

TENEMENT FIRE VICTIMS KILLED BY HOUSING LAW

**"Old Law" Permits Wood-
en Stairways and other
Firetrap Features—Take
Profit Out of Housing!—
Only Socialists Can Save
Situation.**

Thirteen men, women and children were killed in an East Side tenement house fire Tuesday morning in New York, when a rookery at 397 Madison street blazed up and cut off the escape of persons in the upper floors.

The usual scenes of horror were enacted; babies were roasted to death, old men and women were killed and horror-stricken families were herded in the streets in their nightclothes in the fierce cold of a midwinter midnight.

The families of those who were killed, however, may rest at ease. The killings were perfectly legal. No law was violated.

The tenement, in one of the oldest, dreariest, poorest and most miserable sections of the city, was an "old law" house, and under the existing tenement house law, wooden stairways, and a staircase that was in effect a flue to aid the fire in its rapid upward sweep, were perfectly in order.

At this writing, no one knows what started the fire, but it is known that it spread with incredible rapidity, the speed being accelerated by the antiquated features of the house.

Cheap Rents at Last.

The rents of the apartments in the house were about \$12 a month, the fire for the first time disclosing to harried New York tenants where they could get moderate priced apartments. They can get them—in firetraps that are insanitary pestholes into the bargain.

The fire opens up again the whole question of New York housing, in that it reveals the fact that the dog kennels that are used by hundreds of thousands as homes are not only dirty, filthy, insanitary, and ill ventilated, but fire-
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DOLEY SILENT--- BUT SPOILSMEN RAID SCHOOLS

**"Patriot" Doesn't Defend
Attack on Socialist
Teachers—Part Time
Worse and Tammany
Continues to Seek Jobs
for Faithful.**

The "purity" of the schools of New York remained unsullied during the past week, Mr. Aaron I. Doley, super "patriot" and self appointed guardian of the welfare of 1,000,000 school children continuing his "dignified" silence in the face of the invitation of The New Leader to state his reasons for the attack upon David P. Berenberg's right to teach in the public schools.

While Mr. Doley—and others like him—were busy attempting to arouse hysteria and thus deny the right of a member of the Socialist Party to earn a living as a school teacher, the spoils politicians continued to consider the school system as a vast hunting ground for the faithful.

Last week, after Mr. Doley had failed to reply to The New Leader, another letter was sent him by the editor, reading:

Letter to Doley

"Last week I sent you a copy of The New Leader containing an article attacking your activity in seeking to have the teaching license of Mr. David P. Berenberg revoked. The copy of our paper and the letter were sent to you with the hope that you would find it possible to state your case. We have received no word from you and we were obliged to report that fact in our current issue, a marked copy of which I am sending you under separate cover.

"I am renewing the request made in my letter of last week with the hope that you will still find it possible to state your side of the case."
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NEXT!



HARRY M. DAUGHERTY

WHO'S WHO IN THE OIL SCANDAL

Chapter IV.

JOHN C. SHAFFER, Newspaper proprietor. He owns the Indianapolis Star, the Chicago Evening Post and many other papers, and he wants people to think that he is a gentleman of real influence. He got an eighth interest in Mr. Sinclair's Teapot Dome venture—specifically \$92,800 in cash—for \$12. And he wanted Mr. Sinclair's attorney to draw up the papers, to save him the expense. He says he knew all about the Fall-Sinclair business early in 1921; that it was all planned out before the hard-boiled Republican administration took hold of the dear old country, but he never told, until he was put on the stand. Hush money? Good Gawd, no! Just one of those queer coincidences that pursue righteous men and cause them to be misunderstood.

DAVIS ELKINS, United States Senator (Rep.) from West Virginia, representing one of the biggest fortunes in the country in the Upper House. Son of United States Senator Stephen B. Elkins (Rep.) and grandson of United States Senator Henry Gassaway Davis (Dem.), who was selected to run for Vice-President with Parker in 1904; possibly as a compliment to William J. Bryan, who would feel sympathetic with Davis' middle name. Elkins may be called the Grand Duke of West Virginia and Landgrave of its natural resources. His sister, Katherine, has for years been a "society" leader and spoken of favorably as a possible American wife for Italian dukes and other titled gentlemen. Altogether, Davis Elkins qualifies as a good-standing member of the ruling class. As United States Senator he voted on leasing the Teapot Dome deposits to Mr. Sinclair. As a private citizen he speculated in Sinclair stocks. Sees nothing wrong in it. "If gentlemen can't speculate in stocks, what will become of the country?" he tearfully inquires. What, indeed?

McADOO PAINTS THE POLITICAL LILY

Chicago.—Having decided that acceptance of a healthy retainer from the Doheny interests did not disqualify him as a Presidential candidate, and having proved that his connection did not soil his virtue by promptly resigning from Doheny's employ the moment his connection was found out, Mr. William G. McAdoo has decided to continue as a Presidential candidate on a platform that smites the Republican party for actions of which his own party is even more guilty than his opponents.

That is the substance of the work of the McAdoo conference that has just been held here to whitewash the gentleman who swore that he was perfectly pure.

The resolutions adopted call for the "driving out of corruption from official Washington." While McAdoo was second in command in Washington under his father-in-law, President Wilson, scandals were perpetrated on such a vast scale that whole books were written merely listing the frauds, and were used as Republican campaign material in 1920.

Another resolution declared, "A special attempt has been made to discredit Mr. McAdoo (in the oil business) but it is known and admitted everywhere that Mr. McAdoo has no connection, directly or indirectly, with these scandals."

McAdoo thereupon seals the affair with his benediction, "I have severed my professional relations with the Doheny company. I owe them nothing and they owe me nothing." And that's that.

FIRST MEASURE OF LABOR GOV'T FOR JOBLESS

**MacDonald Cabinet Warns
Profiteers Not to Take
Advantage of Dock
Strike—Miss Bondfield
Wins House.**

London.—The Labor Government of Great Britain has passed its first measure, enacting a law closing the gap that had hitherto existed between the time a worker lost his job, and the beginning of unemployment relief.

At the same time, Premier MacDonald took hold of the dock strike situation by warning food merchants against taking advantage of the opportunity to raise food prices.

The Trades Union Congress has taken charge of the strike, which is spreading rapidly. It is significant that the Chairman of the T. U. C. is a member of the Ministry, Margaret Bondfield. Thus there is an unprecedented situation, the Government not "supporting" a strike, but a member of the Ministry actually running it, a little different situation from the time when the Government was made up of big employers and their attorneys.

The Cabinet has issued the following message:

"The Cabinet has information from various parts of the country that meat prices and other prices are being raised from thirty-three to fifty per cent. There is no reason for this increase except the power of the profiteer to exact from the public unjust prices." The Cabinet hopes that this notice will have the effect of stopping these increases, but in the meantime it has asked the law officers to consider the powers of the Government in this matter and to draft such emergency measures as may be necessary to prevent the exploitation of consumers owing to the present strike."

New Statesmanship

In the past, capitalist "statesmanship," not only in England but in all other countries, had "viewed" strikes "with alarm," and had been operations "serving the public interest" in strike time by taking steps against the strikers.

These tactics were employed by Calvin Coolidge as Governor of Massachusetts against the starving policemen of Boston, by Presidents Wilson and Harding against steel workers and railwaymen, and by heads of states from time immemorial.

It took the advent of a Labor government manned by Socialists to indicate a new method, that is, of serving the public interest by warning the business interests and capitalists not to take advantage of

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NO BRITISH OIL SCANDAL; LABOR GOV'T ON GUARD

London.—The Labor Government had a first class opportunity to have an oil scandal of its own, but it didn't. The makings were all there, but instead of a lot of capitalist "statesmen" who could see nothing but service to private enterprise in their tenure of office, there were Socialists in office who are opposed in principle to private enterprise in public needs.

The Tory Government that preceded the Labor regime had decided to sell the nation's Anglo-Persian oil shares. But Socialist Chancellor of the Exchequer Philip Snowden reversed the order, in spite of a heavy profit that had been offered by the interests that sought to buy the shares.

It now develops that if the Government had sold out—as proposed by the Baldwin capitalist government—there would have been a new world trust, composed of Shell Oil, Royal Dutch and Burmah, with British capitalist interests predominating, and the decks cleared for a world war with Standard Oil. Snowden's refusal to sell out blocked the game, much to the disgust of British Dohenys and Sinclairs.

Not that Snowden is necessarily more honest than Fall (he is), and to compare the high minded Socialist to the cheap political adventurer makes anyone who knows them both laugh; but because Snowden is a Socialist, the game was blocked and Great Britain spared the shame of an oil bath.

OIL LEASES NOT THE ONLY GRAFT IN WASHINGTON; FORESTS AND COAL TOO

ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS SET FREE IN EGYPT

**MacDonald's Government
Declares a General Am-
nesty—Egyptians Rejoice;
Serenade Zaghlul—Labor
Government Keeps Its
Promises.**

Cairo, Egypt.—The British Labor Government, having released Mahatma Gandhi from his cell in India, has moved on to Egypt and has proclaimed a general amnesty of all political prisoners in this country.

The British Acting High Commissioner presented a note February 8 to Premier Zaghlul informing him that the British government is particularly desirous of cementing cordial relations with Egypt and that a general amnesty of all political prisoners is to be declared except for those prisoners whose release the Premier thinks might result in disturbance. It is estimated that 145 prisoners will be released at once, and only six are likely to be held for a while.

The news has been received with great joy, and processions of enthusiastic Egyptians are constantly serenading Zaghlul's residence.

This is the way the Socialist ministry of Great Britain is keeping its word to the people who put it into office. MacDonald has often said that it is his highest ideal that every promise he makes should be kept. And he is making good.

WEBB FINDS THE GERMS OF LABOR RULE IN OLD LAW

London.—A dull and prosy pamphlet by Sidney Webb—a pamphlet so dull that nobody read it at the time except a few workmen and a few experts on constitutional law—contains all the TNT that the new Labor government will need for some time.

At least, in the judgment of Prof. J. H. Morgan of the University of London, according to a United Press correspondent.

That little pamphlet, now out of print, bore the drab title: Grants-in-Aid. It wasn't literature. It was more like a small mound of earth thrown up by a diligent mole.

Webb Burrowed and Burrowed

For Webb, being well off in this world's goods and free to do as he pleased, had gone burrowing, burrowing through long-forgotten acts of Parliament, musty decisions of the Privy Council and rulings of the Lord High Chancellor and had revealed painstakingly all the things
(Continued on Page 2)

Wilson's Influence, Not Services, Is What Sinclair Wanted to Buy

Washington, D. C.—Woodrow Wilson's name was not dragged into the oil scandals, but it was no fault of Mr. Harry Sinclair. He tried to hire the former President, as his fellow oil man, Mr. Doheny, hired whole Presidential Cabinets upon their retirement from office.

It was brought out last Saturday that Mr. Sinclair sought to employ the law firm that Mr. Wilson had established when he retired from office, but that Mr. Wilson's high sense of public duty prevented his accepting a retainer that would have been one of the largest ever paid a lawyer, it is said.

The story is in striking corroboration of a news story in The New Leader two weeks ago by Marx Lewis, who said that the oil men were hiring Mr. McAdoo, Mr. Gregory, Mr. Creel, Mr. Lane, and any other former public official they could get hold of, not for their legal ability, but for their influence in Government offices.

Woodrow Wilson would have been paid a huge retainer if he had accepted Mr. Sinclair's offer, one large enough to make him independently wealthy for life, and yet Mr. Sinclair knew that Mr. Wilson was not

While Oil Leases are in Limelight, Railroads Continue to Enjoy Fruits of Bounty of Federal Government, and Coal Deposits in Alaska are Exploited by Private Profiteers;—Grafts Will Continue so Long as Nation is Run on Basis of Private Enterprise.

By MARX LEWIS

(Washington Correspondent of The New Leader)

Washington.—When the Senate Committee on Public Lands and Surveys ordered the curtain down for a ten days' intermission, it found the politicians—both those who were soaked in oil as well as those who were merely dampened by it—making an effort to recover their balance.

Whether they succeed in recovering or not, they hope that the lull in the committee's activities will afford both them and the people a breathing spell, during which the politicians may be able to devise some plans by which they can repair their political fences, and during which the people may again be impressed with the idea that after all, it is a case of a few dishonest politicians.

BANTON AGAIN PROMISES EARLY BALLOT TRIAL

**Proudly Points to His Pro-
secution of Vote Frauds
in 1917 Election—But
They Weren't Tammany
Crooks.**

Stung by the proddings of the Socialist organization and individual Socialists, District Attorney Banton has again promised that the case of the men under indictment for stealing the election of August Claessens over two years ago will come up in the early part of March, 28 months after the election was stolen.

This time, Mr. Banton makes his promise in a letter to William R. Henry, who had sent him a copy of The New Leader of February 9, with its denunciation of the "stall" of the District Attorney's office in again postponing the case for nearly a month.

Mr. Banton wrote:—

"Replying to your letter of the 11th instant, I beg to state that the clipping from The New Leader is in error. All of the adjournments, except one, have been granted by the court upon the application of the defendant's attorneys. The one adjournment granted on the application of the people was the last one. The principle witness for the people, Mr. Edward McGowan, suffered a severe breakdown in health in 1923, and was compelled to go to Southern California to recuperate. I thought he would be back in time for the February term and placed the Platt case on the calendar. I find he will not return before the first Monday in March and the case has been set for that time.

"Please inform your Socialist
(Continued on Page 2)

Besides, to show their good faith in the matter, all the actors were heard shouting when the committee ordered the curtain down—"Let no guilty man escape." Not that anyone was trying to escape. On the contrary, Secretary Denby, the one man to whom the Senate extended a special invitation to leave, insisted for a week or more on remaining with all the rest. It was only when he discovered that his presence might embarrass the Administration—as if anything could embarrass this Administration—that he decided to go. It may be that the demand that no guilty man be permitted to escape there would be no one left to conduct the government, and, what is more, there would be no one to whom the people could turn, for they, likewise, are not without guilt.

The Cry of Stop Thief!

There is, of course, an advantage in continuing the hue and cry about not permitting any guilty man to escape. If the people can be made to believe the inference that this creates—that there is someone, somewhere, guilty of some wrongdoing—the responsibility will be centered in one or two individuals, and all the others will escape. It is the "Stop thief!" method of escape so often practiced before.

The first to begin repairing his political fences is Mr. McAdoo. He does not want to run unless the people demand it. In fact, it was only in response to the people's demand that he announced his candidacy several months before it was learned that he had any connections with the oil interests. If his friends still insist that he run, he is prepared to sacrifice himself—and his connections which are very valuable indeed—and make the race.

That the "availability conference" held in Chicago last Monday for the purpose of preventing the disintegration of the McAdoo forces would find the McAdoo adherents ready to re-affirm their faith in his integrity was not doubted for a moment. Mr. McAdoo wanted to be tried by a jury of his peers—fellow-Democrats. They would acquit him. But his availability is seriously impaired by the disclosures of his oil connections.

Whether Mr. McAdoo will be able to rehabilitate his political fortunes is undoubtedly a question of considerable moment to those who have grown hungry in the past three years and who are anxious to get back to the "pickings." It is probably of considerable moment also to Mr. McAdoo, and to the special interests he has served and is serving with a fidelity that becomes a former Democratic office-holder. It is likewise of considerable moment to the other contenders for the Democratic presidential nomination.

Other Big Profits

But the thing that does—or should—concern those who supply the "pickings" is whether the Teapot Dome scandal will pave the way for an investigation of numerous other leases, land grants, and special privileges which have been quietly conferred upon the favored few during the last few years, under both administrations, and whether such an investigation can be made the means of either recovering the resources that have been turned over to the princes of industry or if that is no longer possible, of extracting from those interests a price commensurate with the privileges conferred.

Just now, the prospect is rather hopeful, because of a number of developments. In the first place Senator La Follette has had the Senate adopt a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Interior to send to the Senate all documents relating to the agreement reached between the Secretary of the Interior and grants given away.
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MAYOR, "FRIEND OF LABOR," FIRES UNION WORKERS

Campbell of Schenectady, Goes Back on Labor Backers—Hopes for a Seat in Congress—Rewarders of Friends and Punishers of Enemies Stung Again.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—The Schenectady Trades Assembly, central body of organized labor of Schenectady, has just gone on record unanimously to protest to Mayor W. W. Campbell against the discharge of a union machinist from municipal employ. Mayor Campbell, who served in the Legislature prior to his election last fall, was deemed one of the best "friends of labor" there—he introduced the State Labor Compensation Bill and voted for a majority of the measures favored by organized labor while assemblyman.

Last fall he was boosted for Mayor by prominent trade unionists, who thought that their colleague in the central labor body, Herbert M. Merrill, Socialist candidate, had no "chance" of being elected, are now "eating crow." One Campbell booster was the business agent of the Machinists' Union. He failed utterly to induce the "friend of labor" Mayor to reinstate the discharged machinist, and hence the action of the Trades Assembly.

All machinists now employed by the municipality are non-union. Before election Campbell boasted that he "would be the Mayor," that he "wore no man's collar," etc., but now he repudiates responsibility for discrimination against organized labor.

The big industrial plants of Schenectady have all but eliminated unions, and it looks as though Campbell was now trying to cater to the "open shop" crowd. The Mayor is said to have his eye on Congress as the next step in his political career, and perhaps he feels that with the non-union, back-bitten Republican majorities of Montgomery and Fulton counties at his back he can afford to let off the "friend of labor" people that served him so well in Schenectady hitherto.

HILLQUIT OPENS LECTURE COURSE

Morris Hillquit, International Secretary of the Socialist Party and chairman of the Socialist delegation at the recent St. Louis Conference for Progressive Political Action, delivered the first of a series of four lectures Wednesday night at the Rand School on "Radicalism in the United States."

The subject of his first lecture was "What Is Radicalism?" and Hillquit traced the changing meaning of the term from the time before the war to the time of the hysterical raids of Palmer and Lusk, when the word "radical" came to mean, in Hillquit's words, "a general cuss word" to blacken anyone with whom reactionaries did not agree.

The lecture will be reported in detail in next week's issue of The New Leader.

Banton Promises Early Trial

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friends that I am the person who, as an Assistant District Attorney, prosecuted and convicted some sixty election inspectors and shall make no exception in the Platt case. You must appreciate, however, that the impossible cannot be obtained and cases cannot be prosecuted without witnesses.

Mr. Banton's trial is commendable, but The New Leader calls his attention to the following:

1. That the witnesses so necessary to the prosecution of Mr. Daniel Platt and his pals have been ready for the witness stand from the beginning; namely, Hyman Marcal and other Socialist watchers, who actually saw the ballots mutilated, who heard the orders given to steal votes, and who have been ready for over two years to go on the stand and tell their stories to a jury.

2. That even if it is technically true that the last was the only adjournment taken at the request of the District Attorney's office, nevertheless it is also true (a) the case was not called by Mr. Banton's office until January, 1923, 14 months after the stolen election and (b) most of the adjournments were for excuses so flimsy that court attendants laughed at them. Is there any law that compels the granting of a delay? Must every flimsy excuse given by every man accused of a grave crime be listened to? If so, what is to prevent any murderer, burglar, ballot-box thief, or other criminal, permanently stalling off trial by constant delays? The last was about the 15th adjournment.

3. Mr. Edward McGowan as an official of the Board of Elections, has custody of the mutilated tally sheets of the Second Election Dis-

Queensland Labor Premier

By LENA MORROW LEWIS

Opportunity is a word that bulks big in the life and language of the Australian. Not so many years as we count time in the history of the race, England dumped a ship load of criminals, undesirable and misfits on the shores of what is now known as Australia. Most of them were prisoners of debt, victims of circumstances.

Plenty of land and a chance to make good transformed these into worth-while citizens. Because of its origin, its vindication of the

and has a fine moral influence on the state governments. Tasmania is the only other state having a Labor government in Australia.

"We seek to avoid the extremes of rich and poor as you have in your country," continued the Premier, "by making it impossible for any one to get a chance to become a millionaire."

Arbitration Courts

"What are the points of comparison or similarity between our Kansas Industrial Court law, and yours?" we asked. "I should say they have very little in common so far as I have been able to learn of your law," replied Mr. Theodore. "You see arbitration may be tyrannical, but if properly handled it renders fair decisions, stabilizes conditions, upholds industrial standards, and eliminates strife. We have had no strikes since this law went into effect, although the workers have the legal and moral right to strike if they feel they must do so in order to secure what they think are their rights."

"Do you encourage immigration or do anything to persuade people to settle in Australia?" we asked, as we changed the subject in the hope of getting as many interesting items as possible in the short time we had to talk. "No, we do not seek to have a large influx of people, for the reason that we cannot properly take care of them. We prefer to build up our country slowly and want to get ourselves in the very best possible condition to make it worth while for people to live in our midst when they come among us. We have no overstocked labor market, which you see is an advantage to the workers in maintaining a high standard of living. Practically all our workers are organized, and there is a close bond between the unions and the government in Queensland. With our unemployment workers' insurance, accident insurance and compensation out, the state owned institutions, like the flour mills, granaries, fertilizer manufacturing plants, cooperative cold storage plants, fruit preserving institutions, our state butchery, cattle stations, saw mills, etc., all operating for the benefit of the people and eliminating the middle man and profiteer, you can easily see what the reaction of the workers and farmers is to the Labor Government."

This story would not be complete without a word about Mrs. Theodore, who is accompanying her husband on his journey. A gracious, wholesome body, one's first impression of her is of her health, she fairly radiates life and vitality. Perhaps if the truth were known much of the success that has attended the Premier's administration is due to Mrs. Theodore. When asked what she considered some of the things they had done in Queensland she hesitated for a moment as if to decide which to name first, and then the mother heart in her caused her to say: "It is our care for the babies. You see we give every child a bonus of 25 pounds when it is born, then we have baby hospitals where the mothers can take their children for examination and treatment. We have the lowest death rate in Queensland. We have well equipped hospitals in our state, and this perhaps is my pet hobby inasmuch as I am the vice-president of our hospital association and am therefore more active in that line of work than in any other."

"In order to develop and encourage the women of the farm and backwoods country to seek a larger life, and know more of the world as well as provide pleasure for them, we have established summer resorts at the seashore where they may go for weekend or vacation trips and also in our large cities we have our rest centers where they can leave their babies and parcels when they come to town, and our city women meet them at the trains and help them with their shopping and show them around the town."

Altogether one felt in talking with Mrs. Theodore that community consciousness loomed big in the minds of the women of Queensland, while with the Premier the grind of toil had left its imprint so indelibly on his soul from over the days he worked in the mines, that the rights and claims of the workers and producers would always be the deciding factor in all his deliberations and acts. Queensland is to be congratulated on her Labor government and her Premier and his gracious wife.

ORDERS OF TAMMANY CAPTAINS. MR. JOAB H. BANTON IS A TAMMANY DISTRICT ATTORNEY. Is that the answer? We will be in the court room on the first Monday of March; and we will be very much interested if Tammany lawyer Charles Firestone, Tammany captain in the district and in the year of the stolen election, suddenly develops another sad illness—such as he conveniently developed several times before.

And we will be very much interested if some Tammany judge feels compassion for Mr. Firestone and grants a further delay. And we will be still more interested to see the connection between these constant stalls and delays—and continued election thievery on the part of gentlemen representing the two old parties.



EDWARD G. THEODORE

ory that involvement plays a big part in the life of an individual, there is always great interest taken in what goes on in Australia, particularly the plans the workers are inaugurating for the future welfare of the commonwealth.

For this reason, the visit of Edward Granville Theodore, Labor Premier of the State of Queensland, last week to New York City enroute to London furnishes The New Leader the opportunity to present to its readers a few high points as to what is going on over on the opposite side of the globe and the big part Labor is playing in the program.

The Premier's Mission

The immediate mission that calls Premier Theodore to London is to secure the loan of twenty-five million pounds on a refunding proposition that is soon due. While in New York his time was occupied largely in looking after matters of state but the limitations of our interview will be more than compensated for in an article which Premier Theodore has promised to write for The New Leader within the next month or six weeks.

We did, however, manage to get a few items of note from him, and an opportunity to size up the coming man of affairs in Australia. Personally, he is a man direct from the ranks of Labor, having served as a miner for a number of years. He has gone step by step up to his present position by virtue of his own worth and merit. One is impressed with the utter lack of self-consciousness of the man, his very direct manner in approaching a subject and the thoroughness with which he does his work. Big in stature, a strange mixture of timidity and dominance, he possesses many qualities that fit him for the job.

"All of our land," said Premier Theodore, "is Crown land, that is, government land, and cannot be monopolized by private individuals or corporations. We lease our land to the people who use it and then we have a steeply graduated land tax, which prevents the acquiring of large estates. The more valuable the land, the higher the tax."

No Farmer Problems

"Do you have any farmer problems such as we have in this country?" we asked. "Oh, no, nothing of the kind. If there is a crop failure or for any reason the farmer has a streak of bad luck, the government takes care of him and this service on the part of the government has created a very friendly feeling between the farmer and Labor, the latter being the dominating element in power in my state of Queensland."

"We have been in power now for nine years, and during that time we have contested our seats four times, with the result that we always return with flying colors. We make it the business of the Labor Government to place the welfare of the people and especially the workers as the first concern of our work. Our continued successes and service to the workers in Queensland are having a healthy effect upon the other states."

riety of the 17th Assembly District. Why cannot some other clerk produce the paper in court, and permit Mr. Marcal, Mr. Rosen, Mr. Nissenbaum and other men who saw the votes stolen, tell the story of what they saw election night, 1921, to a jury of the peers of Mr. Platt and his accomplices?

4. It is true that Mr. Banton prosecuted and convicted 60 election inspectors when he was Assistant District Attorney. BUT THEY WERE REPUBLICANS, IMPLICATED IN THE STOLEN NOMINATION OF 1917 WHEN JOHN PURROY MITCHELL SOUGHT TO FIGHT TAMMANY HALL AS A REPUBLICAN AS WELL AS AN INDEPENDENT. BUT THESE MEN ARE TAMMANY MEN, ACCUSED OF STEALING AN ELECTION FROM A SOCIALIST UPON BEHALF OF A TAMMANY MAN AND AT THE

BERGER'S BILL WOULD PENSION AGED WORKERS

Old-Age Pension Bill Identical With His 1912 Bill—Justice, Not Charity, He Says—Provides Against Judicial Veto.

Washington.—Representative Victor L. Berger, Socialist, Milwaukee, has introduced an old-age pension bill, similar to that he offered in the House in 1912, to provide pensions for the soldiers of industry who have given their services for society.

The bill provides payments by the Government to persons who have reached the age of 60 years, who have been citizens of the United States for sixteen consecutive years, who have not been convicted of felony and who meet other requirements. One of these other requirements is that if the person is a husband he has not in any case failed to provide his wife and children under sixteen years old with adequate maintenance, and that, if a wife, she had not deserted any of her children under sixteen years old. Another is that the person is not in receipt of an income from any source, exclusive of the pension, which, for the twelve months previous to the filing of his or her application has averaged \$6 a week.

Meets Court Peril

The pensions would range from \$5 to \$8 a week, depending on the amount of income the applicant already is receiving. If husband and wife both are pensioned the amount received by each would be three-fourths the amount each would receive if not married.

To meet the possible objection that the Supreme Court will hold the act unconstitutional, Berger has inserted a provision forbidding any of the Federal courts from passing upon the validity of the act. As a precedent for such congressional denial of judicial consideration of the act, Berger cites the reconstruction acts passed over President Johnson's veto in 1868, when the courts were forbidden to exercise jurisdiction over the validity of that act.

Commenting on the bill, Berger said:

"Everybody in America really understands why soldiers are entitled to pensions. It is because soldiers render service on the field of battle which is considered dangerous to life and limb. But the work of the soldier of industry is infinitely more necessary than the bloody work of the soldier on the battlefield. The aged working men and working women have, therefore, a claim on society that is even better than the claim of the soldier."

No Question of Right

"Any toiler who has faithfully labored for a meager wage for 20 years or more has created more wealth than a pension in old age can repay. There can be no question as to the right of these men and women to be taken care of decently in their old age. They have made civilization possible for everyone, and especially for the comfortable classes. After having lived a life of usefulness the working men and working women of the country—the men and women who create all wealth—are usually subject to all the indignities, the sordidness, and misery of the poorhouse or the system of 'outdoor relief.'"

"The wages most of them receive during the years of their labor for

Webb Finds Germ of Labor Rule

(Continued from Page 1.)

A Socialist government could do it if ever came into power, all of the things it could do without anybody's leave. For instance:

1. Remold the entire police system of England by controlling the "grants-in-aid" to the local authorities.
2. Remold the educational system—except the great public schools controlled by the "governing classes," where their own sons are reared.
3. Control the health administration of the country, stamping out slums, protecting childhood and maternity.
4. Remodel the poor law so as to reduce the number of "unemployables" in England to a minimum.
5. And so forth and so on.

These are all things which can be started by a Labor minister without blare of trumpets and their total effect will constitute a "revolution."

And now Webb is a member of the Labor Cabinet, and can help put life into these old laws.

Dan Irving, M. P., Propagandist, Dies in London

London.—The Socialist and labor movement of Great Britain are mourning the death of one of the pioneer Socialist propagandists, Dan Irving, M. P., who died after a brief illness. Dan was member for Burnley, from which seat he had been elected as representative of the Social Democratic Federation in 1918, and re-elected in 1922 and 1923.

Irving was 70 years old, and had spent over 40 years on the soap box and in street corners preaching Socialism. He was a sailor in early life, and then a railwayman. He was one of H. M. Hyndman's early associates in the Social Democratic Federation, and was a tireless agitator. He had no interest in life other than the propaganda of Socialism.

Upon the occasion of the great Socialist debate in Parliament last July, Irving was selected to speak out of scores of members who wanted to defend Philip Snowden's motion, because he, more than any other, represented the old time propagandist who stood the gaff of fighting down prejudice and creating the Socialist movement in the face of hostility.

His last speech was upon that occasion, and a spectator described him thus:

"I can see him now, leaning heavily on a stick, his leonine head thrust forward, addressing the House in a voice tinged with melancholy, as though he already scented the night air."

"I am practically at the end of a long period of life," he said. "I am satisfied with the progress we have made, and I am as certain of the ultimate realization of Socialism as that I am addressing the House at the present moment."

society are insufficient to enable them to lay anything aside for the days when they will be thrown upon the scrap heap.

"The old age pension bill which I have introduced is therefore a measure of simple justice."

"My bill does not go into administrative details and does not try to provide for the many complex situations that may arise in the operation of the law. That will be done by a commission which ought to be created for that purpose."

Lectures and Forums

The PEOPLES INSTITUTE
COOPER UNION
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23
EVERETT DEAN MARTIN
(What Psychology Can Tell Us About Human Nature and Society)
"THE PSYCHOLOGY OF PROPAGANDA AND PUBLIC OPINION"
SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 24
CONCERT BY AMERICAN ORCHESTRAL SOCIETY
CHALMERS CLIFTON, Conductor
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 26
J. N. DARLING ("Ding")
"GIVING THE EGO HIS DUE"
ADMISSION FREE Lectures Start at 8 o'clock

Brooklyn Ethical Society
Academy of Music—Atlantic Ave. Sta.
SUNDAY MORNING AT 11
February 24th—**PERCIVAL CHUBB**
("Hon. John Morley")
"Radical and Rationalist"
March 2nd—**PROF. HARRY A. OVERSTREET**
of City College
"Philosophy in Every Day Life"
PUBLIC INVITED

LABOR TEMPLE 11th Street and 3d Ave.
SUNDAY, February 24—5 p. m.
PROF. LEWIS BAYLES TATON, Ph.D.
"The Problem of Wealth and Poverty in Ancient Israel"
OFFERING 25 CENTS
7:15 p. m., American Int'l Church
EDMUND B. CHAFFEE
"REAL FUNDAMENTALS"
8:15 p. m.—Public Forum
PROF. LEWIS BAYLES TATON, Ph.D.
"THE HIGHER CRITICISM"

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219 SACKMAN STREET
BROOKLYN
A. I. SHIPILOFF, Director

Tues. Eve., Feb. 26th
Concert of RUSSIAN MUSIC
Dr. HERMAN EPSTEIN, Pianist
Mr. ALEXANDER BLOCH, Violinist
Mr. PAUL KEFER, Cellist

Admission 25 Cents

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POINCARE TO BE FACED BY SOLID "LEFT" AT POLLS

**Crooked Election Law
Drives Socialists, Radicals
and Liberals into Election
Pact—No Compromise of
Principle—Socialists
United and Harmonious.**

Marseilles.—The Socialist Party will go into the coming elections determined to do its part in smashing the power of the reactionary Poincare bloc, and thus restoring peace and security to Europe. To accomplish this, it was found necessary, under the crooked election law framed by Clemenceau in 1919, to enter into an election compact with all the parties of the Left, and a resolution to that effect was carried at the French Socialist Party Congress just held here.

The coalition is merely for election purposes, and will end the moment the voting is over three months from now. It is not a coalition of parties, but only a pooling of interests as the only practicable way to beat the rigged-up election laws.

Under that law, France is divided into huge districts, and within each district the "liste" of candidates that secures the majority is elected. Clemenceau organized his chauvinist "national bloc" in 1919, and he fixed up a "liste," giving every element in the bloc its representation. Therefore, if a "bloc" got 51 per cent of the votes in a single district, and the Socialists 49, the Socialists got no representatives, while the constituents of the "bloc" got the full twenty or twenty-five members to divide up among themselves. That is how, with a heavy increase in votes, the Socialists lost thirty members in 1919.

The Socialists, the Radicals, the Left Radicals, the Socialistic Radicals, and all other Left parties, will therefore form a "bloc" of their own, leaving every party absolutely free to carry on its own work, and with the distinct understanding that outside of seeking to have proper representation in the Chamber, there is no obligation of any party to support the policies of any other. The decision was taken after five days of debate.

The Marseilles conference was large, enthusiastic, harmonious and fruitful. It reported great gains in every part of the country in membership and votes in local contests. It is fast recovering the spirit that was lost when the Communists, at the orders of Mr. Zinoviev of Moscow, split the party and destroyed the Labor movement.

H. N. Brailsford and R. C. Wallhead, M. P., were fraternal delegates from Great Britain, and Bertha H. Mally brought fraternal greetings from the United States. Mrs. Mally, especially, was enthusiastically cheered.

ST. LOUIS CONFERENCE PROGRAM

St. Louis.—The full text of the platform adopted at the Conference for Progressive Political Action here last week, is as follows:

The nation is astounded at the revelations of fraud, bribery and corruption of public officials by great financiers to secure for themselves natural resources belonging to the government, which have been brought to light by investigation of the leasing of Teapot Dome and other naval oil reserves.

Never before have the people of America so clearly seen the inner workings of the invisible government, which, through special privileges, has secured for a favored few the ownership or control of the nation's natural resources, its transportation, its credit system, the marketing of farm products, and all basic industries.

Teapot Dome has taught the American people the sinister meaning of "More Business in Government." They have seen the corrupt hands of predatory wealth reach into the very Cabinet of the President and find there willing accomplices in the looting of the public domain.

They know also that the oil scandal does not stand alone. It is merely the latest of a series of colossal public betrayals—the war frauds, the Veterans' Bureau, the Shipping Board, the sugar scandal, the shameful and intentional mismanagement of the government-owned railroad of Alaska, for the purpose of discrediting public ownership of railroads, and the insidious attempts to turn over the priceless natural resources of that territory to private profiteering interests, and other cases of fraud and corruption unparalleled in American history. The people's purse, the soldiers' funds, the public treasury, and the public domain—all have been systematically looted to build princely fortunes for conscienceless scoundrels.

Criminally high protective tariffs, high interest charges on farmers' and home builders' loans; exorbitant freight and passenger rates, fixed by a pliant Interstate Commerce Commission to pay extravagant dividends on billions of dollars of watered stock and provide juicy melons for railroad officials and stockholders who own stock in rail-

way supply and equipment companies; price-fixing associations, which, in violation of law and morals, maintain profiteering prices in the essentials of life; monopolization of coal, or iron and timber lands—all fostered and protected by the servants of the system in both parties—have brought unparalleled disaster to farmers and untold hardships to wage and salary earners.

Not content with these wrongs inflicted upon the men, the children of this nation—not satisfied with the billions of tribute annually wrung from overworked and underpaid millions of America's producers—the present administration now proposes to reduce the taxes upon multi-millionaires and to deprive the war veterans of the adjusted compensation which was solemnly pledged to them.

Sinclair and Doheny, like other big business men, have fattened the campaign coffers of the Democratic and Republican parties. The Teapot Dome exposures were made by members of the Senate who have sworn allegiance to party and borne allegiance to the people. They indict not only both the old parties, but the system which fosters and maintains them.

For generation after generation, slowly and cunningly, corporate wealth has built its power until it controls every branch of the government—legislative, executive and judicial. Its stronghold lies in the courts.

Fundamentally this system, which now dominates the government, rests upon the concentrated control of the great financial interests over the nation's transportation, its banks and credit, and its natural resources. This corrupt control must be broken. The people by the ballot have the power to break it, if they have but the will.

We, therefore, on the 115th anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, call upon the American people to join us in supporting for President and Vice-President, Senators, Representatives, and other political officials, candidates pledged to support the following fundamental measures:

The substance of the planks following the preamble was printed last week.

OIL NOT ONLY GRAFT

(Continued from Page 1)

The Secretary of the Navy to transfer the naval coal reserves in the Territory of Alaska from the Navy Department to the Interior Department.

This investigation should shed some light on the disposition of the Naval coal reserves; and secondly, because it may reveal to the nation the conditions which obtain not only with respect to the naval coal reserves but with regard to other transactions in Alaska—transactions that during the past few years have been the subject of much gossip.

Alaska has been a fertile field for all sorts of shady deals and manipu-

lations during the last eight or ten years, or more. Just what occurred there has not been made known. If they are not made known now, when the public is seemingly agitated over the corruption which obtains in government departments, they may never become known.

A Big Melon

The United States Forest Service also brings to light a land grant to the Northern Pacific Railway Company which tells a story all its own. The railroad company has already received \$136,118,533 from the sale of lands from its government grant, or nearly twice the \$70,000,000 which it cost the railroad to construct the railroad for which the lands were granted. Not content with that, the Northern Pacific Railway Company—the poor widows and orphans for whom Republican and Democratic hearts have always beat in anguish—is now seeking to take over 3,000,000 additional acres in Montana, Idaho, and Washington, worth \$30,000,000, which it is claimed by the company were conferred under the original land grants.

The sum involved is small, compared with the tremendous sums involved in the other deals which have been consummated by capitalist administrations, and compared, also, with the value of the land grants which railroads have been given ever since they have become adopted children of a generous Republic. It is almost a reflection on the physical stature of those who have negotiated oil leases to mention them in the same breath with the "pickers" who have put through this deal.

Besides, there is no question raised by those who mention this grant of its legality. Like most of the steals that have been perpetrated in all the years in which the resources of the nation have been finding their way to private interests to be either exploited or wasted, or both, it was legal.

Rewarding "Thrift"

But what is of special interest is just how the railroads, who are clamoring for a "fair return" on their investments, have acquired their properties, how much they have actually invested, and how much the nation is being robbed each day by paying the railroads a "fair return."

These land grants were made to aid in the construction of the railroad. The total gross receipts of the Northern Pacific to June 30, 1917, from the sale of the lands from the grant amounted to \$136,118,533. The cost of constructing the road did not exceed \$70,000,000.

Having made close to \$70,000,000 profit on the deal, the Northern Pacific Railroad Company had the road free in the bargain, capitalized for perhaps several times the cost of its construction, on which it will demand a return of about five and one-half per cent annually each year for many years to come, and it still has a claim for \$20,000,000 worth of land!

Incidentally, it is noticed that the railroad company subsequently turned back hundreds of thousands of acres of poor land in the Northern Pacific grant, which the company erroneously and falsely classified as

mineral-lands, and for which the railroad acquired mineral indemnity rights which were applied in part on more valuable lands in the indemnity limits. By this procedure, the railroad company, relinquishing to the United States lands that were practically valueless from the commercial point of view, received, the forest service states, "the finest lands they could find in the States of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, North Dakota, Minnesota, and Wisconsin."

Daring as this whole thing seems—much more daring than anything the Jesse James boys have ever been able to pull off—it is not strange, it is not even new. The history of railroading in the United States sets an example for frauds and stealing which would make even Albert B. Fall feel ashamed of himself. It is now more or less of an open book—open to those who will, or care, to see.

Yet it was in the face of this that the Government, while conscripting the men of the nation to lay down their lives and limbs upon the battlefields of France for \$30 a month, took over the railroads on terms that assured their owners a profit each year equal to that earned—or taken by them—in their most prosperous years, and which, when totaled, were almost more than the dilapidated and wrecked and water-not oil-soaked roads were worth altogether.

Awarding More Loot
And it was in the face of this that the majority of the Interstate Commerce Commission—practically all the members of the Commission—handed down a decision recently evaluating some roads so as to give on the basis of valuation agreed upon the railroad magnates of the country a valuation of about \$20,000,000,000, paying them for the land that they got for nothing from the government, for land which they sold and made a profit on, and paying a price that the lands would bring in the market today—a price that was made possible not by the railroads but by the lands which enabled the railroads to construct their properties.

And when the case will come, as it eventually must come, before the United States Supreme Court, the people will have the satisfaction of knowing that the "fearless and incorruptible judges" of that distinguished body, the "bulwark of a liberty-loving nation," will not permit the government to take from the railroads "their" property.

For to do otherwise would be to undermine the very basis of American institutions, the most notable one of which is now Teapot Dome, and one as symbolic of our unity—and infinitely more representative—than the Dome of the Capitol.

Dotey Still Dodges

(Continued from Page 1.)

"I therefore would like to repeat the questions I asked last week: "1—Is your objection to Mr. Berenberg based upon his private opinions 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?"

"I would also repeat what I said last week, that any reply you may make to this letter we will gladly print.

"You have been severely criticised for making your attack on Mr. Berenberg at a meeting of a convention of Women's Clubs to which you were not a delegate, but where your presence served to arouse hysteria against this teacher. It has been commented upon that Mr. Berenberg had no occasion to present his side while the attack was being made upon him. We are giving you the opportunity that you denied Mr. Berenberg, of explaining the motives and public policy of this attack. May we hear from you in time for our next issue?"

No Reply from Aaron

The condition of overcrowding in the schools continues because there aren't enough schools to take care of the children.

The part time evil is growing progressively worse, until today, in many parts of the city there is not a single pupil on full time. The Tammany gang is planning another attempt to take the Board of Examiners, charged with licensing and promoting 25,000 teachers a year, out of the civil service, and into the appointive class, so that Tammany will be able to appoint just the people who will serve Tammany when making appointments to the schools. And at the same time, real estate interests, both Tammany and Republican, are fighting against paying taxes to build enough schools to take care of all our children on full time.

But "patriot" Dotey isn't interested in that; neither he nor his fellow-patriots care for anything except persecuting men and women whose ideals don't measure down to Lusk, Stevenson, Palmer and Dotey.

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Tenements Legal Firetraps

(Continued from Page 1)
traps and in imminent danger of holocausts into the bargain.

The houses that are safe from fires are available everywhere—to people who can pay burglarious rents.

Victims of Poverty

People who cannot afford the rents asked for the decent, fire proof, ventilated and sanitary homes are in danger of fire all the time. Figures recently compiled showed that nearly 600 New York people have died in tenement fires in the past six or seven years. The toll of lives is constantly mounting.

The public authorities do absolutely nothing about the horrible housing situation except to pass weak and toothless "emergency" laws, and after long use have shown them useless, to renew them from year to year.

The Only Way Out

The Socialist housing program is simple:

1. To declare all housing a public utility.
2. To condemn all houses that violate the tenement house laws, the health laws, and the various sanitary codes; and to strengthen those codes at once.
3. Strictly to limit the percentage of return landlords may make on their property, the returns to be computed upon the actual value of the property, eliminating all speculative values.

4. To begin at once a program of real municipal housing, with provision for cooperative building and management; for Labor union partnership in the enterprise and for the early and complete elimination of the profit element in housing.

That program is eminently practicable, and it is in the interest of all the people except the speculators in real estate and in the people's homes.

That program could be put into operation the moment the people wanted it—and showed they wanted it by electing their own aldermen and assemblymen, instead of office boys of the real estate interests. Only by the immediate enactment of such a program will the constant murder of tenement dwellers be prevented in these horrible fires. Nothing will end such fires but such a program.

Take the profit out of housing. Housing is a public need. It should not be a private graft. Save our people from these awful tenement fires! Only Socialist action, the election of Socialists who will fight for the program outlined above, will have the slightest effect in ending the awful situation.

Here Is Number Of Socialists in European Houses

Paris.—Le Populaire reports the following number of Socialists in the parliaments of European nations, and the percentages of Socialist members in the total membership of the different parliaments:

The British Labor party has 192 members in parliament, or 30.9 per cent of the total.

German Socialists hold 173 seats in the Reichstag, or 37.7 per cent.

Austrian Socialists have 67 members in the Reichsrath, or 40.2 per cent.

Belgium 68 members, or 36.6 per cent.

Denmark, 48, or 32 per cent.

Estonia 20, or 20 per cent.

France 50, or 8.6 per cent.

Finland 53, or 26.5 per cent.

Italy 41, or 7.7 per cent.

Hungary 25, or 10.2 per cent.

Holland 20, or 20 per cent.

Latvia 37, or 37 per cent.

Lithuania 11, or 15.1 per cent.

Norway 8, or 5.3 per cent.

Poland 41, or 9.9 per cent.

Rumania 1.

Sweden 93, or 40.4 per cent.

Switzerland 43, or 21.7 per cent.

Czechoslovakia 82, or 28 per cent.

Yugo-Slavia 2, or 1 per cent.

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"The Oil Scandal"

Wednesday, February 27—7:30 p. m.

ALGERNON LEE
"Early Anarchism"

8:40 p. m.

MORRIS HILLQUIT
"New Problems for Radicals"

WILLY POGANY
"Development of Art"

Thursday, February 28—8:40 p. m.

HERMAN EPSTEIN
"The Meaning of Music"

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All Socialists and their friends invited. An enjoyable time assured to all.

WHAT WILL THE ISSUE BE?

By JOSEPH E. COHEN

Politicians of the Republican and Democratic parties are on a wild goose chase to find an issue for the 1924 campaign. The season is wide open, but healthy issues do not seem to be lying around loose. They are on the wing, and the old party hunters have not the weapons to bring the birds down.

For several campaigns it took a very vivid imagination to discover with the naked eye any real differences between these two parties. Whatever luck there was in the past, there is practically none now.

Both birds have conservative and liberal wings. A few tail feathers in each are "progressive." But head and body, they are the same old birds.

Take the tax question for example:

The Mellon side of the Republican party offers a vertical cut in the income tax act. The Democratic party asks for a slight curve instead of a straight line. The progressives want the line to lean over so it fattens the pockets of the ultra-rich somewhat more. Does that constitute an issue?

Truth to tell, the law as it now stands was put there by the two old parties, without much murmuring from either when the other was in power. Both parties are concerned only in distributing the cost of keeping the Government as seems easiest to them. Neither regards the matter of taxation from the standpoint of securing to the nation that which the individual has not created, but which results from the interdependent working of industry as a whole.

And that is what taxation ought to do.

The question is not how much money is needed to cover the budget of present expenditure. What should be taken is every dollar that the possessor did not come by through productive effort on his part. Until that is done, all will continue to be wrong with the world.

That is the only issue worth while in this and every succeeding campaign. It may be hidden, compromised and ignored. But it will be involved in every important action of the Government, whichever party is in control. And it will assert itself until it is settled right and once and for all.

Both old parties accept as fundamentally sound the present economic system which brings to individuals and corporations wealth in stupendous amounts and which belongs to the labor that brought the values into being. The difference on the whole between that which a man begets by productive effort alone and in society belongs to society and not to the individual. Society should take it. Taxation is a means.

Until that is taken by the nation, the rule of either old party will mean that anyone with the might has a right to plunder his fellows. In practice that comes to this: the small class of capitalists who own the natural resources and run the industries levy tribute upon the rest of the people. Capitalism means plunder.

Plunder by the plutocracy means insufficient wages to those who work, with improper conditions of livelihood, inadequate safeguards for health and life, recurring depressions and unemployment, insecurity and poverty, war between classes and among nations.

Until the power to tax is used to return to the people that of which they have been plundered, the contentions of political parties are so much fiction and fake—a show for which the public pays, and the actors, whether alleged heroes or villains, divide the receipts.

And the great war and the terrible peace serve to show what a frightful price is paid.

Belonging to the same company, it is easy to understand why the old parties are so hard put to it to find an issue. There is none really between them. There can be no mistakes about that.

As with taxation, so with such pressing questions as the disposition of the railroads, mines, generated power, credit, banking and every other public question. So with the conduct of industry altogether. So with the troublesome matter of whether there is a future for civilization other than general destruction through the remorseless struggle of monster greed. Even now Europe is on the brink, and only Labor can save it from irreparable disaster.

It is folly to say that America is in the same predicament as Europe. But where America is now Europe once was, by comparison. Let the rapacity of capitalism go on until another world war breaks loose, and victors and vanquished alike may not remain to tell the story.

What concerns us then is whether or not the men and parties who are the government are for letting the plundering forces pile up the causes for conflict until there cannot be peace at home or abroad. Those forces are already enormous. If the power of taxation does not begin to be wielded soon against them, they may not be stopped until they have

SUITCASES IN GOVERNMENT

Under the above caption the Pittsburgh Press of January 28 runs an editorial across its first page which is a terse summary of the oil scandal and analysis of the relations of certain suits to this nasty affair. The facts are so accurately presented that the editorial is worth a place in The New Leader.

BEHIND the scenes the stage is being set to make Albert Fall the scapegoat for the "more business in government and more government in business" fiasco.

We are told, now, that Fall alone put through the naval oil reserve leases and that the rest of the Cabinet knew nothing about them, except Secretary Denby and his assistant, Mr. Roosevelt, who, presumably, will be said to have been deceived.

Aside from this, we are being told, the present Cabinet and the present President know nothing of the naval oil leases.

This does not seem to agree with the public record.

To begin with, on April 25, 1922, before the Teapot Dome lease had been made public; Senator LaFollette introduced the resolution under which the present investigation is being made. While LaFollette was addressing the Senate on his resolution the leases were given out.

The Old Guard then controlled the Public Lands Committee and it was nine long months before they even sent experts to examine the ground. That was in January, 1923.

Meantime, under another resolution, a sub-committee headed by Senator LaFollette was examining into the cost of gasoline and the whole subject of oil and oil leases was constantly before the Senate and its committees.

During this time President Coolidge was the presiding officer of the Senate and must have known that suspicion had been directed against these naval oil leases before the fact of the making of the leases had been made public.

Before the leases were made the question of transferring the naval oil reserves from the Navy Department to the Interior Department was the subject of Cabinet discussions and the purpose of the transfer—the only purpose—was that they might be leased.

Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, a former stockholder in Sinclair's company, his brother being vice president of one of the Sinclair companies, was the man who presented to President Harding for his signature the executive order transferring the naval oil reserves.

So that all the present Cabinet except New knew what was going on in the Executive Department and New and President Coolidge knew what was going on in the Senate.

The Department of Justice knew about it because assistant attorney generals assigned to the Navy and Interior Departments were "in" on the drawing of the leases and it is inconceivable that the executive order of transfer was not submitted to the attorney general himself for his opinion as to its legality.

Not only that, but the Doheny lease in California was granted because it was said that the Standard Oil company by drilling upon the adjacent land called "Section 36" was draining the oil from the naval oil reserve. But years before Section 36 had been examined by an officer of the Interior Department and the formal official report had been made by him to the effect that Section 36 was oil-bearing public land and could not be entered upon. The Standard Oil company had entered, drilled and was pumping oil, and suit was brought to stop this. Attorney General Daugherty himself stopped that suit, permitting the wells on Section 36 to be pumped, and then because they were said to be draining, Fall and Denby made excuse and gave that as the reason for leasing to Doheny.

When a naval officer is given custody of a ship and that ship, either in battle or in storm, is in danger of being lost, the man in charge is the last to leave, or the traditions of the navy say that he goes down with his ship.

It would seem reasonable that the same rule would apply to civilian officers of the navy in whose custody naval property is placed. And when naval oil reserves sink it would seem that Denby and Roosevelt should go down with their ship.

It is not sufficient now to make a Roman holiday of Albert Fall, nor

rushed the world to ruin. This is the time to act.

By taxation there should be returned to the nation what rightfully belongs to the nation, the sums so taken to be spent in distributing the benefits of industrial effort to all involved. Instead of squandering the major part of the nation's funds upon wars, and the penalties of wars, the outlay should bestow the victories of peace. As yet our Government has hardly tapped the healing waters of social legislation.

Whether in the problem of taxation or any other national question, the only thing which matters is to bring the fruits of our common industry and enterprise to the whole people. That is the issue, in the campaign of 1924 and in every campaign until Labor has taken the place of those who stand for the existing inequality, both in government and industry, and brought forth social democracy.

yet to make him a scapegoat.

Denby knew, Daugherty knew, Roosevelt knew—the whole Cabinet knew what was going forward.

The Senate knew the Senate's presiding officer knew what was going forward.

From beginning to end the executive departments have rallied every resource to hamper and delay Senator Walsh in his investigation and until the completion of the Public Lands Committee was changed by the new committee assignments last December, that committee had hampered and delayed the LaFollette resolution of inquiry, introduced before the leases were ever made public.

Since Senator Walsh has been digging into the thing, having been supplied with the material which much of which he could not produce in his own committee hearings, Senators Smoot and Lenroot have been at all times active and eager in the defense of the lease mess. Lenroot—a candidate for vice president—when the Dough-heeny story first came out executed one of the most remarkable flipflops in history—but it was rather late.

The spending of naval money by contract for the construction of pipe lines and storage tanks by Sinclair and storage tanks by Doheny, without authorization by Congress, has been known at all times to Denby and to Roosevelt. Denby signed the contracts. Roosevelt knew about them.

The Doheny construction contract alone quite aside from oil, amounted to \$15,000,000. Sinclair's contract for the construction of pipe lines and tanks entered into without competitive bidding, not as an oil proposition but as a construction proposition, amounted to other millions and as a matter of fact Denby and Roosevelt made leases for construction work, without competitive bidding which in the aggregate will go close to \$1,000,000. The law of the land says that contract work must be let only after competitive bidding. In these cases there was no bidding.

Not only were the contracts made without competitive bidding but the contractors were to be paid not with money appropriated by Congress for public work but by the property of the Government diverted from the treasury and used without the knowledge or consent of Congress, which holds the national purse.

Secretary Work has continued the Fall policies unchanged since he succeeded Fall in the Interior Department.

Without going into detail two outstanding cases come to mind—the program for applying the "suitcase treatment" to the reclamation service, which is now going forward, and, secondly, the frame-up of the International Water Power Conference, which will go forward to London next June. The theory, underlying both these projects is to turn over to old friends and others the ownership and operation of the public domain.

And on the very day that scandal is breaking Attorney General Daugherty leaves for his vacation in Florida.

It will take more than one scapegoat to carry this load. It will take a pack-train to carry the suitcases.

Truly we have more suitcases in government and more government in suitcases.

RAND SCHOOL NEWS

Classes will be held as usual at the Rand School this evening, February 22.

Saturday, at 1.30 p. m., in his Currents Events lecture, Scott Nearing will discuss "The Oil Scandal." At 3 p. m. Dr. Alexander A. Goldenweiser is giving the second lecture in his course of "Psychological Sidelights" entitled Pageants; or, the Psychology of Symbolism.

The Saturday Afternoon Camaraderie will meet at 3.15 p. m. for tea and talk, to be followed at 3.45 by Professor H. W. L. Dana's lecture on Current Drama.

On Wednesday, February 27, at 8.40 p. m., Morris Hillquit will discuss "Radicalism in the United States" in his course of "New Problems for Radicals" at the Rand School.

A children's hour for children between five and nine years is held every Saturday afternoon at 3.30 p. m. under Miss Mullen at the Rand School of Social Science. The hour is divided between singing, games, and imaginative and creative dancing. At 4.30 p. m., Miss Bird, Larson, formerly instructor in interpretative dancing at Barnard College, is having a class in Natural Dancing for children between the ages of nine and fourteen. The children are given an opportunity not only for original interpretation of music by means of bodily rhythm, but even for composition and phrasing of the themes which they interpret.

INTERNATIONAL ANTI-WAR DAY

By JOH. SASSENBACK

(Secretary of the International Federation of Trade Unions).

The danger of war cannot be averted by the adoption of desperate measures at the moment when war panic is already raging. It is of very much greater importance that unwearied efforts should be made to eliminate the desire of war.

Before the World War, which broke out ten years ago, the peoples of Europe scarcely knew what war meant. During the war they learnt to recognize the tragedy of it, and they began to hate it. This hate was intensified when, after the war, they gradually became able to take a wider survey of the terrible results of war and to obtain a glimpse of what had gone on behind the scenes.

If new wars are to be avoided, this hate must never again be allowed to slumber. It is a sacred flame, which must never again be extinguished. The peoples must not forget their sorrows, the soldiers must not forget their privations and the inhumanities which they were forced to commit; the war cripples must not forget their sufferings, nor the mourners their dead.

The individual has no right to use violence for the imposition of his will upon others and for the defeat of his foes. The human society which orders itself into the form of a State has no more right than the individual to impose its will upon others; above it, too, there is another unit to which it must be subordinated; for it, too, the use of violence is a sin against humanity. If it is impossible for nations to settle their disputes by friendly means, let them, like private persons, create arbitration courts. Such courts will secure for them their rights much sooner than that slaughter of men which we call war; for in war it is not reason and justice, but sheer brute force, which determines the issue.

All ranks of the people have good cause to hate war and to press for the peaceful settlement of disputes between nations; but it is the working classes which have most to suffer from war and its results, it is the working classes which have long since learnt to see in the class comrades on the other side of the frontier, not foes, but friends—fellows who are burdened with the same sorrows and who seek the same ends.

After the war it was the working

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classes which were the first to lead the way towards reconciliation; it is they who are today the most resolute foes of war-mongering and armaments and, in fact, of everything which may lead to new wars. For nine years they have not ceased to lift their voices against war, and the tenth anniversary of the day which plunged the world into war must mark their most determined effort to make that voice heard throughout the whole world.

To this end, the International Federation of Trade Unions has resolved to organize on the third Sunday in September an international Anti-War Day, to provide for the working classes of the whole world an opportunity to show at one and the same time their abhorrence of war and their desire for peaceful cooperation. There can be no doubt that this appeal will find a ready response, and that on September 21 the words "War Against War" will ring out throughout the world.

But it is not only on September 21 that this appeal must go forth; the whole year must be filled with it. Opportunities for peace propaganda will arise in the preparations which will soon be in progress in all countries for the celebration of Anti-War Day; and even after its close, the echoes of the clarion cry against war must never be allowed to die.

WHAT OTHER EDITORS THINK

GLORIOUS "FREE MEN"

A report from West Virginia says that non-union miners in that State are striking against their boasted "independence" and "freedom from union dictation." Anti-union coal owners have told these workers how glorious it is to be "free men," and a subsidized press has wheezed the same tune. The State has been a land of milk and honey for strikebreakers and gunmen, while coal barons cut wages and in several localities smashed the miners' union. The wave of hysteria has subsided and the non-union coal miner is facing the grim reality of starvation wages. He is now asking if there is not method in calls on him to show his "independence." Another factor is the murderous working conditions that prevail in these fields. In an effort to stop these local strikes, the coal barons are closing down the mines. So we will probably soon hear of another season of trouble in the old wage slave State.—Cleveland Citizen.

SOLIDARITY AND REVOLUTION

THE Sydney Labor Council says: "We believe in revolutionary industrial unionism."

So do I. But the revolution, as I understand it, does not necessarily presuppose recourse to the crude forms of strife that visit hunger on the workers and their dependents and dislocate the whole social mechanism, or even to what may be described as a scientific hold-up of production.

That sort of thing may be thrust upon the Labor Movement as it strides on resolutely to its goal. In such an event, however, the capitalist class would be the strikers; they would be in the position of counter-revolutionaries, and Labor would employ against them the constitutional power it had won, and compel them to submit to law and order.

The workers of Australia, in the fullest possession of the franchise, have it in their power to bring about such changes in the institutions of the country as may justly be described as revolutionary.

The Socialisation of Industry is well within their constitutional capacity. Solidarity at the ballot-box, backed up by solidarity on the job, will give them everything they need.—Australian Worker.

A SMOKE SCREEN

CERTAINLY if there are any useless governmental commissions they ought to be abolished. Chair warmers should be fired. Nobody

would like to fire them more than the Socialists. It is the old party policy—supported by The Record-Herald—that prevents such a cleaning.

That's a different matter, however, from extending governmental functions. The functions of the national government ought to be extended to the point of owning and operating the railroads, the coal mines, the steel industry, and other industries that are national in their scope. The State and local governmental functions should be extended to the point where great industries which are State or local in their character would be owned and operated by the states and localities.

This is absolutely necessary if we are ever to escape from the looting of the Government by private profiteers and the looting of the masses of individual citizens by monopolized industries.

This talk about the undue extension of governmental functions is a smoke screen to prejudice the people against taking the necessary measures to protect themselves against the profit takers.—Milwaukee Leader.

WHY NOT A LABOR PARTY?

THE British Labor party is enormously suggestive for us. It grew out of British legal decisions which crippled the power of the unions. It was developed in response to the realities of the situation rather than in accordance with dogmatic Marxism. It has met with a reasonable degree of success all the problems that exist where Labor is still divided into independent craft unions. In other words, the British Labor party has had to deal with a psychology among the workers quite like that to be found in America and with a very similar trade union organization. It began as a protest against anti-labor injunctions, less serious than those which already exist in the United States. Under these circumstances, it has gone far on the road to success.

We can do as well. It is not necessary that a Labor party in any country should be born fully grown and fully armored for the conflict. A party which cannot elect a president can hold the balance of power, can capture local and even State governments and make its influence felt as labor's influence is not felt today.—Justice, Organ of Ladies' Garment Workers.

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JOHN THOMAS GULICK

By JAY HOPPER

A recent number of Science records the death in Honolulu at the age of ninety of this remarkable man. It has been the writer's good fortune during his residence in Hawaii, some fifteen years ago, to come in intimate contact with this Socialist comrade and his family, particularly his daughter, first as fellow students of biology and Socialist philosophy and later as members of the Honolulu local of the Socialist Party. I shall endeavor to recount here, so far as memory will serve, those incidents in connection with the man as evolutionist, biological and social, which either took place in my presence or were related to me by his charming daughter.

Dr. Gulick was born in Hawaii in 1832. The son of Christian missionaries. He was dedicated to the same work. Before entering the field chosen for him, he succeeded in making an enviable reputation for himself in a field our simple friend, W. J. Bryan, would consider wholly incompatible, namely—biology, more specifically—evolution.

AS is a common practice among Hawaiian youth, Dr. Gulick as a boy also collected land snails, beautifully shaped and colored creatures that abound on the native trees in the upper stretches of hills and dales. The native Hawaiians, the Kanakas, use them primarily for necklaces ("leis"), a practice to this day pursued by many. A few of the more enlightened youths used their collections for scientific study, chiefly classification, which is quite fascinating in itself and unquestionably useful, but has little magnetism for popular fancy and, even among general biologists, though fully cognizant of its value, is frequently referred to in derision as "swivel chair biology." "Fossilized biology," etc. Dr. Gulick's studies of these animalcules led him into the field of evolution, especially the influence of isolation with segregation, "räumliche Sonderung," on species making.

To this day his work in this field is authoritative. His papers, ideas on which he must have formulated contemporaneously with the appearance of Darwin's "Origin of Species," were scattered through a wide variety of scientific periodicals. About 1900 the Carnegie Institution of Washington deemed them valuable enough for assembling and issue in one volume: "Evolution, Racial and Habitual." Another illuminating incident, while visiting with me in 1907, the eminent Italian entomologist, Dr. Filippo Silvestri, in a fashion characteristic of the Latins, was astonished when I happened casually to inform him of Dr. Gulick's presence in our midst. He would not rest till he had secured a collection of the snails illustrating Dr. Gulick's theories on the evolution of species for demonstration to his pupils at the Agricultural School in Portici.

WONDERFUL as this part of Dr. Gulick's life is, especially in the lurid light of the present stupid campaign in some sections of this country against the teaching of evolution in public schools, his conversion to Socialism at an advanced age is even more remarkable. This is the way his daughter, Louise related it to me.

Dr. Gulick graduated from Williams College in 1859 and studied later in Oberlin College in preparation for his missionary work. Twenty years of his life he spent as a missionary in China and Japan. In the former country he adopted two girls and raised them to maturity in Japan. I was privileged to meet one of these "daughters" of his, dressed in Japanese fashion and married to a Japanese prospective Christian missionary. She played the piano and sang for us, a fully cultured person. His own two children, a son and daughter, he sent to Germany for university work. It so happened that our good friend Louise found herself quartered in a Socialist home and, before the year was over, had been fully converted to the philosophy. Eagerly she sped on westward then, she told us, with bated breath to reveal to her father the new gospel she had discovered. But to her intense delight she discovered him in Oakland, California, where he lived at the time, deeply absorbed in the study of this subject!

MY discovery of him in Honolulu came about in this wise. A little previous to this event, Jack London, who had shortly before reached Honolulu on the famous "Snark," was prevailed on by several radicals there to give a Socialist talk. "Revolution," an essay he had written and sold to a popular magazine but which got "cold feet" and did not publish it, was his reading. Radicals used the gathering to locate their fellows, normally in hiding for self protection. One of these fellows undertook, as a result, to bring us in touch with Dr. Gulick, at whose house Friday evenings were devoted to a reading of Socialist literature. The reading was done by a brother of Dr. Gulick, who, though older, had better vi-

sion. Dr. Gulick was very nearsighted, but scholarly, while his brother, also an old time mariner and missionary, lacked the philosophical intuition of his younger brother.

After a few readings, the formation of a Socialist local by another group in town was brought to our attention and we joined it in a body. The Gulicks, the Dr. and his daughter, notwithstanding his great age, he was seventy-five then, were the most faithful regular attendants at these weekly meetings, composed of the conglomerate, as such are usually apt to be, especially in so isolated a locality, of a scientist, two artists (one an ex-hobo, like London), a merchant, sailors and other typical proletarians. The Gulicks religiously paid their dues and, during plantation workers' strikes (Japanese), they were first to start contributions to the strikers' fund.

DR. GULICK was keenly conscious of the source of his revenue though it was quite evident this was barely enough to sustain him and wife. It appears he owned some few acres of land which he had leased to plantations for sugarcane growing. "You know," he complained to me, "I do not relish being a landlord, but what is a fellow to do at my age?" But when, as biologist, I showed him my copy of his Carnegie volume, he pointed to it with pride and said: "There is a good deal of Socialism in that!"

I recall a paper he once read before the local. "Constructive Socialism" was the title of it. In it, while he did not spare or condone the existing social chaos and its multifarious injustices, he, quite naturally for a product of his environment, dwelt chiefly on feasible means of social living without injury to one another. I can not help smiling, as I relate this, at the recollection of a telling incident during this reading. In attendance at that we had no less a distinguished visitor than V. V. Sviatlovsky, a very astute and popular professor of social and political economy at the University of St. Petersburg, Russia. He designated himself a Social Democrat. As he listened to Dr. Gulick's paper, he whispered to me: "This is all very well, but— he must first clear the ground of all rubbish before we start building anew."

I wonder if he still thinks so! Dr. Gulick still lived many years after the incidents here described. We have seen his daughter since and heard about him through other friends. He remained faithful to Socialism until his death. His daughter and her husband, a minister, continue the work begun by her father, except that they are more aggressive Socialists than he could be from the time of his embracing it.

REVOLUTION IN CONGRESS!

The plunderbund has been routed! The trust magnates are in flight! Leading bankers are in flight across the Canadian border! A revolution has taken place in Congress and an unhappy people now breathes the air of a land freed from the grip of the despoilers.

Representative Lozier of Missouri, in a speech in the House on January 25, electrified the galleries as he told the story of the ousting of the ruling classes and the ascension to power of the proletariat. His dramatic account of this remarkable event runs as follows:

"We found our statutes cumbered with special privileges, all of which we annulled; we found hundreds of legislative inequalities, which we corrected; we found a strongly entrenched paternalistic system of government, which we destroyed; we found numerous grants of undeserved bounty, all of which we repealed; we found a few oppulent and powerful classes dictating the legislative policy of this Nation, but dressed on every hand by special privilege, and we cast them down from the seat of power to the level of equal opportunity with all other classes and occupations; we found transportation, manufacturing, big business, and commerce arrogating to themselves the direction and control of our economic activities and dictating our legislative policies, and we curtailed the power of these great agencies until they exercise only equal rights but not special privilege; we found legislative and administrative policies based on class distinction and vocational alignment, and we abrogated them; we found agriculture depressed and we rehabilitated it; we found labor and capital arrayed in hostility against each other, and we composed their differences; we found one class of our citizens spurning our Constitution and defying our laws, and we commanded respect and enforced obedience; that we found some of our legislative acts were two-edged swords of social injustice and economic oppression, and we left them, as a matter of fact, a staff of equal rights and a shield of equal opportunity."

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THE SOCIALIST PARTY IN THE COMING CAMPAIGN

By Bertha Hale White

Nat'l Secretary of the Socialist Party

At the National Convention of the Socialist Party at Detroit, Michigan, June 26, 1921, the first steps toward the formation of a political party of Labor in the United States were taken. A decision of far reaching consequences was made when the following was adopted:

"That the incoming National Executive Committee be instructed to make a careful survey of all radical and Labor organizations in the country, with a view to ascertaining their strength, disposition and readiness to cooperate with the Socialist movement upon a platform not inconsistent with that of the party, and on a plan which will preserve the integrity and autonomy of the Socialist Party. That the National Executive Committee report its findings with recommendations to the next annual convention of the Socialist Party."

The action taken by the convention was published in the official bulletin of the party in July and sent to every organization of the party and to every member whose name appeared on the mailing list in the National Office. As the proposed survey, with all that it implied, was a new step for the party, the National Executive Committee waited two months in order that opposition, should there be any, could be expressed. However, no attempt was made to reverse the decision of the convention, and in September the survey was begun.

Making the Survey

While the work of canvassing radical and liberal forces of the country was under way, the Socialist Party was invited to participate in a meeting held in Chicago on February 20, 21, 1922, and which resulted in the formation of the Conference for Progressive Political Action. The Socialist Party representatives were Morris Hillquit, Daniel A. Hoan, James O'Neal, Otto Branstetter and Bertha Hale White. When the newly formed organization had concluded its deliberations, the Socialist delegation issued a statement quoting the Detroit resolution which authorized steps looking toward a political party of the workers along the lines of the British Labor Party, and concluding with the following comment:

"This is the only credential and authority which we have from our party to participate in the deliberations and work of this conference. We accepted the invitation to attend the conference as individuals and in the hope that it would result in the creation of an organization such as outlined in the above (Detroit) resolution. We found that a majority of the conferees were not ready to organize for independent working class political action."

"We appreciate the difficulties under which each group in the conference has labored and the consistent efforts which all have made

to reach a common basis of agreement. We believe that the mere fact that we have been able to meet is of itself evidence of progress and a forecast of the unity and solidarity of rural and industrial workers which all seek to realize, and we think particularly that the decision of this conference to continue its work, to increase its numbers and to meet again for further consideration of the vital problems before us in the light of the experience to be gathered in the meantime is of great promise for the future of the producing classes in the United States."

The Party's Position

"We propose to submit the action of this conference to the next convention of our party with recommendations to endorse the same to the extent to which it is consistent with the fundamental principles of our organization. We are frank to state that we do not believe in and do not intend to urge Socialist participation in efforts to capture old party primaries or in support of candidates of the Republican and Democratic parties."

"We believe on the other hand that our party will be ready to cooperate to the fullest extent with the other groups represented in this conference in all cases in which groups unite for the independent nomination and election of officials, i. e., to the interests of the producing class and to the principles of genuine democracy in agriculture, industry and government," and we sincerely hope that the subsequent conference will prepare the ground for ever closer union and cooperation between all the constituent elements."

"It is on this understanding and with this hope that we are ready to continue working with the conference pending definite instructions from our next convention."

The attitude of the Socialist representatives was accepted by the Conference for Progressive Political Action.

The Cleveland Conference

At the Cleveland convention of the Socialist Party, April 29—May 2, 1922, the above position was approved. The recommendation of the National Executive Committee that the party continue its cooperation in the movement was accepted, with the understanding that the Detroit Resolution should continue to determine and guide the actions of Socialist Party members that would attend future conferences.

The Cleveland convention also authorized State Organizations of the party to cooperate whenever possible with organizations of Labor and working farmers within their State in independent political action, but with the provision that such cooperation must at all times preserve the independence and integrity of organization and official political standing of the Socialist Party, and that such cooperation could be possible only and solely

with groups organized in express opposition to the Republican and Democratic parties.

The decisions of the Detroit and Cleveland conventions were again endorsed at the New York convention, May 20, 1923, and are effective at the present time.

The second convention of the Conference for Progressive Political Action was held in Cleveland, December 11 and 12, 1922. The position of the conference and the attitude of the Socialist representatives were unchanged. There was little to indicate progress and independent political action by the workers of the United States, with the exception of the 1,000,000 voters who supported Socialist candidates, seemed as remote as ever. If, at the Chicago Conference, it had appeared that Labor was stirring in its long sleep and opening its eyes to actualities in American politics, it now appeared that Labor did not like the big day's work ahead, or feared its strength and skill were insufficient to its demands, and so had turned over and gone to sleep again.

The Present Situation

On the other hand, throughout the country the question was undoubtedly more and more engaging the thought of radical and progressive forces. The sentiment for independent political action was undoubtedly growing; the current was setting in that direction, but whether or not it was strong enough to carry with it the great, potentially powerful mass of American workers and farmers could not be predicted. Attempts to make surveys, to analyze and localize Labor party support were unsatisfactory and inconclusive.

This was the situation until February 11, 1924, when the Conference for Progressive Political Action held its third convention in St. Louis, Mo. The deliberations and decisions of that body have been published throughout the country. A more sweeping indictment of any government was never issued than the preamble to the platform adopted on the second day of the conference; adopted with cheers and without opposition. A call for a national convention to be held in Cleveland on July 4, was issued "to organize and mobilize the progressive forces in American politics for united action in behalf of the wealth producers of the country."

In view of the platform adopted, and which no old party candidate would accept, the possibility that the July 4th convention will endorse candidates of the Republican or Democratic parties is hardly worth consideration. Every indication points to independent political action by the workers and farmers in the 1924 campaign.

Considering these changed conditions and the Socialist Party's affiliation to the Conference for Progressive Political Action, an affiliation approved by the membership and continued by instructions of the membership, there was but one possible course for the party to take at St. Louis. To have held a national convention; to have named our presidential and vice-presidential candidates in advance of the date fixed by the Conference for Progressive Political Action would have subjected the party's good faith to suspicion, to the accusation that our advocacy of a Labor party was not sincere.

Socialist Party Keeps Faith

No hostile influence has ever been able to sustain a charge of bad faith against the Socialist Party. In deciding to hold the National Executive Committee followed the only logical course. At that time the July 4 convention will have made its decisions and our delegates will have full information. If an independent political party of Labor and farmers will have been launched, separate and apart and opposed to the Republican and Democratic parties, the indications are that the Socialist Party convention will act in harmony with the position taken by the last three conventions.

But—should these high hopes fail at last; should Labor retreat and once more sink back into its drugged slumber; should it leave a helpless country to be further ravaged and pillaged by the ruthless crew that has robbed the people of their wealth and liberties, then the Socialist Party will not go back. It will go forward with its own campaign, with its own candidates, and take up the work with a vigor and determination that will soon overcome any loss resulting from the five or six weeks delay in holding the party convention.

FRAULEIN HEYMAN SPEAKS SUNDAY

Fraulein Lida Gustava Heyman, delegate from Germany to the Fourth Biennial Congress of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, will make her first public address Sunday night at the Church of All Nations, Nine Second Avenue. Miss Heyman has been Vice President of the International League since its organization in 1915.

Miss Heyman's subject will be "The Franco-German Understanding."

INTERNATIONAL UNION LECTURE

Dr. J. H. Lyon, who was unable to lecture for the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union last week because of illness, will start his course February 23, at 1.30, at the Washington Irving High School. There will be six lectures on "The Modern Novel."

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GLENGARRY'S REVIEW

Written for The New Leader

There was ONCE
A crude IMPOSITION
Innocently CALLED:
"The SUPREME Court."

It was LARGELY
A CONGLOMERATION
OF HEADLESS stomachs
And BRAINLESS heads.

Its HONORED members
Were SELECTED
(By their MASTERS)
And APPOINTED
(APPARENTLY)
By the PRESIDENT,
To (FIRST) serve
THE INTERESTS of those
Who GRIND infants
Into GOLD.

During ONE
Of its SNORING periods,
Congress, THOUGHTLESSLY,
PASSED a bill
Which DEPRIVED children
(AMERICANS' children)
Of THE (American) LIBERTY
To WORK (IN AMERICA)
FOR some-body-else.

But the COURT
Of LAST chance
Did not DISCOVER
The infant OUTRAGE
Until "SOME-BODY-ELSE"
(To whom the CHILD
Was DREADFULLY attached
While it TOILED)
Missed the MARROW
Which formerly FLOWED,
So VERY rich
And ALMOST free,
From CALLOUSED fingers,
SLENDER arms
And EMACIATED bodies—
SAD-EYED children
To whom PLAY
Was a vague FANTASY.

Though SOUNDLY sleeping
And LOUDLY snoring;
When the ROBED
PILLARS of SOCIETY
(Those child KILLERS)
WHISPERED in the key-hole

Of the SECRET chamber
Of those TIRED judges
(The PRESIDENT'S
PERPETUAL beneficiaries),
They actually AWOKE,
And, IMMEDIATELY,
One PROPOSED
The ANNULMENT
Of the PROFIT-smashing
CHILD-LABOR-LAW.

Then the MAJORITY
YAWNED: "Me too."
And the NATION
SUFFERED little children
To come unto MAMMON,
Who MAKES of each
A TOOTHsome morsel.

LISTEN to the CHILD'S
MUFFLED sobs
Jarring the "HUM-M-M-M"
Of the AMERICAN grind.

PUT ASBESTOS
ON thy FACE
And PUT OFF thy shoes,
For UNLESS you foot
SWIFTLY stride
And your words BURN,
The 1,061,000 infants,
ALREADY DWARFED
By an EMBRYO tenacle
Of DEBAUCHED capitalism,
SHALL BE MANY MILLIONS.

When capitalism
ENSLAVED the parents
INTO an AWED silence
IT PUTS ITS CLAWS
INTO THE INFANTS'
TENDER THROATS,
And its putrid POVERTY
INTO THEIR LIVES.

We may STAGE
VIOLENT symptoms
Of a SPASMODIC affection
Indicating OUR disapproval
Of INFANT employment,
But while CAPITALISM
IS amply GLORIFIED
BY PULPIT and PRESS,
SCHOOL and COURT,
It will CONTINUE
To GRIND and COIN.

THE SOCIALIST MOVEMENT AT HOME AND ABROAD

INTERNATIONAL NOTES

AUSTRALIA

Sydney.—The bitter fight within the Labor party, precipitated by the Communists who sought to retain membership in their party and at the same time in the Australian Labor party was settled some time ago by the adoption of a resolution that no one could be a member of the Australian Labor party and of the Communist organization at the same time. The reason for the ruling was that the Communists, as an affiliated body agitated for a "United Front" merely as an excuse to disrupt the Labor party and throw it into confusion.

A communication has been sent out by William Carey, General Secretary of the New South Wales section of the Labor party, declaring that there are still members of the Communist party in the Labor party, and calling upon branch chairmen to aid in finding out who they are and securing their removal from the party.

SOCIALISTS IN THE GOVERNMENT

London.—There are twenty-six members of the Independent Labor party in the MacDonald ministry. Of these, fifteen were elected as Independent Labor party candidates to Parliament, while the other eleven are members of the party, but elected as trade union, or local labor party candidates. The other members of the cabinet, with the exception of the three peers, are all Socialists, some of them members of the Fabian Society, some of the Social Democratic Federation, and some who hold Socialist ideas but are not members of any Socialist propaganda body. Henderson, for example, is an avowed and enthusiastic Socialist, but is not a member of any Socialist party, except the Labor party.

The Independent Labor party is the leading Socialist propaganda organization of Great Britain. Its members in the Ministry are J. Ramsay MacDonald, Philip Snowden, John Wheatley, Charles P. Trevelyan, Col. Josiah Wedgwood, Fred William Jowett, Arthur Ponsonby, William Graham, Ben Charles Spoor, Clement R. Attlee, Morgan Jones, Emmanuel Shinwell, William Leach, James Stewart, J. W. Muir, John R. Clynes, Noel Buxton, F. O. Roberts, Arthur Greenwood, S. Arnold, C. G. Ammon, Margaret Bondfield, John J. Lawson, Rhys Davies, William Lunn and W. R. Smith.

BULGARIA

Communist Split

During the discussion in the Sorbonne on the Speech from the Throne, the Communist deputy Sakaroff acknowledged that the last insurrectionary attempt was a mistake and that the Communist party would now become more legal and adopt constitutional and parliamentary methods to realize its object of a workers' and peasants' Government. The Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist party at once published a disclaimer, declaring that Sakaroff's speech "had nothing in common with the point of view of the Communist party," and expelled Sakaroff. The expulsion was followed by the resignation from the party of six other Communist deputies—Maximoff, Strachimiroff, Tarschmanoff, Kandoulloff, Kratonoff and Stojanoff, who have formed an independent group.

GERMANY

Going After the Farmers

Carrying Socialist propaganda to the farmers is being facilitated by the founding of a number of weekly and semi-weekly newspapers all over Germany, reports the Berlin Vorwarts. Seven such papers have been established during the last few weeks and they are expected to help counteract the reactionary influence of the so-called district newspapers. The new papers combine trade union with Socialist agitation and work hand in hand with the German Farm Workers' Association.

FRANCE

While the Socialist deputies in the Chamber are keeping up a hot fire on M. Poincaré and forcing him finally to investigate the graft scandals in connection with the paying of compensation for property destroyed during the German invasion, their comrades in the provinces are participating, with good results, in the occasional local elections. In the important city of Beziers four Socialists were recently elected to the municipal council on the first ballot, with a vote of 3,700, against 2,700 for the bourgeois bloc and 700 for the Communists. On January 20 the Socialists in Neuilly-en-Thelle, cast 615 votes for general councillor, against 292 by the Communists, and 682 and 731 by the other two leading parties. In commenting upon the result, le Populaire, the Paris organ of the Socialist Party, remarks that the canton of Neuilly-en-Thelle was a Communist stronghold after the split at the Tours congress and opines that now the workers "have again found the road to the old home."

More Honor for Jaures

Thousands of Socialists and other admirers of Jean Jaures came from all parts of the Jura on January 20 to the little city of Dole to the dedication of a monument to the great

tribune of the people shot down by a Royalist assassin as the World War was beginning. The monument was presented to the municipality in the morning, with music, a parade of school children and speeches by Leon Jouhaux, head of the Confederation of Labor, M. Pieyre, Mayo: of Dole, and others. Then there was a popular banquet, followed by a meeting in the theater of 2,000 persons addressed by Jean Longuet and M. Moutet. Admiral Jaures, brother of Jean Jaures, spoke at the banquet. In response to a recent request that the ashes of Jaures be transferred to the Pantheon, M. Poincaré responded that it was almost too soon, as political passions were still aroused by Jaures' name.

Austrians Warn English Comrades

When the Austrian Social Democrats saw that Die Neue Freie Presse of Vienna, one of the most powerful anti-labor and anti-Socialist papers in Central Europe, had been able to induce several noted English Labor leaders, including Philip Snowden and the Fethick Lawrences to write special articles for a big "English edition," devoted largely to advertising, they got busy at once. On January 19 Frederick Adler, as Secretary of the Socialist and Labor International, transmitted the following communication from the Executive Committee of the Social Democratic party of Austria to the members of the Parliamentary Group of the British Labor party:

"The relations between the Labor movement and the capitalist press in Austria are quite different than in England. Austrian Labor leaders neither write articles for, nor give interviews to, the capitalist press. Thus they force the public to read the Socialist press in order to keep informed about the ideas obtaining within the Labor movement.

"Of course, we don't want to interfere in your country's methods. But you will understand that contributions by leading English comrades that already have appeared several times in the press of our political opponents have encountered considerable illwill in the ranks of our members and that our papers have had to excuse our English comrades as not being sufficiently informed as to how such matters stand in Austria.

"Now that the English Labor party is taking over the Government, the capitalist press of Austria will renew its efforts to get articles from leaders of the English Labor movement, which, however, would then be exploited against the interests of the Austrian workers. Therefore, the Social Democratic party of Austria attaches great importance to informing you that the Labor press of Austria has a bigger circulation and a greater influence than the press of our capitalist opponents. (The Labor movement of this country of 6,000,000 inhabitants has six daily papers). Should you wish to present your views to the Austrian workers, the Socialist press of this country will be only too glad to print your contributions."

Thuringia Election February 10

Through a typographical error the date of the Thuringia Diet election reported here last week was given as February 16, when it should have been February 10.

SWITZERLAND

Longer Work Day Defeated

Due principally to the campaign carried on by the Swiss Social Democratic party, with its powerful press and party organization and its forty-three deputies out of the total of 198 in the National Council, the referendum held February 17 on the question of authorizing the Federal Council to extend the legal forty-eight hour working week in industrial establishments to fifty-four in times of economic crises resulted in a vote of 431,000 against the proposal to 314,900 for it. Swiss employers have complained bitterly about their hardships under the forty-eight hour week legally established in 1919 and have succeeded in getting it modified so that, under exceptional circumstances, the Federal Council may extend it temporarily to fifty-two hours.

MOURN LENIN'S PASSING

Addressing the working people of Switzerland, the Executive Bureau of the Social Democratic party voiced its sorrow at the death of Nikolai Lenin in words reading, in part, as follows:

"The Social Democratic working people of Switzerland also share this sorrow. Above the differences of opinions and tactics separating them from the Communists they recognize the historic greatness of Lenin in his character of an unbending revolutionist and in his imperishable significance of a fighter against the rule of imperialism and its methods. If the path of the Social Democratic working people is different from that of the Communist wing, this does not obscure the personality of Lenin as a revolutionary fighter before whose grave we, too, dip our banners."

PARTY NOTES

FREE YOUTH

Free Youth, the monthly publication of the Young People's Socialist League, will make its appearance this week. It is a 16-page magazine, with a remarkable cover drawn by the great Hungarian artist, Willy Pogany, especially for the Yipsels. There are articles by Eugene V. Debs, David P. Berenberg, Heywood Brown, William M. Feigenbaum, Gertrude Weil Klein, and others. The office of Free Youth is Room 505, People's House, 7 East 15th street, New York. The first issue of Free Youth will be reviewed in next week's issue of The New Leader.

ITALIAN ALMANAC OUT

The Italian Socialist Almanac, published by the Italian Socialist Federation and edited by Giralmo Valenti, has just made its appearance. It is a large, attractive work, and a credit both to the federation and the editors. The publication office is Room 505, 7 East 15th street. It will be reviewed at length next week.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Praise For Dan Hoan
Daniel W. Hoan, peppy Socialist Mayor of this city, has a genius for getting into a scrap, and then coming out of it with increased prestige. The latest is his stand refusing to sign a "loaded" resolution on the death of Woodrow Wilson, which instead of bringing down a torrent of disapproval has enhanced him in the eyes of the people. Dan has been Mayor eight years, since 1916, defeating a fusion candidate in that year, in 1918 and in 1920. He comes up for reelection for a fourth term (and a second four year term) in April, and the old party gang are doing their best to try to get something "on" him to use in the fight. It's a tough job, because in addition to being the best Mayor the city ever had, he's about the most popular man in town, with the single exception of Victor L. Berger.

The death of Wilson gave the reactionaries their chance. The "non-partisan" (anti-Socialist) majority in the Common Council passed a resolution expressing sorrow at the death of the war President, and added to it a rider, expressing an opinion of the work of Mr. Wilson that the framers of the resolution knew that no Socialist could conscientiously subscribe to. The resolution was sent to the Mayor in the hope that something would happen. It did.

Dan said that he didn't believe the resolution told the truth, and he transmitted it to Mrs. Wilson without his signature. Then the reactionaries, with a howl of joy, began to give out interviews saying that the city hung its head in shame at the spectacle of the Mayor. But Hoan got to the radio and broadcasted out his side of the story, emphasizing the fact that he would be glad to sign a resolution of regret at the death of the late President, but that he could not be bullied into signing something he didn't believe. As a result, Hoan, and the Milwaukee Leader, the Socialist daily in that city, are swamped with letters from the city and elsewhere commending the courage of a public official who is bigger than the usual breed.

OREGON

SOCIALISTS HEAR EMIL HERMAN

Well-attended, enthusiastic meetings are greeting Organizer Emil Herman in his two months' tour of the Northwest.

A forceful speaker, a devoted Socialist, a wartime prisoner by the malice of capitalism, Herman makes a deep impression on his hearers. He speaks with especial conviction on the need of complete amnesty for the men who have been freed from jail but have not had their citizenship restored.

CONNECTICUT

Local Hamden
Local Hamden, Socialist Party, will meet at the home of W. E. White, 1773 State street, New Haven, Friday evening, February 29. There will be important business.

Claessens at New Haven

August Claessens will deliver a lecture Sunday night, February 24, for Local New Haven at Macmillan Hall. His subject will be "Is the Condition of the Masses Growing Better or Worse?"

Last Sunday's lecture was by Roger Baldwin, on the subject of "Free Speech." It was well attended, large numbers of students coming from Yale to hear Baldwin.

PENNSYLVANIA

The most important state convention the Socialists have held in many years will take place March 1, 303 Broad street, Harrisburg. It is reported by Darlington Hoopes, state secretary. All the larger locals in the state are sending delegations and many of the smaller branches are also to be represented. From the letters, which have been received at the State Office, the conference promises to be the most enthusiastic gathering of Socialists that has been held in Pennsylvania in years.

Arrangements are being made for speakers of national prominence. The importance of this conference has been greatly enhanced by the changes which have recently occurred indicating the probability that an Independent Labor Party will be organized this summer. The attitude of Pennsylvania Socialists toward such a move will be determined by this conference. Any comrades, who can arrange to be in Harrisburg at that time will be welcomed as visitors at the various sessions of this conference.

NEW JERSEY

Local Mercer Reorganized
After being badly handicapped during the war due to the State Capital being situated in that county, and during the split in the Party, what was left of the organization was shattered, and one of the star agents who caused the split being found out to be a Government spy by the name of Morrow, several of the tried and true comrades have reorganized a branch of the Socialist Party in Trenton, which will be known as Branch Mercer County, No. 1.

Comrade Urbaneak, the secretary of the branch, has been assured by the State office that any assistance that the State office can give them will be given.

NEW YORK CITY

Primary Petitions

Branch secretaries, organizers and other active workers are asked to come to the party office in each county for the primary petitions. They are now ready for signatures. The signatures must be obtained and petitions filed by March 1. Party workers are asked to act quickly in this matter. These petitions are for the spring Primary, which is held every presidential year.

MANHATTAN

Local N. Y. Dance

Local New York announces the first of a series of membership dances to be held on March 14 in the Debs Auditorium, 7 East 15th street. The entire membership is expected to turn out. There will be some special features at these dances. Further announcements later. Keep the date open.

REPORT ON ST. LOUIS

Comrades Morris Hillquit, B. C. Vladeck and Alexander Kahn, who represented the Socialist Party at the Conference for Progressive Political Action in St. Louis last week, will report the conference and its plans for the future at a meeting of the Socialist Party membership of Greater New York. This meeting will be held under the auspices of the Joint Merger Committee, representing locals New York, Kings, Queens and Richmond, and will be held Tuesday, March 4, in Beethoven Hall.

MERGER COMMITTEE

The Joint Merger Committee, at its meeting last Friday, issued a call for a joint meeting of all the central committees of Local New York, Kings, Richmond, and Queens. This meeting will be held at a time to be announced later, in room 508, 7 East 15th street. Other steps in merging the locals of Greater New York will be considered at this meeting. Morris Hillquit will address the delegates on Socialist organization problems.

HARLEM SOCIALIST CHORUS

A musical society, known as the Harlem Singing Society, has been organized, and it meets every Wednesday at the Harlem Socialist Educational Center. All persons who want to exercise their vocal powers are invited to join. Membership and instruction are free.

15th and 16th A. D.

A special meeting of the 15th and 16th A. D. of Local New York will be held at its headquarters, 227 East 84th street, on Thursday, February 28, to make nominations for delegates for the National Convention of July 6.

Other important matters will come up, and the meeting will be devoted entirely to business. A full attendance is requested. The branch is planning for a joint May Day celebration with the German branch, to be held April 30, at the hall in the headquarters, 227 East 84th street.

FINNISH BRANCH CELEBRATES

The Finnish Branch of Local New York is celebrating its twentieth anniversary with dinners, meetings and concerts, and it is inviting all the Socialists to join with them. The big event will be a dinner, Sunday afternoon, at 1, at the home of the branch, 2056 Fifth avenue.

The Finnish branch boasts 500 good-standing members, a beautiful home in which two Socialist national conventions have been held, glee clubs, athletic clubs, dramatic clubs, and the best Socialist propaganda organization in the city.

The Finnish Workers' Society was organized September 17, 1903, and when it joined the Socialist Party, January 15, 1905, it had thirteen members. That group was the parent body of Finnish branches in New York, Brooklyn and Jersey City.

The beautiful building is the center of all the working class, cultural, athletic and social activities of the Finns in this city, and is one of the finest political clubs in New York. The Finnish comrades have published a beautiful souvenir booklet to commemorate the occasion.

DEBS BRANCH MEETING

The Debs Branch, No. 665 of the Workmen's Circle, composed exclusively of Socialist Party members, will meet next Wednesday night at 62 East 106th street. There will be a number of important matters up before the members.

THE ARBITRATOR IS A PACIFIC, PROGRESSIVE, PETITE, PENTRATING, PEPPERY, PUZZLING, PERTURBING, PESSIMISTIC, PIQUANT, PLAYFUL, POIGNANT, POLITE, PRECISE, PROFOUND, PROVOKING, PURPOSEFUL DIGEST OF NEWS. SAMPLES FREE. 60 CENTS A YEAR. 114 EAST 31ST STREET, N. Y. C.

Hillquit Will Debate Political Situation in The New Leader

The National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party met in St. Louis the other day and voted to hold the national convention July 6 in Cleveland, two days after the convention called by the Conference for Progressive Political Action. The latter body has called a political labor convention for the first time in American history.

That action may mark a turning point in the history of the party; it may be the beginning of a new era in the history of the Labor movement in the United States. It may be the first step in the direction of a development that will take America's workers along the same paths as Great Britain's leading to a giant Labor party and ultimately to real power.

On the other hand, the convention called by the conference may be nothing but a dud, another of the numerous attempts of the workers to be active politically, all of which thus far have ended in the mire.

Whatever will happen, at least the developments are interesting. Labor is thinking politically—whether or not that thought will be fruitful we cannot say at this time.

Morris Hillquit was a member of the Executive of the Conference for Political Action, and he worked for the calling of the Cleveland convention. He is also a member of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party and voted for the holding of our party's convention just after the other gathering. Hillquit is making his report on the political situation—based largely upon the St. Louis meetings, from which he has just returned—at a series of lectures in the Rand School that began Wednesday, February 20.

The New Leader will report those lectures very fully, but, due to mechanical difficulties, the reports will not appear until a week after they have been delivered.

The Socialists will want to have something to say about the lectures, and the political situation that is discussed in them.

Comrade Hillquit has therefore consented to discuss the lectures with our readers through the columns of The New Leader. And our readers are cordially invited to avail themselves of the invitation.

The report of the first lecture will

3rd-5th and 10th A. D.

The 3rd, 5th and 10th A. D. meets at 22 Bank street, instead of 352 West 27th street, it was announced by Leonard C. Kaye, Branch organizer. The meetings are held every second and fourth Monday, and there is a lecture with each meeting.

THE BRONX

Washington's Birthday Ball
The annual ball of the Socialists of the Bronx will be held the evening of Washington's Birthday, February 22, at the Bronx Labor Lyceum, 170th street and Third avenue. The most successful of a long line of successful affairs is anticipated.

WE HAVE A SURPRISE FOR YOU AT THE RAND SCHOOL STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION BANNER DANCE

Saturday, February 23

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THE FORUM CALENDAR

FRIDAY, FEB. 22

Brooklyn
Joseph A. Whitehorn, "The Russian Revolution." Coney Island Forum, 3033 West 22d street, Coney Island. Coney Island Branch, Socialist Party.

Newark, N. J.
August Claessens, "Can We Abolish Insecurity and the Fear of Want?" New Union Hall, Springfield avenue and Broome street. Auspices, Socialist Party, Local Essex County.

SATURDAY, FEB. 23

Bridgeport, Conn.
August Claessens, "Introduction to Socialism." Workmen's Circle Hall, 306 Fairfield avenue. Auspices, Socialist Party public forum.

SUNDAY

Manhattan
Dr. Harry W. Laidler, "The British Labor Party." 73 St. Marks Place. Auspices, 8th A. D., Socialist Party.

Osip Wallinsky, "British Labor Role and its Effects on Our Country." 204 East Broadway. Auspices, East Side Socialist Center.

Brooklyn

B. C. Vladeck, "Current Events (in Yiddish)." Amalgamated Temple, 11 Arion Place. Auspices 13th and 19th A. D., Socialist Party. 11 a. m.

Samuel E. Beardsley, "Labor Movement of Yesterday and Today." 1709 Pitkin avenue. Auspices, Socialist Party and American Labor Party.

William Karlin, "The British Labor Party." 167 Tompkins avenue. Auspices, Circle 6, Y. P. S. L.

Samuel H. Friedman, "Coping With the Unemployment Problem." 14 Howard avenue. Auspices, 5th A. D., Socialist Party.

New Haven

August Claessens, "The Condition of the Masses Growing Better or Worse?" Trades Council Hall, 215 Meadow street. Auspices, Socialist Party, Local New Haven.

Pittsburgh

James H. Maurer, "What's Wrong With the Coal Industry?" Walton's Hall, 220 Stanwix street. Auspices, Educational Forum of the Socialist Party.

MONDAY

Brooklyn
August Claessens, "Selfishness." Paper Box Makers' Union, Broadway and Ralph avenue.

TUESDAY

Brooklyn
August Claessens, "The Evolution of Morals." 519 Grand street. Auspices, 4th and 14th A. D., Socialist Party.

WEDNESDAY

Manhattan
Marie B. MacDonald, "Evolution: Spiritual and Material." 204 East Broadway. Auspices, East Side Socialist Center.

THURSDAY

August Claessens, "Is the Condition of the Masses Growing Better or Worse?" Kingsway Mansion. Auspices, Branch 2, Second A. D., Socialist Party.

BROOKLYN

New Flatbush Branch
The new branch recently organized in the Flatbush section of the Second A. D. will begin its agitation and educational work next Thursday with a lecture by August Claessens at Kingsway Mansion. The branch members predict a successful career for the new organization, and say that soon it will be one of the most successful subdivisions of the Party. Socialists from Avenue J to Brighton Beach, with especial reference to the Kings Highway section are urged to take note of the lecture and to bring their friends.

17th and 18th A. D.
The Socialist Party branch in the 17th and 18th A. D., which has been inactive lately, has completely revived its organization, and plans a revival of vigorous activities, beginning with the evening of Washington's Birthday, February 22.

The branch will meet at 1336 Lincoln place, near Utica avenue, at 8.30. There is already an active Yipsel circle in the district, and a large number of the active members of Local Kings County, who live in the district, will be present at the revival meeting. Among them are Jacob Axelrad, A. H. Schulman, Mark Pieser, Bernard J. Riley, Alexander Fichandler, Harry D. Smith, and others.

1st, 3rd and 8th A. D.
There will be an important meeting of the above branch at 122 Pierrepont street, Tuesday.

Circle 6, Y. P. S. L. Sunday
The members of Circle 6, Brooklyn Y. P. S. L., will hold a meeting Sunday evening at 167 Tompkins avenue. The feature of the evening will be a talk by William Karlin on the British Labor Party. There will be songs by the Circle, talks by members of the Yipsels, and dances. The singing will be accompanied by Alice Levine at the piano.

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

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

QUEENS COUNTY
At the last meeting of the Central Committee of Local Queens, held at 713 Starr street, Ridgewood, arrangements were made for getting the primary petitions circulated and

CANADA'S LABOR WILL FORM OWN PARTY MARCH 1

Conference at Toronto to Unite All Industrial and Political Bodies in One Party—To Send Delegates to Empire Labor Conference.

By J. R. SMALLWOOD

It's "all aboard" with Labor in Canada—there are big doings across the border line.

They're in process of organizing a great Dominion-wide Labor party, and wisely they're following the method whose soundness tactically was demonstrated back in 1900 by the great movement that is proving the fountain of encouragement and example now—the British Labor Party.

Representatives of the Federal Trades and Labor council, the individual unions, the Independent Labor parties of the nine provinces, the Fabian societies, the various progressively-inclined political groups, the existing Canadian Labor party, and the Socialist groups are meeting, at Toronto on March 1, for the purpose of founding an all-Canada Labor party that will combine every forward-looking element in the Dominion.

The convention is promoted by the Labor Political Representation Committee.

Already Canada has a Dominion-wide Labor party—on paper. Organized four years ago with John W. Bruce, international organizer of the Plumbers' union, president, it has been chiefly active in Winnipeg, and has succeeded in electing two members to the House of Commons. The I. L. P.'s of the Provinces are affiliated with the Canadian Labor Party, the Nova Scotia party being the last to affiliate. However, there has been little cohesion, and this convention will serve to put backbone in the existing frame—or, perhaps, organize a new party altogether.

The Provincial Labor parties have been uniformly successful; for in every Province except Prince Edward Island, a tiny farming island on the extreme east coast, the I. L. P. has elected numbers of members to the Assemblies, while there are several cities with Labor mayors and councils.

Another important duty of the convention will be that of selecting delegates to the first British Empire Labor Congress, which will be held in London next August, and to which will go delegates from the Labor movements of Australia, New Zealand, India, South Africa, Newfoundland and Ireland. It is expected that J. S. Woodsworth, M. P., will be chairman of the Canadian delegation. South Africa has already selected five delegates under Col. Creswell, M. P., leader of the Labor party there. Newfoundland is sending one delegate from the Fishermen's Union party. The other dominions and colonies have yet to appoint their delegations.

(Editor's Note:—J. R. Smallwood, author of the above article, is delegate from Newfoundland to the conference referred to in the last paragraph. He will sail for London in May or June.)

the party positions filled at the primaries on April 1. The attention of enrolled Socialist voters in Queens County is drawn to the fact that they should only sign petitions bearing the names of the candidates recommended by the Central Committee, who are:

Official delegates to the National Convention—from the First Congressional District, Barnett Wolff; alternate, Harry T. Smith; from the Second District, Elsie H. Ehret; alternate, Ernest Megerlin.

Members of the official State Committee—1 A. D., Louis H. Strohmman; 2 A. D., Ignatz Schrey; 3 A. D., Matthias Palm; 4 A. D., Sadie C. Smith; 5 A. D., Peter J. Flanagan; 6 A. D., Louise Burkle.

The Central Committee heard the report of Executive Secretary Smith on the progress of the merger of the locals of Greater New York, and approved the steps taken in that direction. The delegates were unanimous in the belief that amalgamation would work for greater efficiency and more propaganda.

NEW YORK STATE

DEATH OF ALEXANDER FRASER

Old time Socialists will be grieved to learn of the death of Comrade Alex Fraser, for many years one of the most active and indefatigable workers in the Cause in this state. Fraser died at Chester, England, his wife's birthplace, February 12, and word of his death came through his old friend, Comrade Arthur Cheate of Brooklyn.

Alex Fraser was born in Scotland in 1862, and became a telegrapher. He met Bertha Jones at Chester, where he was working, and he married her there. Their marriage was an ideally beautiful one, and for over twenty years, the two Frasers were never separated in the public mind in connection with their Socialist work.

Deeply religious, the young Scotsman first devoted all his energies to the Y. M. C. A. movement, but he soon came to the conclusion that poverty was the cause of most of the world's ills, and he embraced So-

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.

NEITHER REVOLUTION NOR LEGALITY

By KARL KAUTSKY

In "The Road to Power"

When we declare that revolutions cannot be made, and when we maintain that it is foolish, and indeed pernicious to incite to revolution, and when we act in accordance with these statements, we do not do this in the interest of the capitalist politicians, but of the fighting proletariat. These same tactics have been followed by the Socialist parties of all countries. Because of this fact the ruling class politicians have not, as yet, been able to accomplish what they have desired. . . .

The interest of the proletariat today more than ever before demands that everything should be avoided that would tend to provoke the ruling class to a purposeless policy of violence. The Socialist Party governs itself in accord with this position.

There is, however, a faction that calls itself proletarian and social revolutionary which takes as its most favored task, next to fighting the Socialist Party, the provoking of a policy of violence. The very thing that the statesmen of the ruling class desire, and which is alone capable of checking the victorious progress of the proletariat, is made the principal business of this faction. . . . The adherents of this faction do not seek to weaken but to enrage the capitalist. . . .

The Socialist Party is a revolutionary party, but not a revolution-making party. We know that our goal can only be attained through a revolution. We also know that it is just as little in our power to create this revolution as it is in the power of our opponents to prevent it. . . .

Democracy cannot do away with the class antagonisms of capitalist society. One thing it can do. It cannot abolish the revolution, but it can avert many premature, hopeless revolutionary attempts, and render superfluous many revolutionary uprisings. It creates clearness regarding the relative strength of the different parties and classes. It does not abolish their antagonisms, nor postpone their ultimate object, but it does operate to hinder the rising class from sometimes attempting the accomplishment of tasks of which it is not yet capable, and to keep the governing class from refusing concessions that it no longer possesses the strength to maintain. The direction of development is not thereby changed, but its course becomes steadier and more peaceful. . . .

The only thing certain is universal uncertainty. It is certain that we are entering upon a period of universal unrest, of shifting of power, and that whatever form this may take, or how long it may continue, a condition of permanent stability will not be reached until the proletariat shall have gained the power to expropriate politically and economically the capitalist class and thereby to inaugurate a new era in the world's history. . . .

If today the elite of the workers is the strongest, most far-seeing, unselfish, keenest, best and freest organized section of the nations of European civilization, then it will draw to itself in the fight the most unselfish and far-seeing elements of all classes, and will organize and educate the backward elements within its own bosom and inspire them with joy and hope of freedom. It will raise its elite to the height of civilization and make them capable of directing that tremendous economic transformation that shall forever make an end of the whole world round of all misery arising from slavery, exploitation and ignorance.

Happy is he who is called to share in this sublime battle and this glorious victory!

HILLQUIT NAILS COMMUNIST LIE

Morris Hillquit, Socialist Party representative on the National Committee of the Conference for Progressive Political Action, nailed a peculiarly offensive lie that has been circulated by Communist publications about a speech he made at the recent St. Louis conference, when he gave *The New Leader* the correct text of a speech he delivered there urging the holding of a national convention July 4.

Publications representing the Communist organization stated that Hillquit urged that the convention, when held, should not organize a new independent party of labor and nominate independent candidates, and a manifesto issued several days later by that body embodies the lie.

Hillquit told *The New Leader* the actual occurrences at St. Louis, which were the exact opposite to what the Communists have reported. The National Committee and the Organization Committee had both reported to the full conference in favor of holding the July convention.

In seconding the motion to approve of the committee's recommendation, Hillquit said: "On the face of it, the resolution does not commit us to a definite policy, but leaves the entire issue to a convention representative of a great body of organized labor, progressive farmers and other progressive elements. The sentiment which will express itself at that convention will determine our course of action."

Gives Alternatives
"If there are any among us who

believe that the proper policy for this conference is to keep out of the Presidential campaign altogether, they will have an opportunity to convince the majority of the delegates of the wisdom of such course.

"If any of us believe that either of the old parties will present a platform and candidates which organized labor and progressives can adopt, as their own, they will have a similar opportunity.

"I, and those for whom I speak, will vote for the resolution because we feel certain that when a representative gathering of organized workers, working farmers and other progressive elements meets on July 4 and surveys the political situation, they will see no alternative but to name independent candidates for President and Vice-President, and to lay the foundations for a party of workers and farmers."

The remainder of Hillquit's speech was a development of his theme and of the hopelessness of the two old parties and the inspiration of the British Labor party to workers everywhere.

Mr. Charles E. Ruthenberg of the Communist organization was in attendance and wired the first few sentences of Hillquit's speech to the Communist press making him say that there were but two alternatives—either to do nothing or to endorse the old parties. That garbled statement, altogether reversing the meaning of a speech the whole of which Mr. Ruthenberg heard, is the basis of the bombastic manifesto of the Communist organization made public a few days later.

building his wife's health. Comrade Cheate says that those of their old friends who care to write her may address her 19 Sellers street, Chester.

PAPER BOX MAKERS ELECT
The Paper Box Makers' Union, Local 130, will hold its elections from February 25 to February 28.

Morris Waldman, manager of the union, says that the election is of the utmost importance, as the new administration will have the task of conducting the local through a campaign for 100 per cent union organization. Voting will be held at union headquarters, 3 St. Mark's place.

The New Leader Forum

THE JULY CONFERENCE

Editor of *The New Leader*:

Having read the story of the meeting of the Conference for Progressive Political Action and the decision of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party to hold the national convention of the Party in the same city and at the same time that the conference meets, it seems to me that next July will present a situation that is worthy of general discussion by party members.

In the first place it is evident that the railroad brotherhoods are open-minded regarding an Independent Labor party and that they are willing to consider it at the July conference. Undoubtedly they have been staggered by the revelation that McAdoo was the receiver of a big retainer by the Doheny interests. On the other hand they have helped the Independent party of the workers in Minnesota and they share in this Labor party victory. Their cable to Premier MacDonald—something the A. F. of L. would never think of—also indicates that the conference delegates are open-minded.

One factor will tend to hold them back from taking the great step that is required to emancipate them from dependence upon the party machinery of the old capitalist parties. This is Senator La Follette. Nor do they understand that La Follette is himself something of an unreliable politician despite his record in favor of some measures of interest to the working class. La Follette was capable of glorifying Roosevelt when the latter was fighting Taft in 1912. Not until Roosevelt threw his hat into the ring in 1912 did La Follette proclaim that Roosevelt was fundamentally a reactionary. La Follette has a consuming ambition to be President and he is willing to use old party machinery to realize this ambition if he thinks he can in this way; if he is convinced that this way is hopeless he would probably accept an independent nomination and for the same reason.

In other words, La Follette is not interested in the fundamental cause of the Labor movement. He is interested in his ambition and everything must be subordinated to this one aim. In 1920 his agents at the convention of the Farmer-Labor party insisted that a clause in the platform demanding equal political rights for Negroes should be stricken out. La Follette was willing to sacrifice the hopes of the Negro in order to get support for his ambition in the South. A man who can contemplate the frightful injustice that curses large numbers of our brother workers and oppose anything in a party platform that would extend to these workers sympathy and hope, is a man of the most dangerous opportunist type. His ambition may lead him to do most anything else.

If the July conference rises to its great opportunity it will act without regard to the ambitions of any man. Individuals should serve the movement, the movement should not serve them.

It seems to me that the action of the Socialist Party in July will depend upon the answer which the conference makes to the question raised by men of the type of La Follette. They are accustomed to placing their own terms before political organizations. The Labor political movements of the world are accustomed to making their own terms and selecting their own candidates. In the case of prominent politicians of the capitalist parties the best policy would be to place them on ice for a few years and see whether their interest in a new movement goes any farther than their own personal ambitions.

The course of the Socialist Party appears clear to me. If the July

conference at Cleveland agrees to join with the trade unions and independent working class parties to found a party of the workers, with each organization given proportional representation in executive bodies and conventions, the Socialist Party will become a loyal section of the Labor party. If the conference has not advanced to this position the Socialist Party will nominate its own candidates, although it need not prohibit a working agreement with the Farmer-Labor party in the campaign.

There are a million or more voters accustomed to voting the Socialist ticket in the United States and they will not under any circumstances crawl back into one of the capitalist parties merely because a La Follette or a McAdoo want office or because a large section of the Labor movement has not yet the courage to break with the past.

New York City. K. O. J.

COOPERATION

Editor of *The New Leader*:

They who favor a fundamental change in our system of life, come to grips with two outstanding difficulties: the unimaginative masses who cannot vision a different state of society than the one before their eyes; and the intelligent people who ask what is proposed to replace this economic chaos, and how, and who expect so detailed and exact a picture as cannot possibly be given because of the complex nature of a social system, and the necessarily new standards upon which its institutions would have to take slow growth.

One thing only can satisfy these two great groups of people, and that is, example. It presents the ideal in both theory and practice, so all may see, study, and compare it at once. This method of example is winning satisfactory results all over the world in the form of co-operative movements.

Recognizing this trend, and believing it to be a chief source of real progress, a group has been organized to establish large and growing co-operative communities. We have friendly assurances of hospitality and help from a Liberal government, and offer to interested people an opportunity to live their ideals now, under the guidance and application of co-operative principles.

Sympathizers and prospective members are urged to write for further details to A. C. C. M., Box 102, Times Square Post Office, New York City.

I. GOODMAN.

RAND SCHOOL

Miss Bird Larson, formerly instructor in Interpretative Dancing at Barnard College is having remarkable success with her classes in Natural Dancing for Children on Saturday afternoons at 3:30 p. m. at the Rand School, 7 East 15th street.

The children are given an opportunity not only for original interpretation of music by means of bodily rhythm, but even for composition and phrasing of the themes which they interpret. The class has grown so large that after this week it will probably be necessary to divide it into two groups, one at 4:30 following immediately after the first section.

NEW OFFICERS IN LOCAL 20

The Waterproof Garment Workers' Union, Local 20, I. L. G. W. U., has elected a new administration. The new manager is Meyer Polinsky and Abraham Weingart is the new secretary-treasurer.

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 LABOR PREMIER

A Review by W. M. Feigenbaum

THE MAN OF TOMMOROW: J. RAMSAY MACDONALD. By RAMSAY MACDONALD. New York: Thomas Seltzer.

It was inevitable that a biography of MacDonald should appear, although this book was written in England several months ago when it appeared that Premier Baldwin would remain at the head of the British Government for years to come, when no early election was dreamed of, and when MacDonald was merely the interesting leader of the fighting opposition in the House of Commons—and in the country.

It is only by unexpected chance that the book appeared in the United States during the first days of the Labor government when everything about MacDonald is good "copy." For MacDonald has just been "discovered" on this side of the water, and the newspapers are announcing all sorts of facts about him that Socialists knew long ago. But those who know him and his work know long ago that he is a colorful character, that whatever one thinks of his opinions, he is devoted to his ideals, an able man and an interesting one.

"Iconoclast" has written a fascinating volume, although in no sense a biography. The fact of MacDonald's life is sketched in—in no greater detail than in a recent article in *The New Leader*—but the major portion of the book is an interpretation of the life and work of the Socialist leader. It is a character study, and it goes far to explain the man who five years ago was considered a dangerous agitator and who now, without changing his principles, is ruler of the British Empire.

The writer describes MacDonald physically, his personal presence, his oratorical ability, his habits, his likes and dislikes. But that is only superficial, and only a little space is given to that.

Fundamentally, what is MacDonald? What is the meaning of his career? J. Ramsay MacDonald is a Socialist; a writer and speaker and organizer. That is the first fact. He is a journalist and author by profession, and incidentally, when he cares to, he writes the purest and most limpid prose. From 1900, when he became the secretary of the Labor Representation Committee—the predecessor of the Labor party—he has given all his time to Labor party and Independent Labor (Socialist) party work. He was secretary of the Labor party for eleven years, chairman of the I. L. P. for three years, and has been secretary of the

Second International, and is a member of the I. L. P. and Labor party executive; editor of the *Socialist Review* of the I. L. P., and he has served on practically every important committee and mission of the I. L. P. and the Labor party in years. That is, MacDonald's whole life has been devoted to the work of the Socialist and Labor movement.

But what manner of a Socialist is he? "Iconoclast" tells us; he is a biological Socialist, that is, he believes that the human race is developing and that Socialism is the next step. Again and again he uses the expression that the progress of the race is a slow uphill climb.

That is why he has always been against direct actionists and in later years, against the Communists. As long ago as 1912, MacDonald wrote in *"The Socialist Movement"* that Parliament rather than the industrial field would be the battlefield of the fight for Socialism. He was laughed at, he was denounced as a milk-and-water Socialist, but he has remained steadfast to his ideas, and whether we agree with him or not, we must admit that he now has a chance of showing what there is in his ideas.

The author of the book gives a delightful picture of MacDonald at home among his children, a picture that never has been published before; and of MacDonald's likes and dislikes in literature and recreation.

But most of all, one gets the impression of a fine, brave man who early dedicated his life to Socialism, who willingly surrendered the leadership of his party and high office that had been offered him and, it appeared for a while, his whole future career, because of his refusal to abandon his principles. Who served that cause through good and evil repute, facing prejudice and hatred and ostracism and even physical violence. Who gave up everything when to yield a hair's breadth might have won him comfort and place and honor. And who led his party in Parliament with the one ideal in mind—to serve his cause in office as he always served his cause from his very earliest manhood. It is a picture of a man who made it a rule of his life never to break a promise, and who in the first days of his Premiership showed himself that new type of statesman—a man who keeps his word, because his word is given not to advance himself in his own career but because his whole life can be interpreted only as part of a great cause, the cause of liberty and humanity.

AMONG THE MAGAZINES

McCLURES

The February issue of McClure's Magazine has an unusual number of excellent articles but topping the list is a "Study in Mountain Education" by Albert V. Simis, who says: "Today in the United States four million native born American citizens, sons and daughters of American-born parents, are locked up and lost to progress and civilization on an inland island 100,000 miles in area, the Appalachian mountain region of the South. Many of them are today living as their forebears did two centuries ago—in some cases not even as well. . . . There are thousands of families whose cash income does not reach fifty dollars a year."

Captain Frank Hurley contributes "Hunting the Head Hunters" of the interior of New Guinea. It is splendidly illustrated. A "Bull Dog Drummond" story gives the usual thrill. Besides these features there are others equally entertaining including: "Hillary Swords Revenge," "The Mystery at Meyerling," "The Lady of the Blue Cloak," "How We Trapped America's Boldest Bandit," etc.

THE FORUM

The February number of *The Forum* carries an article on Charles Proteus Steinmetz, by Mary Vanderpool Hun, that presents the human side of the great wizard and Socialist. From this account we wonder whether the World War did not hasten his end for it "deeply stirred and saddened" him and was "probably the greatest sorrow of his life." He "bitterly deprecated the racial antagonisms left in the wake of the great disaster." Guglielmo Ferrero attempts to give an answer to the question of "Why Europe has not made peace" and finds that it is largely due to the delirium of victory. He will enlarge on this in another article. Walter Franklin Prince and Joseph Jastrow debate the matter of spirit communication while the debate on campaign issues for 1924 is over the railroads. Amos Pinchot contending that Government ownership of such an important national essential as transportation is imperative while Jules Seamon Baché urges an extension of the spirit of the Esch-Cummings Act. Alexander Lukomsky, one of the old Czarist generals, writes of the Russian Red Army and assures his readers that the complex elements that compose the Red Army will make it more and more unstable. This will be interesting to Wrangle, Yudinitch and others. Constantin Stanislavsky offers the first of his contributions to "My Life in Art" which is devoted to the beginnings of the Moscow Art Theatre. The first installment of Anne Douglas Sedgwick's novel, "The Little French Girl," begins in this number and Luigi Pirandello contributes a short story entitled "The Fly."

"The Idolatrous Dog" by Agnes Repplier, "Outside the Curriculum" by Charles W. Kennedy, and "Our Literary Renaissance" by Alfred Kuttner are other interesting contributions.

THE AMERICAN

The most important contribution to the February American Magazine is H. G. Wells' "The Gifts of the New Sciences," excerpts from which we were able to present to our readers last week owing to the kindness of the editors. Malcolm McGraw contributes an interesting article on the census, telling us of the things that the census takers learn but which do not find their way into the ponderous volumes of the census bureau. Owen McLean introduces his readers to "The Man Who Made Radio Broadcasting Possible," Mr. Lee De Forest. The experience of this inventor, the uphill struggle for recognition with its disappointments, differs little from many other inventors except that others have died without realizing on their inventions. "Our Postman of the Skies" by Harry A. Stewart reminds us that transmission of mail across the continent is a fact and that we are only on the eve of aerial transit. The illustrations help the reader to appreciate the present stage of mail transportation by the airplane. Practically all of the remaining contributions are of a more ephemeral character and enough fiction in the form of short stories make this issue an interesting number.

Felipe Carrillo

When, after years of betrayals and disillusion, Obregon became President, the Mexican revolution in Yucatan for the first time came into its own. Felipe Carrillo, elected Governor, took office in 1922. He put schools into every village and on every plantation, carried out the agrarian laws, by which a small plot of land may be cultivated by every man willing to work it, and in two years built more roads than had been built in Yucatan since the Spanish conquest. But the big landowners hated him. He had robbed them of their slaves. They were now forced to pay day wages and grant reasonable hours to the men who had been their property. They resented the progressive taxes by which Carrillo sought to break up their monopoly of land in city and country. . . .

He called himself a Socialist, and over the buildings of the "leagues of resistance" which in every village served the newly emancipated citizens as a sort of combined ward club, night school, recreational center and cooperative society for producer and consumer, the red flag flew. The Indians swore by it—the Mexican tri-color had been the ensign under which they had been enslaved. Ninety-five per cent of Yucatan's population was happy for the first time in its history under what, despite names and symbols, was as close an approach to public unity as one finds anywhere on earth. It was a democracy in embryo.—Ernest H. Gruening in *Current History* for February.

Duffield & Co., have added two more volumes. "The Arts Monographs" Series. These treat with William Glackens and George Seurat.

THE PEOPLE'S ANTHEM

By EBENEZER ELLIOT

(Ebenezer Elliot was the famous Anti-Con Law poet. His work in the Chartist Movement was very important.)

When wilt thou save the people?
O God of mercy! when?
Not kings and lords, but nations!
Not thrones and crowns, but men?
Flowers of thy heart, O God, are they!
Let them not pass, like weeds, away!
Their heritage a sunless day!
God save the People!

Shall crime bring crime forever,
Strength aiding still the strong?
Is it thy will, O Father!
That man shall toil for wrong?
"No!" say the mountains; "No," thy skies;
"Man's clouded sun shall brightly rise,
And songs be heard instead of sighs."
God save the People!

When wilt thou save the people?
O God of mercy! when?
The people, Lord, the people!
God save the people! Thine they are;
Thy children, as thy angels fair:
Save them from bondage and despair!
God save the People!

neath that of Montaigne and Voltaire. The pretty aesthetes just fresh from the classroom and the anti-Semitic politicians of French literature have made great play with Anatole France's socialism, as if he were some soap-box revolutionary and not the author of thirty volumes such as these under review, not one of which contains his few contributions to the literature of French radicalism. They are, however, just a little embarrassed by the necessity of explaining away that masterpiece of sardonic humor, *The Gods Are Athirst*, and the terrible satire at the end of *Penguin Island*, in order to preserve the fiction of Anatole France the naive Socialist.

"France's socialism, like his endless pursuit of ideas, has not escaped the scrutiny of that alert and

scintillating intelligence of his, whose play is an enchantment never to be forgotten, the lure which draws one unfailingly to his books.

He has none of the ingenuous rationalist's faith in reason. "I hate science," cries the Abbé Coignard, "because I have loved her too much, like the voluptuaries who reproach women with not having realized the dreams which they cherished of them. As an intelligent skeptic, France has explored the extreme limits of doubt and despair, and he regards mankind with a mixture of tenderness and contempt; there is pity in his skepticism and his irony is friendly. That irony runs through all his work like a golden thread, and whether the scene be ancient or modern, real or imaginary, one always finds in some disguise the interlocutor whose hand may be what it will, but the voice is the voice of France."

THE FRENCH PEOPLE

A HISTORY OF THE FRENCH PEOPLE. By Guy de La Batut and Georges Friedman. With an introduction by Henri Barbusse. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

We may agree with Henri Barbusse, who writes an introduction to this history, that "The day has come . . . when the collective destinies of the peoples must be regarded from a higher standpoint, and freed from a mass of stage events and demagogic declamations, the aim and consequence of which is the awakening of base instincts and the gradual transformation of history into legend to satisfy the needs of a base cause."

The difficulty, however, in a volume of this size is that only the outlines of the theme can be sketched and much must be left to the imagination. For example, the plan of the book only leaves about 100 pages to consider the entire period from the dictatorship of Napoleon down to a recent period. Into this period is crowded the restoration of the Bourbons, the July Monarchy, the second republic and second empire, the war of 1870-71, the Paris Commune, the third republic and the events that have followed its birth.

Fortunately the authors have in the main confined themselves to the story of the people of France except for one chapter when Napoleon so filled the history of his time that he and his ambitions are thrust upon the historian. One cannot ignore him even in a history devoted to the development of the people for his career and deeds contributed much to one of the saddest phases of French history. Napoleon does

not appear in the trappings of glory in this work but as the ambitious dictator who rode the storm of the revolution, mastered it, became the master of Europe, and returned home to make France serve his measureless ambition for power and fame.

The chapter on the Commune is one of the shortest in the book but justice is done to the act in that great proletarian drama, justice to the treacherous and bloodthirsty bourgeois reaction as well as to the heroic masses who died or who were exiled after the Commune was crushed. Early class struggles in the history of the French workers and peasants are also briefly mentioned, so briefly that the reader is disappointed that the limits of the book did not permit more than a cursory survey of these struggles. The net impression left with the reader is that there are two kinds of history, one that makes the statesmen and military leaders, kings and nobles, conspicuous with the people a blurred mass in the background, having no history worth recording; the other, a conception of the masses who have aspirations and hopes, whose lives and struggles are rich material for understanding the past; of the growth of institutions, ideas and ideals, and the gradual emergence of the masses to a larger and freer life, reaching out for greater conquests until humanity is liberated.

Those who have no time for a wider reading of French social history will find this sweeping survey suggestive and valuable.

J. O.

STORY OF A TURNCOAT

FROM WORKSHOP TO WAR CABINET. By George N. Barnes. New York: D. Appleton.

George Nicol Barnes was one of the leaders of the Labor party of Great Britain for several years, and for the short session of 1910, he was chairman of the party in Parliament. Years before, he was candidate for Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers (Mechanics) and when he was elected, the Socialists scored their first victory in the fight against old line unionism.

Later Barnes entered the War Cabinet of Lloyd George, and when Arthur Henderson was so grievously insulted by being left waiting on the doormat, Barnes took his place. For which he was invited to leave the Labor party. Then he was gathered to the bosom of the reactionaries.

This autobiographical sketch is mildly interesting, but coming as it does at the same time as the memoirs of Tom Mann and the story of Ramsay MacDonald, it is pale and colorless. The most interesting story that Barnes might have told, that is, the inside of his disagreement with the Labor party and his expulsion, he hardly refers to.

Barnes is now a right honorable gentleman out of a job, and he writes these memoirs to kill time. And that is what they read like. In a strategic position to tell the inside story of many things, Barnes is merely diplomatic and tells us nothing much.

There is nothing about the early history of London Socialism—about which Barnes writes a little—that we cannot get very much more interestingly in many other books. Lloyd George wrote an introduction and praises Mr. Barnes. He should.

WM. MORRIS.

Charles Proteus Steinmetz

The *Forum* for February contains an excellent article on Steinmetz, and the following is an extract from it:

"He was a great man now, an acknowledged scientific genius, but from this time on his mind seems to have turned more and more to the broad questions of education and to the development of his own socialist theories. Education he considered 'not the learning of a trade or profession' but 'the development of the intellect and the broadening of the mind.' In his opinion, 'the neglect of the classics is one of the most serious mistakes,' for this study 'opens to the student other worlds entirely different from our present, the world of art and literature, of Hellas, and the world of organization and administration, and of citizenship,—of Rome.' Technical training alone will not fit 'a man to perform intelligently his duties as a citizen of the republic during the stormy times of industrial and social reorganization which are before us.'"

He was deeply engrossed in the activities of the Socialist Party and served as head of the Common Coun-

SHORT NOTICES

THE HEIR. By V. Sockville, West. Doran Co., \$2.

A collection of short stories done in the usual perfect workmanship of the author of "The Dragon in Shallow Waters." These stories include a rather long story which gives the title to the book, while the others include "The Christmas Party," "Her Son," and a grim drab bit of tragedy, "The Parrot." This by far is the most finished of the lot. "The Parrot" tells of the dreary life of a poor servant girl, and of a caged bird and is told in such a manner as to leave a vivid picture in the mind of the reader for days.

SAM SLICK. By T. C. Haliburton. Doran & Co.

Years and years ago Haliburton was the humorist of America, from him, Mark Twain and the writers who followed Haliburton took lessons in humor. He gave the Yankee flavor to our fiction. Reading him is like traveling in an old family carriage drawn by slow, well fed horses. You see all of the landscape, meet all of the people.

Sam Slick the Yankee clock maker delighted a past generation in America, and will still give a few chuckles to present day readers.

VINDICATION. By Stephen McKenna. Little, Brown & Co., \$2.

The author has written a novel that is a bitter social study of English life. The picture of Arthur Britton, that smooth gentleman who lives by his wits and that of his daughter Gloria, whose mother was a Spanish opera singer, is done in a manner quite worthy of the author of "Sonja."

"Stella Dallas," one of the most popular novels of 1922, was written by a Brookline, Mass., woman, Mrs. Olive Higgins Prouty, and has lately been dramatized. The play, with Mrs. Leslie Carter in the leading role, will open at the Selwyn Theater in Boston some time in February. The play has already appeared in Baltimore and Washington, and critics have agreed that Stella is Mrs. Carter's most successful role since Zaza. The story is also running as a serial in a Boston newspaper.

and as a member of the School Board. The Socialist Mayor, George R. Lunn, was sometimes a congressman as well as a mayor. Lunn would go to Washington to act in his official capacity and Steinmetz would become the acting official of the town. Lunn always returned, however, just in time to prevent Steinmetz from automatically becoming permanent executive.

The new career developed in Steinmetz unsuspected traits, and he became an astute politician. This was the more extraordinary as he seems never to have been able to amass money, and his associates had come to regard him as a child with an enormous scientific brain. Yet he now met his political antagonists with skill, and with a curious familiarity swayed the working class around him.

J. RAMSAY MACDONALD.

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RIVAL EDITORS

A HIND LET LOOSE. By C. E. Montague. New York: Doubleday Page and Co.

Given an Irishman. . . . With that to start with, most anything is likely to happen. Take him with a ready pen, a whimsical humor, a shrewd understanding of the ruts that are most minds; supply him with a family to feed and a way of doing it that is at once a delight and a risk and a whopping good joke on the English, and there is the basis of as amusing a story as ever prevented one from going to sleep at night, a basis on which Mr. Montague has splendidly built.

The writhings of rival editors under one another's vitriolic pens, the earnest zeal of their political partisanship and their pride of place as editors are delicately drawn—until the accident that throws them together reveals that the damning of both is done for both by that one Irishman. In fury they fire him; he is lucky to escape unscathed. Then they must write for themselves. With equally delightful irony we watch the painful progress of their pens. Need it be added that as the story closes, our faithful Irishman is re-engaged—and beginning work for a third, a non-partisan daily?

One of the shrewdest bits of irony is the use of an editorial intended for one paper, by its rival, without the alteration of a single word, yet fitting just as well, by the stress in the reading! Another is the picture of the contented clubmen, "You lived back and forward, back to the blithe days at school when they first taught you never to think your own thoughts or take what came in a way of your own, but to pool your brains with the rest" and "throw yourself into the life of the school," and on to your early manhood's deeper training in resemblance to others, and so to the good day, always coming and always here, always to be had by him who wills it with his might, when the imitative shall inherit the earth." Whig-Tory, Republican-Democrat, peas in a pod! A hind let loose will gobble them in a gulp; if only there were enough hinds for all the peas!

JOSEPH T. SHIPLEY.

"A History of Iceland," by Knut Gjerset, has just been published by Macmillan. It contains the story of the Government, social and literary life of that far away and cold island.

Mead Minniegerode's new book telling of New York and America from 1840 to 1850 has been issued by Putnam's, under the title "The Fabulous Forties."

Rose Macaulay's "Told by An Idiot," is making a great sensation in England. Boni and Live-right will publish it in this country.

SOME RUSSIAN WOMEN

RUSSIA'S WOMEN. By Nina Solovayeva. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

A pen picture of a number of brave Russian women, this book is as timely as it is essential to the study of Russian life, for the women were a vital factor in the nation's transformation. Solovayeva endeavors to give us a glimpse of the glorious part women played in the history of their country. The portraits depicted by her vivid pen are the more interesting because they prove that "In spite of the fact that throughout history Russian women have been subjected to extremely bad conditions; they do not stand lower than women of other nations."

One wonders whether Russian women have not succeeded in rising higher than the women of other nations because of the extreme cruelty of Czarism. The Grandmother of the Russian Revolution tells us that "Among the women in the struggle for Russian freedom there were many who chose to be fighters for justice rather than mothers of the victims of tyranny." The book is not in any sense a complete history of the Russian women's activity. The author did not intend it to be such. She chose to describe the loftier souls from the earliest days of folklore until the present. "They showed that Russian women were capable of high ideals, that they had an acute sense of moral duty and a capacity of unreserved self sacrifice. They were the forerunners of those other strong women revolutionaries who were still to come."

Solovayeva undoubtedly succeeded for one closes the book echoing her sentiment: "Faint in the distance a new Russia may be glimpsed, a Russia the promise of which is made certain by the amazing will of her women."

Theresa Malkiel

ANATOLE FRANCE

Ernest Boyd presents an estimate of Anatole France's work in a recent number of the *Times Book Review*, the occasion being the publication of the work of the great Frenchman in thirty volumes by Gabriel Wells. Of France's democratic and Socialist activities Mr. Boyd writes:

"When the Dreyfus affair dragged him out of his study into the public arena he took his political refuge in the obvious shelter of radical liberalism, with a complete absence of all that subtlety which normally distinguishes his ideas. But the case was not one where subtlety was demanded; it stirred that deep-seated belief in liberty which lay at the bottom of his skepticism as it lay be-

NEW LEADER SUB-GETTERS ON THE JOB

Snow and hail and rain and sleet on the streets of New York. In The New Leader office sunshine and smiles because of the wonderful work of The New Leader Boosters. Letter after letter telling the same story of liking the paper, and wishing it luck, and with lists of subs and good "American" money to keep the nice words company. In fact, some of our friends are not content with just sending money for subs. They are also, in quite a few cases, sending donations to be used to cover postage and expense of reaching others with invitations to subscribe—a very necessary work, one that we would do much more of if we had sufficient funds. Another purpose for which we can use donations is to cover cost of sending the paper free to many workers, those who have in past years given time and money to the service of the workers. They now find themselves without means for anything but physical needs (sometimes not always that) and long for mental food as well.

So much for that! And now for a "snook" through today's mail, just to illustrate the sunshine and roses (or was it violets) with the weather outside what it is.

This is only number six of The New Leader, and yet practically every State in the Union, and Alaska and the territories and England and France on our list, and now comes the Sannyasi Ashram, of Saragodha, India, with a request to be placed on the sub list. Then a card from Yokohama, Japan, asking particulars. And then, on a slip of paper hardly bigger than your finger, three yearlies from W. F. Aberle of San Francisco, and to keep it company a fine two page letter from J. J. Duhamel, of Medford, Oregon, which however, we don't show to the editor, as his hat is already sitting too high on his head.

What do you know about the Workmen's Circle, or Arbitrator Ring as they call it in Jewish? It will pay you to study up on The Circle. Not one worth-while working class enterprise in this country or abroad, but what you will find The Workmen's Circle sitting in with substantial help. Hardly a day in this office that we do not get subscriptions or donations from one or more of its almost 800 organizations. Today we have ten dollars worth of subs all in a lump that Dr. S. Rapaport (a fine Socialist too) turns in of members of circles in Union Hill, N. J. And H. L. Haines, of Borough Park, N. Y., Circle No. 315, has turned in so many lists of subs that the red-head lady who takes care of them has grown dizzy.

Last week we mentioned so many friends sending more than one sub. Our readers can hardly appreciate what this means. Every sub that we secure without actual labor or expense to this office means that we have that much more energy and money to reach others. It is particularly important that a lot of people get at least one or two, or five, or more subs if we are to reach the circulation we must have to be of proper service to the movement in the coming presidential campaign. Let's all get in step!

Alice McFadin, of Granger, Texas, sends three, and says she hopes "every one will receive the same thrill of delight experienced by her on reading this splendid publication." John T. McRoy, of Washington, D. C., sends five yearlies (how we love Yearlies!) and a hearty "God bless you." Geo. W. ("Pap") Davis, of Jamesport, Mo., for twenty years a lecturer and all-around hustler for the Socialist movement but now seventy-six years young, sends his sub and says he feels he must help us to succeed. And then Abe Kleiman, of Syracuse, N. Y., writes how good it feels to have The New Leader bring right to his door-step, all about England and the Labor Party, and the educational work, lectures, and other activities of the party of this country, that otherwise he would have no means of getting. And John Franklin Clark, of Johnson City, Tenn., says the same thing and adds the hope that the path of The New Leader may be strewn with more roses and less thorns than was the case of The Call, for which we thank him.

And U. A. Vincent, of Mars Bluff, S. C., famous for his White Leghorn Chickens, drops in with his bit. Vincent is one of the "Call Dependables," who by their wonderful work and gifts, kept the flag of The New York Call flying through the tempestuous period of the war, when it looked as if the very powers of hell were combined to put it out of business. There's a lot of the dependables rooting now for The New Leader. Which brings to mind, J. Webb Richman of Washington, D. C., one of the most devoted of The Dependables, but now passed over to his reward and "The Unseen Mysteries"—his work being taken up by N. F. Matteson, the District Secretary-Treasurer, who is steadily on the job, and sends in a list of four this time.

Well, here's the copy boy, and I must stop. My final word is: "Let not him that hath a mouth say to another, 'Blow'."

Experiences With The United Front

By J. Oudegeest
(Secretary of the International Federation of Trade Unions.)

Moscow offers friendship and Amsterdam refuses it. Moscow breathes nothing but peace and good-will, Amsterdam does nothing but cavil and criticism. To explain the apparent churlishness of Amsterdam, and, alas, to cast some doubt upon the apparent honesty and transparency of Moscow, we should like to trespass upon the space of our friends, in order once more to put our case before the trade union world.

Moscow has not always stood forth as the champion of the united front. Until recently, it has brought nothing but division into the ranks of the Trade Union Movement. Nor must it be forgotten that trade unionism on the Continent has never been so united as in Great Britain. Within their own ranks, the continental trade unions have, it is true, achieved far more concentration than is the case in Great Britain; but outside they have always had to contend with strong and united groups of trade unions which have been their rivals, and in some cases, have even waged war with them. Thus, there is in Germany the strong group of so-called Christian trade unions, under clerical influence; and yet another group of "neutral" trade unions, which is only just beginning to grasp the realities of class conflict. The conditions in Germany are reflected in many other European countries.

Dividing the Unions
To this already distracted trade union world, Moscow came to make confusion worse confounded. The Communists at first aimed at an open cleavage of the national trade union federations; a purpose which they accomplished in France, where a Communist federation of trade unions now exists side by side with the bona fide federation, to the great prejudice of both. But in course of time the Communists discovered that the West-European trade union system was not to be easily disrupted; and it occurred to the wiseheads in Moscow that it might be advisable to adopt more subtle tactics. Moscow experienced a change of heart. It suddenly saw the need of a united front of European Labor; it ran up its new flag with great zeal; and it now stands forth to the world as the champion of unity, peace and good-will in the world of Labor.

Is Moscow sincere in its new creed? If so, why does it leave uncorrected the rules of the Red Trade Union International? In these rules, it is stated, without possibility of misconstruction that "the aims of the Red Trade Union International are to bring together the revolutionary class-conscious elements of the Trade Union Movement throughout the world; to carry on a decisive struggle against the International Labor Office, which is a branch of the League of Nations, and against the International Federation of Trade Unions at Amsterdam, which is, by its policy and tactics, the staunchest ally of the bourgeoisie."

Some Important Incidents
It should not be forgotten that Russian interests are very closely bound up with those of the separated trade unions of Western Europe, which have affiliated with the Moscow Red Trade Union International. In politics, in economics, in social matters Russia is now imitating the example of Western Europe; why is she content to cling to a barren and mischievous policy of destruction in trade union matters? Can it be because here she can pose as a leader and initiator?

One or two recent incidents have again drawn public attention to the noble desires of Moscow, and the unaccountable pigheadedness of Amsterdam. The Communist Federation of Railwaymen of France have written to Robert Williams, the president of the International Transport Workers' Federation, asking him if he will not carry on the good work begun at Berlin. They suggest that he should do this by convening a conference of British and French railwaymen, together with representatives of the International Federation of Transport Workers'. No effort, they say, should be spared to show the workers how much more necessary it is to form a united front than to keep up the memory of their political differences. By "the good work begun at Berlin," they mean, of course the meeting at Berlin, at which Robert Williams himself was present, when an attempt was made to establish cooperation with the Russian transport workers.

Williams has replied to the French railwaymen, pointing out the many difficulties in the way of organizing a meeting of the kind, and reminding the French railwaymen that Moscow's policy has led to disruption, and that the total membership of the French railwaymen's union has been very much

decreased hereby; both wings together only number some eighty or ninety per cent of the membership before the split. This calamity is attributed by Williams to Moscow. Moreover, he believes that there must first be national unity, before there can be international unity; the latter can soon be effected later by means of an international conference. The foundation of the edifice that is to house both wings must be laid, he reminds them, before the roof can be put on. Losowsky should advise Communist organizations which have seceded to reunite with the unions to which they originally belonged, and thus reestablish the united front in the different countries.

Theory and Practice
We question whether Williams' advice will be very palatable to the Communists. We are the more doubtful because an opportunity has just occurred when the kind of unity recommended by Williams might very well have been established—and was not. A group of French Communist railwaymen held a congress recently, at which it was freely admitted that the General Confederation of Labor of France (the federation affiliated with Amsterdam) offered every guarantee that could be wished and that the Amsterdam International is in harmony with the desires of the French Trade Union Movement, being free, independent, and not subordinate to any political party. Most of the local branches attending the congress were in favor of this view, but reaffiliation with the Confederation of Labor did not follow. The "united front" was not established. "Le Peuple" justly observes that the men of Moscow are thereby unmasked; they might have had a united front, but they preferred to remain separate. Another journalist points out that if, under such circumstances, disruption still flourishes, what guarantee is there that the Communists, even if they voted for amalgamation, would not secede again later? And the Communist paper "L'Humanité," openly rejoices in the failure of the united front principle. Theory and practice do not always coincide.

In Germany there has been no split in the national federation of trade unions, but the Communists have long been striving to obtain the upper hand; in fact, they are trying to seize the house, in order that, when they are once inside, they may drive out the former inhabitants. The Communist trade unionists are, as a rule, inexperienced and inefficient in trade unions business, so that their supremacy would mean a considerable loss of striking power. But the Communist party is now prohibited in Germany, and German Communists are therefore concentrating on trade union propaganda.

A One-Sided Front
The "News Letter" of the German General Federation of Trade Unions has thrown light on other Communist activities. Moscow has established a Central Bureau (C. E. B.), consisting of eighteen secretaries, whose business it is to prepare for the future "united front"; but it is to be a Communist united front, under Communist leadership alone. The Bureau has also a special committee, called the "National Labor Committee," to organize and help those members of the bona fide trade unions whose sympathies are with Moscow. One of the chief duties of the Bureau is to issue propaganda for the Red Trade Union International, and against the Amsterdam International. But at the very moment that this opposition to Amsterdam is being secretly organized, Moscow is holding out the hand of friendship to Amsterdam, and to the "yellow" International Trade Secretariats, and is instructing its unions to apply for admission to the latter!

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Another point. Losowsky tells his intimates that the dissolution of Amsterdam is in full progress. One cannot help wondering why, in that case, it is thought worth while to preach the united front!

A Deceptive United Front
We believe we have said enough to prove that for Moscow the "united front" is a mere ruse. For nearly everywhere the Communists are divided amongst themselves—even in their own little sphere. Their quarrels make efficient work impossible. And "if they do these things in the green tree, what shall be done in the dry?"

By all means, then, let us give up all that talk about a "united front" and let us establish real unity within our ranks. The working classes, national and international, must recognize the duty of maintaining the bona fide trade unions intact, that their long experience, their practical grasp of real trade union business, and their devotion to the ideals of progress, may come to the aid of Labor in its hour of need. Idle talk of a united front with Communism must give way to the demands of the impending struggle with a united revived capitalism. It is for the Communist trade unions to show whether they can do anything of practical value for Labor, or whether they will merely continue to paralyze every genuine trade union activity.

Labor's First Law Aids Jobless

(Continued from Page 1.)
a workers' struggle for human conditions, and threatening them with punishment if they do not heed the warning.

Labor's First Measure
Similarly, the fact that the new Government's first measure is to lighten the misery of working people, rather than some piece of pompous "statesmanship" is significant.

The Government's bill was defended by Miss Margaret Bondfield, Parliamentary Secretary for Labor, who made the first woman's ministerial speech in all British history. She acquitted herself brilliantly, and was cordially cheered.

The successful bill was drawn up by the Ministry of Labor, and provided £400,000 additional for unemployment insurance to "remove the stigma of pauperism at the earliest possible moment," Miss Bondfield said.

The "gap" period is one during which an unemployed person receives no benefit, and the idea underlying the original provision was that it would spur a workman to greater efforts to obtain employment. Minister of Labor Tom Shaw, obviously gained the approval of the House when he declared that the "gap" was not human, just or logical.

Unionists and Liberals united in commending the measure, and after the reply by Miss Bondfield, who made a very effective first appearance as the Government spokesman, the first Labor Government bill was agreed to with remarkable unanimity.

But no one ever thought of enacting such a law until there was a Labor Government and a Socialist Ministry of Labor. Which shows the difference between just "friendly" to labor, and being of the very fibre of the workers.

FURRIERS' CONCERT MARCH 2
The third of a series of four concerts under the direction of the educational committee of the International Fur Workers' Union will be held at the People's House Auditorium, March 2, at 2.30. There will be a program of French music, participated in by Max Jacobs, violinist; Mrs. Agnes Armstrong Laidler, soprano; David Jaroslowsky, baritone; and Herman Epstein, at the piano.

Admission will be 50 cents. David Mikol, for the educational committee, announced that there are classes in English every Monday and Thursday, at 22 East 22nd street, at 7.30, free to members of the union. Before and after the classes there are radio concerts for the members.

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THE NEW PLAYS

MONDAY

ELSIE FERGUSON, in "THE MOON FLOWER," with SIDNEY BLACKMER, will open at the ASTOR THEATRE, MONDAY night. The play is a romantic comedy by ZOE AKINS, adapted from the Hungarian of LAJOS BIRO. David Burton has staged the play, which is produced under the management of Charles L. Wagner. Miss Ferguson is supported by a distinguished cast, including Frederic Worlock and Edwin Nicander. The curtain is announced for 8.25 prompt.

TUESDAY

"THE STRONG," a drama by HENRY BARON, will open TUESDAY afternoon, at the 49TH STREET THEATRE, for a series of special matinees. The play will be repeated on Friday afternoon, February 29. In the cast are Henry Herbert, A. P. Kaye, Helen Weir, and Angela Jacobs.

The Fall of God

"THE WONDERFUL VISIT"—WELLS AND IRVINE AT THE LENOX HILL

"The creation of man was the fall of God," is a condition H. G. Wells is doing his best to readjust. "The Wonderful Visit" pictures the descent of an angel to the world of human affairs; aloof at first, the angel learns pain, hunger, anger, and at length loses his angelic brightness and becomes a man... so that it may rise again. "Only those who suffer and fall shall save the world." How much of the dramatic weakness of the play we may lay at the hands of St. John Irvine, I do not know; it is certain that its precepts are those of Wells. The angel, come as an ignorant stranger to Earth, asking, innocently, questions that probe to the heart of social relationships, is a clever device (if only we could believe in that angel) by which Wells puts across his ideas. . . . What are the ideas of Wells?

The social preaching of H. G. Wells consists in the shouting in as many tones and as loud a roar as possible, of all the truisms and platitudes every social thinker must know. The value of Wells lies in the fact that there are so few social beings, and also that there are so few thinkers. His roars and varied intonations serve (let us hope) to stir some murmurs of a long-stifled conscience among men whose social tendencies have been atrophied or whose thinking has been lulled into an acceptance of whatever the ones in power have been in the habit of doing. "We do not want to be disturbed," says Mrs. Hammergallow, in the play; she is an unsufferable aristocratic snob, but she has something of the tolerance of one who has been in power for generations. To Sir John Gotch, a war-millinaire, and a war-knight (not for valor on the field, but for ability to drive thousands of workers at highest speed in munition plants) she says: "We are going soon (the aristocracy), but at least we have given the world grace; you give nothing and take everything." The platitudes of Christianity are nothing more than empty phrases, on the lips of Wells or any other prophet, until they are applied to the living of life by the peoples of the world who now accept them in lip service. Education has left so great a chasm between ethics and social questions that a Ku Kluxer actually thinks he is a moral being. The curate in the play is a preacher of Christianity, yet he does not believe in angels. The angel himself sees that the world is not safe for angels—yet until the immortal in every man can live freely on earth, the world is not safe for democracy or peace—or for anything but the wicked who still inherit the earth. Through the dreams of men, Wells proclaims, shall man's rise to the state of the angels come at last. . . .

A French lad, after hearing a vivid description of hell-fire and eternal damnation, looked at the priest and said: "It is not so. Oh Lord, if there were such a hell, what would you do in Your heaven? You would come and suffer among the damned!" So the spirit of righteousness has fallen with the fall of man, and must laboriously, through pain and sorrow, work upward as man progresses, work within man toward a future when love and peace and justice—the great dreams—come true at last!

Most audiences will not like "The Wonderful Visit"; it makes them too uncomfortable; we do not like to be disturbed. But we all agree that if we could come to earth at the time when Wells' dreams are actual, that would be a wonderful visit indeed!

J. T. S.

Next Guild Play "Fata Morgana" at Garrick March 3

"Fata Morgana," the new Theatre Guild production, is scheduled for presentation at the Garrick a week from next Monday. "Saint Joan," now holding the boards there, will be transferred to the Empire March 3. The same cast will move uptown.

"Tyrants," by Thaddeus Rittner, at Cherry Hill Playhouse, March 3.

THE INTER-THEATRE ARTS will produce "Tyrants," a brilliant and colorful satire by THADDEUS RITNER, the English version by Benjamin Glazer, translator of "Lillom," on Monday, March 3, at the Cherry Hill Playhouse. This is the first time that this play has been presented in America or in the English language.

"RUST" MOVES UPTOWN

MONDAY

"Rust," the play by Robert Presnell in which Clarke Silvernail and Selena Royle are appearing at the Greenwich Village Theatre will move next Monday night to the 52nd Street Theatre, formerly known as the Berkeley. Devall, Inc., will put on a new play in association with Mrs. Marguerite A. Barker, at the Greenwich Village Theatre.

Prokofiev's Ballet Pantomimes at the Neighborhood Playhouse.

In presenting a double bill of ballet pantomime—"BUFFOON!" by the provocative modernist composer, SERGI PROKOFIEV and "AN ARAB FANTASIA," an oriental divertissement strung on a thread of authentic Arab folk melodies—for an engagement of three weeks beginning Thursday, March 6, the Neighborhood Playhouse attempts an innovation and an experiment. It is to determine whether it is possible to achieve a continuous run for a bill of ballet pantomime. Except as an interpolation in some other form of entertainment, no one has ever presented ballet pantomime here without nightly changes of bill.

The production marks the premiere in this country of Prokofiev's new work. It was produced in Paris by Diaghileff in 1921 under the Russian title "Chout," with Nijinska, the sister of Nijinsky, in the title role. Prokofiev adopted a folk legend of a Russian Tili Eulenspiegel who outwits his seven brother buffoons in a series of wild pranks. For his musical plot, he has taken a Russian folk theme, on which he has imposed his own characteristic dissonances. Both the music and the action are farcically grotesque. One of the dramatic eccentricities of the piece is that the characters go in groups of seven—there are seven buffoons, seven wives, seven daughters and seven soldiers to console the daughters for the loss of the Merchant, whom the Marchmakers bring to view them.

The second piece of the bill, "An Arab Fantasia," will be in striking contrast to the febrile Prokofiev piece. This is a piece woven out of folk music, untouched by any art of orchestration. The intent of the music and the pantomime is merely to create a mood. The four episodes are designed to project the atmosphere of the life of the river, the desert, the bazaar, and the rapt mood of the religious pilgrimage to the mountains. There is no formal musical setting, and the singers and the musicians move among the pantomimists on the stage. Only native instruments are used in the accompaniment, except in the bazaar scene where a gramophone adds a staccato note to the turmoil. Anis Fuleihan, a young Arab composer, living in this country, assembled the music.



LYNN FONTANNE

Who comes to the Bronx Opera House Monday in Vincent Lawrence's merry comedy, "In Love With Love."

600TH PERFORMANCE OF "SEVENTH HEAVEN" MARCH 1st
"SEVENTH HEAVEN" will reach a new milestone on Saturday, March 1, when the Austin Strong drama will give its 600th performance.

Of the two hundred productions brought to Broadway during 1922 three continue to hold fast to the local boards. The trio comprises "Abie's Irish Rose," "Seventh Heaven" and "Rain."

"THE MERRY WIDOW" IN FINNISH

"The Merry Widow" and other plays produced at the Finnish Workers' Educational Association Hall, 2056 Fifth Avenue, are drawing to a close. Under the direction of Alaric Arnes, a well known actor in Finnish dramatic circles, the plays presented during the season were "General Inspector," "Comteess and Butler," "Edmund Kean," "Devil's Church," "Hamlet," etc., given in repertoire with several other Finnish original plays. Mr. Arnes played most of the leading roles.

The 150th performance of "THE SHAME WOMAN" was celebrated at the Comedy Theatre on Washington's Birthday.

Economic "Ghosts"

Drama

"THE NEW ENGLANDER"—EQUITY PLAYERS, 48TH STREET THEATRE

"The New Englander" reminds me of the little boy who ate a thick piece of cake because he liked the icing; this play, too, spreads a thin layer of sparkle over a thick, cold mass. The sparkle comes from the depths of psychological understanding; Abby Merchant knows how his characters ought to feel, and makes them talk as though they had the appropriate feelings. If he had been able to make them live those passions and impulses, the social truth of his idea would have shone powerfully forth.

In puritan hearts alone could such a struggle as that of Mrs. Ellery take place, and be so ended. The theme is a re-duplication of Ibsen's "Ghosts," in a financial sphere. Mrs. Ellery has been blessed with a husband who, engaging in speculation, finds it necessary to misappropriate funds to cover his losses. His wife shields him, and through the act and her power to forgive him, loves him more than ever. Unfortunately her helping him encourages the husband to try again, with the ultimate result that a brother in the firm is driven to suicide, and the dying husband rails at his wife for having spoiled him. This story of the indulgence of the mother or wife, whether in this respect or another, is everywhere true.

The struggle in Mrs. Ellery's heart begins when she sees her son, in love with and loved by the daughter of the dead brother, starting on an exactly similar career. He is in debt; his fiancée has given him power of attorney; he uses her money to cover himself. The girl naturally thinks it quite all right; she forgives the lad for not having told her in advance, and loves him more than ever. The horrified mother, seeing her story repeated, insists that the son, for his own good, shall go to jail. Her strength is not sufficient, however, to hold out to the end, and the process by which well-meaning women ruin the lives of weak and selfish men goes swinging on. Many a woman in the audience must sadly see herself.

J. T. S.



HOBART BOSWORTH

Will be seen on the screen in "Name the Man," Hall Caine's story, at the Moss' Broadway, next week.

"Macbeth" with Hackett as Guest Star Next Production of Equity Players.

JAMES K. HACKETT has accepted the invitation of Equity Players to be their Guest Star, and will be seen with that organization in a revival of "Macbeth" when the engagement of "The New Englander" at the 48th Street Theatre is terminated. Mr. Hackett produced this play in London in 1920. His success in London prompted the French Government—for the first time in history—to extend to him, through its Ministry of Fine Arts, an official invitation to appear in that character at the ODEON Theatre, Paris. His artistic triumph in the French capital was signaled by the French Government conferring upon him The Cross of the Legion of Honor. Mr. Hackett was the second actor in the world outside of France to receive this decoration; the other actor who was so honored was the great Italian tragedian, Novelli.

The premiere will occur the latter part of March, about March 17. CLAUDE EAMES will play Lady Macbeth.

MOLNAR'S COMEDY "THE SWAN" CELEBRATES SATURDAY

"THE SWAN," that royal comedy by Molnar, at the Cort Theatre, reaches its one hundred and fiftieth performance Saturday night. Following the custom of the playwright's native theatre, the entire cast has subscribed an illuminated resolution of homage which will be forwarded to Molnar.

Macdowell Club to Present One-Act Plays Sunday at the Punch and Judy.

THE MACDOWELL CLUB REPERTORY THEATRE will present a program of one-act plays at the Punch and Judy Theatre, Sunday evening, February 24, for the benefit of the Macdowell Harvard Fellowship in Dramatic Composition. A study in tragedy "Blind Alceus" by Grace Lattimer Wright; a mystery play, "The End of the Book," by Henry Myers; a manuscript play "Tired," by Juliet Wilbur Tompkins; a story told at sea "Just Two Men," by Eugene Pilot (of "17" Workshop, Harvard).

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

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

EVENING WINTER GARDEN 8 WAY
at 8:20 MATS. TUES. THURS. & SAT. 5:30

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GREATEST REVUE EVER STAGED
GORGEOUS SCENERY
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WINTER GARDEN Always the Best
SUN. NIGHT Sunday Entertainment in N. Y.

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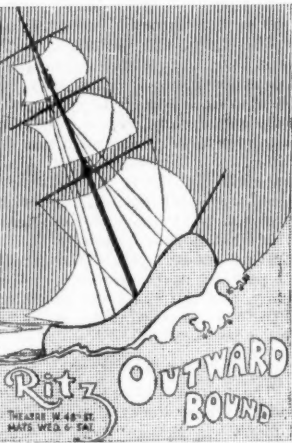
The THEATRE GUILD Presents

BERNARD SHAW'S SAINT JOAN

"The finest play written in the English language in our day."

—Brown, World.

GARRICK 63 W. 55th St. Eves. 8:15
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MOVES TO EMPIRE THEATRE
MONDAY, MARCH 3RD



Ritz OUTWARD BOUND
THEATRE 1448-BE
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An Astonishing Success
D. W. GRIFFITH'S
"AMERICA"
Series One: The Sacrifice
Story by ROBERT W. CHAMBERS
FORTY-FOURTH STREET THEATRE
WEST OF BROADWAY
TWICE DAILY—5:15 & 8:15



EVA LE GALLIENNE

Plays the Princess in Molnar's "The Swan," at the Cort. Saturday will mark the 150th performance of this delightful satire.

Notes

INA CLAIRE opens in "GROUNDS FOR DIVORCE" at the Apollo Theatre in Atlantic City Monday evening. The play is a Frohman-Shubert production and an adaptation from the

CHARLOT'S REVUE OF 1924 TIMES SQ.

With BEATRICE LILLIE, GERTRUDE LAWRENCE and JACK BUCHANAN
GOOD BALCONY SEATS AT \$1 AND \$1.50
AT BOX OFFICE ONLY
SEATS ON SALE EIGHT WEEKS IN ADVANCE

THE TWO SOLID HITS OF THE YEAR
FREDERICK LONSDALE'S COMEDY
SPRING CLEANING
WITH VIOLET HEMING, ESTELLE WINWOOD, ARTHUR BYRON, A. E. MATTHEWS
GOOD BALCONY SEATS AT \$1 AND \$1.50
AT BOX OFFICE ONLY
SEATS ON SALE EIGHT WEEKS IN ADVANCE

STILL THE FUNNIEST MUSICAL COMEDY IN NEW YORK
GEO. CHOOS'
Mr. Battling Buttler 5th
with CHAS. RUGGLES & WM. KENT
SELWYN THEATRE 42d St. Eves. 8:30
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30 MONTH

"A Musical Comedy Gem."
—Eve. World.
MOONLIGHT
The Musical Comedy Gem
WITH A SPARKLING CAST AND A TIFFANY CHORUS
MOONLIGHT GLORIFIES
MUSICAL COMEDY
LONGACRE W. 48th St. Eves. 8:30
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

ELEANOR PAINTER
In the Romantic Musical Comedy
THE Chiffon Girl
"Eleanor Painter can scarcely be anything less than the foremost singer of musical comedy roles in our theatre."
—QUINN MARTIN, WORLD.
"A melodious score." —GEORGE S. KAUFMAN, TIMES.
LYRIC Theatre, 42d St. W. of B'way
Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. Sat. 2:30

BROCK PEMBERTON presents

WALTER HUSTON in "MISTER PITT"

ZONA GALE'S COMEDY OF LAUGHS AND TEARS
"Huston does a beautiful piece of work." —Beuchley, Life.
Evenings 8:30 39TH ST. THEATRE, East of B'way. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30

NATIONAL Then, 41st, W. of B'way. Eves. at 8
MATINEES THUR. & SAT. AT 2

WALTER HAMPDEN

"GREATEST LIVING AMERICAN ACTOR."
—J. Rothen Tomac, in Eve. Post.
in CYRANO DE BERGERAC MAIN ORDERS 4 WEEKS AHEAD

PLYMOUTH Then, 45th St. W. of B'way. Eves. 8:30
MATS. THURSDAY & SATURDAY, 2:30

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

JOHN GOLDEN PRESENTS

7th HEAVEN

70th Week, 593rd to 600th Times
BOOTH W. 45th St. Eves. at 8:30
Reg. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

OF ALL THE DRAMAS OF THE YEAR TARNISH

EASILY HOLDS ITS PLACE IN FRONT
BEST SEATS AT BOX OFFICE IF BOUGHT IN ADVANCE
BELMONT THEATRE, 48TH STREET, EAST OF BROADWAY
EVENINGS, 8:30—MAT. THURSDAY & SATURDAY, 2:30

The Play that is Making History

Anne NICHOLS RECORD-BREAKING COMEDY
2ND YEAR REPUBLIC
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
ABIE'S IRISH ROSE
HISTORY

COMEDY THEATRE

41st St. East of B'way. Evenings, 8:30
Matinees Thursday and Saturday, 2:30
In 5 MONTHS over 125,000
People have witnessed an ACTING SENSATION

"THE SHAME WOMAN"

By L. L. VOLLMEYER, Author of "Sun-Up"

Hungarian of Ernest Vajda by Guy Bolton. The play may come to New York later.

After having passed its 150th performance last Friday night, "Mr. Battling Buttler," George Choos' musical comedy, now centers upon its nineteenth week at the Selwyn Theatre.

FRED ALLEN was engaged yesterday for leading eccentric comedy roles in the forthcoming Century Roof Revue. Mr. Allen was last seen in New York in "The Passing Show of 1923" at the Winter Garden.

A. H. Woods, has put a new comedy, "KELLY'S VACATION," into rehearsal. The play is by VINCENT LAWRENCE in which Robert Ames is to be featured. The cast includes Alma Tell, Fleming Ward, John H. Brewer, Mabel Turner, Fred Irving Lewis, Geoffrey Millar.

There will be a third matinee of Hauptmann's "Hannelle" at the Cort Theatre next Tuesday.

The 225th performance of "Artists and Models" was celebrated at a special midnight performance at the Shubert Theatre last Thursday evening, Washington's Birthday eve.

The management of "Moonlight" desires to obtain a name for their orchestra and offers a prize of \$25 for

the best name submitted before midnight of Saturday, February 23. The winner will be presented with two seats for the matinee, Saturday, March 1st, and presentation of the award will be made on the stage, during the performance. The only conditions are that the title must be limited to two words, one of which shall be "Moonlight." Entries should be addressed to "Moonlight Contest, Longacre Theatre, New York."

Vincent Lawrence's "In Love With Love" at the Bronx Opera House Next Week
"In Love with Love" will begin a week's engagement at the Bronx Opera House, beginning Monday night. Lynn Fontanne and Ralph Morgan head the cast. The play is by Vincent Lawrence, who also wrote "Two Fellows and a Girl," a play similar in theme. Both were produced in New York at about the same time.

Others in the cast besides are Robert Strange, Donald Foster, Edward Donnelly, Greta Kemble-Cooper and Frances Grayson.

The attraction following will be "CHAINS" with Helen Gahagan and original cast.

BERTHA KALICH will come to the Bronx Opera House in a revival of "KREUTZER SONATA" March 10.

MUSIC

"Le Roi de Lahore," by Massenet, Will Have Its First New York Showing Next Friday at Metropolitan.

MASSENET'S spectacular East Indian opera "LE ROI DE LAHORE," as already announced will have its New York premiere at the Metropolitan Opera House Friday evening of next week, February 29. It will be sung by Messrs. Reinhardt and Alcock and Messrs. Lauri-Volpi, DeLuna, Rothier and Mardones, Miss Galli and Mr. Bonfiglio will dance and Mr. Hasselmans will conduct.

Other operas next week will be: "BOHEME" on Monday with Aida and Gigli.

"SAMSON ET DALILA" on Wednesday evening with Claussen and Martinelli.

"LE COQ D'OR" as a popular price matinee on Thursday with Sabanieva, Diaz, Galli and Kosloff will dance.

"SIEGFRIED" on Thursday evening with Kemp and Taucher.

"TRAVIATA" will be the Saturday matinee opera with Bori and Chamlee.

"LOHENGGRIN" will be the "popular" Saturday night opera with Kemp and Taucher.

"AIDA" will be given next Tuesday evening at the Brooklyn Academy of Music with Rethberg and Johnson.

At next SUNDAY NIGHTS' "OPERA CONCERT" Mr. Efron Zimbalist, violinist will play and Messrs. Mario, Alcock and Anthony and Messrs. Meader, Schorr and Schutzendorf will sing. Mr. Bamboschek will conduct the orchestra.

FRIENDS OF MUSIC GIVE NEXT CONCERT SUNDAY

THE SOCIETY OF THE FRIENDS OF MUSIC will present at its concert in Town Hall Sunday afternoon, for the first time in America, Four Songs with orchestra by Alexander von Zemlinsky, the teacher of Schoenberg. The words are by Maurice Maeterlinck. The soloist will be Mme. Charles Cahier.

Zemlinsky is well known in Europe as a composer and a conductor. He was born in Vienna of Polish parents. Two of his operas have been produced in Vienna where he was for many years an operatic conductor. He has also composed two symphonies. Since 1912 he has been chief conductor of the opera at Prague.

The program will open with an overture to Friedrich Schumann's festival opera "Lilusa" which will be played by the orchestra of the Metropolitan under the direction of Artur Bodanzky.

Herman Epstein's Music Course at Rand School

HERMAN EPSTEIN is giving a course on "The Meaning of Music" at the Rand School, 7 East 15th street, every Thursday evening from 8:10 until 10 o'clock. The course consists of five lectures in all, illustrated at the piano, and two illustrated concerts with violin, cello and piano. The aim of the course is to give such an explanation of the basic principles of musical art, and of the dominant idea of the different schools of composers as will help the student to get the full enjoyment and benefit that good music has to yield.

Music Notes

ROA EATON, will be heard in her first New York recital in Aeolian Hall, Thursday afternoon.

Miss Eaton will be assisted in her program by two members of the New York Philharmonic Orchestra, Leo Schulz, cellist, and J. Henri Bove, flutist.

Miss Eaton sang abroad with the San Carlo Opera in Naples, and was for a time a member of the Metropolitan Opera Company.

ANNA GRAHAM HARRIS will give a song recital Tuesday afternoon at Aeolian Hall singing two songs of MacDowell's, "The Dreamland Gate" by Charles Hueter, "April My April," by Harold Vincent Milligan and songs by Lenormand, Faure, Sarti, Piere and a group of Brahms.

VERA JANACOPULOS, who appeared recently with the Society of the Friends of Music, will give a song recital Wednesday afternoon at Aeolian Hall when she will sing two songs by Strawinsky, a group of French songs, a group of Schubert, and two from Mozart.

THE NEW YORK STRING QUARTET will give the third of its subscription concerts at Aeolian Hall Thursday evening, assisted by ETHEL LEGINSKA. Miss Leginska will play for the first time in public in New York her "Four Poems for String Quartet (after Tagore)." Other members on the program will be Haydn's Quartet in D major and Cesar Franck's Quintet in F minor.

ALBERT SPALDING will give a popular program at his second violin recital of the season at Carnegie Hall Sunday afternoon March 2, playing the Kreutzer Sonata and the Devil's Thrill.

MANUEL QUIROGA, the Spanish violinist, who made a new American debut February 3 after a ten years' absence spent in study, will give his second violin recital March 8 at Carnegie Hall.

JASCHA HEIFETZ's second recital of the season will be held Sunday afternoon March 16 in Carnegie Hall.

RENEE THORNTON (Mrs. Richard Hageman) will give her first New York recital Monday evening in Aeolian Hall.

JORGEN BENDIX, a new Danish baritone, will make his American debut Tuesday evening at Aeolian Hall.

IGNAZ FRIEDMAN will give his last New York recital this season at Aeolian Hall Saturday afternoon, March 1st.

On the program is a group by Chopin, Beethoven, Schumann, Dohnanyi, his own Etude No. 6, a Minuet by Suk and Strauss-Godowsky's Artist's Life.

With the Orchestras

WANDA LANDOWSKA will be both harpsichord soloist and piano soloist with the Philharmonic Orchestra under the direction of WILHELM MENDELBERG Sunday afternoon at Carnegie Hall. Mme. Landowska will play the Bach G minor Concerto for string orchestra and harpsichord and the Mozart D minor piano Concerto. Brahms' First Symphony will close the program, and the "Anacreon" Overture of Cherubini will open it.

The eighth of the Philharmonic series of Students' Concerts will take place at Carnegie Hall on Wednesday evening with Mr. Mengelberg conducting. Tchaikowsky's Fifth Symphony, Mr. Mengelberg's "Prelude," the Good Friday Spell, from "Parsifal," and Strauss' Serenade for Wind Instruments comprise the program. The ninth Students' Concert is announced for Wednesday evening, March 19.

Richard Strauss' "Symphonica Domestica" will appear for the first time on the program of the Philharmonic Society on Thursday evening, when it will be conducted by Mr. Mengelberg. FELIX SALMOND will be soloist at this concert, playing the Dvorak Violin Concerto. The overture to Mendelssohn's "A Midsummer Night's Dream" music will complete the program, which will be repeated in Carnegie Hall on Friday afternoon.

Next Sunday at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, DUSOLINA GIANNINI will appear as soloist with the Philharmonic Orchestra under Mr. Mengelberg. The program will include Dvorak's "New World" Symphony, Strauss' Serenade for Wind Instruments and Weber's "Oberon" Overture. Miss Giannini will sing "Ocean, Thou Mighty Monster," from "Oberon."

NEW YORK SYMPHONY

The New York Symphony Orchestra will be heard Sunday afternoon in Aeolian Hall, under the direction of BRUNO WALTER, the guest conductor and with DUSOLINA GIANNINI, soprano, as the soloist.

Mr. Walter has selected a program for performance which will include Schoenberg's "Rapturous Night," Fantasy-Overture "Romeo and Juliet" by Tchaikowsky and Weber's Overture "Der Freyschutz."

Miss Giannini will be heard in the Aria "Non piu di Fiori" from Clemenza di Tito by Mozart and Dvorak's "Four Gypsy Songs."

JASCHA HEIFETZ will play the Goldmark Concerto in A minor for Violin with Orchestra when he appears with the Orchestra for the first time this season as the assisting artist of the pair of New York Symphony Orchestra concerts under the baton of Bruno Walter in Carnegie Hall, Thursday afternoon and Friday evening, February 28 and 29.

Mr. Walter has programmed for this occasion Mahler's Symphony No. 1 in D major and Volkmann-Andrae's "Little Suite."

GUSTAVE TINLOT, the concertmaster of the New York Symphony Orchestra will be heard as the soloist of the Sunday afternoon Aeolian Hall concert on March 2 under Bruno Walter, guest conductor.

The final concert of the YOUNG PEOPLE'S SERIES this season in Carnegie Hall, will be given Saturday afternoon, March 1. The concert which will conclude the twenty-sixth season of Symphony Concerts for Young People will consist of a dance program conducted by Rene Pollain and will present Virginia Maurel, concert danseuse as the assisting artist.

Mr. Pollain will devote the first part of the program to purely orchestral works and for the second part Miss Maurel and her company will appear in a series of dances to symphonic music.

STATE SYMPHONY

JOSEF STRANSKY with the State Symphony Orchestra will close the first season of subscription concerts at the Metropolitan Opera House, Sunday afternoon, March 2.

MARIA JERITZA on this occasion will make her first concert appearance in New York. No other concert appearances are planned for this season by the Metropolitan star. She will sing an aria from the Opera "La Wally" by Catalani, and three songs with orchestra accompaniment, "Le Manoir de Rosemonde" by Duparc, "The Swan" by Grieg and "Cecile" by Richard Strauss.

The orchestral numbers will be Tchaikowsky's Fifth Symphony, Strauss' Death and Transfiguration and the program will close with the Overture to Tannhauser by Wagner.

CARL FLESCHE will give his only local violin recital this season at Town Hall on Monday evening.



VIOLET HEMING
In "Spring Cleaning," by Frederick Lonsdale, now in its fourth month at the Eltinge.

DRAMA



GEORGE M. COHAN

Author, Actor, Producer, now playing in his own comedy, "The Song and Dance Man," at the Hudson.

Vaudeville Theatres**B. S. MOSS' BROADWAY**

The feature picture will be, Victor Seastrom's production, "Name the Man" and the B. F. Keith vaudeville program will include Al Moore and his United States Jazz Band, a T. N. T. organization of pep, harmony, song and dance; Lester Crawford and Helen Broderick in a divertissement of song and dance entitled, "A Smile or Two"; Frank Kellam and Patricia O'Dare in a vaudeville offering; Margaret Padula in "A Song Study of Boys," Steve Freda and Jack Anthony in a new comedy character offering "Barba Kaloo"; John Connelly and company in a new comedy skit and other B. F. Keith Acts.

The screen feature, a pictureization of Sir Hall Caine's tremendous drama, "Name the Man," with Mae Busch, Conrad Nagel, Patsy Ruth Miller, Hobart Bosworth, Aileen Pringle and Creighton Hale. Murray Keller and his Broadway Theatre orchestra will offer special orchestral selections.

LOEW'S PALACE

Rupert Hughes has written and directed an unusual film play in "Reno" which comes to Loew's Palace Theatre Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

"The Dance Shop" featuring Pack Thompson and Virginia Rucker will head the vaudeville bill. Others will be Marie Stoddard, the musical comedy star, featured with many Winter Garden productions in "Kidding the Actors," an original idea with her.

"West of the Water Tower," Homer Crox's novel of small-town life and conditions, with Glenn Hunter, May McAvoy, George Fawcett and Ernest Torrence will be featured the last half of the week.

The Sandell Sisters Revue, Besser and Irwin, Kurt and Edith Kuehn and Sankus and Sylvers will be on the vaudeville end of the program.

PALACE

Elsie Janis and Concert Company, Blanche Ring and Charles Winniger, Miss Kitty Doner and Company, De Haven and Nice, Olga Cook and Eric Zardo, Clyde Cook, sensational surprise features, others.

HIPPODROME

Micahua, the Brazilian wirewalker; O'Hanlon & Zamboni; Rastelli, Fred Hildebrand and Vera Michelena; Albertina Rasch Ballet; Czech-Slovakian National Band; Norris' Toytown Follies; Harry Watson, Jr., the Yates Revue, with LaVoie and Lane; the Runaway Four; Marcelle and "the Talking Seal."

Music Notes

WILLIAM BACHAUS will give the first New York performance of Roger's Variations and Fugue on a theme by Bach at his second recital of the season at Aeolian Hall on Wednesday evening.

JOHN VALENTINE, American tenor, arrived last week on the Duilio. He will make his New York debut at Aeolian Hall on the afternoon of February 29.

ELENA GERHARDT will make her only Brooklyn appearance at the Academy of Music on the evening of February 27.

PAUL KOCHANSEKI, violinist, for his second recital in Aeolian Hall, Saturday afternoon, February 23, will play Bruch's Scotch Fantasy, Mozart-Saint-Saens Andante, Havanaisa by Saint-Saens, Romance by Wagner, Sarasate's Zapataede and Wieniawski's Polonaise in A. There will be first performances of Kochanski's own L'Aude and Dance Sauvage with the piano part for each arrangement by Szymanowski, Andante Cantabile by Villa-Lobos and free arrangements of two Paganini Caprices by Szymanowski.

Josef Kochanski, a brother of the violinist, will preside at the piano.

LEONORA SPARKES, soprano, has been engaged as soloist for the spring tour of the Minneapolis Orchestra. Henri Verbruggen, conductor, during the month of May.

THEATRES

New York's Leading Theatres and Successes.

A H. WOODS presents
MARY NASH
"The Lady"
MARTIN BROWN
"ENJOYED IT MORE THAN ANY PLAY SINCE 'RAIN'"
REELY RAYMOND - 7/10/11
EMPIRE THEATRE - 14th ST. - 40th ST.
MATINEES WED. & SAT.

"An unforgettable Cleopatra."—
Alexander Woolcott, World.
JANE
COWL
In Shakespeare's
ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA
"Such a picture enthralled as few actresses of this day could equal."
—Klums Mautel, News.
LYCEUM THEATRE
West 45th St., Eves. 8:30
Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

B. S. MOSS' BROADWAY
Where the crowds all go
ALL NEXT WEEK
VICTOR SEASTROM'S
PRODUCTION
"NAME THE MAN"
Hall Caine's Drama of
Human Emotions
With Mae Busch,
Hobart Bosworth, Etc.
AL MOORE
and his
U. S. Jazz Band
and other
B. F. KEITH ACTS

CAPITOL BROADWAY
AT 51st ST.
World's Largest and Foremost Motion
Picture Palace—Edw. Bowes, Mgr. Dir.
2nd Big Week
REX INGRAM'S
METRO
Masterpiece
SCARAMOUCHE
Founded on
Rafael Sabatini's Famous Novel
and Famous CAPITOL Program
with CAPITOL GRAND ORCHESTRA
Capitol Dancers Capitol Singers

RIALTO BROADWAY
AT 42d ST.
Second Week on Broadway
ADOLPH ZUKOR and
JESSE L. LASKY Present
POLA NEGRI
IN
**"Shadows of Paris"
A Herbert Brenon Production
Adapted by Fred Jackson—
Written for the Screen by
Eve Unsell
A Paramount Picture—
(Famous Players-Lasky
Corporation)
RIESENFELD'S
CLASSICAL JAZZ**

MUSIC and CONCERTS

Concert Met. ARTHUR JUDSON Presents
Town Hall, Mon. Eve., Feb. 25, at 8:15
CARL

Only Violin Recital This Season
HARRY KAUFMAN, Acc. Steinway Piano.
Aeolian Hall, Wed. Eve., Feb. 27, at 8:15

BACHAUS
Second Piano Recital
Bach-Rever Variations (first time), Beethoven, Chopin, Scriabin, Mendelssohn, and Schumann "Carnaval." Baldwin Piano
Aeolian Hall, Sun. Eve., March 2, 8:15

BELA LOBLOV
VIOLINIST
Steinway Piano
Aeolian Hall, Mon. Eve., March 3, 8:15

Second Subscription Concert
PHILHARMONIC
STRING QUARTET
TOWN HALL, Mon. Eve., March 3, 8:15

DAISY JEAN
Belgian Cellist and Soprano
Knabe Piano
Aeolian Hall, Thurs. Mtt., Feb. 28, at 3.

ROA EATON
SOPRANO
Met. Louden Chautau. Mason & Hamlin Piano
Carnegie Hall, Mon. Eve., Feb. 25, at 8:15.

EVELYN LEVIN
VIOLINIST
Met. Haenael & Jones Mason & Hamlin Piano

BRONX Amusements
BRONX OPERA HOUSE
149th St. E. of 3d Ave.
POP. PRICES! MATS. WED. & SAT.
BEGINNING MONDAY NITE
YOU'LL FALL
Over Head and Ears in Love
with
WILLIAM HARRIS, JR.'S
'In Love with Love'
"A Smacking Success," with
LYNN FONTANNE
and
RALPH MORGAN
WEEK OF MARCH 3RD
"CHAINS," with
Helen Gahagan and Original Cast

Brooklyn Amusements.
LOEW'S PALACE
EAST N.Y. AVE. AND DOUGLAS ST.
(BROOKLYN)
MON., TUES., WED., FEB. 25, 26, 27
Rupert Hughes
"RENO"
with LEW CODY & CARMEL METERS
Marie Stoddard
"The Dance Shop"
and Other Acts
THURS., FRI., SAT. & SUN.
FEB. 28, 29, MARCH 1, 2, 3
with GLENN HUNTER in
"WEST OF THE WATER TOWER"
with MAY McAVOY
Sandell Sisters & Co.
Besser & Irwin
and Other Acts

THE NEW PICTURES
BROADWAY—"Name the Man,"
Hall Caine's Dramatic Tale.
CAMEO—"When a Man's a
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COSMOPOLITAN—"Yolande,"
Victor Herbert and his or-
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COHAN—"The Ten Command-
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CRITERION—"The Covered
Wagon."

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BROCK PEMBERTON ANNOUNCES
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LUIGI PIRANDELLO'S
"SIX CHARACTERS IN SEARCH OF AN AUTHOR"
NINE PERFORMANCES—ONLY 299 SEATS A PERFORMANCE
PUNCH & JUDY THEATRE, EAST OF B'WAY—EVENINGS, 8:30
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"THE NEW ENGLANDER"
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With an All-Star Cast
Katherine Emmet, Louise Huff,
Helen Strickland, Gilbert Emory,
Alan Birmingham, Arthur Shaw
AT THE
THEATRE, E. OF B'WAY.
EVS., 8:30. MATS.
TUES. & SAT. AT 2:30
40th St.

THE OUTSTANDING
SUCCESS OF A DECADE
THE SWAN
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Evenings at 8:30
Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30

HELL-BENT FER HEAVEN
with AUGUSTIN DUNCAN, GLENN ANDERS and GEORGE ABBOTT
"Banks well up in our first ten."—Brown. "Season's most exciting drama."—Mantel.
"Richly humorous and warily human; a play of the first order."—Cobden.
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GEORGE M. COHAN
In the success of his career
"THE SONG AND DANCE MAN"
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THE BIGGEST OF ALL COHAN MUSICAL HITS
GEORGE M. COHAN'S COMEDIANS in
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A NATIONAL INSTITUTION!
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WHERE THE HOLLYWOOD SPIRIT
PREVALES THE WHOLE YEAR ROUND
The Perfect Bill With Everything:
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2,000 Good
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THURSDAY
A BIG
SCALE
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SCALE OF
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Seats at \$1
Others 50c
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A SUCCESS THAT HAS
STARTLED THE WORLD!

YIDDISH ART THEATRE
27th STREET
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A Revival of
ABRAHAM GOLDFADEN'S
Classic Comedy
THE TWO KOONY L

THE NEW LEADER

A Weekly Newspaper Devoted to the Interests of the Socialist and Labor Movement

Published Every Saturday by the New Leader Publishing Association
Room 507, People's House, 7 East 15th Street
New York City
Telephone, Stuyvesant 6885.

Subscription Rates

United States	
One Year	\$2.00
Six Months	1.25
Three Months75
Single Copy05

To Foreign Countries	
One Year	\$3.00
Six Months	1.50
Three Months75

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Saturday, February 23, 1924

THE JULY CONFERENCE

THE St. Louis meeting of the Conference for Progressive Political Action was notable for two reasons. In the first place, it has advanced to a position where it is willing to adopt a fairly comprehensive platform voicing the claims of the workers. It was reluctant to do this last year, believing that it should follow the lead of a few "progressives" in Congress.

In the second place, there is little doubt that the delegates who have clung to action within the capitalist parties are somewhat disillusioned regarding the connection of McAdoo with the Doheny interests, and this must have influenced the decision to leave the matter of organizing a Labor party open to a conference to be held next July and to also invite the trade unions of the nation to send delegates.

These are the two outstanding facts regarding the St. Louis conference. What the outcome of the July conference in Cleveland will be no one can foretell, but its decisions will be largely determined by the response made by the progressive trade unions to the call. The railroad brotherhoods, together with fifteen or twenty trade unions that stand for independent party action, can establish a party of the workers and also insure the loyal support of the Socialist Party and the Farmer-Labor party. The conference can also decide to support some candidate of one of the capitalist parties and throw away a great opportunity. In that event, there are more than a million voters who voted for the Socialist Party and Farmer-Labor party candidates who will not support an old party candidate no matter who he may be.

The Socialist Party will never desert the banner of independent party politics for the working class. At the same time, it would not hold aloof from a political coalition of working-class organizations that boldly presented the claims of the workers. It holds it to be its duty to be a part of such a party, to help to build it, to place at its disposal the years of experience it has, and to work loyally to extend its influence among the workers of the nation until it becomes a great power.

Let us hope that when the delegates assemble in Cleveland next July the organizations represented will joyfully proceed to the organization of a political coalition of the working class that will make history, that will bring power to the toilers, and that will put soul and enthusiasm into the whole Labor movement of the United States.

HELP THE BAKERS' UNION

ONE of the first jobs undertaken by the trade unions after they became enduring organizations was to fight for sanitary conditions of work. In this fight they have also waged a struggle for a larger number of people than those embraced within the union membership.

The Bakery and Confectionery Workers' unions of New York City are carrying on this old struggle. Nowhere is contamination more possible than in the food industries, and the baking of bread is a trade that peculiarly lends itself to the carrying of pestilence if it is not strictly guarded.

The organized bakers give assurance of their product being made under sanitary conditions that insure against contamination. They are engaged in a campaign of educating housewives to the necessity of purchasing bread that bears the label of the union. This campaign not only assists

the union, but it also is a crusade against the spread of disease due to irresponsible production of bread. In plants where the workers have no voice in sanitary control. Help the organized bakers and help yourself to avoid disease at the same time!

SOME BRITISH EXPERIENCE.

WE said last week that the success of our British comrades in building up a powerful working-class movement, inspired with the Socialist ideal, and capable of acting effectively on both the economic and the political field, was due to a combination of courage, patience, and wisdom.

In one matter especially they have been wise. They have had faith in the capacity of the labor unions to learn by experience, to correct their mistakes, to remedy their shortcomings. They did not demand that the unions should be perfect; they accepted them for what they were—the inadequate, but vital and developing agency of working-class struggle and embodiment of working-class aspirations. They worked in good faith with the unions, seeking to strengthen rather than to capture them, and thereby won the right to criticize their imperfections, and found the rank and file willing to listen when they advocated a broader basis and a more far-reaching ideal.

It is just thirty-five years since the epoch known in British Labor history as that of the New Unionism. The years 1889 and 1890 were critical ones. The old established unions of the skilled trades had succeeded fairly well within their somewhat limited field, but they showed little social vision and did not seem much concerned about the misery of the great mass of unskilled or half-skilled working men and women outside their ranks. It was a group of enthusiastic Socialists, many of them not themselves wage-workers, who at this moment took up the task of organizing the unorganized. They acted with splendid revolutionary fervor, but also with sound common sense, and they got results.

They did not allow their moral indignation to seduce them into abusive attacks on the existing unions. They guarded against any splitting of the union movement. The new unions which they helped to organize did not seek to undermine and supplant the older ones. They fell into line as so many fresh brigades in the army of Labor, and the spirit of intelligent revolt and of class solidarity which they exhibited soon began to have its effect on the minds of the rank and file and even of the leaders of the old-style unions. Subsequent progress was not always spectacular, but it was solid.

In a word, Great Britain has had no S. T. & L. A., no A. L. U., no I. W. W., no W. I. I. U., no O. B. U., no T. U. E. L., but it has had a trade-union movement slowly but surely growing larger, stronger, bolder, more united, more intelligent, more capable of using its forces for worth-while aims.

GRAFT AND CAPITALIST POLITICS

WHATEVER may be the outcome of the oil scandal, we may be sure that it will follow the usual course of these affairs. A "goat" is generally found as a sacrifice to the "moral sentiment" of the country. In a few months the episode is forgotten and the governing machine again functions quietly in the interest of the ruling classes.

On the other hand, nothing is to be gained by imprisoning a few respectable thieves. The philosophy of capitalist politics is that rich natural resources should be subject to private control and exploitation. This is called "development." Such control and exploitation is a frank use of Government for enriching a handful of those to whom such control and exploitation is voted.

In such circumstances there is an enormous temptation for graft. The stakes often involve a king's ransom. They mean fortunes running into the millions. There are men who will risk their necks for a venture that may make them millionaires. All the circumstances that go with the philosophy of capitalist politics breed the Falls, Sinclairs and Dohenys.

In view of all this, the prosecution of grafters to wipe out graft is like whitewashing a pimple to cure smallpox. Make the oil, mineral, coal, water power, gas and timber of the nation the stakes for unscrupulous gamblers to play with and we have not only graft but the despoiling of millions of human beings of their heritage.

A Socialist policy recognizing these rich natural resources as the property of the nation and serving the welfare of all would meet the situation; but that lies in the future, when the two-party machine of capitalism is faced by a powerful bloc in Congress representing the workers of the United States.

THE FALL OF THE FRANC

SIGNIFICANT events in France this week forecast the end of the Poincare regime. Poincare succeeded in putting through the Chamber his 20 per cent increase in taxes in the hope of increasing the Government revenue. This had hardly been accomplished when the franc went to a new low level and practically wiped out any prospective government gains.

The depreciating French currency is following the decline of the German mark. This means that confidence in Poincare's program is losing support at home and that financial and commercial interests abroad are losing faith in his promises of extracting blood from the German turnip. As the franc continues to sink in value prices will certainly soar and bring discontent to the French masses.

Poincare and his fellow despoilers of Europe cannot withstand this discontent and it is likely that the elections in April will oust the gang that has controlled since the end of the war. This will mean a shift to the left, with the Socialist Party obtaining an increased representation in the Chamber despite an unfair system of representation.

McADOO ENDORSES McADOO

CONFIDENCE was expressed in McAdoo at the conference he called to meet in Chicago. "You command me to accept leadership," he said. "I accept."

Here is a performance that is unique in political history. McAdoo was found to be on the payroll of Doheny. The latter disclosed this at a time when the oil pot was splashing its contents over leading Democrats and Republicans. McAdoo gave up his oil retainer and protested that no odor of petroleum exuded from him.

By way of convincing others that Mr. McAdoo is a godly man, he summoned his followers from many states and asked them, "Ain't I a nice fellow?" Their answer was, "You are." Thereupon Mr. McAdoo decides that he is chosen to lead us out of the Teapot wilderness.

We wouldn't give a plugged nickel for McAdoo's chances to be elected. The jury that came from forty states to give him their blessing is not the jury from forty-eight states that will pass upon his qualifications next November, if he is nominated; nor is it the jury that will size him up at the June convention. It is doubtful whether the Democratic convention will risk floating him as its candidate. No matter what McAdoo or his partisans may say, in the minds of millions his relations with Doheny will be connected with the notorious Teapot graft.

McAdoo's slogan is "Back to honesty." This is a worthy successor to the "new freedom," "back to normalcy," the "square deal" and other abstractions that are the stock-in-trade of capitalist politics. Whether he can market this hokum and whether his brokers will consent to float it remains to be seen.

THE INCREASE OF CRIME

NO other country has the same number of crimes committed according to population as the United States, and no other nation is more boastful of its "law and order." Our sublime Nordics may contemplate the figures of arrests in St. Louis from April, 1922, to April, 1923, which appear in the following table:

Robbery	1,267
Petit larceny	3,118
Assault and battery	2,068
Burglary	837
Grand Larceny (over \$25)	852
Assault with intent to kill	506
Concealed weapons	432
Murder	415
Wife abandonment	279
Fraud	262
Burglary and larceny	209
Rape	191
Forgery	86
White slavery	74
Highway robbery	68
Embezzlement	57
Receiving stolen goods	56
Arson	33
Burglar's tools in possession	12

The Commercial points out that the total arrests for the year was 20,792, an average of 56 for each day, and it becomes pessimistic in the face of these facts. It is probable that St. Louis will serve as an average for other cities of its size, which enables us to visualize "civilization" in the large urban centers of the United States.

There is little doubt that the glorification of pillage and murder by our ruling classes during the period of the holy war of capitalism has left its impress on the minds of many and that part of the increase in the number of crimes committed is due to this source. After all, these criminals are only doing as individuals what statesmen, editors, politicians and parsons glorified during the war upon a much larger scale. It is a case of

the greater offenders standing aghast as they contemplate petty offenders following their example.

It is now found that Madison Square Garden is too small for the crowds that will want to attend the Democratic National Circus when the candidate selected in private is publicly ratified by the perspiring delegates. It is therefore proposed that the inspiring spectacle be held out of doors to accommodate the crowds that are patiently waiting a chance to go crazy without getting run in. The Bronx Zoo was suggested, but vetoed on the ground that it would be difficult to distinguish the delegates there.

One way of helping The New Leader is to help those who help it. This can be done by religiously purchasing from those who advertise in The New Leader. Make your purchasing power assist in building up your weekly and strengthening the Socialist Party.

Doheny is reported as planning to sink thirty new oil wells just to show that an expert in sinking political reputations need not be confined to one specialty alone.

One thing the British working class has learned is that it is better to reward yourself than to reward your friends, for only in that way can we punish our enemies.

A reader asks: To whom does the millions of gold and silver in the United States Treasury belong? Well, if Doheny hasn't been around there we imagine this fund still belongs to the United States Government.

The Chatter-Box

ANCIENT HISTORY

In the early days of the Athenian Republic, a certain Fallicles, then an official in the Government sold and delivered to Synclene, the builder of triremes, all the state reserves of cypress and oak lumber, at the foolishly low price of thirty talents of silver. This was done with the official consent and approval of Admiral Denbysius and the legal sanction of Dagortus, the direct descendant of Solon.

It was soon rumored that Fallicles had personally profited thereby to the extent of 100,000 drachmas.

Since it appeared that immediately after this transaction Fallicles resigned his governmental position and bought himself an island in the Aegean Sea, where he started to raise a fine breed of mares for chariot races.

An investigation ensued. The whole scandal was aired and reported to the nation, and after due trial judgment was rendered and immediately carried out. All the property of Fallicles and Synclene was confiscated by the State, their titles and citizenship revoked and they were banished forever from the confines of the republic.

As for Denbysius and Dagortus, so complete must have been the oblivion to which a public anger ostracized them that hardly a mention of them comes down to us of their names let alone their deeds.

MODERN HISTORY

Washington, D. C.

Imagine our outraged Senate attempting to confiscate Fall's ranch, Doheny's summer home, or Sinclair's bankroll!

The ancient Greeks might have resorted to such barbaric methods. But we are civilized now.

The twenty-first century has evolved the gentler and more efficient method of hush persuasion and the white-wash brush.

As for punishment. We're humane now.—Jail? Forget it.

QUATRAINS FOR A BANK CASHIER

Enough that you must turn your days to discs
Of jaundiced metal, telling one by one
For surer fortunes and for lesser risks,
With all the tense devotions of a nun;
Enough to die for this, when knowing more:
How flowers are golden with no weight of gold,
And how beyond horizons lies a store
Of treasure that no treasury can hold . . .

THE INARTICULATE

I live in stratified surfaces; I stand
A hill of stone upon a windy lee,
Unarmed against the years that batter me
And pound my sides of granite into sand.
And there is nothing loose within; no fire,
No simmering madness lidded down in pits,
Biding a day to blast me into bits;
Nothing but dull content and cold desire.
So Jahveh lets me moulder down in vain,
Another dust heap in his useless schemes;
Knowing so well there is a golden vein
That seeks for light along the inner seams;
Enough to build me palaces in Spain
And fill them with fulfilment of great dreams.

Which reminds us that a prize of \$10 will be awarded for the best poem published in this column during the month of March from a contributor. Poems should be submitted to ye Editor of this column without reserve or hope for rejection. Postage being expensive for both you and ourselves, and time being more valuable, let us assure you dear poets and friends that what does not appear in this space has been given due last rites and decent burial according to the denomination and faith of the progenitors.

Announcement of the monthly winner will be made the first week of the following month. Look for the first issue in April. Other prizes and surprises await you.

To insure perfect justice the judges have been chosen from all walks of life. Jim Oneal, director of America's greatest industrial enterprise, this here paper, Billy Feigenbaum, one of Labor's most erudite publicists, Dave Bernberg, a sonneteer of high note and great proportion, and ourself.

Here's wishing you all good fortune.

S. A. De Witt.