourgeoisie clamored for a dictator as soon as the Reichstag abdicated in favor of General von Seeckt last fall, and when a Berlin commission was sent to investigate the Socialist Cabinet, the Communists refused to stand by their fellow workers, except under conditions regarded by the Socialists as impossible.

In the Free City of Lubeck a special election held February 10 for the Bürgerschaft, the Lower House of the City's Diet, resulted in a victory for the bourgeois parties, the Socialist and Communists, who held forty-four of the eighty seats in the old body, being left in the minority.

Ledebour Out of Own Party

George Ledebour, one of the most sympathetic of the old German Socialists, is reported as expelled from the "Independent Social Democracy," which he organized in protest against the amalgamation of the former party of that name with the old Social Democracy in September, 1922. Deputy Ledebour says he could not stand for his party's approval of the French policy of force in the Ruhr and of the Separatist movement in the Rhineland. Now he and Wegemann, a former Communist, are trying to found still another party.

NATIONAL NOTES

THE N. E. C. MEETING

The National Executive Committee, at its St. Louis meeting, elected Bertha Hale White as National Executive Secretary, decided to hold the National Convention in Cleveland July 6th, and adopted a number of important resolutions.

As we go to press with this issue of The New Leader we are unable to give more than a summary of the actions of the committee. Full details will be printed next week, together with the text of the party's resolutions.

NEW JERSEY

The New Jersey State committee of the Socialist Party, at a meeting last Sunday, voted unanimously to place every branch secretary in the state on the mailing list for The New Leader. The action was taken after an enthusiastic talk on The New Leader by George H. Goebel. Essex and Hudson counties had already subscribed for their branch secretaries for The New Leader.

NEWARK, N. J.

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 discussion.

NEW YORK CITY

15th and 16th A. D.

This branch, covering the Yorkville section of Manhattan, boasts of being the largest in the city. With a large building devoted entirely to its work, there is activity all the time, with special emphasis upon the social side of the work.

A package party is to be held at the headquarters, 227 East 84th street, on the evening of February 21.

One of the immediate plans of the branch is to send The New Leader to every enrolled voter in the district, as part of the campaign of propaganda and organization.

At a recent meeting, Julius Gerber was elected organizer; U. Solomon, Financial Secretary; Recording Secretary, Harry Rochem; Treasurer, Charles Metz; and Minnie Binger, Julius Gerber, Arthur Levy, Robert Otto, Arthur Robinson, Emerich Steinberger, U. Solomon and Herman Volk delegates to the Central Committee.

East Side Socialist Center

It is only a few weeks since the East Side center opened up but during this time it has already succeeded in reaching the masses of the East Side, who fill the auditorium of the Center every evening. This is because the Center not only houses free forums on Wednesdays and Sundays every week, but also has concerts with artists of its own musical bureau and dances for young folks.

The Center has also opened a free legal aid bureau under the auspices of well known lawyers who are our comrades.

A class for the Naturalization of women in conjunction with the Naturalization Aid League to be held every Tuesday evening will soon be opened.

Comrades of all the East Side branches are being enrolled in a class under the auspices of old and experienced comrades who will prepare them for Campaign work. Speakers, captains, watchers and other campaign workers will be developed.

A letter has been mailed to all enrolled citizens urging them to partake in all the activities of the Center. They were also invited to attend the meetings of the branch, which are being held every Thursday evening and join the Socialist Party.

The comrades are also busy preparing for the Bazaar, which will take place in Forward Hall on March 21, 22, 23, and for the concert in Carnegie Hall, March 23. Tickets are already available.

The comrades are selling The New Leader at all lectures and affairs and expect shortly to sell 500 copies weekly.

Finnish Workers' Educational Association, 1923

The annual report of the activities of the Finnish Workers' Educational Association and affiliated organizations read to the annual meeting of the Finnish Branch of the Socialist Party, Local New York, shows that the branch has continued growing in membership. Other activities have been divided so that the Tyovaentalo has given 28 plays, 27 entertainments with various programs, 85 dances, 3 concerts, 6 moving pictures and one picnic; audiences totaling 39,026. The total income of the F. W. E. A. was \$36,110.54, and property nets \$63,000. There is an executive committee for the branch of 11 members, a committee on agitation 5, committee on recreation, 32; committee on refreshment, 31; guards, 15; singing societies, 50; dramatic club, 30; and athletic club, and Y. P. S. L. Circle, 5. The library contains 580 books. The Sunday School has 54 pupils (teaching done in English). The committee on naturalization has helped 50

persons to secure their first and 38 full citizenship papers.

8th A. D. Lectures

The large hall of the 8th A. D. headquarters, 73 St. Marks Place, was jammed last Sunday, and many were turned away, upon the occasion of the lecture on Jack London by Dr. Simon Berlin. The lecture course has developed into one of the most successful ventures of the branch, and steps may soon have to be taken to house larger crowds.

Next Sunday (Feb. 17) David P. Berenberg speaks on "The Debasing of the Public School System."

The following Manhattan branches will meet this week: Friday, 1st and 2nd A. D., 204 East Broadway; Sunday—Finnish Branch 2059 Fifth avenue.

Tuesday—Upper West Side Branch, 73 West 119th street; 22nd and 23rd A. D., 820 Riverside Drive. Wednesday—12th and 14th A. D., 415 East 52nd street.

Thursday—15th and 16th A. D., 227 East 84th street; 17th, 18th and 20th A. D., 62 East 106th street; German Branch, Labor Temple, 243 East 84th street.

Sixth A. D. Ball Wednesday

The 6th A. D. Branch will hold its Tenth Annual Ball together with a reunion of all the Socialist forces of the city on the evening of Washington's Birthday eve, February 21, at Webster Hall. This ball will be the largest Socialist affair this year and all the branches are expected and invited to cooperate.

It will be a merry evening. Dancing from nine till 2 a. m. and all the old comers will be present on this occasion.

The 6th A. D. balls have always been among the most delightful and successful of the Socialist year, and this year's will be no exception.

Brooklyn

The 1st, 3rd and 8th A. D. meets every Tuesday at 122 Pierpoint street. This is one of the most active of the Brooklyn branches that carries on its work all year around.

A new branch of the Party was organized last Wednesday night in the Flatbush section of the 2nd A. D., at the home of W. M. Feigenbaum, 1745 East 8th street. An active campaign of education and organization is planned.

The Amalgamation

Local Kings County, through its Central Committee, has adopted the following resolution:

The Central Committee of Local Kings County learns with regret that the proposal for consolidating the locals in Greater New York, which has been approved by vote of the membership of Locals Kings, New York, Queens and Richmond, has never been submitted to the membership of Local Bronx, and it sincerely hopes that the members of that Local will be given an opportunity to register their judgment on the proposal.

Yipsel Meetings

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

Circle 1, Friday night, at 218 Van Sienlen avenue; Circle 2, Saturday, 3 p. m., 219 Sackman street; Circle 3 Sunday, 6:30 p. m., 420 Hinsdale street; Circle 6, Friday, 167 Tomp-

kins avenue; Circle 11, Sunday, at 3:30 p. m., 1336 Lincoln place.

The Yipsels of Circle 6, Brooklyn, with headquarters at 16 Tompkins avenue, will issue the first number of their magazine, "The Red Dawn" next Sunday.

Circle 9 Dance

The Yipsels of Circle 9, Brooklyn, will hold their Winter dance Saturday night, February 16, at 1373—43rd street, Brooklyn. Admission will be free.

Staten Island

The Socialists of Staten Island are conducting a revival campaign, under the direction of Local Richmond. William Karlin will speak at a meeting called for Wednesday at Dover Mountain Hall, Sharpe avenue, Port Richmond, to launch the organization work.

BRONX COMRADES and FRIENDS

RESERVE

Friday Evening, Feb. 22

Washington's Birthday

FOR THE POPULAR

RE-UNION & CIVIC BALL

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Local Bronx Socialist Party

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Best Music Obtainable

TICKETS

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How they succeeded in wrecking practically the entire labor movement in Italy.

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(Girolamo Valenti, Editor)

A Socialist Year Book covering all activities of the international labor movement: Political, industrial, cooperative, educational, art, literature, music, etc. Also on general subjects of education for the workers.

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TOLSTOY: THE LAST PHASE

(A Review by F. L. Lucas.)

TALKS WITH TOLSTOY. By A. B. Goldenweizer. Translated by S. S. Koteliansky and Virginia Woolf.

Writing of Tolstoy, Mr. Chesterton once observed that if Mr. Balfour (as he then was) were somehow rapt into believing it his duty to walk into the House of Commons on his hands, or if Mr. Wyndham felt a divine impulse to dye his hair blue, they would be all the happier for having become enthusiasts. Tolstoy, indeed, whose enthusiasms were many and extreme, was not a happy man; even when he played lawn tennis his conscience seems to have reproached him for being inconsistent—a source of unhappiness from which Cabinet Ministers, whether on the tennis court or at St. Stephen's, appear to be blissfully immune. Mr. Chesterton's explanation was, however, that Tolstoy suffered only because he lacked that saving mysticism which can dominate and disregard so peddling a thing as consistency. The Emperor Sigismund similarly claimed that a Kaiser was above mere grammar; but he has not found many admirers, and there would have been far less dignity, if also less sadness, in the last days of Tolstoy had he doped himself into thinking that the sage was above mere logic.

The consciousness that his life was not according to his professions, that his surrender of his property to his family had been rather a subterfuge than a remedy, haunted him; and the conversations in this book, miscellaneous as they naturally are, gain a certain unity from the presence in the background of this unquiet spirit of self-reproach, which was finally to drive the old man forth, like the King Lear he despised, on that feeble flight with his daughter which ended in the waiting-room at Astapovo. "There is little joy in the Tolstoy's family life," observes the diarist. "And now," means the old man, "my sons—I seem to have about twenty—squander money right and left, buy horses, dogs, gramophones." Those who suspect that there was another side to the question will, of course, find it forcibly expressed in the Countess Tolstoy's recently published autobiography, but certainly her behavior in one scene here recorded does seem inexcusably revolting. And yet Tolstoy dreaded the decisive step: "If I gave up everything now and went away, Sophie Andreevna would hate me, and the evil of that would perhaps be worse."

Even his aphorisms about life, and his advice to others, are, consciously or unconsciously, colored by the need of justifying this inaction to himself. "One should

not, above all, look for new ways of life, because the strain of adaptation to new conditions absorbs all one's energy; 'I think, even if one was a woman in a brothel, or a jailer, one ought not suddenly to give up one's work'; and those who ask counsel about retiring to monastic life are firmly bidden stay where they are. One catches, again, a ring of personal exasperation in his frenzied denunciations of women, who are so bad in the lump that the distinction between good ones and bad is negligible."

"I shall one day write about women. When I am quite old, and my digestion is completely out of order, and I am still looking out into the world through one eye, then I shall pop my head out and tell them: 'That's what you are!' and disappear completely, or they would peck me to death."

The conversations have, indeed, a mixture of humor, as here, with their petulance, of tenderness with their coarseness, of sound sense with their arbitrariness, that almost inevitably reminds the reader of an absurdly different personage—Boswell's Johnson. One moment the oracle is discoursing on Chopin or Christ, the next he is relating calmly how, as a boy, he ate earthworms, or how, under the old regime, the lauded gentleman's butler used to be put first into the guest's bed, in order to take the edge off its inmates' appetite. And the man who could dismiss Shakespeare as a fourth-rate scribbler yet proves on occasion a really interesting critic.

M. Goldenweizer himself keeps throughout most laudably in the background; and his style, judging by the translation, shows an equally modest simplicity which becomes at times very charming. Let the book once more speak for itself:

"We were somewhere near the Novinsky Boulevard, and Leo Nikolaevich suggested we should take the tram. We sat down and took our tickets."

"Leo Nikolaevich asked me: 'Can you make a Japanese cockerel?' 'No!' 'Look!'"

"Tolstoy took his ticket and very skillfully made it into a rather elaborate cockerel, which, when you pulled its tail, fluttered its wings."

"An inspector entered the car and began checking the tickets. L. N. with a smile, held out the cockerel to him and pulled its tail. The cockerel fluttered its wings. But the inspector, with the stern expression of a business man who has no time for trifling, unfolded it, looked at the number, and tore it up."

"L. N. looked at me and said: 'Now our little cockerel is gone.' How well that is done!

THE ROAD WE CAME

THE COMING OF MAN. By John M. Tyler. Marshall Jones, Boston.

To compress the history of 100,000,000 years into 100 pages is the herculean task Professor Tyler advances to accomplish—and does. Looking from a majestic mountain peak, across a lesser range, over a valley beyond, into limitless distance of morning sky, the mind is lifted in an exaltation that sees and embraces the vast entity of creation. Tree-burdened descent may shield a valley brook, a fertile plain may hide among low hills, but the continuity of the scene is unbroken, the sense of the grand procession of nature is undisturbed. In this spirit is the present survey of the coming of man. Life gains a cell in which to shelter its essence, and the struggle is won; all the rest is the gathering of the spoils. Out of the separation of the digestive, reproductive, and nervous systems, a body grows; muscles and sense-organs begin to cluster in fixed points; the form acquires a frame. Around the increased protection of a bone structure specialization continues; the bony body builds a brain. Meanwhile the waters of earth are subsiding; the new environment—land—calls forth new adjustments. The mollusk had reached the ultimate peak of progress possible to his tribe; the insect moved to the last degree of perfection an external skeleton seems able to attain; the bird came to the culmination of its design; the avenue of achievement was to be the beast. Development, however,

brought an unexpected danger; so much energy was consumed in existence that reproductive capacity almost came to an end; instead of 1,000,000 eggs, a creature laid a dozen, a couple, one. Care of the young became essential; here the mammals were most successful, preparing the cub's food within the mother's breast. Mammal—primate—man.

This journey—if every inch of a ten-foot rod represents 100,000 years, covers 119 9/10 inches. The remaining 1/10 inch extends from the Stone Age to the year of grace 1924. Yet from the mountain peak the farther distances blur and merge, all in one tremendous visioned glory; nearby, details strike more sharply, loom into disproportionate prominence; at our feet the very pebbles may be numbered. And Professor Tyler takes three chapters to cover the 119 9/10 inches of the journey of life, three for the 1/10 inch voyage of man, and five to reflect upon the creature of today, poised on his way to unknown pastures.

One of Professor Tyler's pithy reflections may be mentioned, to indicate the applicability of the past to the present. Throughout the history of life, the dominant species at any time always, naturally, seems at that time the most fit—yet rarely have dominance and fitness coincided. The types that are dominant in any epoch are esteeming present prosperity more than future progress; they are nature at the brilliant end of a blind alley; they are the least likely to survive. This thought may console the underdog today.

JOSEPH T. SHIPLEY.

BOOKS OF IMPORTANCE.

"Young Felix," by Swinnerton, and "The Wife of the Centaur," by Hume (Doran), though widely different novels, are still heading the list of best sellers.

Howard Carter, whose work of excavating King Tut-ankh-amen's tomb has excited much interest, is coming to America for a lecture tour early in April. Doran's have just published his book, entitled "The Tomb of Tut-ankh-amen."

Frederick Arnold Kummer's "The First Days of Knowledge" (Doran) is a record of man's achievement, written especially for children six to twelve years of age. "The First Days of Man" is Mr. Kummer's first book of the series.

Sidney Dark's histories for boys and girls, "The Book of England for Young People," will include "The Book of America for Young People," has always done.

This series is intended for children from ten to fourteen years of age.

A new abridged edition of Westermarck's famous "History of Human Marriage" will be brought out by Macmillan in the near future. The material will be thoroughly revised and put into somewhat more popular form, and the book will give in one volume a condensation of the contents of the original three-volume work.

The good juvenile enjoys a longer life and a larger sale than its older cousin, the popular novel. What you have taken pleasure in as a child you wish your children to enjoy also, and a juvenile performs the double function of instruction as well as amusement. But these reasons do not entirely account for the fact that 191,000 books by Abbie Farwell Brown have been sold, and that their sale continues as steadily now as it

AMONG THE MAGAZINES

THE CENTURY

In "The Mexican Renaissance," Ernest Gruening contributes to the February Century the most thorough and appreciative interpretation of the rebirth of Mexico that has yet appeared. Those who think that the Mexican masses have no appreciation of aesthetic values and a cultural life may be referred to this sympathetic account of what the Mexican people are trying to do to make life more beautiful and more livable for themselves. The leaders of the Mexican renaissance have no illusions about the coarse and dollar-chasing characteristics of a capitalist America. While they recognize the need of developing their resources they also want to avoid paying the price of the loss of their souls. Certainly a Mexican working class that can have a vision that includes so much may well fear the "civilization" which our capitalism would bring in the wake of its intervention.

Edward A. Ross and Ray E. Baber contribute an article on "Slow Suicide Among Our Native Stock," in which will be found an interesting study of the declining birth rate among native Americans. M. E. Ravage in an article bearing the caption of "The Wandering Jew," admirably sets forth the complexities and contradictions that accompany anti-Semitism. Romain Rolland contributes the last of a series of three articles on Mahatma Gandhi while Francis Hackett chooses for his theme, "Is America Fit to Join the League?" Other interesting contributions are "Uncle Sam and the Statue of Liberty," by Ralph Barton Perry, "The Age of Experiment," by Henry Seidel Canby and "Matthew Bradford," by Carl Van Doren. Among the fiction is a short story, "The Kitten and the Masterpiece," by Floyd Dell.

THE MESSENGER

An interesting improvement in what was already one of the best Socialist publications in this country is the colored cover of The Messenger. The February issue is well up to the standard it has set in this matter with a full-page reproduction of a maid of the Negro race. The series on "These Colored United States," gives West Virginia a place in this number, but this contribution does not appear to rise to the high standard of interpretation that previous articles in the series have had. George S. Schuyler's "Shafts and Darts" is a regular contribution cleverly done and excellent in propaganda value. Theophilus Lewis in his department on the drama is a constant reminder that the Negro in increasing numbers is interested in art and that he has his own contributions to make to a field that knows no color line so far as genius is concerned. Comrade J. A. Rogers also has a wide field to cover in his "Critical Excursions and Reflections" which is a compound of editorial column, pillory, challenge and criticism in one department. Fiction and book reviews help to round out an interesting number of this notable journal of Socialism for the Negro people of the United States.

Jose Rizal

The dream of empire is in the heart of the Filipino and will not down. It was born in the travail of persecution, blossomed in the weakening power of Spain, and leaped into flame when a firing squad shot in the back its foremost intellectual, Dr. José Rizal, one morning in December, 1896, on the beautiful Luneta, facing the glorious bay of Manila.

Twenty-seven years after, on December 30, 1923, was held a great gathering and procession to protest against American rule in the Philippines and testify to the dream of independence still animating the hearts of the Filipinos. That dream has clustered around the name of Rizal, and his monument on the Luneta is its symbol.

Rizal himself was not an advocate of independence; he was an apostle of resistance. Just as those earlier French republicans hoped for reform from within a reign of kings and priests, so Rizal wrote against

THE AMERICAN MERCURY

In its second number the American Mercury has risen to a greater degree of definite presentation; it seems to be at once established as the idol-smasher par excellence of periodicals. The February issue is a series of sledge-hammer blows. Howell Sykes deals ruthlessly with "The Part-Time Missionary," who goes to the Far East at the behest and the expense of a romantic group in say, Obsequy, Nevada, at their expense learns the language and the ways of the people—then, utilizing the sanctity of his cloth and the safeguards and privileges of his profession, spends his spare time buying goods to ship home for his private profit. The editorial article on the decline of the Federal Judiciary, the last body of governmental officials to retain popular aspect, is a powerful attack on the decay of the courts. . . yet it ends by saying that even the best of proposals, "hamstringing the courts, would only augment the power of Congress that is ten times worse." The usual choice collection of "Americana" adds a touch of the sublime in the quotation reporting the Rotary Club member who dressed up as an I. W. W. and made a speech to his group, to show them the danger of radical movements. These tactics are more comprehensible after a reading of Gerald W. Johnson's account of the Ku Kluxer: "Spurious history, spurious ethnology, spurious religion have produced a spurious patriot."

Carlton Beals, in "Carrying Civilization to Mexico," pictures the condescension and complacent sense of superiority that have made Americans deservedly hated in Latin America. In the article on Whitman, the American Legion is reminded that pacifism is deep-rooted in the true American mind, whether it be Washington in the "Farewell Address," or the New Englander in the "Biglow Papers" or Walt Whitman in his vehement protests. Professor Parshley points to the recent experiments in heredity as further warning against the American policy of indiscriminate training, that creates the Ku Kluxer or—to look at the other face of the coin—the victim of the hypocritical labor leader drawn by J. M. Cain. . . at all of which Carl Van Doren's Comic Patriot laughs with aloof superiority. There is more we cannot elaborate, besides some thoughtful literary considerations, Eugene O'Neill's intense play, "All God's Chillun Got Wings," and a double-barrelled defense of alcoholic relaxation, in a most stimulating issue of this important new member of the small group of magazines that have not painted the flag and the eagle on their spectacles.

Among the numerous American authors whose works are scheduled for publication by Knopf in the spring are: Elliot H. Paul, Ruth Suckow, Floyd Dell, William Cummings, Albert Weiten, Leighton Rogers, Harvey Fergusson, and others.

the enormities of abuse and dreamed of justice from the throne at Madrid. He exposed the intolerance and cruelty, the greed and bigotry of the friars and the ecclesiastical orders in the Philippines which taxed and enslaved the native and denied the curé equality with the Spanish-born priest. He denounced the licentiousness and sloth of the friars and the monopoly by the orders of the best of the products of the soil and the power of life and death over the native.

José Rizal is the idol of the Filipino half-caste, and his name has penetrated the provinces as the saint of their vague idealities of independence from the restraints of government and their primitive dreams of freedom to come and go as they like, live and play as they wish, work or rest as they would, and shake loose from the harness of an alien civilization and the laws and uplift of the white man's deism.

"I have sown the seeds; others are here to reap," were almost the last words of Rizal when a Spanish firing squad shot him in the back.—N. Y. Times Magazine.

MILITARISTS CHALLENGED

A Review by James O'neal

PLUTARCH LIED. By Jean de Pierrefeu. Translated from the French by Jeffery E. Jeffery, New York: Alfred A. Knopf.

The author of this book had been attached to French General Headquarters during the war and had the task of writing the French communiques. So the publisher's jacket informs us. This makes the work all the more interesting. It is an important contribution to that literature which in many countries is helping to brush aside the illusions that accompany war. The author believes with Sir Philip Gibbs that "now it can be told." That is, the truth can now be told but during the war it was a stranger that was kicked and jailed as an undesirable thing.

In the first conversation which the author has with his Familiar Demon, which opens the book, he says: "Many men whom Nature made lynxes shut their eyes rather than defy public opinion. They lift their eyelids a little only amongst their intimates; when they are far from everyone their courage comes back to them; and in those rare moments they rejoice in the truth like a miser with his hoard of treasure. But at the least noise they hurriedly draw the curtains and plunge themselves nervously into darkness."

The author admits his own weakness in this respect but makes up for it in giving us a peep behind the curtain where "public opinion" is made for the market during war. Having helped to make it himself he is qualified to tell just how it is done.

But the main theme of the book is a blasting of the halo that hovers above the "great" generals of the World War. He makes no exceptions. With a merciless analysis of the evidence, which includes the versions given by Foch, Joffre, Ludendorff and others, he shows that instead of the generals directing the great murder

machines of the powers, these generals themselves were tossed here and there by the mighty forces which they were supposed to control. Military art and strategy are shown to have passed. All the maxims and rules were scrapped and the generals were tossed about by chance and circumstance as leaves by the autumn winds. The war finally settled down to the continuous front where men dug themselves in and turned to primitive mass destruction of each other.

Nevertheless, the fiction of the "great general" had to be kept up. How maintain the "national morale" if those who were being sacrificed, and their relatives at home as well, knew that the outcome of the war was not a matter of skill and strategy on the part of the generals but a matter of bloody attrition? Furthermore, the generals were not eager to admit this new aspect of modern war. Civilians were the first to grasp it but the militarists could not concede it without forever removing the halo that accompanies the great "hero."

The result is that after the war the fiction of the superman, Foch, is cultivated. The historians are already carving an exalted niche for him and other commanders. Jean de Pierrefeu sees this history in the making and this book is written as a warning and a protest against the deception that still broods over millions of human beings in all the warring nations.

We believe that this is the first book to challenge the militarists in their own field, the science of warfare. The book has had an excellent reception in France and has provoked considerable controversy. This English translation places it within the reach of American readers and it should serve all forces that work for the abolition of the hideous profession that has come to be the greatest curse of what we call "civilization."

RESPECTABLE ANCESTRY

A Review by Ryan Walker

IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF THE LINCOLNS. By Ida M. Tarbell. New York: Harper & Bros., \$4.

The rail splitter, poor white trash ancestry of Abraham Lincoln is knocked into a cocked hat by Miss Tarbell. In fact she shows that Abraham Lincoln has as fine a lot of "skiltions" as any one. His family tree as placed on view in this book gives as its branches the Lincolns in America since the seventeenth century. It makes interesting reading, even if it demolishes one of America's most cherished myths. Perhaps the rail splitting ancestor was largely campaign stuff to help a candidate.

Miss Tarbell denies the illegitimate birth of Nancy Hanks, Lincoln's mother.

Herndon, Lincoln's law partner in his "Life of Lincoln," makes this assertion—giving as his authority Lincoln and Dennis Hanks. She also denies that Lincoln failed to show up on the date set for his marriage to Miss Todd. She states that the wedding was postponed by mutual consent. Herndon makes exactly the opposite statement and tells of his conversation with Lincoln on that subject.

Miss Tarbell goes to great pains to trace the Lincolns in this country prior to Abraham—beginning with Samuel Lincoln, a boy of seventeen who arrived in Hingham, Massachusetts, 286 years ago.

The book is beautifully printed and illustrated and is written in Miss Tarbell's usual easy style. It is too bad that Lincoln is made respectable. We rather liked him the way he was.

STIFFS. By Melbourne Garahan.

Thos. Seltzer, \$2.

The life of a tramp. The "Stiff" is the autocat of the tramp world. He fills the role of optimist and philosopher, and often climbs back to respectability. This book claims to be a genuine autobiography, and whether it is or not it makes bulky reading, and is filled with adventure by land and sea.

THE EMPEROR NICHOLAS II as I Knew Him. By Sir John Harbury Williams. Dutton, \$6.

This futile book endeavors to create sympathy for the late Czar and his family. The author was possibly more closely connected with Nicholas than any one outside of his immediate entourage. The book also contains very much about the author. It is well illustrated with many photographic reproductions.

NATURE IN DOWNLAND. By W. H. Hudson. Dutton, \$3.

Another volume in the complete edition of this author's works now in course of publication. It deals with the plant and wild life found in that stretch of country in England extending from Hampshire to the Straits of Dover. It is written with the usual rare beauty that characterizes all of Hudson's prose. A leisurely and delightful nature study by a master.

ISLES OF ILLUSION. Letters from the South Sea, Edited by Bohun Lynch, Small Maynard & Co., \$3.

For those who swallowed Frederick O'Brien's "Shadows of the South Sea," this book will come as a shock. The sordid life of the islands described, the horrible diseases, the insects, the unendurable heat, the hurricanes, the slave driving English and French planters, the sick, grasping missionaries all combine to make a disagreeable but unforgettable picture of a region usually described as a paradise filled with dancing girls ala Gilda Gray. This book is a terrific indictment of imperialism—not only that of England, but also of France, the United States and of Germany.

MY CRYSTAL BALL, Reminiscences of a Busy Life, By Elizabeth Marbury. Boni & Liveright, \$3.50.

The recollections of half a century are crowded in this volume of over 300 pages.

The glimpses of the early social, society and political life in New York, are vastly interesting. Miss Marbury has also written a history of the theatre of this city up to the time of the World War.

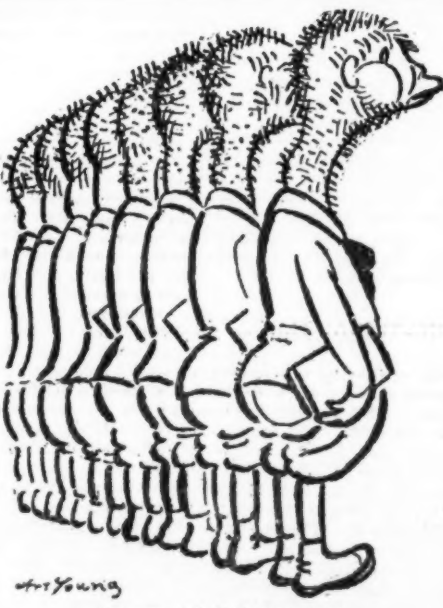
THE GOSLINGS

A Study of the American Schools
by UPTON SINCLAIR

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MARX, SOCIALISM AND VIOLENCE

By Karl Kautsky

JUST as the latest World War far exceeded all previous wars in dimensions and in horror, so also it has engendered among the populations of the countries that participated in it, a brutality and criminality such as has not been seen since the Thirty Years' War. This wave seems to have affected most of all the 'Elite' of these nations—the officers, the students, and the professors. But the Socialist Proletariat has not been entirely spared. Especially among our younger members, unschooled in party traditions, a strong cult of violence has made its appearance, for the time being. We are all too well acquainted with this tendency under the names of Bolshevism and Communism.

Its adherents insist, to be sure, that their cult of violence is ancient wisdom, and the outcome of the researches of the most profound of our thinkers, Karl Marx, they say, preached force.

And indeed, Marx did say: "Power (Gewalt) is the midwife of every old society pregnant with the new!" (Capital, vol. 1).

Is that not simple and convincing? By no means, for now arises the important question: What did Marx mean by "power?"

THAT he did not mean what the Communists say he did is evidenced by his statement at the Hague, in 1872, when he said there were countries like "America, England, and if I knew your politics better than I do, I might add Holland, where the workers can reach their goal by peaceful means." I drew attention to this remark as early as the summer of 1918.

In an article entitled "The Proletarian Revolution and the Renegade Kautsky," Lenin said (October 1918): "The reference to Marx's statement, made in the seventies, admitting the possibility of a peaceful evolution to Socialism in America and England, is the work of a sophist, or to speak more clearly, of a traitor, who uses quotations and excerpts deceptively."

After this pleasantry, which in itself bears witness to the brutalizing influences of the war, and which would have been impossible before the war, in intercourse among educated men, Lenin continues:

"In the first place, Marx, even then, considered this possibility exceptional. In the second place there was at that time no monopolistic capitalism,—in other words, no imperialism. And in the third place, there was in England and in America no military power,—and this now exists—to be the main support of the bourgeois state machinery."

That is all that Lenin can say in answer!

IN response I wish to point out that Marx, in the statement quoted, by no means asserts that peaceful means for the liberation of the proletariat must remain exceptional. He merely says that the struggle for political power in different countries will assume different forms, and that the peaceful way will not be available in all countries.

If we were to look upon England and America as exceptions they would be very noteworthy exceptions! Did not Marx describe England as the 'classic land' of capitalism,—as the country that would point the way to the future?

Then Lenin thought that the possibility of peaceful change existed in the countries named only at the time when Marx spoke. Today capitalism is a very different thing from its prototype of the seventies. It has become more imperialistic and more violent.

That is quite true, but very one-sided. Those who think this, act as if they were the most earnest champions of the proletariat, but they entirely overlook the proletariat when they say this. Capitalism brings into being, not merely capitalists, but also proletarians, and of the latter a far greater number than of the former. It produces not only a press subsidized by capital, but also increasing clarity, independence and organizing intelligence in the proletariat. It strengthens not merely the imperialistic tendencies of the ruling classes, but also the Democratic tendencies in the subordinate groups. And the latter, in spite of all imperialistic obstacles, have again and again proved themselves the stronger.

SINCE 1872, when Marx spoke at the Hague, democracy has made enormous strides forward, and with each step the prospects for the attainment of a Socialist Government without bloodshed have become better. In 1872 democracy in Europe was the exception,—it was limited to England and to Switzerland. Today it is the rule. When Lenin pointed out that in 1872, England and America had no military power to use as the main support of the machinery of State, his implication was true at the moment when he launched his philippic against me,—October 9, 1918. Since that time England and

America have discarded the military apparatus which they created for the war. And even during the war England completed its democracy by extending the suffrage. Recently it added to this the granting of freedom to Ireland. And in the same way democracy has made great progress on the mainland of Europe since the days of the first Internationale.

Until 1870 the military absolutism of Napoleon III ruled in France, and alongside it stood the three great military monarchies of the Hapsburgs, the Hohenzollerns and the Romanoffs. It seemed hopeless for the proletarians to attain power by peaceful means. In 1872 Napoleon III had already been overthrown, but in France there ruled a military dictatorship built on the ruins of the Paris Commune, which threatened France at any moment with a royalist coup d'etat.

BUT when the Republic of France had been firmly established, Engels, who pursued Marx's course of reasoning, counted France with England and America to those countries in which the will of the people could be expressed without the use of violence. Here Socialists could come to power peacefully as soon as they had the will of the people back of them. That holds today in even greater measure in the German Republic, whose democratic rights are very broad, and whose military influence is very small.

There are indeed States in Europe today in which the people are bound and prostrate, and it is hard to imagine the proletariat in those countries attaining peacefully that liberty of action without which an ascent to Socialism is impossible. To these countries belong Italy, Hungary and Russia. But this glorious trinity of Mussolini, Horthy and Lenin is the exception, not the rule in modern politics. They are colossi on feet of clay. They are not supported by that magic with which legitimacy, and custom, lulls the thoughtless masses to sleep. They arose in states in which the proletariat used its strength, but used it in wrong channels. As soon as the momentary condition of political reaction and the economic crisis, which is crippling all Europe, has been overcome, and as soon as the proletariat everywhere overcomes the apathy and discouragement which has affected it so deeply, it will again forge ahead victoriously.

AT first it will progress in Western Europe, but that is bound to effect the lands of the dictatorship. Even there it will remember its pristine power and it will stir again. The structure of dictatorship can then break down without bloody violence. The organizations and institutions that pre-existed the dictatorship and which were paralyzed by it, need only to be filled with new life and energy and confidence by the awakening proletariat.

In short, as soon as the proletariat has overcome its temporate weakness, the forces of democracy in Europe are so great that it is not out of the question that even the greatest existing obstacle to democracy and the liberation of the proletariat, the despotism of the Moscow autocrats, may be overcome without bloodshed, simply by the loss of power to the growing forces of the masses.

But what then of Marx's phrase that force is the midwife of an old society that is pregnant with a new? Its meaning becomes clear when we consider the context.

The statement occurs in the chapter that deals with 'original accumulation,' in other words, with the methods by which the capitalist ways of production were established. Here Marx says:

"These methods rest in part on the most brutal exercise of force, e.g. the colonial system. But all of them employed the power of the State, the concentrated and organized power of the State, to foster the change of the feudal to the capitalist methods of production in a hot-house manner, and to shorten the transition."

THEREAFTER follows the sentence quoted above concerning force as the midwife of society.

By the "force which they all used" Marx then meant the "concentrated and organized power of society," in other words the power of the State, and by no stretch of the imagination "violence."

Capitalism did indeed at times in its rise use violence, but Marx did not point to these methods with a view of holding them up to the Socialists as a model of the methods for the construction of Socialist Society. He points out how capitalism thrives on the slave trade, on the 'slave hunt,' on trade wars, through the colonial system, through the "extermination, the enslavement, of the aboriginal population of America, or their entombment in the mines." He brands these methods as an "unspeakable picture of treason, bribery, assassination, and meanness," in the development of which "public opinion of

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.

The Peace of the World

From "The Meaning of Socialism."

By J. BRUCE GLASIER

"THE NATION," said Keir Hardie at the International Socialist Congress at Copenhagen in 1910, "the nation that has the courage to be the first to throw away its arms will win for itself one of the greatest names in history." Nations and races have rarely been destroyed or eliminated by conquest from without. More often has the conquering nation fallen by its conquest than the conquered nation. Weakness of social solidarity, corruption and tyranny within, have been the chief cause of the decline and disappearance of nations and races. What is really of the spirit in the race or nation, what freedom, genius and virtue it possesses in its heart, cannot be destroyed by external conquest.

There is, we believe, in peace itself, a power of safety beyond what nations have ever yet known. War has been glorified and worshipped by communities for its own sake. Peace never, except by a few religious sects. Who knows what peace will do for nations that really trust in her?

Hitherto when peoples have submitted to conquest rather than fight they have done so from cowardice or indifference, not from conviction and faith. How could they expect their conquerors to respect independence and liberties, which they themselves so little valued? But when men and nations deliberately disarm themselves and decline to fight, not from cowardice, but courage; not from fear of being slain, but from willingness to lose their own lives rather than take the lives of others; their action will have a new significance, a new appeal, a new power. A tremendous inhibitory influence will proceed from it—a sense of perpetrating unprovoked and cold-blooded murder which no civilized nation or soldier would nowadays be guilty of.

"Because he does not strive, no one in the world can strive against him"—was one of the wisdom sayings of the venerable Chinese philosopher, Laotze, twenty-five centuries ago. Mankind may at least learn that this axiom is as profoundly true of human conduct as it is of all the forces of the physical universe.

But persuasive as these considerations be, there is yet for all true pacifists the imperative one of conscience—of that high reliance and faith, which is the loftiest endowment of the human spirit, and which has its final sanction in no perception of utility, or of eventual reward whatever, but solely in its own sense of right-doing. It is on the fuller emergence and authority in each and all of us of this "dweller in the innermost" of whose presence we are still but dimly conscious, that the validity of all our Socialist hopes of the redemption of the human race, must eventually depend.

NEED OF A LABOR PRESS

By ISAAC KUSHNER

The New York Call was born in 1908. After a tireless and tremendous struggle it died in 1923. Its death was a great shock to those who ceaselessly devoted their time, energy, and money to it.

But with its demise came into birth The New Leader—to lead, to inform, to instruct, to dissipate the clouds of darkness, to shed more light, to bring more happiness and comfort into every nook and corner of the downtrodden and exploited.

If ever there was a time when a strong Socialist daily newspaper was needed the time is now. For we are living through a very interesting period. Labor all over the world is waking up from its long and lethargic sleep. It is beginning to take an account of itself. So much so, that in this year of our Lord, 1924, we have a Socialist prime minister in the greatest empire of the world—Great Britain.

That the present Socialist and labor government in England will not be able to accomplish much—and has a good chance to fail—is even conceded by its enemies. The reason is obvious and needs no explanation. But unless all signs of rational and logical reasoning do not point the right way, the labor and Socialist government, when defeated, will be returned numerically stronger and more powerful than ever. For this is the way the workers of Great Britain march.

This leads to inquire what effect the march of the English workers will have upon their American comrades. Will the American workers remain entirely unaffected? Will they still pursue a policy of indifference and nonchalance? Will they still permit themselves to be ruled by those who constantly oppress them? Or will they follow the footsteps of their English comrades and begin to assert their own political power?

Accepting history as a criterion of truth in matters psychological it may fairly be stated that the close kinship of language which exists between the two countries plus the Anglo-Saxon feeling that pervades both of them will bring the workers of the United States to an immediate realization that what is good for the English workers is also good for them. Thus will they form a political party of their own or support one that represents their interests sooner than we expect them to.

This being the case, it goes without saying that what is needed in this country is a strong Socialist press—not only a weekly but a daily. Hence the appearance of The New Leader makes us all feel that in the setting of the new stage in the not so very distant future and the drama to be played thereon, The New Leader will play an important role.

Long live The New Leader! May it lead itself from a weekly into a daily newspaper.

The Trade Union.

The individual worker plans little more than greater bargaining power with his employer when he joins a labor union. His association with other men for control of the machine and the job which it provides has consequences which he does not plan, which he does not foresee. He must join a labor organization as a means of defense, and in the process of carrying out the implications of defense against the competitive character of the capitalist system he contributes to the rebuilding of present-day society—a contribution which represents a by-product of the more immediate and conscious attempt to find security in an insecure world.—Frank Tannenbaum in "The Labor Movement."

RELIEF FOR STARVING WOMEN AND CHILDREN

By VICTOR L. BERGER

The following article by Comrade Berger explains the bill he introduced in Congress to create a revolving fund of \$1,000,000,000 as a credit in raw materials and food for Germany, in order to revive industry in that country. The National organization of the Party has launched a vigorous campaign in favor of the bill and readers are urged to write their Congressmen to support it.—Editor of The New Leader.

Germany is starving. A nation which ten years ago counted 70,000,000 people—and was considered one of the most prosperous and most progressive and most powerful of the world—is now in the grip of hunger. Reliable authorities say that three-fourths of the German people never get enough to eat and that from ten to twenty millions are in danger of dying from lack of food.

This is an appalling situation. All of Europe is facing a similar danger, because Germany is a vital part of Europe.

I am satisfied that the frightful crisis in Germany can be relieved at once, if we put Germany into a condition to help herself. And that is the purpose of this bill, which is to establish a credit for Germany of \$1,000,000,000 in food and raw material without the outlay of actual money—in other words to permit the use of our credit to a certain extent for the revival of German industry.

If this proposition is carried out it will cost our Government nothing or next to nothing. But it will furnish Germany with \$1,000,000,000 worth of raw material and food. It will give Germany the capital with which to put her people to work and lay the foundation for a new prosperity—and it will help our farmers, our cotton growers, and our meat producers—and on the other hand our Government is absolutely safeguarded and secured against any possible loss.

Senator Lenroot's bill to have our country donate \$20,000,000 to Germany is undoubtedly a humane measure. The proposition—while involving a considerable tax on our treasury—means less than thirty cents per head of the German people. This will relieve the situation very little, of course.

The fact remains that no nation can be kept alive by charity, and least of all a nation still numbering 60,000,000 people who are accustomed to work and support themselves in good style.

If this credit bill, however, is adopted by Congress it will mean that the credit of \$1,000,000,000 can be paid for and be turned over three times annually, so that during a five years' term it would be equivalent to a credit of \$15,000,000,000 and would go far towards rehabilitating industry in Germany. And it would mean business which our farmers and manufacturers would be getting without entailing any funds of the United States.

The carrying out of this plan will not only revive Germany, all of Europe, but its effects will be very largely felt also in Great Britain and more than anywhere, in the United States.

It is an absolutely safe plan. It involves no cash outlay. And it will be continuously under the supervision of our Government. I cannot see any reason why it should not be adopted. I hope and expect that it will be adopted.

The resolution has been referred to the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. Unless pressure is brought to bear upon the members

of that committee, it may be ignored. Write to the members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Tell them you want early action, favorable action, on House Resolution No. 4081 by Congressman Victor L. Berger for the relief of starving Germany. Following are the names of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. "House Office Building, Washington, D.C." is sufficient address. Stephen G. Porter (Chairman) Pa.; John Jacob Rogers, Mass.; Henry W. Temple, Pa.; Edward E. Browne, Wis.; Merrill Moores, Ind.; James T. Begg, Ohio; Henry Allen Cooper, Wis.; Theodore E. Burton, Ohio; Benjamin L. Fairchild, N. Y.; Hamilton Fish, Jr., N. Y.; Cyrus Cole, Iowa; Richard Aldrich, R. I.; J. Charles Linthicum, Md.; Charles M. Stedman, N. C.; Tom Connally, Texas; E. Walton Moore, Va.; Ross A. Collins, Miss.; Martin L. Davey, Ohio; David J. O'Connell, N. Y.; Robert H. Clancy, Mich.; William N. Rogers, N. H.

THE CAPITALIST PRESS

By EUGENE V. DEBS

The press that serves an exploiting, robbing class cannot be an honest press. It may tell the truth, and no doubt does within certain limitations, but when the interests of the class which own and control it are at stake its first duty is to that class, and it does not scruple to lie and lie brazenly in the service of that class.

In a clash of interests between the capitalist class and the working class—a strike for example—the capitalist press naturally stands by its class, and as all things are fair in war, it goes without saying that capitalist newspapers, supporting the interests that own and control them, lie and misrepresent labor unions and their leaders and do everything possible to put them in an unfavorable light and send them down to defeat.

In other instances too numerous to mention, the capitalist papers, owned bodily by the capitalist class, have lied shamefully to deceive the people to keep them in ignorance and bondage. For instance, when the "Liberty Bond" issue was launched by the Secretary of the Treasury, by prearrangement, without doubt, the capitalist, dailies East and West, North and South, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, blazoned forth the report under great headlines that the people were wild about the bonds and that the issue would be oversubscribed several times. Along with this announcement notice was issued that those wanting bonds must secure them at once, as the people were falling over each other and fairly fighting for the chance to subscribe for them.

This was a deliberate, manufactured lie, the purpose of which was to show that the people were in a frenzy of patriotism about the war and would with joy give their last penny in its support, when as a matter of fact the bond issue fell flat and threatened to be a complete failure when the Secretary of the Treasury concluded to go out on a stumping tour and appeal to the patriotism of the people.

The mouthpiece of a predatory class, a robbing class—such as the capitalist class—is bound to lie when the interests of that class demand it, and that is why capitalist newspapers deliberately deceive the people, the victims of exploitation, in regard to the vital issues arising out of the war.

HELP US INCREASE NEWSSTAND SALES

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

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

See that your newsdealer has a supply on his stand.

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

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

Circulation Department,

THE NEW LEADER.

THE FORUM
CALENDAR

FRIDAY, Feb. 15

Manhattan

WILLIAM MORRIS FEIGEN-
BAUM, "Oil." Harlem Socialist Cen-
ter, 62 East 106th street, 8.30 p. m.

Coney Island

MRS. F. ROBERTSON JONES,
"The Need for Birth Control Legis-
lation." Coney Island Forum, Social-
ist Party, Boardwalk Hotel, 3033
West 22d street, Coney Island, 8.30
p. m.

Bronx

JOSEPH D. CANNON, "The In-
terpretation of Current Events."
Bronx Labor Forum, American La-
bor Party and Socialist Party, 1167
Boston road, 8.15 p. m. Questions
answered.

Newark

AUGUST CLAESSENS, "Are the
Conditions of the Masses Growing
Better or Worse?" New Union Hall,
Springfield avenue and Broome
street, Socialist Party.

Rochester

MRS. LILITH WILSON, "Labor
and Education." Old Germania
Hall, 476 Clinton avenue, Socialist
Party, 8.15 p. m.

SATURDAY, Feb. 16

Bridgeport

AUGUST CLAESSENS, "Present-
Day Socialism." Socialist Party
Forum, 306 Fairfield avenue, 8.30
p. m.

SUNDAY, Feb. 17

Manhattan

AUGUST CLAESSENS, "Indus-
trial Democracy." 6th A. D., So-
cialist Party, 257 East 4th street,
8 p. m.DAVID P. BERENBERG, "The
Debasing of the Public School Sys-
tem." 8th A. D., Socialist Party
Forum, 73 St. Mark's place, 7.30
p. m.JACOB PANKEN, "Current
Events." East Side Socialist Cen-
ter, 204 East Broadway, 8.30 p. m.

Brooklyn

JOSEPH WHITEHORN, "The
Russian Revolution." American La-
bor Party and Socialist Party
Forum, 1709 Pitkin avenue, 8.15
p. m. Questions answered.

Lakewood, N. J.

CHARLES SOLOMON, "The Rise
of the British Labor Party and Its
Lesson for Us." Socialist Party,
8.15 p. m.

New Haven

ROGER N. BALDWIN, "The
Fight for Free Speech." Socialist
Party, Trades Council Hall, 215
Meadow street, 8 p. m.

Pittsburg

GEORGE R. KIRKPATRICK,
"Special Reasons for American
Greetings to Ramsay MacDonald and
the British Labor Party at This
Time." Socialist Party Educational
Forum, Walton's Hall, fourth floor,
220 Stanwix street, 8.15 p. m.

MONDAY, Feb. 18

Brooklyn

JAMES ONEAL, "Labor in the
American Colonies." Brooklyn La-
bor Lyceum, 947 Willoughby ave-
nue. Furriers' Lecture Course,
8.30 p. m.

TUESDAY, Feb. 19

AUGUST CLAESSENS, "Social
Forces." Socialist Center, 319 Grand
street, 8 p. m.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20

Manhattan

J. MILCH, "Science and Art."
East Side Socialist Center, 204 East
Broadway, 8.30 p. m.DR. S. BERLIN, "Jack London."
15th and 16th A. D., Socialist Party,
227 East 84th street, 8.30 p. m.

Staten Island

WILLIAM KARLIN, Local Rich-
mond, Socialist Party, Dover Moun-
tain Hall, Sharpe avenue, Port Rich-
mond.

Glens Falls, N. Y.

AUGUST CLAESSENS, "What
Socialism Is." 8.30 p. m.

THURSDAY, Feb. 21

Albany

AUGUST CLAESSENS, "Are
Conditions of the Masses Growing
Better or Worse?" Socialist Party,
Cameron Hall, 8.30 p. m.

Manhattan

JAMES ONEAL, "Labor in the
American Colonies." Cap and Mil-
linery Workers' Union, Headgear
Workers' Lyceum, 210 East 5th
street, 7.30 p. m.WELCOME TO THE NEW-
COMERAs fresh air hastens to fill a vac-
uum, so the Socialists of New
York and throughout hastened to
supply the need of a Socialist paper
in that vicinity.The New Leader is the result.
It is a weekly paper which will no
doubt develop into a daily in due
time. The first number came out
on the 19th of January. It con-
tains twelve pages, handsomely
printed, and full of good stuff.The New Leader, of course, is
and will be a real Socialist paper.
It will not suffer itself to be swayed
by sinister sires of either the right
or the left, but will steer the middle
course which is the only one that
leads into port rather than into the
swamp of the maelstrom.—Milwau-
kee Leader.

IN UTOPIA

By HAROLD BERMAN

The right of a man to work when,
where, for whom and under what
conditions and at what wage he
chooses so long as he elects to assert
his individual right, must never be
interfered with, and the State must
furnish him protection and peace
while he exercises this right.—U. S. COAL COMMISSION.
A mine superintendent's office. An
official sitting at a large roll-top desk
smoking a generous-sized black cigar
and looking indolently at a pile of
papers in front of him. His secre-
tary, a dapper young woman, at a
desk a little to the rear. Miner, in
greasy overalls, lamp-adorned cap,
etc., enters, bowing deferentially to
the man at the desk.Miner: I want a job!
Supt. (Looking up): Ye-e-s?
Miner. (Negligently): Yes. I
want a job. Is this a Union mine?
Supt. (Frowning): We have no
d-n union in here!Miner. (Beaming): This is just
the place that I am looking for! I
am an American. My father and
my grandfather fought in all the
wars, and I am a believer in per-
sonal liberty!Supt. (Somewhat startled): Yes.
We also believe in personal liberty.
None of those d-----d scoundrels get
any chance here! Our guards run
them out when they show their
faces in this town!Miner: And what are your work-
ing hours? I hope you have no
eight-hour day here?Supt.: Oh, no. We work eight,
ten, twelve and fourteen hours here.
We stay on the job just as long as
it suits our worker's inclination to
work.Miner: The eight-hour day is an
outrage. It's robbery, I tell you.
The widows and orphans who are
your stockholders received only a
13 per cent dividend for the last
quarter. These foreign agitators
are robbing them of their property,
of their just income. (With a
proud smile.) I read the papers,
and I know what's what!Supt.: But we watered our stock
five times during the past three
years. Its more than 13 per cent
for the quarter, you know.Miner: That doesn't concern me.
You have the right to do with your
property as you see fit. Water or
no water, the poor widows and or-
phans didn't receive enough return
on their investment of late.Supt. (To himself, under his
breath): This sounds like a bur-
lesque. (Aloud.) Yes, yes. That's
right my boy. We deported the
foreign organizers when they came
to this town, and we try to earn
a little money when we can.Miner: And have you any safe-
guards against accidents in your
mines?Supt.: Only those that the law
forces us to install. We'd like to
be rid of all of them if we could—and
we do, sometime. These foreigners
will kill one another off anyway in
their gun-and-knife duels on their
holidays and Saint's Days, which
come every other day.Miner: I am against all these fool
contraptions forced on one against
his will. I believe that it's my right
as an American citizen to take a
chance with my own life. It's no
one's business but my own. And
lots of money is saved by it for the
poor stockholders.Supt. (Rocking gently in his
chair; calls to someone): Hey! Tom;
Take this fellow to the pit. Give
him a good job. The best one you
have in the place!A half hour later. Tom comes
in calling for the Superintendent.
Secretary comes over, sees him
leaning back in his chair, his eyes
tightly shut, a benign smile spread
over his face. Touches his arm
gently calling: "Mr. Pierce! Mr.
Pierce! Tom wants to speak to you!"Supt. (Startled out of his re-
verie, yawns): Oh, why did you dis-
turb me? I had a pleasant dream,
a vision of the Perfect Miner. And
you drove it away!

THE NEW LEADER

The first issue of The New Leader,
a weekly Socialist and Labor paper,
has reached this office. It is a child
of the former Daily Leader which in
turn evolved from the Call, famed
for years in New York City for its
vigorous policies and outspoken edi-
torials on Labor and Socialism. In
making their "bow" to the world, The
New Leader says: "It is published to
support the Socialist Party. It is
not 'Liberal' or 'Radical' or 'Pro-
gressive' and goes on to say: 'Not
a few careerists and certainly some
charlatans took refuge behind those
names. Men like Gladstone and
Woodrow Wilson have scuttled whole
cargoes of 'Liberals' and 'Progress-
ives' and other gudgeons await the
same fate.' The paper is well
printed and is stated by a formid-
able list of editorial contributors,
including Eugene V. Debs and Morris
Hillquit.We welcome The New Leader in
its field and hope that they may ob-
tain the support which is grudgingly
given in many cases to such papers
and to Labor papers especially. Their
concluding paragraph in their salu-
tatory would be a fine slogan for
every class paper wherein they say
to their veteran supporters: "They
must introduce it to their friends and
so extend its circulation and influ-
ence until it is a power in shaping
the thought and action of the work-
ing class." We wish you good luck.
—The Labor World, Montreal.

THE NEW LEADER FORUM

FELIPE CARRILLO

Editor, New Leader:

The first issue of The New Leader
told me of the murder of Felipe Car-
rillo. I well remember his friendly
and manly personality, as he showed
himself at the Albany convention of
the party in 1916. Without anger
or impatience he answered the jeers
of the left wing delegates: "In Yucatan
we can do nothing because of
American warships. If the Ameri-
can workers would unite as we have
done that danger would be past."
And again: "In our socialist meet-
ings we hang up our personal quar-
rels with our hats outside."Carrillo's nephew, a student in
Troy, spent an evening at my house.
He told us anecdotes of his uncle's
life, how he placed his confidence in
Oregon, and how he dreamed of the
future of his beloved people.Rebels who can murder such a
man deserve defeat, and the usual
fate of defeated rebels.
Nassau, N. Y.

HERMAN KOBBE.

HAIL THE NEW LEADER

Editor of The New Leader:

All hail the advent of The New
Leader. It is a strong infant. It
bids fair to enjoy a long span of
life. It has much to live for and
it has a great field of usefulness in
a much disturbed world. That it
was born at this time brings to the
hearts of many old comrades new
inspiration, new hope, new heart
and new invigorated enthusiasm.Without a press in a great city is
like living in days of darkness, a
press that is the very soul of peace
for the world, a press which cham-
pions the cause of the workers of
the world, a press which stands not
only for freedom and emancipation
of all humanity but for the recon-
struction of a new and much better
world.Our one great hope to stem the
coming of another world war is the
advent and triumph of the In-
dependent Labor party of England
as their coming into power wielding
a strong arm for peace may have
great enough political influence to
retard at least a new outbreak of
war in Europe. They are certainly
the strongest factor of promise and
hope we can count on to help pre-
vent another world war.The Socialists of the world are
the strongest constructive force we
have for world peace. Nothing
under Socialist philosophy for profit
—not even war. Isn't it a strange
philosophy? In war we give our
lives for profit. And Jesus saith,
"What profiteth a man if he gain
the whole world and lose his life?"
We oppose war because we believe
in humanity, because we believe in
the Brotherhood of Man. We ab-
ominate the horrors of war and all
its resultant miseries.WILLIAM HAYES, M. P.
Lyndhurst, N. J.

WOMEN'S CITIZENSHIP

Editor of The New Leader: I
am writing in the hope that the
subject matter of my communication
will appeal to you and that you willuse your influence with your pub-
lication to give it the publicity it
deserves.In September, 1922, a bill was
passed by Congress giving women
the right to citizenship independ-
ently of the nationality of their hus-
bands. This law was passed at the
request of a number of women's
organizations and had in mind the
American woman married to a for-
eigner who heretofore lost her birth
right upon marriage.The result, though not so intend-
ed, has since become very disastrous
to foreign born women married to
American citizens. While it enables
some hundreds, or a very few thou-
sand, American women to retain
their citizenship, it robbed over
100,000 women of foreign birth of
theirs. Since the law went into ef-
fect some 100,000 married men of
foreign birth became citizens. The
wives of these men, in every 999
cases out of a thousand remained
aliens.The tragedy of the situation lies
in the fact that the women thus
robbed do not realize the serious-
ness of the matter. To them it is
not only a question of being de-
prived of the vote, but also an in-
creased inequality between the sta-
tus of husband and wife and mini-
mizes Government protection for
the latter.In cases of separation, money
division, divorce, custody of the
children, the status of the woman
is that of an alien against a citizen
of the United States. Should she
want to visit her native land, her
return will be looked upon by our
consuls in foreign lands as the en-
try of an alien into the United
States and, as in the Lerner case,
it is within the right of the consul
to refuse the required visa. If for
some reason or other an alien woman
married to an American citizen is
ordered deported from the United
States she would have no place to
go to, for upon her marriage she
loses the citizenship of her own
country.In case of another war we may
be faced with a spectacle where the
wives of American citizens find
themselves to be enemy aliens, and
while the husbands and children
will enjoy the protection of the
United States Government the
wives can be ordered to detention
camps or exile.In view of this, and because the
passage of the nineteenth amend-
ment was meant for the benefit of
all women in the United States, as
a necessary weapon in the solution
of the problem of existence, the bal-
lot is even of greater need to the
foreign born than to the American
women. I take the liberty to appeal
to you for publicity in the matter.
This in the hope that a movement
will be started for the Americaniza-
tion and naturalization of these
women whose numbers are increas-
ing from day to day.

THERESA MALKIEL

New York City.

OUR LEADER SUB-GETTERS
HAVE STARTED SOMETHINGIf there is anything in "sugges-
tion" or good thoughts, then certain-
ly The New Leader should be one
of the best and most useful week-
lies in America, for good wishes are
coming in from every direction, and
always with from one to twenty
subscriptions to give reality to the
wish. And talk about covering the
world! If it keeps up we will have
the finest collection of postmarks
of any one in this country.First off the bat comes Chris. Mer-
ker, General Organizer of the Bak-
ers' Union, who sends good wishes
and seven yearly subs from Phila-
delphia, "all representative labor
men" he adds. Then from the other
end of things comes a list of three
from Alfred Dangel of Livengood,
Alaska, and two from Albert M.
Kalzer, an old timer of New York,
but now living in Deadwood, Alaska.
The writer humbly confesses that he
is only a "Checkbook," but sends re-
gards to Dangel and Kalzer and all
the "Soundboughs."Then from "The Outside," as Alas-
kians speak of us folks in the United
States, comes in rapid succession,
Barclay W. Bradley of Las Vegas,
and Gust. Petterson of Fort Stanton,
both New Mexico; Nora McNally, of
Lorain, Ohio; Comrades Howarth,
and H. O. Fuhrberg, of Seattle,
Wash. Fuhrberg says he "does not
wish to appear facetious, but your
international news column is pip-
pins, your editorials are peaches of
logic, and the general news, inter-
preted from the workers' standpoint,
is the orchard."If there is any one special thing
that gives us joy here in the office,
it is those friends who send in sub-
scriptions for others than them-
selves. Every sub we receive that
way, means a letter we do not have
to write and postage we do not have
to pay, and our energies free to just
that extent to reach others who are
not so fortunate in having friends
intelligent and thoughtful enough to
ask them for their sub. And there's
a lot of "old timers" among those
who send in more than one sub this
week. For example, Comrade Weck-
ler of the Bronx with two, making
a string of fourteen in his credit,
Comrade Pearson of Yonkers, with
three and a promise to put Yonkersbig on the Leader map; genial Curtis
A. Perry, Bridgeton, Maine, with
three, Ida Johnson of Maynard,
Mass., with two and a promise of
"quite a few in a week or two," and
that old reliable, Channing Sweet of
Denver, with six and a cheery word.Just to keep us warm, comes Sher-
man Huff of Alberta, Canada, with
two and a list of names to send
sample copies to, three from Dettmar
and Handwerk of Slattington, Pa., his
seventh from C. S. Grieves of Ames-
bury, Mass., who adds that "The New
Leader is certainly great"; five from
Oscar Olson of New York; three
from that good scout, A. Haas of
Newark, N. J., and two from Dr.
Nestor Alzarez, of New York City.
David U. Rubinow, of New York
City, just to show he's sociable,
drops three in our lap, and right on
top of it comes Waldemar H. Dover
of Port Jervis with four and Walter
E. Davis, of Whitesville, Conn.,
with a string of subs as long as your
arm and a look on his face that spells
business.Hiram Spaulding of Arica, N. Y.,
just happens to see a copy, and likes
it so well he subscribes for a year.
Elizabeth Towne, editor of the Nau-
tilus Magazine, Holyoke, Mass., in
sending her sub wishes us "the
greatest success for the Common
Good," and Frank Divan of Clinton,
Ind., sends us a list of Socialist and
Labor folks to sample. One letter
that gave us special joy to see was
from that veteran, J. W. Dennis, of
Rochester, N. Y. Some speaker and
hustler, that boy! And then, as if
to give check to our joy comes a sub
from Earl Firey, of the Folsom, Cal.,
prison, who appreciates freedom so
much that he wants to help give it
to others, knowing that mental
prisons are far worse than physical
ones. And just as we are opening
the letter of John W. Stoner, of
Lancaster, Pa., we hear the worthy
editor suggesting, "have a heart and
remember that if we put in the
names of all those who sent subs and
good wishes, there would be no room
for anything else." We should
worry! Just wait till next week; we
will show him a thing or two—for
every week The Leader Boosters are
setting a faster and faster pace.WHEN YOU—
BUY BREADLOOK
FOR
THIS
LABELDEMAND
THIS
LABELUNION MADE BREAD DOES
NOT COST YOU MORE AND
IS MADE IN SANITARY SHOPSBakery & Confectionery Workers' Int. Union of America
Organization Committee of Locals 87, 100, 163, 169 and 305

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Regular Meetings Every Friday at 210 East 104th Street.

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ecutive Board meet Mondays at the of-

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--- -- DRAMA --- --

THE NEW PLAYS

MONDAY

"NEW TOYS," a comedy of married life after the baby arrives, starring ERNEST TRUEX, will be presented by Sam H. Harris MONDAY NIGHT at the FULTON THEATRE. The play was cordially received on its tour preliminary to finding a locale for its New York bow. The supporting cast includes Vivienne Osborne, Robert McWade, Louise Closser Hale, Robert E. O'Connor, James Spotswood, Frances Neilson and Howard Hull Gibson. The piece was staged by Sam Forrest.

At the Lyric Theatre Monday evening, Mr. Charles Capehart will present ELEANOR PAINTER in "THE CHIFFON GIRL," a romantic musical play with book by GEORGE MURRAY and music and lyrics by CARLO AND SANDERS, composers of "Tangerine." The play was staged by Everett Butterfield and the dances were arranged by the late Bert French, assisted by P. A. Leonard. The company supporting Miss Painter will include: George Reinher, Gladys Miller, Frank Doane, James Marshall, Leah May, William Green, John Park, John Scholl, Shaun O'Farrell, James E. Sullivan, and Mlle. Pan.

TUESDAY

The Selwyns in association with Adolph Klauber will present JANE COWL in SHAKESPEARE'S "ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA" at the LYCEUM THEATRE beginning TUESDAY evening. Rollo Peters has designed the scenery and costumes and is cast for the role of Marc Antony. The production was directed by Frank Reicher. The long cast of "Antony and Cleopatra," all members of Miss Cowl's permanent company include Dennis King, Louis Hector, Vernon Kelso, Gordon Burby, J. Sayre Crawley, Robert Ayrtton, George Carter, Milton Pope, Lionel Hogarth, Grace Hampton, Marion Evensen, Edith Van Cleve, and others.

DREAMS AND DUST

"RUST" AT THE GREENWICH VILLAGE

Somewhere between two excellent possibilities Robert Presnell founded. "Rust" might even then have been saved from the Greenwich Village for Broadway by a commanding cast. As things are, the audience views the sad spectacle of a play that could have been a strong social study, or by following other threads a gripping melodrama, now wavering strangely between the two.

The picture "Rust" sets out to draw is of the Ancients, "a stinking morass of junk, of the dead and forgotten things cast away by the city of Barcelona." Along the edge of this dump heap live the human refuse of the city, the junk-dealers, perhaps, too, many of the thieves. But those who are honest are condemned by their east-of-rivers surroundings to cast-off lives, slowly corroding in the petrid mass until rust has eaten them away.

Even in the Ancients dreamers may be born. Jose's father had once made songs, but now he knows there is no escaping from the Ancients. (Each of us lives in an Ancients from which there is little hope of escape.) Jose too makes songs; he WILL escape, he cries. Yet he cannot strike down the bull in the arena (his one way of earning money to get free), for the bull seems suddenly as much pained in as he. Jose slinks back to die in his Ancients. Here the melodrama sweeps away whatever study of disintegration might be coming, and substitutes a blood and thunder tale of murder and smuggling and passions inflamed. Most of the melodramatic devices, moreover, are far from new, and have begun to accumulate their own deadening layers of rust.

J. T. S.

"Antony and Cleopatra" With Jane Cowl at the Lyceum Next Week

Preparations have been under way for many months, in fact they were started prior to Miss Cowl's Western tour last summer. Preliminary rehearsals were held while the company was on tour but Miss Cowl was unwilling to open in New York until the play had been done for a number of weeks on tour.

"Antony and Cleopatra" is one of the longest and most elaborate of Shakespeare's plays and one of the most difficult to stage under modern conditions. As Shakespeare wrote "Antony and Cleopatra" it is in forty-two scenes. In the version which is to be presented by Miss Cowl at the Lyceum the action is condensed into thirteen scenes. The effort has been to retain all that is essential to the story, with enough of the historic background to make for accuracy, in a swiftly moving drama of what has been described as "the greatest love story in history."

It is worth noting that modern historians do not describe Cleopatra as a vainish creature of popular imagination; on the contrary it is pointed out that there was a degree of idealism in her devotion to both Caesar and Antony and that her actions were inspired by an extraordinary sense of statescraft. It is quite possible that had Antony been successful at Actium the greater glory would have been Cleopatra's, whereas, now she is made to bear the brunt of the blame over his downfall.

While Shakespeare shows Cleopatra as a woman of many moods there is nothing in the text to reveal her as the vamp of the movies and common tradition.

ELSIE FERGUSON IN "THE MOON FLOWER" COMING TO THE ASTOR

"The Moon Flower," with ELSIE FERGUSON as its star, will be presented at the Astor Theatre on Monday night, February 25. The play has been adapted by Zue Atkins from a Hungarian play by Lajos Biro. Sidney Blackmer will head the supporting company which will also include Edwin Nicander and Frederick Worlock. "Sweet Little Devil," now at the Astor, will be transferred to the Central Theatre.

Neighborhood Playhouse to Give Pantomime Ballet by Sergei Prokofieff

The premiere in this country of a ballet work by the ultra-modern composer, Sergei Prokofieff, will take place at the Neighborhood Playhouse the last week in February. This ballet pantomime, which is named "Buffoon" here, was known as "Chout" in Paris, where it had its first production by the Ballet Russe in 1921. Prokofieff paid a visit to this country in 1919, playing his own compositions, and the furor aroused by the audacity of his musical style is still remembered. More recently his opera "The Love of Three Oranges" was produced by the Chicago Opera Company.

Another musical novelty will share the third subscription bill of the Neighborhood Dancers instead of the dramatic company of that theatre will appear. This composition is in striking contrast to the sophistication of the Prokofieff work. It is an arrangement of Arab folk music in a divertissement made up of singing, pantomime and dancing, in a form which is familiarly known to Arabs as a fantasia.

"The Living Mask," Moving to the Punch and Judy Monday

PIRANDELLO'S "SIX CHARACTERS" AT SPECIAL MATINEE WEDNESDAY Brock Pemberton has succeeded in finding a new home for "The Living Mask" ("Henry IV"), the play by Pirandello which was housed at the 44th Street Theatre, but was forced out by the previous booking of Griffith's "America."

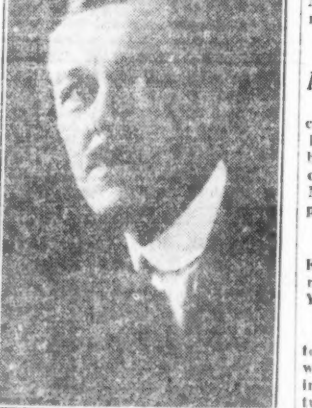
Monday the Pirandello comedy will go to the Punch & Judy. "Six Characters in Search of an Author" will follow along for a special matinee on Wednesday only.

"America," Griffith's Picture of Revolutionary Days, Opens Next Thursday

D. W. Griffith has modified the name of his Revolutionary War picture which is to open February 21 at the Forty-fourth Street Theatre. It will be officially called "America, Series One—The Sacrifices."

This is done to avoid confusion as to the theme, since the story emphasizes the sacrifices which Americans made to establish their independence. Mr. Griffith hopes to make this the first of a series of elaborate pictures portraying the dramatic history of America's development.

"Hansel and Gretel" to be Given by Threshold Players The Threshold Players will act "Hansel and Gretel," by Belle Waddell, at the Children's Theatre, 1230 Fifth avenue, beginning Saturday. There will be special weekday matinees of "The Poor Little Rich Girl," beginning February 27.



GILBERT EMERY

Who does splendid work in "The New Englander" at the 48th Street Theatre. Mr. Emery is the author of "Tarnish" and "The Hero."

NEW FASHION

THE PROVINCETOWN STAGES A REVIVAL

Hilarity huddles in every seat at the Provincetown these days, for "Fashion" frames a picture that is irresistible. Produced in 1845, it established a record by running for 22 performances; the extended run was deserved, for it was not only a play by the first American woman dramatist, and therefore entitled to polite attention; it was also the first American realistic study of society, and therefore bound to create a stir. The audience of 1924 is perhaps not so serious, but is surely as stirred; the villain rouses his hisses, the "independent farmer" his cheers, just as in the gilded days of yore.

During the evening anything but delirious contemplation is out of place; afterwards, there may be time for a little speculation as to the changes time has brought, in various fashions. Of the drama itself much could be said; five acts have become three in the new version, with a gain in condensation and an exaggeration (perhaps intended) of caricature. Of the manners, more. We are at the time when great fortunes are beginning to accumulate, with their makers still near enough to those less prosperous to have some human feeling. The core that is rotten is in the woman. Eve, eternal Eve, sensing (as Verblen would tell her today) that her display is proof of her man's superiority, seeks that prominence in fashion. The fashion of the moment is catching the modes of France—and a French noble to buy with American bullion. Mr. Tiffany tries to object that his wife's balls make footballs of his money, but is driven back to his counting house, where he spends so much time ciphering that he becomes a cipher in his home. The farmer is still the salvation of the land; the country-bred maid is the pure devoted one, and her fit reward is a marriage with the army.

Farmer Truman hits the bull's-eye when he protests, after an hour in this house of fashion, "Deception is your household god!" Deception and display and the desire of power; in this exaggerated piece, a hilarious farce as seen today, with quaint melodies of the time to mellow it, may be seen the seeds that have sprouted in American society since, and have made it the snobbish, the intolerant, undemocratic self-sufficiency it thinks it is. If the picture in Miss Mowat's play had been headed—but what writing on the wall is of any effect?—this century would have been deep in her debt.

J. T. S.



ALICE TERRY

In "Scaramouche," Rafail Sabatini's story of the French Revolution, coming to the Capitol Sunday.

"Merton of the Movies" the Kaufman-Connelly Satire on the Movies, at the Bronx Opera House Next Week

"Merton of the Movies," will be the attraction at the Bronx Opera House, beginning Monday night, with the usual matinees on Wednesday and Saturday and an extra matinee on Washington's Birthday.

It is the dramatization of the famous story of the same name by Harry Leon Wilson, which was made by George S. Kaufman and Marc Connelly, two young collaborators who are the authors of "Dulcy" and "To the Ladies."

The cast is headed by GLENN HUNTER, as Merton Gill and Jean Ford, as the Montague Girl.

"IN LOVE WITH LOVE," with Lynn Fontanne will be the next attraction.

"IN LOVE WITH LOVE" AT THE SHUBERT-RIVIERA "In Love With Love," which delighted theatre-goers last season will begin a week's engagement at the Shubert-Riviera Theatre, commencing Monday evening. Lynn Fontanne and Ralph Morgan will be seen in their original roles.

BERTHA KALICH will revive "The Kreutzer Sonata" in Stamford on February 22, and will bring it to New York a little later.

Four more players have been added to the cast of "Monsieur Beaucaire," which Rudolph Valentino is to star in for the Famous Players in his return to the screen. Lowell Sherman, Oswald Yorke, Pauline Du Val and John Davidson were selected yesterday. Lois Wilson, Bebe Daniels and Helene Chadwick also will be seen in the large cast. The production is to go into work within a few days under the direction of Sidney Olcott.

--- -- THEATRES --- --

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

EVEN. WINTER GARDEN 8:15
at 8:20 MATS. TUES. THURS. & SAT. 8:50

TOPICS
OF 1923 introducing
ALICE DELYSIA
GREATEST REVUE EVER STAGED

GORGEOUS SCENERY
COSTUMES—GIRLS

Extra Matinee Friday
WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY

WINTER GARDEN Always the Best
SUN. NIGHT Sunday Entertainment in N. Y.

SHUBERT Thea. 44th St. W. of B'way
Evenings, 8:15 Sharp
MATINEES Fri. (Washington's Birthday)
& Sat. at 2:15 Sharp

Artists and Models
OF 1923

SENSATIONAL REVUE!
400 SEATS AT \$1.00
Special Midnight Performance,
Thursday, Feb. 21

JOHN GOLDEN
PRESENTS
7th HEAVEN
69th Week, 584th to 592d Times
BOOTH W. 45th St. Eves. at 8:30
Reg. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
Special Mat. Washington's Birthday.

The Play that is Making History

Anne NICHOLS
RECORD BREAKING
COMEDY

ABIE'S IRISH ROSE
2nd YEAR
REPUBLIC
W. 42nd St. Eves. 8:30
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

EXTRA MATINEE FRIDAY

"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:
Wed. Washington's Birthday & Sat. 2:30

Notes
The Harvard prize play, "Nancy Ann," written by Dorothy Kuhns Heyward, will be presented by Richard Herndon. Francine Larrimore will have the leading part.

A midnight performance of "Artists and Models" will be given at the Winter Garden on the eve of Washington's Birthday, Thursday evening, February 21.



ERNEST TRUEX

Back in New York in a new comedy of married life, "New Toys," which comes to the Fulton Monday night.

Opening MONDAY NIGHT at 8:30
CHARLES CAPEHART presents
America's Foremost Prima Donna
THE INCOMPARABLE
ELEANOR PAINTER
IN THE ROMANTIC MUSICAL COMEDY
"THE CHIFFON GIRL"
WITH A NOTABLE SINGING AND DANCING CAST
LYRICS & MUSIC by CARLO & SANDERS, Composers of "TANGERINE"
LYRIC THEA. 42nd St. W. of B'way—Eves. 8:30—Mats. Wed. Fri. & Sat. 2:30—EXTRA MAT. FRI. (Washington's B'day)

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

ANDRE
CHARLOT'S
REVUE
OF 1924
LAUGHS GALORE
JINGLY TUNES
PRETTY GIRLS
and some of the latest original
Musical ideas
BEATRICE LILLIE
GERTRUDE LAWRENCE
G. JACK BUCHANAN

"It's Really the Smart Thing to See"
TIMES SQ.
THEATRE—WEST 42nd ST.
EXTRA HOLIDAY MATINEE—WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY

MATS. WED. & SAT.
THE BEST PLAY EVER PRODUCED
SPRING CLEANING
2:15
VIOLET HEMING
ESTELLE WINWOOD
ARTHUR BYRON
A. E. MATTHEWS

ELTINGE THEATRE
WEST 42nd STREET

SELWYN Theatre. Now EVENINGS, 8:30
Mats. Fri. & Sat. 2:30
Geo. Choos' Screaming Musical Comedy
Mr. Battling Buttler
with CHAS. RUGGLES & WM. KENT
The Funniest, Danciest Show in N. Y.
5th Month

BROCK PEMBERTON
Luigi Pirandello's
LIVING MASK
("HENRY IV")
with Arnold Korff
"A genuine dramatic thrill."
—Craig, Mail.
MOVES MONDAY TO THE
PUNCH & JUDY, WEST 49th ST.
EVEN. 8:30 MATS. FRI. & SAT. AT 2:30
SPECIAL MATINEE
REVIVAL OF LUIGI
PIRANDELLO'S 6 CHARACTERS IN SEARCH
OF A H O R E (With Last Season's Original Cast)
PUNCH & JUDY
Matinee Wednesday
only 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. 36th St. Eves. 8:15
Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15

PLYMOUTH Theatre, 45th St., W. of
5th Ave. Eves. 8:30
MATINEES NEXT WEEK
Wed., Fri. (Washington's & Sat. 2:30
Birthdays)

The play with
1002 LAUGHS
THE
POTTERS
By J. P. McEvoy
"An indispensable play."
—Heywood Brown, World.

BELMONT
4th 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 WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY

TARNISH 6th MONTH

NATIONAL Thea. 41st St. W. of B'way. Eves. at 8:30
THIS FRI. (WASH. B'DAY) & SAT. at 2
100TH TIME THURSDAY EVENING
WALTER HAMPDEN
"GREATEST LIVING AMERICAN ACTOR."
—J. Bowker Touche, in Eve. Post.
in CYRANO DE BERGERAC MAIL ORDERS WEEKS AHEAD

COMEDY THEATRE
41st St., East of B'way. Evenings, 8:30
Matinees Thurs., Fri. & Sat., 2:30
5th MONTH!
MORE THAN
100,000 PEOPLE
HAVE SEEN
"The Shame Woman"
By LULA VOLLMER, Author of "Sun-Up"
EXTRA MAT. WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY

Are You a Hoi Polloi?
"Say It Again"
MOONLIGHT
The Musical Comedy Gem
The Musical Comedy Gem
with a Sparkling Cast
and a Tiffany Chorus
Moonlight Glorifies
Musical Comedy
LONGACRE W. 48th St. Eves. 8:30
Matinees Next Week
FRIDAY (Washington's Birthday) & SATURDAY

Notes
GILBERT EMERY and ALAN BIRMINGHAM now playing in "The New Englander," are collaborating on a play. Between performances keep office hours at the theatre. Gilbert Emery is responsible for "Tarnish," now at the Belmont and "The Hero," the play that caused so much comment a season or two back.

The Chinese sketch, "Daughters of the West," in the Winter Garden revue, "Topics of 1923," is to be elaborated into a three-act play with music. Sigmond Romberg, who adapted the score of "Blossom Time" from the melodies

MAY VOKES, well known comedienne, will make her film debut in Cosmopolitan's picturization of Paul Leicester Ford's story of the American Revolution, "Janice Meredith," in which Marion Davies will star following in her last appearance in "Yolanda." Miss Vokes' last appearance in New York was in the original cast of "The Bat."



ELEANOR PAINTER

Will be seen in "The Chiffon Girl," a new musical play, at the Lyric, Monday night.

-:- MUSIC -:-

Jeritza in Farewell Performance of "Thais"—Barbara Kemp Back in "Mona Lisa" at Metropolitan

MME. JERITZA will make her last appearance this season with the Metropolitan Opera Company at a matinee performance of "Thais" Monday. "MONA LISA" which will have its first performance this season Monday evening brings back MME. BARBARA KEMP in the title role. The cast will include Mmes. Peralta, Telva, and Dallosy and Messrs. Taucher, Gubson, Meader, Schlegel, D'Angelo, Gustafson, Bloch and Paltrinieri, Mr. Bodanzky conducting.

Other operas next week will be: "LOHENGRIN" on Wednesday evening with Mmes. Rethberg, and Frederick Schorr (his debut with the company), "ANIMA ALLEGRA" on Thursday evening with Mme. Boris.

"MADAME BUTTERFLY" as a matinee on Friday with Rethberg and Johnson. "RIGOLETTO" on Friday evening with Mario and Lauri-Volpi.

"DIE MEISTERSINGER" will be the Saturday matinee opera with Mmes. Reinhardt and Telva and Messrs. Taucher, Schorr (as Hans Sachs).

"MARTA" will be the "popular" Saturday night opera sung by Mmes. Alda and Howard and Messrs. Gigli, DeLuca.

At Sunday's "Opera Concert" Mr. Mieczyslaw Munz, will play Liszt's Piano Concerto and a group of solos; Mme. Mario will sing "Voce di Primavera" by Johann Strauss; Mmes. Gordon, Moussorgsky's Hopak Song; Mme. Sabanieva, an Aria from "Prince Igor"; Mme. Guilford, Bizet's Agnus Dei; Mr. Diaz, an Aria from "Prince Igor"; Mr. Mardones, Invocation from "Robert le Diable." The orchestra under the direction of Mr. Bamboschek will play Glinka's "The Life of the Czar" Overture, Grieg's Lyric Suite, Strauss's Artist Life Waltz.



THELMA GIVEN

Will play Cesar Franck's sonata at her violin recital Monday evening at Carnegie Hall.

Music Notes

HENRY COWELL, who caused so much comment with his forearm and fist keyboard combinations at Carnegie Hall recently will give his second piano recital in Town Hall, Sunday afternoon. The program will include several compositions of his own, more "tone clusters" and further demonstrations of Mr. Cowell's bold and radical innovations.

CARL FLESCH, violinist, who was soloist with the Philharmonic Orchestra recently, will give his only New York recital and make his last appearance at Town Hall, Monday evening, February 25.

WILLIAM BACHAUS, will give his second piano recital at Town Hall on Wednesday evening, February 27. His program will range from Bach to Scriabine, with numbers also by Mendelssohn, Reger, Beethoven, Chopin and Schumann.

LEON BRAHMS, the Russian tenor, who has just arrived in this country, will make his American debut at the Town Hall on Sunday evening. He won first prize among one hundred singers in the International Musical Congress held at Warsaw in 1917. His song recital will consist of Arias from "Tosca," "Manon," "Rigoletto," and "Eugen Onegin," a group by Schubert, Strauss and Brahms.

ROA EATON, a young lyric coloratura soprano, will give a song recital in Aeolian Hall, Thursday afternoon, February 28. She will be assisted by Leo Schulz, cellist, and J. Henry Bove, flutist. Michael Rauchenstein will be at the piano.

The violin which GEORGES ENESCO is using on his tour this season is a product of the famous modern luthier, Pierre Hele, to whose workshop violinists now journey as their predecessors once did to the famous masters of Cremona.

This contemporary violin-maker is rivaling the old masters with his instruments of large dimensions and powerful tone; the tone is, at the same time, of greater purity and sweetness. Enesco possesses also a Guarnerius, but his favor has gradually grown to a fixed devotion for the modern instrument which he has played for the last two years.

Thelma Given's program for her annual violin recital at Carnegie Hall on Monday evening, will be as follows: Chaconne, Vivaldi; Sonata, Cesar Franck; Air de Lenski, Tchaikovsky; Auer; Waves at Play, Edwin Grasse; Polish Mazurka, Tor Aulin; Melodie, Gluck; Hark, Hark the Lark!, Schubert; Spalding; Elfentanz, Popper. Richard Hageman at the piano, Charles Albert Baker, at the organ.

With the Orchestras

NEW YORK SYMPHONY
The New York Symphony Orchestra under the guest conductor BRUNO WALTER and with EFREM ZIMBALIST as the soloist, will be heard Sunday afternoon in Aeolian Hall.

Mr. Walter has chosen for performance the Mozart Symphony No. 3 in E flat, Prelude and Finale from Tristan and Isolde and Beethoven's Leonore Overture No. 3.

MR. ZIMBALIST will be heard in the Glazounov Concerto in A minor for Violin with Orchestra.

DUSOLINA GIANNINI, soprano, will be the soloist for the New York Symphony Orchestra concert in Aeolian Hall, Sunday afternoon, February 24.

JASCHA HEIFETZ is scheduled for his first appearance with orchestra this season when he appears as the assisting artist with the New York Symphony Orchestra in Carnegie Hall, Thursday afternoon and Friday evening, February 28 and 29.

The Young Peoples' Series of the New York Symphony Orchestra will present its final concert for the season in Carnegie Hall, Saturday afternoon, March 1 with Rene Pollan conducting and Virginia Mauret, assisting in a dance program.

Bruno Walter, the guest conductor of the New York Symphony Orchestra will visit Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia for the first time beginning February 18 directing the final concert in the season in the Symphony Society series in those places with Pablo Casals as the soloist.

STATE SYMPHONY
Schubert's Unfinished Symphony will be the opening number of the State Symphony Orchestra at the Metropolitan Opera House on Sunday afternoon, under the direction of JOSEF STRANSKY.

There will be two soloists at this concert, BRONISLAW HUBERMAN, who will play Mendelssohn's Violin Concerto, and ANTON BILOTTI, playing Liszt's "Dance of Death" Paraphrase on "Dica Irae." The other orchestral numbers are Symphonic poem "Vltava" by Smetana and Berlioz's Hungarian March "Rakoczy."

At the last concert of the season of the State Symphony Orchestra under Josef Stransky's leadership on Sunday afternoon, March 2, at the Metropolitan Opera House, MARIA JERITZA will be the soloist. She will sing an Aria from "La Wally" by the Italian composer Catalani, and three songs with Orchestra. The orchestral numbers will include Tchaikovsky's Fifth Symphony and Richard Strauss's Death and Transfiguration.

PHILHARMONIC
RICHARD STRAUSS' most recent orchestral work will be performed for the first time in America by the Philharmonic Orchestra under the direction of WILHELM MENGELBERG at Carnegie Hall on Friday afternoon. This opus is an orchestral setting of eight dances by Couperin, and like many of Strauss' latest works, is scored for small orchestras. It was played for the first time early last month in Dresden and had its first Berlin hearing on January 16. A Concerto Grosso by Corelli also appears on the program. Strauss' early Sereenade for wind instruments and Liszt's "Les Preludes" complete the program.

A Tchaikovsky program, conducted by Mr. Mengelberg, will be played by the Philharmonic Orchestra at Carnegie Hall on Saturday evening. It will consist of three of the most popular of Tchaikovsky's compositions—the "Pathetic" Symphony, the "Nutcracker" Suite and the Marche Slav.

Sunday's program at Carnegie Hall will consist of Beethoven, Overture to "Leonore" No. 3; Bach, Concerto for Violin, in E major; Chausson, Poeme for Violin and Orchestra; Johann Strauss, (a) Overture to "Die Fledermaus," (b) Waltz, "Tales from the Vienna Woods." JACQUES THILAND is soloist that evening.

Music Notes

For his debut recital at Aeolian Hall on Sunday evening, LEON CORTILLI, Polish tenor, has chosen songs by Mascagni, Moniuszko, Debussy, Bizet, La Forge and Puccini.

CARMINE FABRIZIO, Italian violinist, will make his debut at Aeolian Hall Monday afternoon.

ISIAH SELIGMAN, pianist, who has made his appearance in New York in lecture recitals with Maurice Halperson and at the McDowell Club where he gave a Russian program several years ago, will make his debut at Aeolian Hall Monday evening.

MAX BARNETT, a pianist new to New York, will make his debut at Carnegie Hall Wednesday evening.

LEA EPSTEIN, an Argentine violinist will make her debut at Aeolian Hall Wednesday afternoon.

Borisoff, the Russian singing comedian, will give his fifth recital at the Times Square Theatre Sunday night. He will be assisted by Vera Amazer, soprano. In addition to a program of new songs, the actor-singer will present a comedy sketch from his own pen called "The Golden Calf."

ERNA RUBINSTEIN will make her only New York appearance this season when she plays in the Artists' Series of the Music School Settlements on the afternoon of March 14 in joint recital with Elena Gerhardt.

MISCHA LEVITZKI has left New York for a tour of the Pacific Northwest. He will appear with the Salt Lake City Symphony on route and among the cities to hear him for the first time are Billings, Mon., Tacoma, Aberdeen, and Bellingham, Wash. He will return East towards the middle of March.

-:- DRAMA -:-



BUTLER DAVENPORT

Who carries on his Free Theatre Club with a revival of "The Bells," by Erckmann-Chatrian, at the People's Play House on East 27th Street.

Vaudeville Theatres

HIPPONDROME
Czechoslovakian Band of fifty musicians, singers and dancers; Albertina Rasch; Yates Revue with Lavie and Lane, Kouns Sisters, Harry Watson & Co., Lou Holtz; Poodles Hanneford; Marcelle & Seal; The Canary Opera, A European Novelty Act with Margaret McKee, Whistler; Runaway Four.

PALACE
Blanche Ring and Charles Winninger; Marie Cahill, "Ned Wayburn's Honeymoon Cruise," Clarence Nordstrom & Co., Ernest Evans & Co., Crafts & Haley, Rath Brothers, Mons. & Mmes. All Loyal "Toque" and others.

B. S. MOSS' BROADWAY
The program at B. S. Moss' Broadway Theatre next week includes several of the prime favorites of the variety stage. The bright particular star will be VINCENT LOPEZ and his HOTEL PENNSYLVANIA ORCHESTRA. Among the other Keith acts on the program will be the famous character comedian, Lee Kohlmar and a talented company in a new playlet, "The Man Who Bought an Automobile"; J. C. Flippen, "The Ham What Am," with a new humorous monologue; Dixie Hamilton, singer of popular songs, the Two Geozios in an aerial offering; John Shaw and Ethel Maye in a song and dance skit and other acts. The feature picture will be "DISCONTINUED HUSBANDS," a drama of WOOD in the leading role.

LOEW'S PALACE
Marshall Neilan's production, "The Rendezvous," will be seen at Loew's Palace Theatre Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of the coming week. The setting of the story is laid in Siberia in the time of Czar Nicholas and after its overthrow by the Soviet. The leading characters are portrayed by Conrad Nagle, Lucille Ricksen, Elmo Lincoln and Sidney Chaplin.

Al Shayne, featured with several Winter Garden productions, will head the vaudeville program which will also include Jack Conway and company in "In the Cellar" and the Four Morax Sisters.

"Pleasure Mad," Reginald Barker's production for Metro of Blanche Upright's famous story "The Valley of Content" will be featured the last half of the week. Huntley Gordon, Mary Alden and William Collier, Jr. will enact the chief parts.

"Marriage vs. Divorce," a musical comedy along allegorical lines, Winifred and Brown and Clark and O'Neill will top the vaudeville end of the bill.

Music at the Cinemas

RIVOLI
Heading the music program will be a dance by La Torrellia, Zena Larina and Betty Bowne, adapted by Debussy's "Golliwog Cake Walk." Helen Sherman, coloratura-soprano, will sing "Caro Nome" from Verdi's "Rigoletto," while the overture will be rendered by the Rivoli Concert Orchestra, under the direction of Irvin Talbot and Emanuel Baer.

RIALTO
Miss Lillian Powell will head the music program in a dance divertissement. There will also be a Riesenfeld's Classical Jazz. The overture will be played by the Rialto Orchestra, with Hugo Riesenfeld and Willy Stahl alternating at the conductor's desk.

CAPITOL
Mr. Rothafel, has been working for several days on the mechanical aspects of the prologue to "Scaramouche" and something entirely new in this field is promised. The prologue will consist of two distinct scenes in which the climax and spirit of the story will be embodied. A company of fifty has been engaged for the scene, imparting an atmosphere of reality to the presentation.

The Capitol Grand Orchestra, David Mendoza and William Axt conducting, will be heard in Litloff's "Robespierre Overture," in which the prologue is interpolated.



JANE COWL

In "Antony and Cleopatra," at the Lyceum Tuesday night. The engagement is a limited one—a hint to Shakespeareans.

-:- THEATRES -:-

RIVOLI BROADWAY AT 49th ST.

BEGINNING SUNDAY

Adolph Zukor and Jesse L. Lasky, Present

POLA NEGRI

in a

Herb't Brenon Production

"Shadows of Paris"

Supported by ADOLPH MEN-JOU, CHARLES DE ROCHE, and HUNTLEY GORDON

A Paramount Picture (Famous Players-Lasky Corporation)

Rivoli Concert Orchestra

RIALTO BROADWAY AT 42d ST.

BEGINNING SUNDAY

Inspiration Pictures, Inc.

Charles H. Duell, president,

presents

RICHARD BARTHELMLESS

in "Twenty-One"

A John S. Robertson Production

A First National Attraction

Riesenfeld's Classical Jazz

Famous Rialto Orchestra

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REX INGRAM'S METRO Masterpiece

Scaramouche

Founded on

Rafael Sabatini's Famous Novel

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CIRCUS DE LUXE, DANCING, etc., etc.

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Saturday, February 16, 1924

COOLIDGE TO THE SENATE

ANOTHER chapter in the oil drama at Washington is written in the statement of President Coolidge declining to recognize the vote of the Senate calling for the removal of Secretary of the Navy Denby. This episode throws light upon the boasted "democracy" of the "republic."

Coolidge is correct in his stand. Congress has no power to remove a member of the Cabinet. Cabinet members are responsible to the President just as the Council of the Empire was responsible to the Czar. If Congress carried a vote of lack of confidence in every member of the Cabinet its members could still hold on. In other nations they would be forced to resign.

What we have in the United States is an "elective monarchy" modeled more after the old Prussian and Russian types than after the modern parliamentary systems of responsible government. The President is a monarch during his term of office. In war he automatically becomes something of a dictator. He can, and sometimes does, ignore the Senate which is supposed to share the treaty-making power with him by resorting to the expedient of an "executive agreement."

The monarch has replied to the upper diet of party lords and his will is law in this matter. Thanks to the affection which some of the party chiefs have for petroleum the true character of the presidential office is laid bare.

THE BRITISH LABOR PARTY

MANY American observers seem to be so dazzled by the brilliance of the British Labor party's recent triumph that they fail to see the thing in its true perspective. They look upon it with amazement, as if it were a work of magic or an unaccountable freak of nature. Some shake their heads dubiously, say it is too good to be true, and safely predict that it will turn out not to be a real triumph, after all. Others go into raptures over it and wistfully wonder if anything so fine is going to happen in this country.

Of course, MacDonald and his colleagues will probably go out of office within six months, and possibly within six weeks. Presumably a general election will ensue; and most likely enough Liberals will turn Tory, frankly or in effect, to give the capitalist forces a working majority in the next Parliament. The Labor party will again be in opposition, with its voting strength more or less increased. If anyone chooses to call that a defeat for British Labor, he is welcome to his joke. But the fact is that the Labor party is strong enough to face such a prospect with equanimity. What it has gained, it has gained for good. In office or out of office, it is today the representative of a rapidly awakening, steadily advancing, ultimately irresistible working class. Time is ally.

But when is something of the sort going to happen here? Never. It did not happen over there. It was achieved, won, earned, by long years of persistent and at times apparently fruitless toil. The harvest, only now beginning to ripen, is very good to look on. We should like to see such a harvest in our field. Let us remember that it did not spring up of itself. The ground had to be plowed, the seed sown, the growing crop guarded and cultivated.

It is eighteen years since the British Labor party was organized. Before that it had six years of embryonic existence as the Labor Representation Committee. Back of

that still lay at least seven years' during which Keir Hardie and his associates were forming the plan and bit by bit spreading the idea that political action was a right and normal function of the trade unions.

Eighteen plus six plus seven—and even before 1893, there was the New Unionism and a dozen years of propaganda activity by the Social Democratic Federation. Yes, it was a long job, but it was worth while.

It called for wisdom, too, as well as courage and patience. But that is another chapter.

SAVE THE SCHOOLS!

THE personally conducted campaign of Dr. Aaron I. Dotey to revoke the teaching license of David P. Berenberg on the ground that he is a Socialist is one part of a situation that is eating at the very vitals of the school system in New York. The steady spread of the spoils system and the corroding of the merit system is another.

The public schools are administered by a political Board of Education, politically appointed by Tammany Hall. Every office that is outside of the merit system is being filled by henchmen of Tammany. Every important school official who holds his place by virtue of his merit is assailed in one of Mayor Hylan's ignorant and bigoted manifestoes as one of the "gang" that dared to oppose him when he ran for Mayor in 1917! Little by little, the men and women of intelligence, of courage, of education and standing are being forced out and their places taken by incompetents who receive positions of the highest importance solely as a reward for activity on behalf of Tammany's spoils politics.

And while membership and activity in a Tammany district club are coming to supplant merit as the means of advancement, Mr. Dotey, whose highest ideals of American patriotism are Lusk and Stevenson and Palmer, is permitted to draw his salary as a teacher and to use his place in an attempt to make it impossible for any Socialist to hold a position in the school system.

Details were printed in last week's issue of The New Leader, in this issue and more will be printed in future issues. Summed up, the facts indicate a dangerous situation. Entirely apart from the overcrowding of the schools and the part time situation and the shortage of teachers, the schools as such are in danger. If this tendency continues just a little more, the schools will be where they were before that great educator, William H. Maxwell, took hold of them and lifted them out of the mire of partisan spoils politics.

There is only one way to rescue the schools. That is to drive out Tammany Hall, and its political twin, the Republican gang. Only a larger and larger participation of Socialists in the city's public life will tend to make the schools safe from the debauchery that now menace them.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

AS THIS IS A WEEK for remembering the greatest American we cannot let it pass without paying some attention to him. Especially since even the most battle of our reactionaries join in paying tribute to Lincoln.

As early as 1847 Lincoln wrote: "Inasmuch as most good things are produced by labor, it follows that all such things belong of right to those whose labor produced them. . . . To secure to each laborer the whole product of his labor, or as nearly as possible, is a worthy object of any good government."

We shall not quarrel with this statement. It is good enough for us and we hope that our ruling classes will not be offended for recalling that passage.

In 1863 a Workingmen's Republican Association sent a committee to Washington to present an address to him. In his reply Lincoln, among other things, said: "The strongest bond of human sympathy, outside of the family relation, should be one uniting all working people, of all nations, and tongues, and kindreds." Good internationalism, that, and as Socialists we are doing our utmost to promote this international solidarity of the working class.

As the censorship is lifted we are also permitted to quote from Lincoln's First Inaugural these words: "This country with its institutions belongs to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing government, they can exercise their constitutional right of amending it, or their revolutionary right to dismember or overthrow it."

We heartily concur in that sentiment also. Summing up, we gather that Lincoln believed that the products of labor should belong to the workers; that they should be united in an international that excluded the workers of no country, and that they have a

"revolutionary right" to overthrow a government that no longer serves the working class. We could accept Abe as a member of the Socialist Party if he were alive—providing some of his modern admirers had not sent him to jail.

THE FLIGHT OF DE LA HUERTA

THE abandonment of Vera Cruz by the De la Huerta forces practically ends the revolt against the Obregon Government. Those who in this country reasoned that De la Huerta would be successful because Victoriano, Huerta, Carranza and Obregon were successful did not take into account what happened among the Mexican masses.

Huerta's revolt was frankly an attempt to restore the regime of slavery maintained by Diaz. Carranza succeeded him because the masses were determined to die rather than go back to the rural slave pens. Carranza in turn attempted to betray the revolution while in office. He staged massacres in Socialist Yucatan and attempted the same thing in one of the northern states. A mass uprising followed with the elimination of Carranza. Obregon took office pledged to carry out the objects of the revolution.

The revolt of De la Huerta was another threat against everything which the Mexican workers had fought for in privation and revolution for more than a decade. De la Huerta had been one of the conspicuous supporters of the revolution. He had been trusted by the workers, but his ambition to become President induced him to desert the revolution and ally himself with the capitalist and clerical reaction.

But the old era of successful revolt by military chieftains with itching palms has passed in Mexico. The workers have learned much within the past ten years. They are thoroughly organized and ready to take the field in arms against the adventurers who for 200 years have used the bodies of Mexican peons as a means of personal enrichment. The flight of De la Huerta testifies to the coming of class consciousness to our brothers across the Rio Grande. More power to the Mexican working class!

PREPARING THE NEXT WAR

OCASIONALLY we get information of the plans being made for the "next war" that is to make us safe for something and a dinner at the Hotel Commodore last week was the occasion for giving us a few items. Judge Gary said that the United States Steel Corporation is ready for the "call of the government." Another speaker cheered the diners with the announcement that an aerial bomb weighing 4,000 pounds has been perfected which, when dropped, blasts a crater 150 feet in diameter. The government has also designed a gun "with twice the range of the French 75 used in 1918."

Thus the holy "idealism" generated when the Entente saints were heaping up corpses in Europe has this post-war setting. It has gone so far that the industrial population and the industries as well have been surveyed and indexed for instant mobilization when our guardians feel that another blood bath is necessary for "civilization." The preparations, according to the Post version, may be gathered from the following:

The final goal in the industrial mobilization plans, as described by Colonel Walsh, would be that upon receipt of a telegram from his office every manufacturer who is to do munitions work could go to his safe, take out plans completely outlining his program and begin work at once.

Last year information was cautiously released regarding an index of the population to ascertain the numbers that can be spared in the trenches while the late President Harding in a public address assured us that plans had been perfected to mobilize the human material in all parts of the country.

Forget the idea of capitalism without war. As well expect a man to shake off his shadow. The dull wits who control the world's destinies are preparing another Gethsemane. The only hope is that their regime will be consumed in the fires which they are starting.

COERCING HONDURAS

JUST what is happening in Honduras we do not know but when the State Department orders warships to Honduran waters at a time when political factions are struggling for control it would appear that one faction has the backing of the armed might of the United States. It was only a few weeks ago that Secretary of State Hughes again assured all Latin America that the Monroe Doctrine as interpreted at Washington is not a menace to Latin America. By way of reciprocity we suggest that the Ar-

gentine Republic send warships off the coast of Oregon in the next election just to show that it is a disinterested party.

Mr. John W. Davis is a candidate for the contract to govern us for four years for the glory of our greater barons. The Democratic party is the agency through which he hopes to get the contract. He is "eminently fit," observes the Times, as he does not "resort to fustian and emotionalism." Not at all. He is for a reduction of income taxes because he would not deny "relief to a man because he is rich." To make that go down he adds that he would not forget "the needs and responsibilities of the poor man." No "fustian" there, just an ordinary contractor of the ordinary political type talking in language that his class understands.

As we understand it Mr. Mellon is convinced that if his class is required to pay less for the maintenance of its government apparatus at Washington the underlying population should be happy to make up the deficit.

Poincaré as a lawyer has represented the most powerful capitalist corporations in France and he has never failed to serve his clients since he became Premier.

The Chatter-Box

THE OILIAD

When politicians fall out among themselves, honest men get—investigations. Also the odors thereof. Trying to find an oil-proof prosecutor of the public robber barons reminds one of Diogenes, his lantern and his futile search.

Which reminds us how one of our literate Southern Senators in praising the integrity of one of his colleagues ended his peroration as follows: "and furthermore, gentlemen, this heah gentleman from mah section of this heah glorious country kin be likened unto Caesar's wife,—all things to all men. . ."

We are mindful of our President's naivete in nominating Doheny's pet Gregory for the prosecuting job. The Wall Street Journal feels that this act of babe-like innocence should reflect Coolidge. W. S. J. is right. Our people always prefer ignorance to ability. It is despicable to irritate the sore spots of a pariah. We have pity for Mr. Fall. His name is as appropriate to his present predicament as Philip McCann would be for an old time bartender.

He will go down in the unrecorded annals of this sticky mess as "de fall guy wot wuz de goat while the blokes wot pulled down de heavy kale got away wid it."

Not that we are vindictive. But just to show Mr. Debs and a few others of his stripe, that prisons were made to hold high-grade Republican and Democratic betrayers of public trust, as well as these sworn enemies of our grand oil-soaked, graft-vermined, trust choked system for incentive and opportunity.

And so day by day in every way the stench grows more and more unbearable. We are just a bit suspicious that there is something rotten in other states besides Denmark.

BEN BREAKS BREAD WITH US

Governor Cameron Morrison and the Board of Education of North Carolina have issued an edict prohibiting the teaching of evolution in the public schools. "Evolution," the Governor announces, "means progress but does not mean that man, God's highest creation, is descended from a monkey."

We agree with the Governor, and his fellow anti-Darwinians, Messrs. Bryan and McCann, that man's antecedent was not the ape. Judging from the behavior of the body politic on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, one is inclined to believe that man's progenitor was the jackass.

A bomb in the shape of a book exploded when it was opened today by Michael Nicastro, of East Boston. There is nothing novel or ingenious about this Black Hand contraption. The Socialists have been preparing bombs in book form for many decades. Mental Dynamite, they call it.

BEN BELSKY.

THE NEW CENSUS TAKER

Every ten years a census is taken by the Government of the United States. Thanks to this survey, we learn how many people there are in this country, their racial proportions, their single or married state of blessedness, their occupations and earthly possessions, and a heap of other valuable information concerning them. But the census does not inform us about how many imbeciles, idiots, half-wits, and plain damn fools there are in our midst thanks to the Ku Klux Klan—!

AUGUST CLAESSENS.

SUBWAY SUNETTE

All aboard, all aboard. . . .
Bang, clatter, crash, squeak. . . .
Hey, quit yer pushing . . . hey . . . ow . . .
Lots of room ahead . . . God * ??—* yer. . . .
Step lively. . . . Wot do *?!* . . .
Yer big ham. . . . Lots of room. . . .
Ow . . . ow . . . please, mister . . . excuse me. . . .
Where d'ye get that stuff? . . . ooh . . .
Garlie . . . onions . . . ooh . . . phew. . . .
Bang . . . ting-a-ling . . . jerk.
Flop, flip . . . flop . . . flop . . .

CHORUS OF THE CARS

Clackety-clack, clackety-clack,
We gallop them down, we hurry them back,
Downtown to work, uptown to sleep,
Packed like caviar, herded like sheep.
A nickel's a nickel, but nickels and nickels
Give our fat owners the heavenly tickles. . . .
Clackety-clack, clackety-clack,
We run the dubbas down, and we hurry them back. . . .
S. A. DE WITT.