

## VOTE THEFT EVIDENCE DESTROYED

### WORLD LABOR IS WARNED BY INTERNATIONAL

Socialist Executive Sees Enslavement of Germans as a Menace to Labor Everywhere.

#### U.S. NOT REPRESENTED

Seven Million Members Represented at Luxembourg Meeting.

Luxemburg.—The capital of this little Grand Duchy, on the border of France, Germany and Belgium, was recently the scene of the first meeting of the Executive Committee of the Socialist and Labor International since the latter's organization in Hamburg last May. When Friedrich Adler, secretary of the London Bureau of the International opened the meeting on February 16, thirty members of the Committee from seventeen countries were present. Adler explained that the Socialist Party of the United States had been unable to send over its members of the Committee.

Called principally for the purpose of electing members of the Executive Committee and the Administrative Council to take the places of the British members who had resigned, in accordance with a resolution of the Hamburg Congress, when they accepted Cabinet jobs in the Government last January, the meeting also took up the general European situation in connection with the work of the Experts' Commission on Reparations. After listening to a discussion participated in by Emil Vanderveide, Otto Bauer and Hjalmar Branting, the meeting passed a resolution which, while hailing the action of the Experts' Commission as an advance over the method of brute force employed by M. Poincaré in an attempt to make Germany pay, warned the workers of the world to be on guard against the possibility of the German working people being robbed of most of their rights under the pretext of turning out profits for reparations and thus being made the pawns of the rest of the world in semi-industrial slavery. It was pointed out that such reparations as Germany ought to pay to cover the devastation of France and Belgium should be taken from the profits of German capitalists and not out of the hides of the workers. Hope was expressed that some day the League of Nations would be made an effective instrument for holding down militarism.

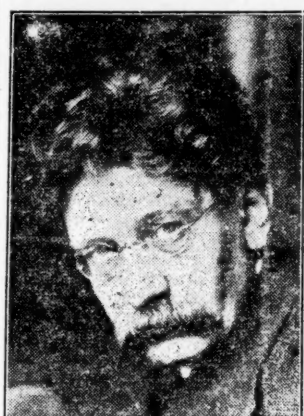
The Committee was particularly insistent upon the necessity of defending the eight-hour day, and reminded the working class members of the various Parliaments that they should try to see to it that German employers be forced to return to that system, not only in the interest of German workers, but also of that of the international proletariat. Upon learning of the defeat by the Swiss voters on February 17, of the proposal practically to do away with the eight-hour day law, Secretary Adler sent a message of congratulation to the Social Democratic Party of Switzerland.

#### The New Members Chosen

The conference elected Charles Buxton, Noel Brailsford and Mrs. Bell, members of the Administrative Council in the places of Arthur Henderson, Sidney Webb and Harry Gosling, while the British representatives reported the selection of Allen, Cramp and Cameron for the Executive Committee, from which Ramsay MacDonald and J. H. Thomas had resigned. R. C. Wallhead was elected treasurer. Tom Shaw, British Minister of Labor, one of the two secretaries of the International, wrote that he could not do his duty by both jobs, but that he would continue in the service of the International in a non-active capacity, without pay, if desired. The meeting, after hearing Friedrich Adler explain that the work of the London office was heavy enough to require two active secretaries, decided to leave the question of choosing another active secretary to the next conference, which will be held in Vienna the first week in June. The matter of removing the international office from London to the Continent was also put over until June.

Secretary Adler reported that of the forty-three parties that had af-

Head of International  
To Write for Leader



FRIEDRICH ADLER, leader of the Austrian Socialists and secretary of the Socialist Workers International. THE NEW LEADER has made arrangements with Adler whereby he will be a regular contributor to its columns.

### N. E. C. ASKS FUND FOR CONVENTION

Special Assessment Stamps Are Issued to Cover the Outlay.

Chicago, March 14.—The importance of adequate representation of the Socialist Party in the forthcoming Cleveland conventions of the Conference for Progressive Political Action and of the party itself is stressed in a statement issued to the members of the party by the Socialist National Executive Committee.

The declaration, signed by the full committee, Eugene V. Debs, Morris Hillquit, W. M. Brandt, Leo M. Harkins, Edmund T. Melms, William R. Snow and Birch Wilson, suggests two possible results of the Cleveland meetings—First, "formation of a genuine political party of labor," or the entrance of the party into the campaign "as the only party of Labor and progress."

In either event, the appeal states, funds are needed to make the Socialist representation at the conventions most impressive. Special assessment stamps have been issued to cover the unusual expenses.

The text of the statement follows:

"To the Members of the Socialist Party.

"Dear Comrades:

"The coming National Convention of the Socialist Party will be crucial for the future of our movement.

"It will be called to order on July 6, two days after the opening of the convention called by the Conference for Progressive Political Action. Both conventions will be held in Cleveland.

"The Conference for Progressive Political Action, represents about 2,500,000 organized workers, a number of farmers' organizations, the Farmer-Labor Parties of several states in the Middle-West and various other progressive organizations. The Socialist Party has been regularly represented in the Conference from its inception.

"The convention call of the Conference is addressed to all national and international Labor unions, State Federations of Labor, Central City Labor bodies, organizations of working farmers, and cooperative societies. The National organization of our party will be represented by three delegates and each state committee of the party will be entitled to two delegates.

"The object of the convention is 'to take action on nomination of candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States, and on other questions that may come before the convention.'

"If the convention will lay the foundation of a genuine political party of Labor in the United States and make it possible for our party to cooperate with it, we will have an unparalleled opportunity to place our political training and experience at the service of the working class in the practical work of organizing the new movement and helping to guide its development in the direction of clear-out working-class political conceptions and methods.

"If the convention should fail to take proper action, the Socialist Party will be called upon to lead the fight in the coming presidential campaign as the only party of Labor and progress under the most

(Continued on Page 2)

### LABOR CABINET SHOWS STRENGTH IN EARLY TESTS

Chancellor Snowden Tells How Ministers Weather Question-Period Barrage in Commons.

#### CRITICS ARE ROUTED

Conservative Opposition Is Rendered Feeble at Hands of Ramsay MacDonald.

London, Feb. 29.—The British House of Commons has an institution unknown in any other Parliament in the world. The first hour of each Parliamentary sitting is devoted to answering questions which are put by members to Ministers.

Members may question Ministers upon any matter relating to the administration of their department. No debate is permitted, but supplementary questions in the form of cross-examination is allowed. By this means matters of public interest may be ventilated, and the House of Commons keeps some measure of control over the conduct of ministers.

In recent years this practice of putting questions to Ministers has developed to a great extent, and every day now far more questions appear upon the order paper than there is time to answer. It is no uncommon thing for as many as two hundred questions to be put down. This is a very trying ordeal even for an experienced Minister.

The answers to the printed questions upon the order paper are prepared by the officials of his department, but unless he is very well acquainted with the subject matter of the question he may be tripped by some astute supplementary question. There are a number of recognized ways of retreat for a minister when he finds himself in an embarrassing situation. He may say "That is a question of which I must have notice," or if he is a subordinate minister, "That is a matter which I will bring to the attention of my right honorable friend." Very often the Speaker comes to the assistance of a minister and puts an end to the cross-examination by saying "That matter does not arise upon the original question" or "That is a matter for debate not for a question."

When the House assembled February 12, the new Labor ministers had to face this trying ordeal of questions. The Conservative opposition were gathered in full muster, and it soon became evident that some of the ex-Ministers were bent upon putting the new Government through their paces. An ex-minister has a great advantage in this respect for he is familiar with the work of the department.

The situation was not without an element of comedy which might easily have developed into tragedy if the Labor ministers had not been equal to the occasion. The House of Commons, which in spite of party feeling is a very good-natured assembly, greatly enjoyed the spectacle of the new ministers using all the

(Continued on Page 4.)

### Deflated Farmer Talks to Banker

The following is a copy of a letter recently received by a Great Falls banker from a farmer:

"Dear Sir:  
"I got your letter about what I owe you. Now be patient, I ain't forget you. Pleas wate.  
"When sum fools pay me, I pay you. If this wuz Judgment Day and you wuz no more prepared to meet your Maker than I am to meet your account, you sure would have to go to Hel.  
"Trusting you will do this, I remain,  
"Yours truly, "B."

### Parliament to Get Eight-Hours Bill

London, March 10.—Rapid progress is being made with the drafting of the Eight-Hours' Day Bill, which Mr. Tom Shaw, Minister of Labor, will submit to Parliament at the earliest possible opportunity. The Bill is designed to carry out one of the decisions of the Washington Convention of 1919.

### "SILENT CAL" GOT HIS CUES MIXED; TALKED OUT OF TURN TO McLEAN

"Cautious" One Spoke to McLean When He Should Have Remained Mum—Remained Mum When Words Were Needed.

By MARX LEWIS

Washington.—The havoc which the oil scandal has played with the reputations of some of our leading statesmen has now succeeded in destroying what for many months newspapers insisted on proclaiming as the two greatest traits of President Coolidge—his silence and his caution. He was to be remembered to posterity as "Silent Cal" and "Cautious Cal."

This week's investigation has shown that the only time "Silent Cal" was silent was when he should have spoken—that is, when the charges were made in the Senate that the oil reserves had been turned over to private interests on terms that were disadvantageous to the government, when evidence had been accumulated to show that a steal had been perpetrated, Doheny, and the others.

It also showed that the only time during the entire investigation when "Silent Cal" might have and should have kept silent he spoke—that is, when he telegraphed to Edward B. McLean, whose deliberate efforts to shield Albert B. Fall before the Senate Committee were already known to the entire country, his appreciation of McLean's approval of his stand in the Denby case. And his failure to be silent at the time when of all times he should have been silent also lost for him his claim to the title "Cautious Cal."

Stand by the President  
Until about a week ago, it was believed that President Coolidge's guilt extended to only crimes of omission—his failure to act when he should have acted, his refusal to encourage by a single act of his own the efforts of the committee to uncover the details of the conspiracy at which the nation was shocked. He now stands convicted of crimes of commission no less than of crimes of omission.

It was the hope of the politicians whose activities in connection with the oil leases shed considerable illumination on how, and for whom, affairs of government are being administered, that if the worst came to the worst, "they would stand by

(Continued on Page 5)

### Tammany Covers Trail Of Ballot Box Thieves By Wiping Out Proof

Board of Elections Clerk Brazenly Disposes of Incriminating Ballots and Reports Filed in Claessens Election Contest—Trial of Officials Again Postponed.

#### "DAMNED SHAME," WALLACE SAYS

Despite Knowledge of Indictments and Personal Appearance Before the Grand Jury, MacGowan, Clerk, Says He Didn't Think Material Could Be of Further Use.

Persistent agitation by the Socialist Party for a trial of the election officials who stole the election of Socialist candidate for Assembly August Claessens in the 1921 elections having badgered Tammany Hall into a position where it must go ahead with the trial or show its open defiance of the courts and the voters—Tammany has chosen the latter course.

A Tammany appointed election official has brazenly destroyed the evidence on which the trial of the ballot box thieves must proceed!

This was admitted by Assistant District Attorney Wallace, Tuesday, in conversation with Hyman Marcal, Socialist watcher and chief witness of the thievery that took place election night, 1921.

"It's a damn shame," Wallace declared.

The case was on Judge Rosalsky's calendar Tuesday. For the 29th or 30th time, Marcal journeyed to the Criminal Courts building with the slim hope that the case would be brought to trial.

Again counsel for Daniel Platt, one of the election officials indicted with the others for violation of the election laws, asked for a postponement. No reason was given. There was little objection from the district attorney's representative and the case was again postponed. This time to the 20th of March.

Marcal then conferred with Assistant District Attorney Wallace in the latter's office and was told the evidence had been destroyed.

Edward McGowan, a clerk in the Board of Elections, who had also appeared before the Grand Jury in connection with the vote thievery, destroyed the evidence, Wallace declared.

The material destroyed included:

1. The ballots, indicating the extent to which the returns had been falsified.
2. The police reports on the results, showing on their face the filing of false returns.
3. The official report of the Board of Elections of the fraudulent count.
4. The official report to the Board of Elections of the corrected account.

When asked why he destroyed the evidence, McGowan stated he did not think they could be of any use or interest to anybody.

McGowan testified before the Grand Jury which returned the indictment against Platt, and his confederates.

McGowan testified before the Assembly Committee which declared the election had been fraudulent and seated Claessens after he had been counted out.

McGowan appeared in court at one time in connection with vote fraud case.

Nevertheless he did not think, he says, anybody could be interested in the material he destroyed.

The only remaining material evidence on which the case must now proceed are the tally sheets which are in the hands of the police.

### MACHINISTS ENJOINED; CAN'T DISCUSS STRIKE

How would you like to be on strike and then have an injunction judge warn you that if you tell your troubles to anyone he'll jail you for contempt of court?

That's what Judge Strong of Long Island City, has handed machinists on strike against R. Hoe & Company, manufacturers of printing presses. Officers of the Machinists' union are included in the court order.

Judge Strong lets it be known that he is agin' the strikers, now and hereafter. They are "perpetually enjoined and prohibited" from combining or agreeing together "in any manner to injure or destroy plaintiff's good will, trade and business."

## COMING NEXT WEEK!

The sessions of the Executive Committee of the Socialist and Labor International held in Luxembourg in February are of absorbing interest to New Leader readers. The news story of this meeting which appears in this issue will be followed by an article in the next issue on "Building the International." This is written by Oscar Pollak, Assistant Secretary of the International. Do not miss this article.

We also have word from Friedrich Adler, Secretary of the International that he will contribute to The New Leader. Adler is one of the leading Socialists of Austria and is the son of Victor Adler, one of the founders of the Austrian movement.

"Waste in our Industrial System," by William Bloom, is an excellent criticism of this phase of modern capitalism. Watch for it in the next issue.

THE NEW LEADER IS YOUR PAPER.  
WHAT ARE YOU DOING FOR IT?

One of the star witnesses for the coal owners is J. E. Wilburn, a miner and unschooled mountain preacher. He was convicted of second-degree murder last year and sentenced to 11 years in the penitentiary. Then he deserted the union, and has been testifying for the coal owners. At the Keeney trial he was enmeshed in his previous statements and was compelled to admit he committed perjury. Wilburn is quartered at the best hotel in this place, and a taxi is at his disposal.

The Keeney trial is financed by the coal owners and associate corporations. The coal owners' attorneys have charge of the trial.



## LABOR PRESENTS NEW RAILROAD ACT IN CONGRESS

Rail Unions and A. F. of L.  
Join in Backing Proposed  
Measure to Insure Peace  
on Roads.

Washington.—"The Railway Labor Act," embodying legislation designed to bring enduring peace to the transportation industry of the United States, has been presented to Congress.

The bill was fathered in the House by Congressman A. W. Barkley of Kentucky (D.) and in the Senate by Senator R. B. Howell of Nebraska (R.).

The proposed legislation was drafted by the executives of the recognized standard railroad Labor organizations, representing more than 2,000,000 railroad workers, with the assistance of able counsel and it has been indorsed and will be supported by the American Labor movement as represented by the American Federation of Labor.

It will be vigorously pressed in both houses and it is hoped that early hearings may be arranged and that a final vote may be secured before Congress adjourns for the summer holidays.

The executives of the railroad Labor organizations have been at work on the bill for eighteen months, the details being worked out by a committee headed by President D. H. Robertson of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers and including W. H. Johnston, president International Association of Machinists; E. H. Fitzgerald, president of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees; and William S. Brown, National Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association of the U. S. A.

The bill abolishes the Railroad Labor Board and wipes out all the Labor provisions of the Esch-Cummins law.

It substitutes a plan which embodies the best features of the Newlands Act and other laws which, in the past, have helped to preserve peace on the railroads.

In an "explanatory statement" issued by the Labor organizations directly interested and by the American Federation of Labor, the objects of the bill are explained as follows:

"The purpose of the proposed railway Labor act is to insure continuity and efficiency in the transportation system of the country by providing means whereby the management and the employees, through representatives of their own choosing, shall confer on the problems of the 'human side' of railroading and through such conferences, first, enter into collective agreements respecting wages and working conditions and second, adjust differences of all kinds.

"To carry out this purpose a duty is imposed on both parties—to exert every reasonable effort to make and to maintain agreements concerning rates or pay, rules and working conditions."

"Disputes over proposed changes of rates or rates of pay over the application of agreements are to be settled in conferences, if possible, and the machinery of boards of adjustment and a board of mediation and conciliation or reference to arbitration is to be resorted to only when a conference can not produce agreement.

"Emphasis is laid on the fact that under the proposed law 'conferences to adjust disputes must be held between the representatives of the carriers and the employees; each chosen without interference or coercion by either party.'

The bill does not set up a Labor court or provide compulsory arbitration. On this point the statement says:

"Section 7-a(2) specifically provides that the refusal of a party to submit to arbitration shall not be considered as a violation of a legal obligation, in order to prevent attempts to force parties into arbitration by judicial action.

"It should be obvious that although organizations properly may be bound by their contracts and the members equally bound while rendering voluntary service as long as the Constitution of the United States forbids involuntary servitude."

## FORTY I. W. W. JAILED IN PEDRO FREE PRESS FIGHT

Los Angeles.—Forty men were in jail on the evening of February 17, and more arrests were expected, in the fight of the I. W. W. against the law that makes membership in that organization a felony. Included among those taken up were the secretary of San Pedro Branch Marine Transport Workers, of the I. W. W., and the press committee of three.

Children nine years of age and women were arrested, though later

## 'But Capital Takes All the Risk'

Salt Lake City.—One hundred seventy-three miners perished in the mine explosion at the Utah Fuel Company mine in Castleton. The leader of a rescue party also perished from the fumes. The men in the mine were all married, a number of single men having been laid off a week before the disaster and men with families substituted in their places.

Olympia, Wash.—During the last six years there were 912 fatal accidents in the logging industry of this State. Most of the deaths could be avoided, according to F. W. Harris of the State Department of Labor and Industries.

## 21,323 Toilers to be Toll Of Industry This Year

Los Angeles.—Two workers are killed in this State each day and fully 450 will be injured during every 24-hour period, said Will J. French in an address on "Industrial Safety." He said 21,323 workers throughout the country will be killed this year.

The speaker is a member of the California Industrial Accident Commission. He said that the familiar slogan, "conservation of natural resources," leads the student to believe it is time to introduce a phrase that will have for its object "the preservation of human life," the real wealth of the nation, "which is frequently recklessly lost to society." The speaker suggested that "a place could well be given to a department in the Federal Government that would guide activities to stem the great waste."

Carl Hockstadt, a painstaking investigator and statistician, predicted in the November, 1923, issue of the United States Monthly Labor Bulletin, that 21,323 workers will be killed in industry during the present year. Mr. French recalled other startling predictions by Mr. Hockstadt: There will be 1,728 workers who will suffer permanent total disability in 1924. The number of permanent partial disabilities will be 105,629 during this period, and the temporary total disabilities will be 2,324,829. The working days lost will be 227,169,970, and the wage loss, based on \$4.50 a day, will total \$22,264,866.

"Physical and mental health are both necessary to make industrial safety a vital force," said Mr. French. "The man in poor health is prone to accident. His condition

may be caused by dust, fumes, gases, bad air, poor lighting, or a temperature in the workshop that is debilitating. The relation of temperature to humidity has received but little study. A continual army stricken by disease, and the primary cause of their ill health can be found in conditions of employment that need remedying. Fatigue, long hours and monotony of work are factors that produce physical weaknesses.

"Occupational diseases are not included in many of the compensation laws of the United States. Fortunately California considers the afflicted from this cause just as much entitled to compensation as the man who loses a hand in a saw mill.

"Mental health is a difficult subject to handle. The alarming percentages quoted by Government experts during the World War illustrate the connection that mental weakness has with industrial safety.

"Too much credence is placed upon the cries of negligence and carelessness in considering accident causes. The fact is that there isn't perfect coordination between the mental, physical and nervous systems of the human being."

The speaker declared that there is need of a new outlook in considering industrial safety. Mechanical guarding, shop committees and similar efforts must be continued, but these do not govern conditions that are beyond the shop.

"Safety first" is a slogan that has lost its force, because it is tainted with selfishness and does not adequately express the preservation ideal," said Mr. French.

## COMMITTEE ORGANIZED TO AID ALIEN WOMEN WIN CITIZENSHIP RIGHT

The Naturalization Aid League, realizing that the Cable Law has deprived hundreds of thousands of married women of foreign birth of citizenship, has called a conference of a number of active women to discuss ways and means of meeting the situation.

The women called upon met at the Civic Club and again later at the home of Mrs. Theresa Malkiel, 113 East 17th street, and organized themselves into "The Women's Citizenship Committee." It is the aim of the committee to enlist at least five hundred individuals and organizations into the work of helping foreign born women to become citizens of the United States.

It is the aim of the Woman's Citizenship Committee "first to apply to the Government Naturalization Bureau for a list of all newly declared citizens who are married and to get into direct touch with their wives urging them to follow suit. The committee intends to organize a number of classes throughout the city where women will be given instructions in English. The Board of Education will cooperate.

It is also proposed to appeal to the trade unions to help in a campaign among the trade union women of foreign birth who have failed so far to take out their citizenship papers.

Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch was elected Chairman of the Committee and Mrs. Theresa S. Malkiel, Executive Chairman. Lena Morrow Lewis is secretary. Miss Helen Stokes, Mrs. Frances Moss, Mrs. Miller, Finance Committee; Miss Jessie W. Hughan, Miss Mary Sanford, Mrs. Morris Hillquit, Mrs. Rose Kahn, Education Committee; Mrs. Alexander Kahn, Mrs. Jacob Panken, Miss Bella Cohn, Miss Evaline Hughan, Publicity Committee; Mrs. Adolph Held, Miss Rebecca Silver, Miss Olga Long, Mrs. A. Belloff, Miss Anna Dubrowitz, Organization Committee; Miss Sarah Volovick, Mrs. Anna Traum, Mrs. Bella Zilberman, Mrs. J. Grienberg, Membership Committee.

released. The Busick injunction against joining the I. W. W. was served on one boy of thirteen years. The girls are selling I. W. W. papers everywhere on the streets, and when arrested and released go back and sell some more.

Police made a spectacular descent on an I. W. W. meeting in San Pedro and read the Busick injunction to them. Spectators were reminded of the scene a few months ago when Upton Sinclair was arrested for reading the United States Constitution in the same town.

## BROWNSVILLE SUNDAY SCHOOL STARTS DRIVE TO ENLIST SUPPORT

The Brownsville Socialist Sunday School, through its treasurer, Joe N. Cohen, has issued an appeal to its friends in the city for financial aid to permit the continuation of the work of the school without curtailment of its program.

In a letter to those sympathetic to the Socialist Sunday School idea, Treasurer Cohen sets forth that, with a registration of 450 children, the faculty of the school has been forced to work under conditions which tend to seriously handicap their efforts.

"We are appealing to you as an enlightened and enthusiastic sympathizer with the objects and ideals of our school and movement to contribute as much as may lie within your power, to enable us to go through with our work for the balance of the term and to lay plans for the next year," Cohen's appeal states. Contributions should be addressed to the school at 229 Sackman street, Brooklyn.

## N. E. C. Asks Fund For Covention

(Continued from Page 1)  
favorable conditions that have ever confronted us.

"In either event, the decisions of our National Convention will be momentous and our opportunities will be enormous.

"We cannot, we must not neglect this historic opportunity. We must see to it that our convention is well represented and that delegates from all parts of the country are enabled to attend, and we must build up our party organization to the maximum of its strength and efficiency before the coming campaign.

"The National Executive Committee, therefore, issues an urgent call to every party member to make a personal and substantial sacrifice to help our cause in this crucial situation. Special assessment stamps have been issued in denominations of 50c., \$1.00 and \$5.00. Let every member assess himself according to his means. Every active member can afford a fifty cent contribution between now and June, and some can afford to pay for several five dollar stamps. Every dollar will help to secure an effective convention and to build up the party. Let no Socialist fail of his duty."

## EQUITY WILL WIN IS GENERAL VIEW

Managers Divided While  
Union Is United—Peace  
Still Possible.

Actor's Equity will win hands down. That is the almost universal belief in theatrical circles this week, though a number of managers have admitted it only grudgingly. William A. Brady, a leading producer, stated early this week that, opposed as he is to the Equity demands, he believes the union will win the Equity Shop.

The Shuberts, the Selwyns and a number of other producers of importance, besides a host of smaller producers, have indicated they are loath to force a strike.

As opposed to this visible split in the ranks of the producers is the united position of the actors' union. With only two dissenting votes out of twelve hundred who more than filled the Forty-Eighth Street Theatre, (Sunday afternoon), the rank and file of Equity voted to sustain its Council in demanding Equity Shop.

The following resolution which had already been passed by the Council was endorsed by the meeting:

"Resolved that after June 1, 1924, no member of the Actors' Equity Association shall perform service for any manager in any company unless each and every member in the company in which the actor is playing is, and continues to be throughout the engagement of the actor, a member in good standing of the Actors' Equity Association."

John Emerson, President of the Equity Association, in presenting this resolution which declares Equity Shop in operation as to all managers, including the P. M. A., after June 1, 1924, said:

"The Council in passing this resolution does not mean to convey that all negotiations with the managers are necessarily off, but it does emphatically mean that any new offer must come from the managers. They must now take the initiative. The dissenting group in the P. M. A. has said that rather than agree to Equity Shop they will declare a lockout and from this position they must recede. If they want a concession and ask for it the Council will consider it and our people will pass upon it.

"This resolution means that we must now prepare for battle. It means that if a war is forced upon us all chance of any concession whatsoever for the managers is gone and gone for good, but it does not mean that we will refuse to listen to any proposals which the Producing Managers' Association or any new association of managers may make to us. We earnestly desire peace, but it must be a peace which guarantees to us the life, integrity and strength of our association."

The support of the American Federation of Labor, in case of trouble with the Producing Managers' Association over this proposition, was pledged freely and without reservation by Mr. Hugh Frayne, organizer in New York of the A. F. of L.

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

## International Warns Workers

(Continued from Page 1)  
filiated with the International since the Hamburg Congress, twenty-three had reported a combined dues-paying membership of about 6,500,000, making it probable that the total membership of the affiliated parties was at least 7,000,000. Most of the parties had already paid the increased dues to the International made necessary by the development of its work.

It was decided to invite the Young People's Socialist Women's Organization to elect delegates to future conferences of the Executive Committee. It was resolved to have a delegate of the Executive Committee on the Board of Management of the Young People's International.

There was considerable disappointment expressed at the date chosen by the International Federation of Trade Unions and the Young People's Socialist International for world-wide anti-militarist demonstrations in connection with the tenth anniversary next Summer of the outbreak of the World War. It was pointed out that September 21, was too far away from July 31, the date of the beginning of the war, and it was resolved to have the Belgian members of the Executive Committee get in touch with the Amsterdam International and try to agree upon a better date.

### Uniting the "Big Three"

Secretary Adler told of the progress being made toward effecting a working arrangement with the International Federation of Trade Unions and the International Cooperative Alliance. It had been decided to form a joint committee, with two members from each international, to systematize the work.

After hearing Arthur Crispian of Germany describe the way in which the International Workers' Relief was being used by its Communist promoters for political propaganda, the meeting decided to send a circular to all the affiliated parties containing Crispian's statement. Adler said that Socialist Parties should support the Workers' Welfare Committee in its work of feeding German workers and their children, that organization being under Socialist control.

The resolution adopted on Russia called upon other countries to imitate Great Britain and Italy and recognize the Soviet Government, but also demanded that said Government cease persecuting political opponents and grant liberty to Georgia. The tyranny of Admiral Horthy and his gang of reactionaries in Hungary was condemned and the League of Nations was asked to refuse a loan to Hungary if the White Terror continued. Another resolution called upon the Socialist members of national legislative bodies to remind their fellow members of the sad condition of Armenia in connection with the Treaty of Lausanne.

The meeting was attended by Allen, Cramp, Bell and Wallhead (Great Britain); Crispian and Braun (Germany); Longuet and Bracke (France); Vandervelde and Brouckere (Belgium); Bauer (Austria); Branting and Moellner (Sweden); Stauning and Andersen (Denmark); Diamond (Poland); Peidl (Hungary); Wibaut (Holland); Pistiner (Rumania); Tseretelli (Georgia); Varandain (Armenia and Poale Zion); Zielens (Latvia); Morgari (Italy); Nemes and Meissner (Social Democratic Party of Czechoslovakia); Czech (German Social Democratic Party of Czechoslovakia); Abramovitch and Dan (Russian Social Democracy); Sukhomlin and Stalinsky

## Lectures and Forums

### The PEOPLES INSTITUTE

COOPER UNION  
FRIDAY, MARCH 14  
EVERETT DEAN MARTIN  
(What Psychology Can Tell Us About Human Nature and Society)  
"THE PSYCHOLOGY OF RELIGION"  
SUNDAY, MARCH 16  
EDWARD HOWARD GRIGGS  
"GIORDANO BRUNO"  
TUESDAY, MARCH 18  
FRANK DIXON  
"THE WORLD CHALLENGE TO AMERICA—CO-OPERATE OR FIGHT"  
ADMISSION FREE Lectures Start at 8 o'clock

### Brooklyn Ethical Society

Academy of Music—Atlantic Ave. Sta.  
SUNDAY MORNING AT 11  
March 16—JOHN COLLIER  
(Indian Defense Society)  
"JUSTICE TO THE AMERICAN INDIAN"  
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"CORRUPTION IN AMERICAN POLITICS: HAS EVERY MAN HIS PRICE?"  
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## VIENNA SOCIALIST POLICY IS MODEL FOR ALL EUROPE

**Productive Enterprises Save Workers From Exploitation of Business Interests.**

Berlin.—The constructive policy of the Socialist administration of Vienna, Austria, is a model for all European municipalities, writes Dr. W. Majerczik in The Vorwaerts.

The Vienna administration has gone into productive business on a large scale and thereby put the city finances on a solid foundation without selling the people into slavery to domestic or foreign money lenders.

One of the municipal enterprises under Socialist control is represented by the Vienna gas works. Up to 1919, these gas plants were mainly gas distilleries. Whatever was produced in the way of by-products, was incidental to the distillation of gas.

### Mould Industry Over

Today gas is a by-product of these same municipal plants. The works have been moulded over into benzol factories, producing also tar and coke, and incidentally distilling gas.

The benzol factory began production in 1920. It exports billions of Austrian crowns' worth of benzol to foreign countries. The coke process used since 1921 is a new one. The coke is sold mainly to the Alpine Montangesellschaft, the greatest Austrian mining enterprise.

The tar is distilled in a separate plant since 1922. This department is not an exclusively municipal one. It is run by the private Teerag company, but the city owns forty per cent of its stock.

In order to get away from the necessity of importing most of the Austrian fuel from abroad, the city of Vienna has taken over the Zillindorfer brown coal works and the coal deposits in the Ybbstal region. The output of these two enterprises is utilized largely in the municipal electric works.

### Employ Water Power

The shortage of fuel induced the Socialist administration of Vienna, under the leadership of Dr. Breitner, to run the electric works as much as possible with water power.

The city began in 1921 to use the falls of the Ybbs river, near Opponitz, for the production of about 12,000 horse power. The headwaters at Kienberg are also being used for the production of additional 5,000 horse power. The municipality also has a power contract with a private firm, the Upper Austrian Water Power Co.

The total result of this arrangement is that whereas in 1914 the city's electric works derived more than ninety-seven per cent of its fuel from foreign imports, in 1926 only fifteen per cent of the fuel will represent foreign imports.

In addition to these public enterprises, the city of Vienna also owns its own building department, a farm for the production of high grades of fruit, a market for all kinds of woods, and a publishing business.

### Will Run Railroad

The municipality is now negotiating with the State Government for the electric railways of the city of Vienna with a view of adding them to the city enterprises and improving them.

This gradual socialization of private or state enterprises in Vienna means a great deal for the socialization of all Austria, because the Austrian territory has been cut by the Versailles treaty to such a small size that the policies of Vienna practically enforce themselves upon the whole nation and the national government.

Injured



OTTO BRANSTETTER

## BRANSTETTER SUFFERS INJURIES FROM FALL

Chicago, March 14.—Otto Branstetter, former national secretary of the Socialist Party, is in a local hospital as a result of serious injuries he suffered last week when he slipped on an icy street. Branstetter went to a hospital immediately where it was found, by x-ray, that he had suffered a broken leg which had brought on unusually serious complications.

Branstetter is now in a plaster cast from head to foot and there is no likelihood of his being able to walk for a few months.

Branstetter a few months ago completed an extensive speaking tour which he made with Eugene V. Debs and the hard work sapped a great deal of his energy. His comrades in the city were shocked to learn of the mishap and we are hoping he will soon be able to take up his work with all his usual vigor.

## Yes, There Are No Slums in New York

The Tammany administration is said to be considering the adoption of a municipal song, entitled, "Yes, We Have No Slums."

The real estate interests don't like the wide publicity that is being given to the fact that housing conditions in New York are terrible. They are perfectly satisfied, and they don't see why the state housing commission should contribute to the Bolshevik idea that there is something wrong. As for the publicity given to housing conditions by the press—well, they are "hiredlings of the interests" and that's that.

Something had to be done, and so a committee was appointed consisting of Tenement House Commissioner Frank Mann, Health Commissioner Frank J. Monaghan, and Bird S. Coler, Commissioner of Public Welfare, all good Tammany men, to whitewash the landlords.

This committee reported the other day that a great injustice had been done New York City by the publication in the newspapers of "irresponsible statements" concerning the housing situation. They reported that New York has no slums; that only one ten-thousandth of the population is living under congested conditions, that rents are remarkably low in comparison to income, and that few insanitary conditions of a serious nature were discovered.

The report of the Committee surprised many who had been following the housing situation with interest for the last five years.

It is pointed out that Tenement House Commissioner Mann testified on October 16, 1923, before the State Housing Commission that if his department prosecuted every owner of a converted house on which violations existed, between 25,000 and 30,000 would be homeless and would be camping in the parks and streets. At that time, Commissioner Mann said that there was a more serious housing condition in moderate-priced apartments in Manhattan in 1923 than in 1920. As a result of the shortage people were living in houses that would ordinarily have become obsolete, he told the commission. He added vacancies were practically nonexistent. The figures showed, he said, 37 per cent vacancies, or four for every 1,000 apartments,

as compared to 5.61 per cent vacancies in 1916.

In a letter to the State Housing Commission on December 5, 1923, Health Commissioner Monaghan gave the results of surveys made by his department indicating that while overcrowding was waning and vacancies existed in high-priced apartments the number of families still in one and two-family apartments at that time was "appalling."

The Mayor's committee which made its report March 4 surveyed nine blocks of tenement houses, seven in Manhattan, and two in Brooklyn. As a result the committee found that there was practically no illegal overcrowding in any of the 4,429 apartments investigated.

This pleasant whitewash of the city is probably for the benefit of the real estate interests that have been friendly to the Hyman and Hearst combination that has run the city for over six years. It is also designed as a rebuke to the newspapers that have been hostile to Mr. Hyman and that at the same time have been unable to ignore the horrible housing conditions in many sections of the city, that the Hyman administration had done nothing to remedy.

The report admits that there are "cheaper" apartments—meaning the unspeakably vile kennels and hovels in many working class sections—but it naively believes that "many mechanics and laborers prefer to live" in them.

Having made the amazing discovery that there are no slums, the Committee reports to the people who have a choice of either slum hovels or inadequate high priced places that maybe everything isn't all right, after all, and says some rents are too high.

The report is one of the most amusing and at the same time insolent whitewashes made in recent municipal history. It will be read with glee by inhabitants of Williamsburg, San Juan Hill, the older streets of the East Side and Harlem rabbit warrens.

The survivors of tenement fires will be especially happy to hear that they do not live in slums. Their city tells them so. It is easier to whitewash than to remove unbearable conditions.

## Vienna Bank Strike Ends in Compromise; Socialist Bank Open

Writing from Vienna on February 26, Bertha H. Mailly of the Rand School reports that for ten days all but one of the banks in that city had been almost completely tied up by a strike of bank clerks. The only exception was the Socialist workers' bank, which had of course promptly conceded the clerks' demands.

The strike of the clerks is reported to have ended in a compromise. Besides other points agreed upon, the employees have consented to work

two and a half hours longer weekly, making forty-three and a half hours, beginning in the Fall, while the banks have agreed to raise wages five per cent.

## Labor International Suggested as Nobel Peace Prize Winner

The International Federation of Trade Unions, with headquarters at Amsterdam, has been recommended from various quarters as the organization most worthy of receiving the Nobel Peace Prize this year.

## International Issues Statistical Year Book

Amsterdam, March 10.—The second statistical Year Book of the International Federation of Trade Unions, which has just been published in English, French and German, is a very useful volume. It gives a full list of the national Trade Unions affiliated to the I. F. T. U., and of the national Trade Union centres, with a list of their affiliations, of the organizations affiliated to the international trade secretariats, and a mass of membership and financial tables.

Among the new features of this volume are tables giving the income, expenditure and assets of the national federations and of the unions affiliated to them. The statistics relate for the most part to 1922, but the financial data belong mainly to 1919-1920-1921.

An interesting chapter summarizes the position of the Trade Union movement in the several countries, showing almost without exception a fall in membership during 1922; the exceptions were Germany, Hungary, and Poland.

## DAVIS IS URGED TO FREE ALIENS

**Secretary Asked to Halt Deportation of Former Political.**

An appeal to Secretary of Labor Davis to set aside the deportation orders against 17 alien ex-political prisoners will be made this week, following a decision of the Supreme Court last week sustaining the Secretary's right to deport them. Practically all the orders have been contested in the courts. Most of the men were released from Leavenworth prison through orders of executive clemency by both President Harding and President Coolidge.

The appeal is being made by organizations which were active in the campaign for amnesty for political prisoners, working through the Washington office of the American Civil Liberties Union. Secretary Davis is urged to permit the 17 men to remain in this country on probation, since that is the only means left to prevent the execution of the deportation orders.

All of the 17 aliens are members of the I. W. W., convicted during the war "for mere belief and expressions of opinion" and are "residents of many years standing in the United States, without friends, relatives, or connections elsewhere," according to the Civil Liberties Union.

A statement issued by the Union describing the cases maintains that "none of these men should be deported," regarding "their original convictions during the war for mere beliefs and expressions of opinion as contrary to American tradition and sound public policy."

None of the 17 men were convicted for an act of violence against person or property, according to the Civil Liberties Union. They were convicted under the Espionage Act in three cases brought by the Federal Government against I. W. W. members and officials in Chicago, Wichita and Sacramento.

Orders for the deportation of the 17 men were issued by the Secretary of Labor in 1921 under the new amendment to the Immigration Act, under which violation of war-time laws by aliens is a deportable offense.

## AMERICAN SOCIALIST SOCIETY IS TO MEET THIS FRIDAY NIGHT

The annual meeting of the American Socialist Society will be held in the Peoples' House, 7 East 15 Street, Friday evening, March 14.

At this meeting, the society is to elect nine members to constitute the Board of Directors for the coming year.

Reports will be submitted covering the work and plans of the Rand School, the Rand Book Store and Camp Tamiment. A number of nominations for membership in the society will be taken up for action.

It is earnestly hoped that there will be a full attendance. The present directors of the society are Louis D. Berger, George N. Cohen, Meyer Gillis, Alexander Kahn, Henry R. Linville, I. M. Sacjin, Max Shover, Leo Turbow, and Adolph Warshaw.

## 'GENE DEBS' OLD RAILROAD LODGE

Terre Haute, Ind.—One charter member of Vigo Lodge No. 16, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, was present at the forty-ninth anniversary celebration of the founding of the local held in Pythian Temple recently. There are now only three charter members living, and of these, Eugene V. Debs and William C. Davis were unable to attend because of illness. James I. Southard, the third member, attended the anniversary. Eugene V. Debs is confined to his bed, but sent the following letter to the members through his brother, Theodore Debs:

"Your letter addressed to the three living charter members of Vigo Lodge No. 16, B. of L. F. and E., has been received by my brother, who has been ill for some time. He bids me return his warmest thanks for your invitation, a high honor which he would be happy to accept if the condition of his health did not make it impossible at this time. In reading your letter and recalling the event that inspired your invitation my brother was deeply touched as he thought of the majority of the charter members, then in the flush of youth and vigor and now passed on to the silent majority that sooner or later all must join in the march of the race to the unknown land."

### The Dogs of War

Through all the furor of the fray can be heard the savage snarlings of the Christian "dogs of war" as they fiercely glare about them, and with jealous fury threaten to fly at one another's throats to settle the question of supremacy and the spoil and plunder of conquest.

The picture, lurid as a chamber of horrors, becomes complete in its gruesome ghastliness when robed ministers of Christ solemnly declare that it is all for the glory of God and the advancement of Christian civilization.—Eugene V. Debs.

## Let's See Your Tongue!

If you don't feel so well today, if you lack energy and ambition, if you are tired and lazy and feel as if you would like to run away from yourself, just take a mirror and look at your tongue. If your tongue is white and coated, it is a sure sign that your liver and bowels are not in perfect order and must be regulated at once.

# EX-LAX

**The Sweet Chocolate Laxative**  
will, within a few hours, cleanse your system, evacuate your bowels, regulate your liver, and restore your ambition and vitality.  
Get a 10-cent box at once and be convinced.

## Arthur Rozier, French Socialist Deputy, Is Dead

Paris.—Arthur Rozier, veteran French Socialist and member of the Paris Municipal Council and the French Parliament, has just died at the age of fifty-four. For thirty-seven years, since the age of seventeen, he had been one of the ablest of the speakers in the French Socialist Party.

President Millerand remembered his old friendship for Rozier dating from the time they were comrades in the Socialist Party, and sent a message to the family.

M. Painlevé, who was Prime Minister for a while during the war, and is leader of the Radical-Socialist Party, sent a letter, read at the funeral. The Minister of the Interior, the Minister of Labor, the Minister of Hygiene, the President of the Paris Municipal Council, a large number of Members of Parliament, some senators, and any number of delegates from branches of the Party, from the trade unions and progressive societies attended.

Rozier was often over in England, in close touch with Hyndman, Herbert Burrows, and others discussing matters like the Dreyfus affair and the danger it entailed of war between France and England.

Rozier was born in 1876. He was only thirteen years old when he lost both his parents and had to earn his own living. He obtained employment in the book trade, and when sixteen years old he was already organizing a society of young Socialists. At the annual demonstration to celebrate the martyrs of the Commune at "The Wall," in the Père Lachaise Cemetery, where Rozier's ashes now remain, he made, in 1897, so eloquent a speech that, though but seventeen years old, he at once became one of the leading French Socialist speakers.

As member of the Paris Municipal Council, of the French Parliament, delegate to, and assistant organizer of, the Second International, as one of the most active lieutenants of Dr. Paul Brousse, and as a practical and successful organizer in bringing into existence several prosperous Socialist enterprises, he won the gratitude of hundreds of workers he thus emancipated from capitalist control.

## PRISON CONTRACTORS WOULD CORRUPT STATE

Oklahoma City.—The Reliance Manufacturing Company, prison labor contractors in this state, are charged by four legislators with contributing money to primary campaigns to debase public officials.

The lawmakers have presented a resolution to the state legislature calling for the abrogation of the company's contract at the state penitentiary.

The resolution states that evidence before the house investigating committee shows that the state is losing more than \$70,000 through the contract. It is further stated that in the 1922 primary campaign the company fraudulently contributed \$10,000 for the "corrupt purpose of unjustly influencing state officers in its favor in the management of its business in the said state prison."

## Cleveland Unions Are In Organization Drive

Cleveland.—The trade unions of Cleveland are making a drive for more thorough organization of the industries of the city through the Promotional League, specially created to carry on this work. The league is holding special meetings all over the city for the purpose of reaching the organized as well and impressing them with the fact that better human conditions depend upon them and that, after having combined for their individual good, the next step is to ensure proper conditions through the purchasing power of the organized workers and those that are dependent upon them.

This program is one of the largest undertakings that has ever been attempted by the workers of Cleveland. If proper support is given to the drive, the Cleveland trade union movement will stand out as the best organized in the country.

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Schillers Band



## Labor Party Meets Tests

(Continued from Page 1.) conventional arts of evasion and subterfuge to escape from an embarrassing question.

Without exception every minister acquitted himself with credit.

Three days were devoted to a general debate upon the Prime Minister's statement of the policy and program of the new Government. The most striking feature of this debate was the failure of the official Opposition—that is of the party of the late Conservative Government. The late Prime Minister, Mr. Baldwin, was very feeble in his criticism. He had little or nothing to say in criticism of the legislative program of the Government, and confined his observations mainly to some commonplace comments about the recognition of Russia.

### Asquith in Opposition

More effective criticism came from Mr. Asquith the leader of the Liberal party. Mr. Asquith has to make a show of independence, and in doing so he carried his effort almost to the point of open hostility. An administrative act by the Minister of Labor has aroused a great deal of criticism in the public press. (The Poplar matter.)

Mr. Asquith threatened the Labor government with terrible penalties for this act and demanded a day for special discussion upon it. The Liberal party had two or three special meetings to discuss this matter, and have discovered that they have found a mare's nest. I think they are already feeling rather sorry that they have made so much noise about the matter.

But the incident is interesting as showing what the Labor Government may expect from the Liberals. The Liberals will miss no opportunity of making capital out of any mistakes which the Labor Government may make. The success of the Labor Government will not help the Liberals to revive their fortunes in the country, and it is not reasonable to expect, therefore, that they will go out of their way to make the Labor Government a success.

### The Budget

It will not be possible to get to our legislative proposals before Easter, except in regard to a few small matters. The time up to the end of the financial year—that is March 31st—will be fully occupied in financial business, in passing supplementary estimates which sanction the expenditure of money for which no provision was made in the original estimates for the year.

### Party Control

The Labor party has this week devised a plan for the internal organization of the Parliamentary party. When it was an Opposition party it was a simple matter to organize its parliamentary policy. Now that Labor is the government it is obviously a very difficult matter.

The new plan of organization tries to reconcile the responsibilities of the Government with a measure of control by the party members. Fortnightly meetings of the whole membership are to be held. An Executive has been appointed which consists of twelve members, not ministers, elected by the party, and three members of the Government appointed by the Government.

It can advise the Government, and in that matter it can be very useful. It can keep the Government informed as to the views of the party members on matters before Parliament, and advise as to measures which the party thinks ought to be introduced. In short this Executive of the non-official membership will act as a sort of liaison between the Government and the party. The success of this new party organization will depend upon the spirit which animates it. If it regards itself as the friendly adviser and co-operator of the Government it can be very useful, but if its idea is that it must be the critic of the Government, and that its purpose is to keep the Government "straight," then it may lead to a good deal of friction and mischief.

## A Third Party

By JOSEPH E. COHEN

In his presidential address to the convention of the British Labor party prior to taking office, Sidney Webb declared that the spiritual father of the movement in England was not Karl Marx but Robert Owen. That may be so. At least it accounts for the stressing of the co-operative approach to the social question, rather than the class struggle.

Incidentally it may be noted that in his work on "Socialism in England," Mr. Webb gave it as his opinion that there might never be an independent party of labor—that the outlet for the worker's demands would be found in another party, likely the Liberal. That was a long while ago, and it seems still longer.

Similarly it may be argued that the coming third party in this country may not draw its inspiration so much from Karl Marx as from Abraham Lincoln. Certainly, whatever may be the source of its economic and social philosophy, the American party will be the continuation of democratic experience in this country.

The third party will be the party of the common people who, as ever, are in the overwhelming majority. It will meet the issue which Lincoln prophesied would remain after his tongue had become still—the right of the producer to the fruits of his labor.

In whatever language it may be presented, however, it may be obscured by casual and temporary matters, notwithstanding the efforts to resolve it by compromise, that issue will come to the front and remain there until it is settled once and for all.

That will be the making of the third party. So far as England may be looked to for guidance, the class struggle is not being obliterated but sharpened. True enough the Labor party holds more than mere workers. It is widening in the variety of its following. But it is apparent that the electors are splitting into two camps, Conservative and Labor. Between these the Liberal party is dissolving and dwindling. It is doomed.

But the Labor party of England was a long time building. It is in the nature of an evolutionary, organic growth. Compared with that the experience of the American Federation of Labor has been halting. In the long past the slogan was: "No politics in the unions." Later it became: "Reward your friends and punish your enemies." It has some distance to go before a distinct party is formed that will have the backing of the Federation's executive.

Yet it is not straining the parallel to find in the disruption of the two American old parties of this day a situation like that which called the Republican party into existence in 1856. Then there had been prolonged attempts to compose the slavery question by compromise. For years now the votaries of capitalism, capital and labor together, have sought to ignore the fundamental issue between the great majority who toil and the few who have become possessed of the sources of livelihood. With the revelations in Washington, running the gamut from peace to war, there is now no question but that capitalism has attained its culmination and that rotting and putrid decay has set in.

The party that is to come into being must break entirely with the supposition that public property can be privately controlled for the good of the nation. That cannot be. The time has arrived for the change to public ownership and industrial administration. That is the issue.

The change of sentiment among the voters has been gradual but definite. The two old parties have long since ceased to have any perceptible difference between them. They are both if not equally exploited by the beneficiaries of huge exploitation. They are like the errand boys of gross capitalism.

However gradual the sentiment

has changed, now comes the sudden turnover which denotes the final decision. Both old parties fail in leadership, in stamina, in purpose, in substance. They go to pieces. The ground is shaped for a political landslide. It is on the way.

When it comes, to use the expression of Karl Marx, "whole sections" of the different classes break away. It will be so. From both parties lifelong supporters will join the new party, to stay until full victory is achieved. As indeed it will be in the approximately near future.

How far the coming convention will go along the way of the great change will depend to an extent upon how the exposure of putrid capitalism stirs the electors into a realization of the root of the evil. The new party cannot move faster than the coming to consciousness of the public, upon the extent to which it recognizes that the new order must be one of industrial and social democracy, the political and economic victory of the common people.

By way of precedent, there is to be mentioned the observation of Wendell Phillips, that remarkably clear-visioned abolitionist, that the success of the Republican party meant the extinction of slavery; even though Abraham Lincoln was not an avowed abolitionist. It was the handwriting on the wall.

Similarly, the organization of the third party, however far it should be from stressing the abolition of wage-slavery, will nevertheless be the means of bringing forth the new civilization.

Times have changed. The Labor party of England does not stand aloof from the government, as did the abolitionists in this country. They combine their ideals with practical statesmanship. So it will be with those who are striving for the better social order. They will not hold aloof. They will be on the inside, shaping the party until the party shapes the government and society.

The new party is called the third party. It will not be. In many districts it will run second. In a large number it will elect its candidates. Soon enough, whether in this election, or shortly after, it will be the first party!

## The New Leader Forum

### LOCAL CONSOLIDATION

Editor of The New Leader:

I do not know whether others will think it necessary to go on discussing fine points of constitutional law involved in the effort to get action on the proposal to consolidate the locals in Greater New York. For my part, I think we had better forget them and get down to business. The membership meeting held at the People's House last week opened the way by asking the State Executive to call a city convention to deal with the proposal. I hope that such a convention will be held, that every branch will be represented, and that the question will be decided on its merits.

May I take a little space to answer some ill-founded objections and to state what seem to me the important features of the plan.

First, it is not proposed to interfere with the branches. So far as branch autonomy now prevails with each of the locals, it will still prevail within the one larger local.

Second, the proposal does not entail any increase in the number of paid officials.

At present, each of the three principal locals needs a paid Executive Secretary, with at least one clerical assistant. Yet, so far as concerns the bulk of the work done in the local offices, one executive secretary with possibly two clerical workers could easily handle it.

As for special work in connection with primaries, nominations, campaign activities, and so forth—well, in each of the locals we often have to hire additional help for these things as it is; certainly it would not require more extra help to do all such work in one office.

The office work must be done, and much of it has to be done in the evenings. It ties the secretary to his desk, even though it does not keep him really busy. Consequently outside work—real organizing work—is grossly neglected. It is nonsense to expect the same man to attend properly to his office duties and also to visit the branches frequently, and do the many things that must be done if the party is to accomplish real work instead of merely keeping up a fruitless routine.

It may be added that, as a rule, the man who is fittest to be executive secretary is least fit to be organizer.

If we can save salaries of two executive secretaries (possibly also of one clerical assistant, not to mention office rent) we can employ two organizers without adding a cent to our expense. And I miss my guess if two competent organizers could not within six months put a score of our dead-alive branches on their feet, get them to hold public meetings and distribute literature, and bring in enough money to make it feasible, if it should then seem desirable, to employ yet a third or a

fourth outside man.

Space permits me to touch but one more point. Our three locals have distinguished themselves chiefly by a petty "borough patriotism," each scheming to get ahead of the others on a Debs meeting, all joining in a disgraceful annual scramble for the proceeds of the Forward Ball, and so forth. This is no individual's fault. It is the natural result of a faulty system.

ALGERNON LEE.

### GANDHI'S POSITION

Editor of The New Leader:

In view of the fact that reports to the effect that Mahatma Gandhi had compromised with the government, to the end that he might be released, will you give space to the following, which is of value in itself, quite outside of this connection.

Just before his operation, Gandhi was asked if he had anything to say. "Yes," he replied, "if there is any agitation for my release, which I do not wish, let it be on proper lines. My quarrel with the Government is there and will continue so long as the originating causes exist. Of course there can't be any conditions."

"If the Government think they have kept me long enough they may let me go. That would be honorable. If they think I am an innocent man and that my motives were good, that while I have a deep quarrel with the Government I love Englishmen and have many friends amongst them, they may release me. But it must not be on false issues. Any agitation must be kept on proper non-violent lines."

Gandhi was pressed for a message to his people, his followers or the country, but he said that he was a prisoner of the Government and must observe the prisoner's code of honor scrupulously. He was supposed to be "civilly dead." He had no knowledge of outside events and he "could not have anything to do with the public."

When YOUNG INDIA entitled its leading article, on the illness of the Mahatma, "The Nation in Agony," it fairly and vividly expressed the state of mind of the one-fifth of the human race who make up the population of India. The British Government did well to take no chances on this man dying in prison. That it has not seen him as the greatest force for their good, as well as for the good of his own people, is a tragedy of the first order.

BLANCHE WATSON.

New York City.

Oh, that all the working class could and would use their eyes and see; their ears and hear; their brains and think. How soon this earth could be transformed and by the alchemy of social order made to blossom with beauty and joy.—Eugene V. Debs.

## THE CRISIS IN AMERICA

By ANTHONY RENZI

Some people affirm with virginal candor that we are living in the best country in the world and in the best possible way; while some others see darkness everywhere and make apocalyptic previsions regarding labor in general. The remembrance of the previous industrial crisis tortures the thought of the latter.

Neither the pessimists nor the optimists are justified in their opinions: the former exaggerate and the latter underestimate the real state of conditions; but it is undeniable that this country is troubled by the after-war problems; that an industrial crisis is approaching with all its disastrous consequences.

Unemployment means hunger and misery for hundreds of thousands of people. It is true that during the war wages increased fantastically, but it is also true that the high cost of living reached the zenith never recorded before in the annals of history; that the buying value of the dollar descended to twenty-five cents, thus making it impossible for the working people to save a few pennies for future emergencies. Today the people are worse off than before the war. This has been proved by the various federal and state investigations on the high cost of living, speculations, profiteering, monopoly, etc.

The war, displacing and altering all relations of politico-social life, gave free hand to all kinds of speculators to get busy; generated profiteers of commerce, of industry, of finance, who cleaned the government safes, and, with a handful of crumbs and war-time laws, kept the people contented and tamed. This assertion may seem paradoxical, but the proof is there, in the great number of new millionaires produced by this country during the war, and in the scandalous results of Government investigations on war-contracts. The United States Shipping Board published a report revealing the excess profits on war-contracts, the sneers, the deceptions, the robberies of the technical patriots who were working, during the war, at one dollar a year, in the interest of the Nation. But with the end of the war came also the end of their one dollar a year job.

Now that war-profits and abnormality of war-time have come to an end, the manufacturers must find a market to sell their products outside of military commissions. Therefore, they are lost in the vicious circle of the old economic routine, and, as a first step to re-establish normality in their affairs, are attempting—in many industries have succeeded—in reducing the wages of their employees. The shut-down in the textile industry, in the shoe industry and in the clothing industry tends openly to this purpose. Several manufacturing concerns have put the dilemma to the workers: either be idle for an indefinite period of time, or work at a reduction of wages from fifteen to twenty per cent; while some other concerns are working at a reduced number of hours and limited number of employees, hoping, by so doing, to establish competition among the workers and to reduce the wages. The industrial crisis is invading all fields of production in every State of the Union. While in Massachusetts the woolen and cotton mills are inactive, here in New York, several clothing manufacturers have announced that they cannot reopen their factories if the clothing workers' unions do not sign a new agreement regarding new conditions of wages and hours necessary to the life of industry.

One manufacturer is reported as saying: "The public wants clothes at a cheaper price; we want to do business; and our employees want work; but we cannot do business if we are not able to compete with other markets."

From a report of the National City Bank of New York we learn that American manufacturers have exported, in 1920, \$8,000,000,000 worth of products to Europe, Asia, Africa, South America and Australia; while the year before the war exportation was less than \$2,500,000. Told in plain language, the manufacturers want the American workers to compete with the workers of the above continents.

The primary causes of industrial unrest are, therefore, the instability of the home market and the greater commercial expansion abroad. The first cannot be done away with by the mere reduction of wages nor by creating a period, longer or shorter, of unemployment to force the workers to submit to work at reduced wages, because it would be a dangerous step; it would cause deep hatred and possibly a jacquerie. Today, with the fire still burning under the apparently extinguished ashes, bread lines are not advisable. Besides, an indefinite period of unemployment would have a dangerous effect upon the market abroad which the American manufacturers are anxious to conquer.

The new exigencies of life require a correct orientation in world affairs, and the Coolidge Administration at Washington must feel the grave responsibility that it assumed in promising liberty, prosperity and welfare to the country.

The spectre of unemployment is invading the United States. Will the coming presidential election have any effect on the economic conditions of this country? No. No one individual can change the economic laws which are the result of collective life. The unemployment problem will remain unsolved as long as chaos and anarchy reign in the capitalist economic system. So, let no worker be deceived by the panacea of the chameleon, office-seeking politicians. The workers should organize themselves industrially and politically to be more effective in their defense and attacks against the capitalist class. Workers! your salvation lies with yourselves! Use your brain and your power and you shall be free—free from capitalistic slavery!

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DR. GEORGE M. PRICE,  
Director.

HARRY WANDER,  
Chairman Board of Directors.



## Egyptian Workers Seize Textile Plant

Cairo, Egypt.—For the first time in the history of modern Egypt striking workmen have taken possession of a factory and tried to run it themselves, says a report from Alexandria received here February 25. It appears that the Filature Nationale, a big textile plant in Alexandria, had a strike on its hand for three months previous to reaching a sort of a settlement with the men's leaders a fortnight ago. This agreement did not suit the strikers, so they repudiated it last Friday and took control of the factory. But when the factory bosses appealed to the Government the next day and a detachment of troops, in charge of the Under Secretary of State, arrived on the scene, the men's leaders yielded to such forceable persuasion and got the strikers to leave the plant.

The example of these "direct actionists" was followed by the workers of the Compagnie des Toiles Egyptiennes, another big textile plant in Alexandria, who took possession of the factory and barricaded themselves inside.

The Cairo newspapers attribute the incidents in Alexandria to Communist propaganda. It is known that real Egyptian Communists are few and far between, although three of the nine members of the Executive Committee of the National Egyptian Trade Union Federation organized in Alexandria in 1921, declare themselves to be of that faith. Trade unionism is of recent origin in Egypt, having come into being since the World War along with the development of industry and the rapid rise in the cost of living. A year ago the number of organized workers in Egypt was estimated at 75,000.

## RAND SCHOOL NOTES

### Claessens to Start New Course; Prof. Goldenweiser's Last Lecture; Nearing on England; Urban Ledoux.

Scott Nearing will discuss the question "Has There Been a Revolution in England?" in his Current Events Class at the Rand School, 7 East 15 street, Saturday, March 15, at 1:30 p. m.

The regular session of the Saturday Afternoon Cameraderie will be held at 3:15 in the Debs Auditorium. After tea, Mr. Urban Ledoux, well known a year or two ago as Mr. Zero, when he championed the cause of the unemployed by a public auction of unemployed men first in the Boston Common, and later in other cities, will speak on "The Needed Revolution."

On Wednesday evening, March 19, at 8:40 p. m., Prof. A. A. Goldenweiser will give the last lecture in his course on "Psychoanalysis," at the Rand School.

On Thursday evening, March 20, Mr. August Claessens is beginning a six-lecture course on "Sex and Society." The course will include a discussion of "Women and Modern Industry; Prostitution with its Economic, Psychological and Social Causes; Marriage and Economics; and the Fundamentals of Discord; The Home, Present and Future; and Emancipation of the Household Drudge; Elements of Marital Incompatibility; and a study of Sex Conflicts; and Mental Differences Between Men and Women. This course will not be given anywhere else in Greater New York this season. The registration fee for all six lectures is \$1.00.

Rand School gymnasium members enjoyed a delightful hike on Sunday last to Ardsley, New York. The trip was made by subway and

# GIFT, GRAFT AND GUARANTEE

By DONALD G. RICHBERG

The New Leader herewith submits excerpts from an important paper read to the delegates to the Conference for Progressive Political Action in St. Louis in February. There will be three or four installments of this important brief history of the railroads and railroad bandits.

## More Letters

Another letter:  
"I think I have written you before about Senator Conover. He may want to borrow some money, but we are so short this Summer I do not see how we can let him have any in California."

(It will be noted that the idea of borrowing money did not originate with Secretary Fall.)

Another letter:  
"I saw Axtel, Governor of New Mexico, and he said he thought if we would send him such a bill as we wanted to have passed into a law he could get it passed with very little or no money; when if we sent a man there they would stick him for large amounts."

Another letter:  
"If we were to hurt this session it will be because we pay too much money to prevent it and you know how hard it is to get it to pay for such purposes. . . . I think Congress will try very hard to pass some kind of a bill to make us come paying on what we owe the government. . . . Every year the fight grows more and more expensive."

In another letter regarding a Senator from Nevada he wrote:  
"I have paid him the \$25,000 as he told me he needed it very much."

Another letter:  
"Matters do not look well in Washington, but I think we shall not be hurt much although the boys are very hungry and it will cost considerably to be saved."

It may be interesting at this place to point out that Mr. Huntington was not alone in his methods of dealing with public officials. He refers in another letter to his competition with Jay Gould, the founder of another railroad dynasty, in the following language:

**Competition in Bribery**  
"Jay Gould went to Washington about two weeks since and I know saw Mitchell, Senator from Oregon, since which time money had been used very freely in Washington and some parties have been hard at work at the T. & P. & N. P. that never work except for ready cash, and Senator Mitchell is not for us as he was, although he says he is, but I know he is not. Gould has large amounts of cash and he pays it without stint to carry his points."

Let us turn now for a little consideration of another imperial family. In the year 1876 a government endowed railroad—the St. Paul and Pacific—was in the hands of a Federal receiver named Farley. According to his subsequent testimony in court there came to him at that time a humble dealer in butter and eggs whose name was James J. Hill, who had previously been "working on the railroad." Mr. Hill proposed, according to Mr. Farley, that through him as receiver and with the assistance of a few friends they could manage to squeeze out the bondholders of this railroad who were innocent investors residing in Holland; and thus they could get control of the road. A deal was made. The road was sold. The Dutch bondholders were persuaded by the corrupt receiver to accept a small portion of cash for their large amount of defaulted bonds which they held.

As soon as the road was sold a new issue of bonds was made large enough to cover all the expenses of the Hill gang, leaving them some \$15,000,000 of stock which soon had a real value. Mr. Farley claimed that he was to have received one-fifth of that stock for his betrayal of his trust; and when the others would not pay him he sued them. Thus the story of the corrupt foundation of this proud house became public property.

## Magnificent Loot

Mr. Farley never got his pay; but that \$15,000,000 of stock, issued for nothing, was quite a money maker. The land grant gave the railroad 6,400 acres of land for every mile of road; and, as a large percentage of the road was built at a cost of less than \$10,000 a mile, it became obvious that the value of the land was sufficient to pay the cost of the road. Furthermore, the reorganized road was prosperous from the start. One tabulation of the profits shows that by the year 1906 after payment of operating expenses and interest on borrowed money the insiders had collected approximately \$375,000,000 of extra profits. The political control exercised by Mr. Hill throughout the states that have paid tribute to his railroads and in the Congress of the United States is well known. There are no letters available like those of Mr. Huntington to show the manner in which this control was exercised. But if the story of the aggrieved receiver of the St. Paul and Pacific is to be believed it might appear that Mr. Hill's methods for controlling public officials did not differ greatly from Mr. Huntington's—except that Mr. Farley complained that he did not get what he was promised, whereas there are ample

the North Dakota children's code commission is given. The commission not only discovered needs for children's legislation, but also interested the public. On the basis of the facts secured, the commission drafted bills providing for modern standards in the laws concerning illegitimate children, mothers' pensions, adoption, the supervision of homes and institutions, the care and treatment of crippled children, child labor, school attendance, abandonment or neglect of wife and child and the guardianship of children.

## CONVICTS ARE LASHED

Memphis, Tenn.—Convicts in the state penitentiary at Nashville are lashed, according to David Hanley, of the legislative committee, state federation of labor, in his address before the trades labor council.

evidences that Mr. Huntington paid for what he bought.

In order that the forgetful citizen may not imagine that the building of railroad fortunes through corruption was practiced west of the Mississippi River, or in the earlier days of railroad development, he might be reminded of the comparatively recent collapse of the New York, New Haven and Hartford. He might be asked to read the government reports showing how the capitalization of that railroad was increased over 240 per cent in 7 years while the property was neglected and horrible wrecks occurred with such outrageous frequency that eventually the public was aroused and the whole rotten mess was exposed with a smash of many fine reputations and a loss to investors of two to three hundred million dollars.

## The Chicago and Alton

The forgetful citizen might also recall the history of the Chicago and Alton, for a time one of the best railroads in the middle West which fell into the efficient control of another railroad genius, the founder of one of the later aristocracies, Mr. Edward H. Harriman. He increased the obligations of this railroad, according to the report of the Interstate Commerce Commission, by \$60,000,000 without adding a dollar of investment to the property. The forgetful citizen will profit also by reading the story of the wreckage which the Moore Brothers and their associates made of the Rock Island system, of the Frisco lines and the Chicago and Eastern Illinois.

He might review the stories of the Pere Marquette and the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton to see how well located railroads, capable of furnishing transportation at reasonable rates were loaded and over loaded with capital obligations until they broke under the strain, their service disorganized, their efficiency permanently impaired and real public service made impossible in order that the insiders might increase their private fortunes. He might re-read the shameful record of how Jay Gould and Daniel Drew looted the Erie and plundered innocent investors who thought that when thieves made money they became honest men. If he has forgotten why public clamor demanded the abolition of free passes, he might investigate the dust covered reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission and note how in one year the Louisville and Nashville issued 6,578 passes to public officials, granting them transportation for a total of over 2,000,000 miles with a value exceeding \$60,000, while one of the subsidiaries in the same year issued over 16,500 passes to public officials for a total of over 5,500,000 miles with a value of nearly \$165,000.

(To be continued)

The unionist said that this brutality goes hand in hand with convict labor, which is exploited in Nashville by the Alliance Textile Manufacturing Company. This concern, said Mr. Hanley, started operations 25 years ago with a capital of \$25,000. Today it has contracts in nearly a score of prisons, and reports an annual profit of nearly \$1,000,000.

## NOVA SCOTIA MINE CHIEF IS RELEASED

Halifax.—James B. McLachlan, rugged leader of the Nova Scotia miners, has been released from the Dorchester penitentiary to which he was sentenced during the coal miners' strike last year in the Nova Scotia fields. The strike was called in sympathy with the steel strikers fight against "Besco," the steel trust's popular name.

McLachlan was convicted of sedition and was sentenced to two years in jail. An appeal to the courts has resulted in the reversal of the conviction.

Commenting on the release of McLachlan, the Halifax Citizen says:

"We congratulate the Government upon a decision which indicates that there is at least a little larger element of freedom in this country even than in the United States."

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## TO MR. DOTEY

By PAUL DAVIDSON

Aaron Isaac Dotey thinks that Socialists are evil because "they carry on the class struggle." We do, Aaron,—and so do you. Every time you trail a teacher whom you suspect of radicalism, you are fighting the class struggle. Every time you absent yourself from school to appear before a woman's club to tell them untruths about radicals, you are in the class struggle. Whether you like it or not. It is not your fault. You were born in it, as were all of us. The only difference between you and us is that you were born in the working class, and now you give your energies to betraying your class. We are in the class struggle, on the side of the workers.

You pretend to represent ideas of universal application. Are you really so stupid, Aaron Isaac? I believe not. You know as well as I do, that the ideas you represent are the ideas of the masters of society. I should not like to think you are as stupid, Aaron Isaac, as is Mr. Marvin, who thinks that the present investigation in Washington is a Red plot. If I thought you believed that, Aaron, I would start a move to have you removed from the schools for imbecility. But I do not believe it. You know, then that you represent the interests and the ideas of the rulers of society. You know, —who in these days does not?—that wars are fought in the interests of capital. You know it was oil and coal that caused the war, and not the wickedness of any individual man.

You do not fear the Reds as much as you say. What you fear is that labor may some day discover its full power, and you fear that then the easy days will be over for the masters. Not your easy days, Aaron! You have not had many easy days. Why be so solicitous for the easy days of your masters?

I have heard it murmured that you are on a payroll, Aaron,—that you have sold out your class, and your profession for a mess of pottage. I do not believe it. It was not necessary to buy you. A few invitations to dinner at Helen Gould Shepard's, a few lunches at the Union League Club with Archie were all that was needed to link you up with the master class.

Don't misunderstand me, Aaron Isaac. You have a right to fight on the side of the masters if you care to. But why not be honest about it? Why pretend there is no class struggle when your every act is a demonstration of the class struggle? Why pretend that the interests of the masters are the interests of slaves? Your ancestors, Aaron Isaac, were better fighters than you. When they hanged a Quaker in Massachusetts they did not pretend that there was no struggle between them and the Quakers. When they burned witches in Salem, they boasted openly that they fought on the side of the Lord. They were the Lord's anointed, and those opposed to them were the children of darkness. The fight was in the open. Be like them, Aaron Isaac Dotey. Fight the fight of your masters, not like a spy, but in the livery of your masters. Then we will all know where we stand.

## "Cal" Missed His Talk Cue

(Continued From Page 1.)

The President—a slogan which they found it convenient to adopt during the war while they were engaged in looting the treasury of the United States. Some of them were getting ready to stand behind him, in the hope that the prestige of his office would shield them from the penalty which their deeds had merited. It is against them that he erred the most—it is they who suffer most by the indiscretions of "Cautious Cal." The conclusion that President Coolidge's interest in the case was not confined to the telegrams which have been read into the record is irresistible. That his secretary, Mr. Slomp, did not tell all that occurred when he was in Florida "vacationing" was evident to all those who heard him testify. He knew, the committee knew, and all those who were present knew that the whole story had not been told.

**Administration in Bad**  
Whether any more than has thus far been revealed is brought to light or not the investigation of the oil leases cannot make the case against the present administration any stronger than it is today. Nor will the investigation of Attorney General Daugherty which is about to begin to bring forth much to startle the nation.

What may prove a fertile, and at the same time a profitable, field of investigation, however, may be one as to the way in which former Secretary Fall administered the provisions of the coal, oil and phosphate leasing act of February 25, 1920. Under that act, the Secretary of the Interior was given authority to develop those resources by leasing them to private enterprise.

In his annual report for the year 1921, Secretary Fall referred to the preparation by the Bureau of Mines of tentative regulations for phosphate, oil shale, and sodium leases. The petroleum division of the bureau, he stated, carried on work relating to the leasing of oil lands. These were intended for the protection and

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### ENGLAND

#### Brockway Opposes Churchill

Fenner Brockway, the National Secretary of the Independent Labor Party, has been chosen as the Labor Party candidate in the Abbey Division by-election in which Winston Churchill is an independent candidate running on an anti-Socialist platform. There are four candidates entered in the race, the Liberals having entered Scott Duckers, who was a conscientious objector during the war, while the Conservatives have entered Nicholson. The district in the past has been preponderantly Conservative.

### FRANCE

The feature of the annual convention of the French Socialist Party (the small group of extreme "right-wingers" who call themselves Socialists, but consider the program of the regular Socialist Party of France too Marxian and radical) held in Paris, February 17, was a speech by Vice-Admiral Louis Jaures, brother of Leon Jaures, explaining that he had joined the French Socialist Party because he thought it was the best representative of his brother's ideas. A resolution on the subject of unity brought out the fact that only by revising its basic doctrine along reformist lines could the Socialist Party of France regain its lost members, including a couple of Deputies, now in the French Socialist Party. A program of minimum demands for the coming elections, including the defense of the laws protecting labor, was adopted and made the basis of possible coalitions with the National Bloc of M. Poincare.

### BULGARIA

#### Why Socialist Quit Cabinet.

Accounts of the national convention of the Bulgarian Socialist Party held in Sofia on February 4 and 5, found in the European Socialist press contain the real reason for the resignation from the Cabinet of Premier Tsankoff of Dimo Kazassoff, Minister of Railways on February 16. It appears that, following the wholesale massacre last fall of the participants in the Communist uprising against the Tsankoff Government, the agitation in the ranks of the Bulgarian Socialist Party against allowing Kazassoff to form part of such a reactionary Cabinet gathered great force, many of the party members who had approved of the overthrow of Premier Stambolisky last June, in the hope of seeing a progressive Government rise from the ruins of the present dictatorship having changed their attitude regarding the possibility of "boring from within" a capitalist regime.

Consequently, the delegates to the Sofia convention voted to instruct Kazassoff to resign unless the Tsankoff Government agreed to a minimum program of reform within a fortnight. When the premier refused to accept this minimum, Kazassoff quit. The action of the Bulgarian Socialist Party in breaking with the Government is expected to increase its prestige with the masses of the workers and peasants and cut into the ranks of the Communist Party, now sailing under the name Workers' Party and calling itself independent of either Moscow or London.

Reports made to the convention showed a membership in the Bulgarian Socialist Party of 26,652, organized in 845 sections. The Socialist Women's organization has 1,290 members and the Young People's Association, 2,112. Finances are in good shape, the party's income in 1923 having exceeded its expenditures by 33,109 levas (it takes about 80 levas to equal \$1), and Narod, the party's central organ, showing a net surplus of 73,691 levas.

### ARGENTINE

Buenos Ayres.—Protests by the Argentine trade unions against the high contributions provided for in the "Social Provident Funds Law," due to go into effect January 28, have caused President Alvear to hold it up for 60 days, during which interval the Government will investigate specific cases. Under this pension law all workers must contribute 5 per cent of their wages and their employers 5 per cent. Furthermore, all workers must pay one month's full wages into the fund, in ten monthly instalments, presumably to give it a good start, and whenever a wage raise comes along the increase during the first month must go into the fund.

### LATVIA

Cooperation is a real power in Latvia, the little republic on the shores of the Baltic Sea. In this country, with an area of 24,000 square miles and a population of only 1,500,000, there were 1428 registered cooperative societies in January, 1922. The number of unregistered, or unincorporated societies, would bring the total up considerably. During the year 1922, 663 new associations were formed,

making a total of 2091 registered cooperatives in the beginning of 1923.

These associations comprise 563 consumers stores, 171 credit societies, 122 mutual insurance societies, and agricultural societies of various types. The consumers' cooperatives are said to be more and more influential as regulators of retail food prices.

### LITHUANIA

#### Young Socialists Organized

At its recent annual convention, attended by twenty-six delegates, representing sixteen sections, with 1,000 members, the Association of Socialist Young People's Organizations of Lithuania voted to affiliate with the Socialist Young People's International. The young Lithuanian Socialists have their own paper, the Spark, which has a circulation of 2,500 and is a powerful factor in building up the organization. There are eleven Social Democrats and five Communists among the seventy-three deputies composing the Lithuanian Parliament.

#### Wave of Reaction Sweeps Country

Apparently seizing upon the excuse of Bolshevik propaganda engineered from Moscow, the reactionary Christian Democratic Government of Lithuania has been arresting and jailing its political opponents by the wholesale during the last few weeks. The Communist party has been almost wiped out, the leaders of the "Narodniki" (the Socialists belonging to the international group headed by George Ledebour, the German Independent Socialist deputy) are scheduled to be put behind bars, via a court-martial, and the labor unions have been practically put under the ban. Among the Lithuanian labor men and progressive leaders listed under arrest by Ledebour's Information Service are N. Yanushkevitch, a former member of the Russian Duma, and F. Soltan, S. Stopaitis, W. Karosas, S. Buratschae, K. Yotchus, and A. Hovitch, active Socialists. The prisoners are subjected to horrible living conditions in the prisons, according to data gathered by the Social Democratic members of the Seimas.

### Dutch East Indies

#### Socialist in Batavian Council

Through a report in Het Volk of Amsterdam of a meeting of the Indian Social Democratic Party held in Batavia on January 13, it is learned that the East Indian Socialists, most of whom are Hollanders living in the colonies, have a representative, Mynheer Stokvis, in the People's Council. After hearing him recount his activities during the last legislative period the party delegates thanked him for his work. Committees were chosen to work out a better way of collecting party dues and to take up the matter of native taxes.

## PARTY NOTES

### WISCONSIN

#### Complete Ticket in Wauwatosa

There will be a complete Socialist ticket in the field in the coming election in the town of Wauwatosa, the party having refused to accept tenders of a joint ticket made by the Blue Mound Civic Association.

#### Five New Locals Formed

The organization of five new locals of the Socialist Party in Wisconsin is reported by State Secretary William Coleman who has just completed a speaking and organization tour of the State.

In the course of his report, Secretary Coleman says:

"During the recent tour of the state secretary strong branches have been begun in Juneau, Pepin, St. Croix and Washburn counties. At Spooner a strong, live local has been organized and this district will be heard from in the near future. In the last week the state secretary has addressed enthusiastic meetings at Wisconsin Rapids, Wausau and Green Bay, where the locals are rapidly gaining strength."

"At Wisconsin Rapids and Wausau Socialist candidates for the different municipal offices are in the field for election. Recently an enthusiastic meeting was held in Racine where candidates for all the offices in the municipal elections were nominated. Requests are being received at the State office of the Socialist Party from unorganized counties for information with regard to organizing Socialist locals and for Socialist literature for distribution, which shows that there is a feeling of revulsion against the two old parties whose leaders are all oiled up and due to slide into political oblivion."

### MILWAUKEE

#### City Platform Adopted

Opposition to graft in public office, militarism, intolerance and race hatred and approval of consolidation of the Milwaukee city and county governments, legalization of beer and light wines, home rule, comprehensive city planning, playground expansion, public markets,

cooperative housing, progressive annexation and public ownership of public utilities, are voiced in the municipal platform upon which candidates endorsed by the Socialist Party will run in this year's election.

### CONNECTICUT

#### George Spash Passes

Connecticut Socialists suffered a severe loss during the past week through the death of Comrade George Spash after a short illness.

For eighteen years Comrade Spash was an untiring and faithful worker for the cause he loved and fought for. As a writer and speaker for the party he was a tower of strength to the party organization in Bridgeport and the State.

Comrade Spash was buried last week and the funeral was largely attended by the party members who paid their last respects to a comrade who never faltered in his loyalty even in the darkest hours.

Local Hamden will meet at the home of Gustave Berquist, 28 Millis street, Highwood, Friday evening, March 21.

Philip Troup, Editor of the New Haven Union, will speak at the New Haven Socialist Party Forum, Sunday evening, March 16. His subject will be "Saint Patrick."

Meyer London, former Socialist Congressman, addressed a large audience here Monday, March 10, in Hermanson Hall.

### PACIFIC STATES

#### Herman to Start on Tour

Emil Herman, Pacific States organizer of the party, is to start a swing through the Pacific States March 20 on a tour which is expected to reap rich results for the organization. His dates, as announced, are:

March 20, Weiser, Idaho; March 21, Emmett, Idaho; March 22, Meridian, Idaho; March 23, Boise, Idaho; March 24, Caldwell, Idaho; March 25, Nampa, Idaho; March 26, Twin Falls, Idaho; March 28, Pocatello, Idaho; March 29, Lavalot Springs, Idaho; March 30, Preston, Idaho.

April 1, Ogden, Utah; April 2, Salt Lake City, Utah; April 3, Reno, Nevada.

### SCHENCTADY

#### Esther Friedman Speaks

A well-attended meeting was addressed by Esther Friedman, of New York City, Monday night. The meeting held at Pattermakers' Hall under the direction of Local Schenectady drew many newcomers as well as a large number of old-timers. Miss Friedman is making the tour under the general direction of the National Office of the party.

### MANHATTAN

#### Proletarian Pulchritude Promised

The brighter aspects of the Socialist movement are to be very much in evidence on the evening of Friday, March 14, at the Rand School Auditorium, 7 East 15th street. Some say there is going to be a political rainbow on exhibition.

Rainbows, of course, do not as a rule hold forth after daylight. But the rainbows haven't had many opportunities to exhibit themselves in these days when the political atmosphere has been clouded with an incessant drizzling of oil.

A rainbow of proletarian pulchritude, at any rate, is what is promised to those who attend the dance of Local New York of the Socialist Party on the date and at the place above mentioned.

It will be a glorious contrast to the gloomy political profile, indeed, which will be on exhibition before the Beauty Contest Judges of the dance when the Socialist possessors of Beauty array themselves before the judgment bar.

And the multitude which, it is expected, will be present at the dance need have no fears that harsh treatment will be meted out to the comely comrades. For among the judges who have been selected are Ryan Walker, Samuel A. De Witt, and William M. Feigenbaum, than whom no statesman is more positively un-oiled and unvarnished.

The possessors of beauty and the judges of it, of course, will join in the dancing.

Among the other features of the dance will be that of Nina de Monte, the ten-year-old daughter of a member of the Italian branch, who has gained a more than local reputation with her Italian folk songs.

P. H.

#### 15-16 Assembly District

The Fifteenth and Sixteenth A. D. Branch and the German Branch of Yorkville will hold a social evening on Thursday evening, in Room 2, of the Labor Temple, 247 East 84th street.

The Social evenings of the Yorkville comrades are well known to all comrades in Greater New York. All who have been fortunate enough to be present at any of the Yorkville affairs know that the German comrades sure know how to entertain.

Admission will be free and all comrades are invited to come and spend a few pleasant hours with the comrades of Yorkville.

### Claessens Starts New Course

August Claessens, one of the best known lecturers in the party, will begin a series of five lectures Friday night, March 14, at the Harlem Auditorium, 62 East 106th street. The first lecture will be "An Introduction to Science." The following Friday, Claessens will talk on "The Origin of Society."

### East Side Center Concert

A large attendance is being expected at the concert to be given in Carnegie Hall, Sunday evening, March 23, under the direction of the Harlem Socialist Center. The artists will be Misha Piastro, violinist, Sokolsky-Fred, pianist, and Anna Maichik, soprano.

### Karlin in 22nd, 23rd A. D.

Tuesday evening, March 18, William Karlin will speak on "Revolutionary Methods, Past and Present" at the home of Comrade Meyers, 820 Riverside Drive. Members of the branch and their friends are cordially invited.

### 8th A. D. ACTIVITIES

The 8th A. D., is to hold its weekly dance, this Saturday, March 15, at its own headquarters, 73 St. Marks place, at 8 p. m. sharp. A real fine band of able and competent musicians, will supply the rhythm to our Fox-Trot and Waltz dancers.

This Sunday evening, at the regular Forum meeting, Comrade James O'neal, "Editor of The New Leader," will speak on the subject, "Labor and the Next War." A huge crowd is expected as the speaker as well as the subject are of great interest to the public at large.

At the last meeting of the Branch a "Speak Right Club" was organized. The object of this committee is to teach the Art of Elocution. This is believed will help the party considerably in the coming Presidential campaign. All those interested are requested to communicate with comrade George Figg, 73 St. Marks place, New York City, c/o Socialist Party.

Comrade Hyman Waldman, organizer of the branch for the last five months, handed in his resignation. It was accepted with great reluctance and great appreciation was extended to Waldman for his splendid work he has done for the branch. Comrade Max Diesenhaus was then elected as the new organizer. All activities of the branch now are therefore in his hands.

The Speak Right Club will meet this Tuesday, March 18, at 73 St. Marks place, at 8 p. m. sharp. All visitors are WELCOME.

### BRONX

#### General Party Meeting to Be Held

The Bronx Local will hold a general party meeting Wednesday, March 19, at 8.30 p. m., at the local headquarters 1167 Boston road. Morris Berman, delegate to the Conference for Progressive Political Action held in St. Louis, will report on the accomplishments of the Conference. All members are urged to attend.

### YIPSELDOM

#### Free Youth to be Dined.

A coming out party for Free Youth, the new Yipsel magazine, has been arranged by the Greater New York Yipsels in the form of a Banquet and Ball on Saturday evening, March 15, at the Harlem Socialist Educational Center, 62 East 106th street.

The committee has decided to charge \$1.50 per individual.

There are a few more reservations available and those desiring to come should communicate with Henry Zittrn, at Room 505 of the Rand School, 7 East Fifteenth street, or telephone Stuyvesant 4620.

All Circles are requested to note that voting for League officers will take place in the next few weeks. Circle Secretaries are requested to inform the League office as to the date they vote.

Circle 6, Brooklyn, will meet Sunday evening at 8.30, at their headquarters, 167 Tompkins avenue. Voting for League officers will take place. The literary program will consist of a talk on "Religion," by Harry Tuvim, which will be followed by a general discussion.

There will be no meeting of Circle 7, due to the Free Youth Banquet which will be held that night. All members are to meet at the headquarters at 7.30, from where they will go in a body to the banquet.

### FRAU SCHREIBER VISITS CHICAGO

Several organizations of women, including the Women's Trade Union League, the League for International Peace and Freedom, the Chicago Woman's Club, the League of Women Voters Forum, and the Chicago Woman's Aid, uniting to honor Frau Adele Schreiber, distinguished visitor from Germany. Frau Schreiber is a Socialist member of the Reichstag, and is an ardent peace worker. She spoke here at Orchestra Hall. Then guest of honor at a dinner under the auspices of the Women's Trade Union League at King's Restaurant.

### Dorsha Recital Sunday

The well known ballet dancer Dorsha, assisted by Paul Hayes and the Dorsha Dancers will give a Dance Recital, Sunday evening, March 16, at the Henry Miller Theatre, 124 West 43rd street.

Miss Dorsha is well known in radical circles having staged the Dance Pageant at the ball of the Rand School and performed at balls of The Call and Forward. She is well deserving the patronage of all friends of the institutions which she helped. Tickets are on sale at the box office.

### PROGRESS IN SULLIVAN COUNTY

#### By JOSEPH KOOPERMAN

The educational work that was commenced three years ago in this little village of Woodridge by a few comrades is not only achieving excellent results locally, but is being extended to neighboring villages with equal success.

In 1917 the active comrades succeeded in electing a full Socialist ticket and gaining control of the village government. But since then the Socialist Party branch declined. The local Workmen's Circle Branch (No. 281) survived but only because of its sick and death benefits.

The organization of a Yipsel branch was then attempted. It was not difficult to accomplish. There is a number of young people who crave the social and intellectual activities that the Yipsel branch offers which the community lacks.

Besides conducting classes and interesting programs at their weekly meetings, the Yipsels also organized a forum and arranged public lectures. At first local talent was secured and the next year professional teachers and lecturers of the Socialist movement were engaged.

These lectures, together with the other activities of the Yipsels, made local existence a little more bearable. The people began to appreciate it and the Workmen's Circle members became interested and joined in the work.

This season the Workmen's Circle Branch, together with the Yipsels, arranged a forum program consisting of thirteen lectures. The first eight were delivered by Comrade Claessens. His lectures had a wonderful effect on the entire community.

These activities began to instill the Workmen's Circle members with new life, enthusiasm and spirit, and now things are humming once more as in the days when the Socialist Party was at the top. A new Socialist Branch was organized out of the membership of the Circle, and there are now thirty-six dues paying members. Final plans have also been made for the erection of a Workmen's Circle Lyceum.

In response to an appeal made by Comrade Claessens at an entertainment the sum of \$1,000 in cash and \$1,300 in pledges were donated—and mostly by people who do not belong either to the Workmen's Circle or Socialist Party, but who are interested in and want the educational activities carried on more extensively and in better and more suitable quarters. The construction of the building has now been commenced and, it is hoped, will be completed before May 1, 1924.

Moreover, this revival spirit permeated not only Woodridge, but spread to all the other Workmen's Circle branches in Sullivan county. Members in those branches looked upon Woodridge with envy, and they soon began to agitate for similar activities. In October of last year a district committee of all the branches in the county was organized and engaged Comrade Claessens to deliver courses at Mountandale, Hurleyville, South Fallsburgh and Woodbourne.

This was as an experiment as in some of those villages no public lectures—let alone Socialist lectures—were ever conducted and Socialism and Socialists are still bugaboos to many of the inhabitants and especially to those of the native stock. The experiment proved successful. The lectures were well attended and a fairly large quantity of literature was sold. These Workmen's Circle Branches, which were just as dead as the Woodridge Branch was before the educational activities commenced there, are alive and eager to work. The district committee, complying with the demands of the branches, is formulating plans for more extensive and intensive Socialist educational work for the entire county.

All of these Workmen's Circle Branches are now potentially active Socialist Party branches, and the future omens well for effective propaganda work in this county.

### Henry Miller's Theatre

124 West 43rd Street.

Sunday Ev'g, March 16th

At 8:30

DANCE RECITAL

-DORSHA-

Assisted by

PAUL HAYES and

DORSHA DANCERS.

Seats now on sale, 50c-\$2.50

### Rand School of Social Science

7 EAST 15th STREET

Saturday, March 15, 1:30 P. M.

SCOTT NEARING

"Has England Had a Revolution?"

URBAN LEDOUX (4:00 P. M.)

"The Needed Revolution"

Wednesday, March 16, 8:40 P. M.

WILLY

POGANY

"Development of Art"

Thursday, March 17, 8:40 P. M.

HERMAN

EPSTEIN

"The Meaning of Music"

### 3 in 1

MISHEL

PIASTRO

VIOLINIST

SARA

SOKOLSKY-FREID

PIANIST

ANNA

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Will Appear at the

CONCERT

in

CARNEGIE HALL

57th Street and Seventh Avenue

on

Sunday Eve., March 23rd

TICKETS FROM 15c. UP TO \$2.50

For Sale at the Box Office: at Rand School, 7 East 15th Street; Forward Office, 175 East Broadway; Labor Lyceum, 219 Seckman Street, Brooklyn.

### The

ODYSSEY CLUB

Young folks of intelligence and refinement are invited to join the Odyssey Club, recently organized for sociability and culture.

The Club meets every Sunday evening at 8 o'clock, in the C. J. I. Building, 125 East 85th St., New York City.

### Musical Entertainment

This Sunday Evening

March 16th, 1924.

ADMISSION FREE

EVERYBODY WELCOME

VIOLA MARTIN, Sec'y.

## MEET ME!

AT THE

11th ANNUAL BALL

of the

## BONNAZ EMBROIDERERS UNION

Local 66, I. L. G. W. U.

Saturday Evening, March 15, 1924

PARK PALACE

110th STREET and FIFTH AVENUE

TICKETS, Inc. Wardrobe, 75 Cents.

Music by Union Orchestra



THE FORUM  
CALENDAR

FRIDAY, MARCH 14

Manhattan

DR. LOUIS L. NEWMAN, Rabbi, Temple Israel, "Gentile and Jew." At the New Era Forum, 274 East Broadway, 8:30 p. m.

AUGUST CLAESSENS, "An Introduction to Science, Its Method and Spirit." At the Harlem Educational Forum, Harlem Auditorium, 62 East 106th street, at 8:30 p. m.

The Bronx

JAMES ONEAL, Editor, The New Leader, "Labor in the American Colonies." At the American Labor Party and Bronx Labor Forum, 1167 Boston Road, the Bronx.

Brooklyn

CHARLES SOLOMON, "The Rise of the British Labor Party, and Its Lesson for Us." At the Coney Island Forum, Boardwalk Hotel, 22nd street, Coney Island.

SATURDAY, MARCH 15

Manhattan

SCOTT NEARING, "Has There Been A Revolution in England?" At the People's House, 7 East 15th street, at 1:30 p. m.

URBAIN LEDOUX, "The Needed Revolution." At the People's House, 7 East 15th street. Under the direction of the Saturday afternoon Cameraderie, at 3:15 p. m.

Bridgeport, Conn.

AUGUST CLAESSENS, "Marriage and Economics." At the Women's Circle Hall, 805 Fairfield avenue, Bridgeport, Connecticut.

SUNDAY, MARCH 16

Brooklyn

ELMER KENYON, "The Modern Stage." At the Educational Forum, Walton's Hall, 220 Stanwix street, Brooklyn.

New Haven, Conn.

PHILIP TROUP, Editor, The New Haven Union, "Saint Patrick." At the Socialist Party Forum, Trades Council Hall, 215 Meadow street, New Haven.

Manhattan

JAMES ONEAL, Editor, The New Leader, "Labor and the Next War." At the Open Forum conducted by the Socialist Party of the 8th A. D., 73 St. Marks place.

AUGUST CLAESSENS, "Oil, Graft and Corruption." At the Headquarters of the 6th A. D. Socialist Party, 257 East Fourth street.

ALGERNON LEE, "Socialism and Trade Unionism." At the East Side Socialist Center, 204 East Broadway.

Brooklyn

ADOLPH HELD, "Impressions from Abroad." Under the direction of the American Labor Party and the People's Forum, at 1709 Pitkin avenue, Brooklyn.

MONDAY, MARCH 17

Brooklyn

AUGUST CLAESSENS, "Social Evolution." Under the direction of the Furriers' Union, at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby avenue, Brooklyn.

TUESDAY, MARCH 18

Brooklyn

AUGUST CLAESSENS, "Race Prejudice: The Social and Economic Factors." At the Socialist Center, 319 Grand street, Brooklyn.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19

Manhattan

AUGUST CLAESSENS, "Is the Condition of the Masses Growing Better or Worse?" At the Free Forum of the East Side Socialist Center, 204 East Broadway.

## GENERAL PARTY MEETING

of the

Socialist Party, Local Bronx

Wednesday, March 19  
At 8:30 P. M.

at the

Local Hdqrs., 1167 Boston Road

MORRIS BERMAN

Delegate to the Progressive Political Conference in St. Louis, will present a detailed report. All members are urged to attend.

Remember the Date

Wednesday, March 19th

Executive Committee, Local Bronx,  
Socialist Party

## The Center Restaurant

204 East Broadway  
East Side Socialist Center Bldg.  
Catering for Parties  
Our Specialty  
Zatz & Solo, Props.

## THE ROGIN

## Vegetarian

## Restaurant

29 St. Mark's Place  
PURE AND WHOLESOME FOOD  
NO CANNED FOODS SERVED  
Open Day and Evening.

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INTERSTATE SHOES  
HIGH GRADE SHOES  
FOR MEN AND BOYS  
206 SECOND AVE. N.Y.

## FAMILY FOOTWEAR

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1896 3d Ave., near 105th St.

## THE NEW PHILOSOPHY OF A. F. OF L.

By JAMES ONEAL

In the Baltimore Evening Sun.

American trade-unions have contributed practically nothing to new ideas in the present century down to 1920. Since that year trade-union banks have captured the imagination of the unionists.

Something more has happened to indicate a change in the point of view of the unions. This is nothing less than an attempt to state the philosophy of trade-unions in terms of social and industrial change. This has been done long ago by practically all the trade-unions of other countries. In most of the modern nations it has been stated in terms similar to the aims of the Socialist parties. In England it is a blend of Socialist and trade-union aims. In France it took the form of syndicalism.

What is interesting in the new declaration of the American Federation of Labor as adopted at Portland, Ore., last October is that it defines classification. It is syndicalist in its opposition to a labor party and to the interference of the state in industrial relations, but it is anti-syndicalist in ultimate aims and methods. It is Socialist in so far as it protests against the profit motive as the basis of industrial life, but it is anti-Socialist in that it does not seek to abolish private or corporate ownership of natural resources and industry. It is still the old trade-unionism, except as it is modified by the qualifications stated above.

## Its Criticism

This new trade-unionism suggests a body of men reluctant to abandon old intellectual moorings yet feeling the necessity of making concessions to progressive thought. The result is a document that is often obscure, yet on the whole leaving the impression that industry must come under democratic control in order to function for the general welfare.

Its criticism of modern industry is that "the group that controls investment or credit controls the policies of industry." Credit is "continuously purloined for purely exploiting, profiteering, speculative and wasteful purposes." It frankly condemns "the operation of industry for the dominant purpose of producing private profit," which has "produced all the evils of autocracy because it is autocratic." It affirms the "inadequacy of existing forms and institutions."

It also has its criticism of the interference of the state in industrial relations. "The threat of state invasion of industrial life is real," reads the declaration. The Esch-Cummins Act, the Kansas Court of Industrial Relations, the Colorado Industrial Commission and the Sherman Anti-Trust Act are all cited as bungling interference on the part of the state. With this distrust of the state it logically follows that the American Federation of Labor opposes the organization of a labor party. Despite lack of confidence in a party of its own, it still has confidence in the policy of supporting "friends" nominated by the two major parties.

## A Contradiction

It may be said that this is a contradiction. It is. The very legislation it cites as being evil can only be repealed by influencing the state. Shaping state policies is a matter of politics and political action. State "invasion of industrial life is real," to be sure, but the invasion is not satisfactory to the trade-unions because it has generally been an invasion of what they consider to be their liberty. In spite of this aversion to the state the very logic of the situation forces the federation to political action, although it insists that such action should chiefly be confined to support of candidates of the old parties.

The distrust of the state is also justified by the American Federation of Labor on the grounds that the decisions that "most vitally affect the intimate daily lives of our people are the decisions that are made in industry." It is claimed that "the decisions that caused more than 5,000,000 workers to be for months without work were not decisions of Congress." What is here called "decisions" are often the results of the operation of economic laws. Nevertheless, this program chooses to consider the unemployment of 5,000,000 workers the result of "decisions" taken by powerful men in industry. Some such decisions are taken in certain industries at certain times, but they are not taken for the whole industrial life of the United States, and it is the whole of industry, including agriculture, for which this new declaration has been adopted.

## View of the Future

The future which this new trade-union philosophy has in mind is the "extension of freedom, the enfranchisement of the producer as such, the rescue of industry from chaos, profiteering and purely individual whim, including individual incapacity, and the rescue of industry also from the domination of incompetent political bodies. . . . We must look to a future that must have its foundation upon cooperation and collaboration." This is an aim that few will quarrel with, but the big problem is how to realize it.

The reader will naturally turn to the paragraphs which attempt to meet the requirement. Attention is first given to the impersonal forces which the authors believe point the way. These include the struggles of industrial groups which are "signs

and signals of dawning comprehension, the birth pangs of an industrial order attempting through painful experience to find itself and to discover its proper functioning." These groups are the "organized functional elements in industry," which, in time, will easily solve "those problems to which politicians now turn their attention in futility."

In other words, the natural evolution of society must bring the functional groups together in time for the solution of industrial problems. How does trade-unionism propose to organize for this purpose and what definite program does it offer which leads to the solution? Does it mean work councils which, independent of the state, have been an interesting experiment in England? One will read this program in vain for an answer. Only two paragraphs consider this concrete and important matter, and both leave us perplexed as to what is really meant.

## Industry and Service

This aspect of the problem is met by stating that "Industry must organize for service, for constructive effort, for orderly continuity, for justice to all who participate." It "must organize and come together in deliberative bodies, where the full wisdom and experience of all may contribute to final decisions." The other paragraph states the necessity of "the coming together in working bodies of all organizations through representatives who shall speak for organized groupings."

That is all. The form of organization in industry, the relation and power of each "functional group" and how far decisions are to penetrate the fields of management, technique, dividends and wages, are matters that are left to conjecture. Germany, Austria and England since the end of the World War have witnessed experiments in industry similar to the one suggested in this program and it would seem that its authors would have formulated something more definite.

The impression left on the student of this proposal is that its framers moved carefully, step by step, to the very threshold of their aims and then ventured into mysticism because they are not certain of what they mean. They state that they "urge no new formula, no new philosophy." It is new to America as it is apparently an advance beyond the old unionism that concerned itself with hours, wages and sanitary conditions. It concerns itself with the stability and proper functioning of the whole industrial order of production, distribution, exchange and credit.

## Uncertain Meaning

When one turns to the literature of the old trade-unionism he is not left with any misunderstanding as to what is meant. The same may be said of Socialism, syndicalism and communism. Despite certain differences to be found in each of these movements, each one presents certain fundamental views and definite objects as well as methods of obtaining them.

The new program of the American Federation of Labor, however, has the distinction of uncertainty regarding ultimate ideal and methods of realizing it. Possibly this is due to the caution which has always distinguished the policy of its leaders when considering any departure from old forms or methods. In any event, the program itself is an example of that universal unrest and distrust of old formulas which have been manifest in this post-war period in all countries. It is probable that in the next few years the A. F. of L. will move cautiously to a more definite presentation of its new point of view, and it will be interesting to observe it emerging in clearer and more definite outlines.

## ANNOUNCEMENT

Owing to an unfortunate complication of circumstances which could not be avoided, The New Leader is unable to present the third article in the series by Morris Hillquit in this issue. Owing to the wide interest which this discussion of the present political situation in the United States has created, we are sure that our readers will be as disappointed as we are. However, we will resume this series in the next issue and believe that the omission will not occur again.

St. Paul Conference  
Postponed to June 17

St. Paul.—The conference of Labor political elements scheduled for St. Paul, May 30, at which it was planned to launch a third party has been postponed until June 17.

The decision of the Conference for Progressive Political Action to hold a convention in Cleveland July 4, when the question of a third party is to be considered, is believed to have had some effect on the decision on the St. Paul conference to postpone their convention until June 17.

Thirteen organizations from eight states are reported to have been present at the conference here.

PORTORICAN  
SOCIALIST  
MOVEMENT

By WILLIAM A. TOOLE.

Porto Rican labor is united upon the political and industrial fields with the same leaders in both organizations.

Porto Rico has a population smaller than that of Maryland, yet it has 25,000 members of the American Federation of Labor and a Socialist Party with 4,000 dues paying members and a vote in 1920 of 60,000. Extraordinary efforts are being made to secure a campaign fund for the election of 1924 that will allow of an effective campaign. The tentative amount has been set at \$15,000 and of this nearly \$3,000 have been collected, with the very low wages prevailing in Porto Rico is considered a remarkable showing.

The Socialist Party is represented by one member in the Insular Senate and by two members of the House of Representatives, and it is expected that this will be very largely increased at the coming election. Indeed, a campaign is even now being waged with the idea of capturing the lower house, and with the present political situation unchanged this is not impossible.

## Political Divisions

Since the American occupation of the island, there have been two parties divided along political lines, one demanding independence, the other state-hood with all the rights of the American Constitution. The first is known as the Unionist party and is controlled by the big sugar planters, many of whom are Spaniards. The group standing for American state-hood is represented by the Republican party, which is allied with the National Republican party, sending delegates to the National Republican conventions and taking part in the factional affairs of that party. It was because of this latter fact that the Unionist party was enabled to use the Democratic press of this country in its campaign against Governor Riley, the first appointee of President Harding. While it is true that Riley made himself ridiculous in some of his pronouncements, yet the true cause of the campaign against him, which resulted in his resignation, was that he favored an American standard of living on the island and gave his wholehearted support to many of the plans of organized Labor to increase its well-being.

## Socialists Want Economic Change

The Socialist Party and the forces of organized Labor are for continued connection with the United States. Senator Santiago Iglesias, the head of both the political and economic forces of Labor has made it clear time and time again that the real cause of the trouble in Porto Rico is not political so much as economic and not political separation but power to deal with the economic situation is what is needed by the island, and the Senator further points out that the sugar planters have generally succeeded in having the island run the way they want it. Thus he points out the need of an effective Labor Party.

Senator Iglesias pointed out that wages in Porto Rico average about seventy-five cents a day, that the workers are unemployed more than one third of the time, that the cost of living was very high as nearly all the foodstuffs were imported from the United States, and that the island, imported its own fish, while no fruit is raised on the island. The natives have to do without or pay exorbitant prices, as fruit is also imported. Everything in the island is used for the benefit of the sugar and tobacco planters.

## Want Workers to Rule

The Socialist Party while insisting that the real trouble is economic, stands for the election of the governor instead of his appointment by the President and the representation in Congress of the Porto Rican people. It is worthy of note, however, that the association of sugar planters has telegraphed the commission in Washington that in their opinion no change in the political structure of the island is advisable.

Of the Socialist leadership in Porto Rico the writer of the article above quoted says: "It must be confessed that a great deal of the power of the Socialists rests on the genius of this one outstanding man, Santiago Iglesias. He came here (Porto Rico) from Cuba twenty-five years ago. He was reared in Spain, yet he has been for almost of this time an American citizen by choice. He has not only moulded the unlettered workers of Porto Rico into a formidable Labor Party, but he has impressed the country sufficiently so as to be chosen Senator-At-Large, a conspicuous tribute of general respect. Many people consider him, even above Senor Barcala (the Unionist leader) the powerful man in Porto Rico and Senor Parre Capofrankly admitted to me, now that a true exists before the campaign is under way, that he believes the Socialist Party under his (Iglesias) leadership "is the coming party of Porto Rico."

## FOR YOUR SCRAP BOOK

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

## THE ORIGIN OF PROPERTY

By ANATOLE FRANCE

(From Penguin Island.)

(In "Penguin Island," Anatole France tells the story of a race of Penguins, who had been transformed into semi-human creatures)

**N**OW one autumn morning, as the blessed Mael was walking in the valley of Clange in company with a monk of Yvern called Bulloch, he saw bands of fierce-looking men loaded with stones passing along the roads. At the same time he heard in all directions cries and complaints mounting up from the valley towards the tranquil sky.

And he said to Bulloch:

"Look towards Surelle, Bulloch, my son. In yonder pleasant valley a dozen men penguins are busy knocking each other down with the spades and picks that they might employ better in tilling the ground. The women still more cruel than the men, are tearing their opponents' faces with their hands. Alas! Bulloch, my son, why are they murdering each other in this way?"

"From a spirit of fellowship, father, and through forethought for the future," answered Bulloch. "For man is essentially provident and sociable. Such is his character and it is impossible to imagine it apart from a certain appropriation of things. Those penguins whom you see are dividing the ground among themselves."

"Could they not divide it with less violence?" asked the aged man. "As they fight they exchange invectives and threats. I do not distinguish their words, but they are angry ones, judging from the tone."

"They are accusing one another of theft and encroachment," answered Bulloch. "That is the general sense of their speech."

At that moment the holy Mael clasped his hands and sighed deeply.

"Do you see, my son," he exclaimed, "that madman who with his teeth is biting the nose of the adversary he has overthrown and that other one who is pounding a woman's head with a huge stone?"

"I see them," said Bulloch. "They are creating law; they are founding property; they are establishing the principles of civilization, the basis of society, and the foundations of the State."

"How is that?" asked old Mael.

"By setting bounds to their fields. That is the origin of all government. Your penguins, O Master, are performing the most august of functions. Throughout the ages their work will be consecrated by lawyers, and magistrates will confirm it."

Whilst the monk, Bulloch, was pronouncing these words a big penguin with a fair skin and red hair went down into the valley carrying a trunk of a tree upon his shoulder. He went up to a little penguin who was watering his vegetables in the heat of the sun, and shouted to him:

"Your field is mine!"

And having delivered himself of this stout utterance he brought down his club on the head of the little penguin, who fell dead upon the field that his own hands had tilled.

At this sight the holy Mael shuddered through his whole body and poured forth a flood of tears.

And in a voice stifled by horror and fear he addressed this prayer to heaven:

"O Lord, my God, O thou who didst receive young Abel's sacrifices, thou who didst curse Cain, avenge, O Lord, this innocent penguin sacrificed upon his own field and make the murderer feel the weight of thy arm. Is there a more odious crime, is there a graver offence against thy justice, O Lord, than this murder and this robbery?"

"Take care, father," said Bulloch gently, "That what you call murder and robbery may not really be war and conquest, those sacred foundations of empires, those sources of all human virtues and all human greatness. Reflect, above all, that in blaming the big penguin you are attacking property in its origin and at its source. I shall have no trouble in showing you how. To till the land is one thing, to possess it is another, and these two things must not be confused; as regards ownership the right of the first occupier is uncertain and badly founded. The right of conquest, on the other hand, rests on more solid foundations. It is the only right that receives respect since it is the only one that makes itself respected. The sole and proud origin of property is force. It is born and preserved by force. In that it is august and yields only to a greater force. This is why it is correct to say that he who possesses is noble. And that big red man, when he knocked down a laborer to get possession of his field, founded at that moment a very noble house upon this earth. I congratulate him upon it."

Having thus spoken Bulloch approached the big penguin, who was leaning upon his club as he stood in the blood-stained furrow:

"Lord Greatauk, dreaded Prince," said he, bowing to the ground, "I come to pay you the homage due to the founder of legitimate power and hereditary wealth. The skull of the vile Penguin you have overthrown will, buried in your field, attest for ever the sacred rights of your posterity over this soil that you have ennobled. Blessed be your sons and your sons' sons! They shall be Greatauks, Dukes of Skull, and they shall rule over this island of Alca."

Then raising his voice and turning towards the holy Mael: "Bless Greatauk, father, for all power comes from God."

Mael remained silent and motionless, with his eyes raised towards heaven; he felt a painful uncertainty in judging the monk Bulloch's doctrine. It was, however, the doctrine destined to prevail in epochs of advanced civilization. Bulloch can be considered as the creator of civil law in Penguinia.

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## MOULDING THE FUTURE

A Review by Joseph T. Shipley

**THE GOSLINGS (A Study of the American Schools).** By Upton Sinclair. Published by the Author, Pasadena, California.

In closing my review of "The Goose-Step," Sinclair's survey of the manner in which Big Business controls the colleges, I said that I looked forward with "delight and fear" to "The Goslings." My mood after reading the new book is one of weariness and sadness. Will it ever be possible for the people to move out of the avenues carefully paved for them, out of the ways of poverty and ignorance, with their quick response to prejudice and fear and false antagonisms, to a fairer social order? It is universally declared that the salvation of the world depends upon education. Occasionally, in cynical warning, comes such a voice as Samuel C. Blythe (of Saturday Evening Post fame), reminding those in power that the only thing that prevents a revolt in this country is the ignorance of 80 per cent of the people: "the bulwark of our country, as it is, is the ignorance of its people." But those in power need not be told; they have long known what Blythe so carelessly puts into print. They have a simple answer: since education is the key to the future, they control education; therefore, they have the future locked away in their private strongboxes. Not even the Kaiser could reason more logically.

Are those people the deliberate villains Sinclair implies? What adds to my sadness is the thought that many of these narrow-minded men, hindrances to progress as they are, are good fellows, quite honest and sincere. Sinclair, with the intelligence to see things clearly and the courage to cry out what he sees, has naturally been the target of much abuse and personal attack, which has, perhaps, made him find hypocrisy where there is only ignorance. The Babbitts who support the system are as much its victims as the workers who struggle against it. Psychology recognizes a universal tendency to "rationalize" our actions, to find eternal right and justice in those things that benefit us. Bernard Shaw, taking the British family arrangement as an example, says that of 1,000 persons an imaginary 700, satisfied by the system, take it for granted. Perhaps 299 are dissatisfied, are failures according to the system, but are ashamed to admit it to their neighbors or even to themselves. So they shout for the system on every occasion, proclaim that it is divinely established, that anyone who questions it is a traitor and an atheist (now they add Bolshevism), and in their enthusiasm they sometimes manage to forget their own dissatisfaction. The one man in a thousand Shaw exempts is strong enough to face the reality the 299 are shirking. . . . This situation is precisely that of society at large, save that the imaginary figures might be better distributed; in every thousand, perhaps 100 really satisfied capitalists; 850 Babbitts, American Legionites and Ku Kluxers; 50 who see through the sham and inequality of it all.

Whether these persons are trying to preserve what they know to be wrong, caring only that it leave them on top, or whether they are working in accordance with a natural unconscious attempt to preserve what they find best for themselves, there is no doubt that they control the schools, and that they use their power to preserve the existing order. One of the Lusk Laws provided for the dismissal of any teacher "who advocates a form of government other than the government of the United States or of this state." Though this law has been repealed, its spirit is evident in the continued assault on David Berenberg for the crime of being a Socialist. When Dr. Wolfson resigned, because he did not "feel free to follow the intellectual habits of a lifetime," New York

City Superintendent Ettinger declared: "I dissent most heartily from the basic thesis set up by Principal Wolfson that it is the function of our schools to allow students and teachers to express their belief freely, to meet argument with argument, and not either overtly or covertly to suppress opinions which are held in honesty and good faith." More recently (with the political tide turned against him, and his re-election or failure near) Superintendent Ettinger has said: "I do not consider it right for a person to remain silent while certain things are going on." Yet the Teachers' Union is still barred from meeting in school buildings, and shivers course along the spines of many a teacher when some son of a worker asks an innocent question about Socialism or about Russia. But most of the children are so well subdued that questions arise already framed from the proper point of view, as presented in "The Outlook," "The Literary Digest," and "The Independent," or by the Doteyes and the dotting disciples of the powers that be.

Is the overpowering accumulation of evidence Sinclair produces, of graft, favoritism, propaganda and repression—can it all be true? I repeat what I said in regard to "The Goose-Step," that, despite individual errors that may have crept in, there is a ring of stern truth about the book that no unbiased reader can doubt. Further than that, while he is gaining in vehemence, Sinclair is no longer wildly violent; instead of giving the impression (as he used to) that he is overstating, he seems now even to be understating the appalling case. Also he cheerfully acknowledges the few slips in the earlier volume. Lastly, having been one of those who read the New York chapters in manuscript, I know personally of the pains Sinclair takes to verify his statements.

So there is hammered home the fact that our educational system is ordained by those who are most interested in the continuance of the present state of society. What value Sinclair's documents and denunciations will have today is doubtful, because of this very throat-clutch he is exposing. Yet his books are among the strongest weapons in the fight against the ignorance that keeps things as they are. Future historians will welcome them, and will record their effect.

Meanwhile, I can register the tendency of current education no more accurately than in a few quotations. The first, in Sinclair's words, speaking of a principal, who "boasts that he is ready at any time to place the entire student body of the Institute at the disposal of the police to break strikes." Then, as Sinclair reports Superintendent E. Mandel, of New York, in an order for the inspection of history text books: "The question to be considered is not one of whether statements made in the text-books are truthful and based on facts, but whether propriety would be observed if they were included in them." Next, his report of Charl O. Williams, 1922 President, now life director and field secretary of the N. E. A. (the National Educational Association, the authorized national body of educational workers) making her welcoming address at the first N. E. A. international educational conference; to the delegates from China and Czechoslovakia, and other countries weary of the devastation of the war she spoke: "It has been thought by some that this meeting is wholly in the interest of peace. It is not so. And the eloquent lady from Tennessee explained the other purpose—if another war for liberty should be called, 'please God, we shall not send a soldier who cannot write his name.'! And in contrast with these, the reminder of one of the men who also sees and speaks his mind, of Anatole France: "The union of the workers will be the peace of the world."

## WORLD LABOR PROBLEMS

**THE NEW WORLD OF LABOR.** By Sherwood Eddy. New York: George H. Doran Co.

This is a book that every student of labor and economic conditions should read. It is a survey of the industrial situation and labor conditions in America, Europe and the Orient. "The author went to India in 1896 for the Y. M. C. A. and spent nine years in traveling and holding evangelistic meetings among the officials of India, Japan, the Near East and Russia. Mr. Eddy does not approve of 'the old unchristian social order.'"

On his recent trip around the world in 1922-23, he made an intensive study of labor in the countries visited. He says, "the war seems to have marked the close of an epoch. Whether for better or for worse, we are in the midst of a period that will witness the birth of a new world of labor."

For more than a year the author studied the conditions of the workers in the factories and the poverty-stricken homes of the Orient, the homes afflicted by hunger and famine in Russia, the slums of Europe and America—all coming under his close observation.

The working and living conditions in China and Japan are frightful enough but nothing to compare with those of India. In the jute mills of Calcutta, operated by Englishmen who reap enormous profits, unskilled

men get \$1.00 a week, women 85 cents, and boys 57 cents a week; coolies 20 cents a day. "In the roar and dust of the driving machinery we saw the dull toilers plodding at their work. They are handicapped by tropical heat, hookworm, illiteracy, poor pay, bad housing and the low moral conditions. . . . There lies a baby of one of the working mothers asleep on the floor in the dirt and dust. What chance has this child in life? It may grow up to aspire to earn a dollar a week in this mill." The author points out the universal use of opium, even among children in India and tells of the Government refusing to close one opium shop in Calcutta because some 2,500 people frequented it daily! The illiteracy is almost universal. There are 30,000,000 without schooling and 39 per cent of the children educated in India lapse into illiteracy within five years after leaving school. One of the English bosses told Mr. Eddy: "I can't beat the men as I once did. There is a new spirit among the workers since Gandhi appeared. For two years I have not dared to lay hands on a man. If you beat one now, hundreds will go for you. The workers have been quite spoiled by this new movement."

There is a long and sympathetic survey of the Reconstruction of Russia as well as a review of the British Labor movement and also that of Italy, France and Germany.

The American labor movement is summed up as follows: "It is not concerned with a program for ob-

## AMONG THE MAGAZINES

## THE FORUM

The most interesting article for Socialists in the March Forum is by Norman Angell on "Labor and British Foreign Policy." In foreign relations British labor does not follow the old Cobden-Bright policy of non-interference or the modern imperialist balance of power theory. It regards modern nations as interrelated. The ties that knit them together make the Cobden-Bright theory out of date while the balance of power idea is based upon strategy. British labor seeks an economic bill of rights so far as it can be obtained in the present capitalist world. Where the old policies "sought to put power behind the individual nation, the new will seek to put power behind the law." The campaign issue debated is taxation with Secretary Mellon, Herbert Claiborne Pell, Jr., and John Robertson Hunter contributing. Another debate is on the Indian question in which Flora Warren Seymour attempts to sweep aside the "sentimentalists," after the fashion of Podsnap, who seek justice for the Indian. Mary Austin has little difficulty in presenting the case of the Indian. Guglielmo Ferrero offers a second installment on why Europe has not made peace. He believes that Europe inherited three treasures and threw them away, i. e., Christianity, humanism and liberalism, a rather vague interpretation of very real and material problems. Paul Kammerer, the Vienna biologist, presents a popular interpretation of his criticism of Darwinism under the title of "The Inheritance of the New." Harvey Maitland Watts comes to the defense of Babbitt America in "Please Kick Me!" and Constantin Stanislavsky gives his "Recollections of Chekov." Fannie Hurst and Anne Douglas Sedgwick contribute the fiction. Poetry and minor articles on various themes round out what is a constantly improving magazine.

taining a new order. It has been on the whole non-political, holding rigidly to its industrial program. It has been prevalently conservative, individualistic, and, in its official attitude, anti-Socialistic. It has been a movement largely isolated and self-sufficient. It has sought no alliance with the intellectuals as in Great Britain and Europe. It has held prevalently aloof from the unskilled, the immigrant and the Negro. It has withdrawn from making common cause with the labor movement of the rest of the world."

This book, in an era of high-priced books, sells at a low price and is in reach of every New Leader reader.

RYAN WALKER.

Meade Minnigerode, author of "The Fabulous Forties" which the Putnams published on March 14, is an American who has lived abroad a large part of his life and was educated in England and at Yale. His latest book is a study of America between 1830 and 1850 when Fanny Ellsler, beloved of Napoleon's son, danced in New York, when Charles Dickens was given a gawdy reception, when P. T. Barnum, "King of the Humbugs" was launching his career, and the pigs roamed Broadway. The author came upon a wealth of material for this period, while working on a novel laid in 1840.

## THE DIAL

The Dial for March features "Death in Venice," by Thomas Mann, the translation from the German being made by Kenneth Burke. In "Psychology and Common Sense," Thomas Craven proceeds to demolish Lawrence Buermeyr and his opinions on art. Bertrand Russell writes a short article entitled "A Motley Pantheon." Herbert Read's "The Definition of Comedy," is based on a review of the works of William Congreve. Paul Morand contributes a Paris letter while G. Santana tells of "The Sorrows of Avicenna," dialogue form. John Butler Yeats, the younger son of the late John Butler Yeats, has two pictures that are not in the usual style of Dial art, while E. E. Cummings has a caricature sketch of Mr. Charles Spencer Chaplin that deserves to go down in the history of comic art. With a number of poems, book reviews, theatrical and music comment, the March issue will satisfy those within the sacred circle of Dial readers.

## ISRAEL SMITH CLARE

At the age of 77, Israel Smith Clare, one of the world's greatest historians and a Socialist of a retiring disposition, recently died in the Lancaster, Pa., County Almshouse. He is an example of the fate that often comes to men of real genius in the chance world of capitalism. A dispatch to the New York Times tells the following story of Comrade Clare's life:

History was the old man's life work, and it won him world distinction. His "Illustrated History of All Nations" in fifteen volumes brought him a citation from Société Académique d'Histoire Internationale. Other works were "Historical Compendium" and "The True History of the Human Race," the latter published in 1921. He also contributed historical maps to Peale's edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica and was a member of the American Historical Association and the National Geographic Society.

Clare's own history is one of disappointment and suffering. In the midst of promised success and honor, a Chicago firm that was financing him in publishing his works, failed and left the old man penniless.

A widower, without relatives, with dogs as his only companions, he took refuge in a little old cabin in a local recreation park. There he lived the life of a recluse until discovered by the local authorities, who frowned upon his mode of living. They ordered him to move to the county charitable institution, and there he whiled away his last days of his life with his books.

Early in life he taught in the rural schools of Lancaster County, and as co-worker with Miss Anna Lyle of the Millersville State Normal School faculty, he wrote and published a short history of the county that is now an authority.

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## TRUTH FOR THE MIDDLE CLASS

A Review by JOHN R. McMAHON

**TOLD BY AN IDIOT.** By Rose Macaulay. New York: Boni and Liveright.

Brightly and gayly written for the most part, with plenty of light satire and laughter, the latest book by the author of "Potterism" and "Dangerous Ages," is a running story of a middle-class English family in its various generations from 1879 to almost the present day, and likewise a commentary on middle-class England with its sects, politics and art spasms during the same period. The surface of everything is neatly sketched and partly skinned. There is no plot. The family's Tom, Dick and Harry, likewise its female members, each is exploited in turn for two or three pages with effect somewhat kaleidoscopic; and there is the larger background panorama of religious and other notions and public events with due names and dates. The scheme in itself is good; it is pleasant to be relieved of plot; as a historical sketch this story has some substance, it refreshes the memory and interests all who have lived through a good deal of the period treated; you might call it history made easy by a clever woman talking over the tea-cups.

Someone has compared this novel to Shakespeare. Anyhow the title is taken from him—"Life is a tale told by an idiot, full of sound and fury, signifying nothing." That was dangerous metaphysics on Shakespeare's part, and is no less so because apparently accepted by Miss Macaulay. Of course it was not Shakespeare but Macbeth, a low murderer, who felt that way. As the mouthpiece of the dejected middle class, Miss Macaulay may, after all, be right in her estimate of the meaning of existence. Beneath her gay raillery is sadness; her laughter sounds a little shrill and hollow. She can't keep up her semblance of merriment when she arrives at the world war; there she has to quit smiling and jesting, and soberly declares it was a hell of a thing. This

part of the tale, she suggests, was not told by a mere idiot, cheerful or otherwise, but old man Satan himself.

The pretense breaks down. Pre-war life was no jest to the average millions in England and elsewhere. It was a struggle with poverty, sickness and death. Simply the middle-class did not feel it very much; they held aloof from the common life, and pretended it was a very jolly world. Now the middle-class feels, suffers and wails through such a book as this. I do not mean any disrespect to these people who cry out. Humanity at large is entitled to cry out and tear its hair. It has behaved worse than an idiot; more like the criminal insane.

Besides her dubious idiot-philosophy, self-contradicted by the first and second parts of her narrative, the author exploits a second cardinal error in trying to prove constantly that there is nothing new under the sun. Rebellious youth and so on always was and will be; one period is the same as another in all essentials. Her own story largely disproves this hoary doctrine. I don't see how a person as clever as Miss Macaulay could accept such a moth-eaten idea. The social world do move, even though in spiral or zig-zag.

There is hardly a glimpse of anything outside England in this tale. The middle-class tight little isle is about the centre and circumference of the universe. Most of the characters run true to prudish form. Rather obviously artificial is the device of attributing all religious fads and fancies in turn, so as to show them off, to pater familias. The author ends all on a note of frank pessimism, for which she deserves credit; she and her class must feel that way; it's the truth for them, whether or not for the rest of humankind.

It is a book of entertainment and instruction, whether in or between the lines.

## A LINCOLN CLOSE-UP

**INTIMATE CHARACTER SKETCHES OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN, THE MAN,** as seen by one who knew him. By Henry B. Rankin. Philadelphia: Lippincott.

This delightful book is in reality a close-up of Lincoln and the pen pictures make him live and move as vividly as Herndon does. There have been many books written about and around Lincoln. He is fast becoming a myth and the real man is seldom seen. Mr. Rankin was a young law student in Lincoln's and Herndon's law office and he has written in his old age his impressions of those early days. We have a splendid picture of the dingy old law office and the every day routine, and the gossip of the small town as it impressed young Rankin. He tells us how Lincoln read aloud Whitman's "Leaves of Grass," and brought out many of the beauties in the text undiscovered by Herndon or Rankin.

The chapter on Lincoln and Walt Whitman gives the good grey poet's impression of the President, while the chapter entitled, "The Cooper Institute Speech," is a moving human document.

It is interesting to read Rankin's very beautiful tribute to Herndon, Lincoln's law partner and candid biographer, who once was so full of life and the love of living and who

## EVILS OF EDUCATION

H. G. Wells, in a debate with E. B. Osborn, (Yea and Nay, Brentano's) speaks amusingly of history as it was taught in England during his boyhood. "Into this spectacle," he says in one place, "of blue Britons with tin linings came Julius Caesar, of whom I thought I had heard in my Scripture lessons, not knowing that it was not the same Caesar. Caesar came from a place called Rome, of which I had also heard in church. Caesar came and went, and I gathered that he said he conquered—but when he went he left English history blank for nearly a century. There was a great coming and going of Romans—agitated Emperors appeared, built walls, and hurried off, and at last the noise of barbarians was heard without, and Exeunt the Romans. Evidently something very important was happening among them, off stage, but what it was I never learnt."

later became a recluse and said: "If you see my good friend Death, tell him I am ready and waiting for him and wish he would come soon."

Unlike Ida Tarbell's book, there is no effort to give Lincoln's ancestors. Only a human record of a very human man.

The book has several photogravure portraits and is excellently printed.

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## Garment Workers Grapple With Problem of Jobbers

Members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in this city are faced with pressing organization and trade problems which are at present engrossing the attention of the greater part of the membership.

President Morris Sigman has started a discussion in the organization concerning the causes and possible effects of a program drawn by the General Executive Board to meet the situation which, it appears, is rapidly approaching a status which will demand well-defined and united action on the part of the members of the union.

The crux of the union's program, President Sigman points out, is to fasten upon the jobbers, "in whose hands lies the wealth of the industry," their proper responsibility to the industry and to the members of the union.

"The first point," says President Sigman, "involves this very question of making the jobber responsible for labor conditions to the workers and their organization."

"What does this point demand?" "It speaks of limiting the number of sub-manufacturers and contractors that a jobber may employ. What particular evil in the industry does it then purport to abolish? In brief, it means that at the beginning of each season each jobber should fix the number of sub-manufacturers he intends to employ during that season in accordance with the number of garments he intends to market. These sub-manufacturers are to make up these garments for him. He is prevented from giving them up in the midst of the season and engaging other contractors to do or complete his work."

Continuing, President Sigman states:

"But how can this be made certain—this limiting of the number of contractors to be engaged by a jobber so that he might not purposely designate too many contributors each season in order to keep up the murderous competition and the playing up of the workers of one shop against the workers of the other?"

"To this we reply with the second point on our program, the point which guarantees the workers a definite number of weeks of labor during the year. Of course, this guarantee must be arranged with a view to the conditions in industry, but it must be arranged, nevertheless. Without such a guarantee there can never be control in industry, even if the jobber is prevented from employing more than a certain given number of contractors each season. Without such a guarantee there is no assurance that a jobber might not engage in the beginning of the season more contractors than what he actually requires and make them all go half idle so as to keep up the same old competition between shop and shop."

### Jewelry Workers to Discuss Demands

A mass meeting of all Platinum and Gold Jewelers in this city will be held, by Local No. 1, I. L. G. W. U., on Tuesday, March 18, 1924, at 8 p. m., in Beethoven Hall, No. 210 East Fifth street, city. This meeting will take up for consideration and a vote, the following questions:

A demand upon the employers in the trade of: twenty per cent increase in wages for all workers, no discharge after four weeks, equal distribution of work, time and one-half for all overtime, abolition of piece work, elimination of boarders from shops, limitation of apprentices.

Only members of the union will be allowed to vote at this meeting. Those desiring to enroll so that they may be able to take part in meeting can do so under the following terms:

Initiation fee, for new members, including first months dues, \$2.50. Reinstatement fee for old members, including first months dues, \$2.00.

All workers in the trade, who are not at present enrolled as members, are urged to enroll before the 18th. By enrolling now they will avoid the rush at the hall on the night of the meeting. Enrollments can be made at the office, Room 713, World Building, 63 Park Row, city.

Prominent speakers are to address this meeting. Discussion will be allowed from the floor before the vote is taken on the demands.

### Union Health Center Will Hold Dance

The Union Health Center, the valuable medical and dental clinic conducted for the workers in the women's garment industry, will hold an entertainment and ball on Saturday, March 29, at the 71st Regiment Armory, 34th street and Park avenue. Friends of the Health Center are giving freely of their efforts to make the dance a great success. The Health Center has a well-equipped building at 131 East Seventeenth street, where expert medical advice and treatment is given to the workers at unusually low costs.

The financial report for 1923

issued by the Center indicates the large scale on which the institution is carrying on its work. The Dental Department income for 1923 was \$59,117.52 and the expenses \$54,661.00; a surplus of \$4,456.52 was used for additional equipment.

The Medical Department income for 1923 was \$27,270.42; the expenses \$28,933.96, creating a deficit of \$1,663.54. To this must be added the sum of \$5,339.48 spent for additional equipment, making a total deficit of \$7,003.02. It is to cover this deficit, largely, that the affair is being held.

As an added attraction at the dance, Dorsha and her pupils will appear, the arrangements committee has announced.

### Cleaners and Dyers Will Draw Demands

The Cleaners and Dyers Union will hold a general meeting Monday, March 17, in the Forward Hall, at which the committee which has worked out a program or improving the conditions of the workers in the industry will give its report. The demands, as drawn by the committee, will be presented to the meeting and then to the employers in the industry.

A general strike committee of twenty-five will also be elected at this meeting. A settlement committee will likewise be chosen. The officials of the union, including H. L. Hammer, Chairman; Julius G. Cohen, President; J. Effrat, Business Manager; and D. Hoffman, Secretary, have issued a statement urging a big attendance.

### Bonnaz Embroiderers' Ball March 15th

The annual ball of the Bonnaz Embroiderers' Union, Local 66, of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, will be held March 15 at the Park Palace, 110th street and 5th Avenue.

The ball is for the benefit of the sick fund. Elaborate arrangements have been made for a splendid program which will include a flying post. The chief postmaster will be Nathan Riesel, secretary of the local and he will be assisted by Celia Silver, J. Jaffe, Sydney Chaitin, A. Pocholsky, Morris Fishman. A splendid time is assured to all who attend.

### "CANT-STRIKE" LAW WOULD BE REVIVED

The nation's large employing interests have not abandoned efforts to handcuff labor to its work.

This is indicated in a statement issued by the national industrial conference board, which represents a score of anti-union organizations. The board announces that after a year's study it has reached the conclusion that the Kansas industrial relations court has not received a clear test, either legally or practically.

Although history in the Middle Ages records numberless attempts to set wages and prices by law, and hold workers to their task, the board now says that the Kansas court "has been a novel experiment, suggestive as a guide for future effort to meet a complex and difficult problem."

The board recommends that the Kansas court "be based upon and built up of the machinery and processes of voluntary private collective bargaining, developed through effective and representative group organizations."

This recommendation is amusing to those who recall that not a single organization affiliated with the national industrial conference board has dealings with the trade union in that industry. Many of these employers are maintaining hand-picked company "unions" in their establishments, and it is presumed that this is the sort of an "effective and representative" organization these employers will favor in conjunction with a law to prohibit workers from quitting their employment.

### Minneapolis Labor Protests Registration

Minneapolis.—Vigorous opposition to proposed national legislation requiring the registration and fingerprinting of foreign-born workers, was voiced by the Minneapolis Trades and Labor assembly in a recent resolution.

The resolution points out the danger of such legislation, stating that anti-union employers hope by means of the finger-printing and registration system to threaten foreign-born workers with deportation if they attempt to organize into labor unions. The probability of such legislation being extended to cover native-born workers was also stressed.

The resolution follows: Whereas, there is now pending in Congress, bill No. 691, based upon the recommendations of President Coolidge in his message to Congress which provides for the registering, photographing and finger-printing of the foreign-born workers, like criminals, and Whereas, bill No. 2900 likewise pending before Congress provides for the scrutiny by government

agents of potential immigrants in their own countries before allowing them to enter this country, and Whereas, this legislation would violate our American tradition of freedom of asylum to political refugees, and

Whereas, since the foreign-born workers now in this country were invited to come to this land and make their homes here under American conditions of equality and justice, it would be an unpardonable betrayal of trust to now create legislation that would make them a subject class, and

Whereas, this legislation would create a subject class differing but little from chattel slavery, a subject, which, in the Civil war, thousands of men laid down their lives to abolish once and for all, and

Whereas, by means of this legislation, the employers hope to cow into submission by the threat of deportation and separation from their families, the foreign-born workers who are a majority in such basic industries such as mining, textiles, leather, and meat packing and thus prevent their being organized into unions and going out on strike, and

Whereas, this legislation would enable the employers to pit the foreign-born workers against the organized native-born, and thus lower the standard of living of all workers, therefore be it

Resolved, that the Minneapolis

Trades and Labor assembly, do vigorously protest against this proposed un-American infringement upon the rights of millions of our population, who in their daily endeavors have become an inseparable part of our American life, and discrimination against whom will disastrously react upon the economic welfare of the common people as a whole, and be it further

Resolved, that we call upon our governmental representatives and officials to use their influence to defeat this vicious legislation.

### See That Your Milk Man Wears the Emblem of The Milk Drivers' Union

Local 584, I. B. of T. Office 565 Hudson St., City. Local 584 meets on 3rd Thursday of the month at ASTORIA HALL 62 East 4th St. Executive Board meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays at the FORWARD BUILDING, 175 East Broadway, Room 3. F. J. STERNIN, Pres. & Bus. Agent. NATHAN LAUT, Sec'y-Treas.

### HEBREW BUTCHERS UNION

Local 234, A. M. C. & B. W. of N. A. 175 E. 4th St. Orchard 5259 Meet every 1st & 3rd Tuesday. A. JACOB, Sec'y. AL. GRABAL, President.

### CLOAK and SKIRT MAKERS' UNION

Local 11, I. L. G. W. U. Office and Headquarters, 219 Sackman St., B'klyn. Dickens 0682 Local meets every 2nd and 4th Monday eve. Ex. Board meets every Tues. at 7:30 P. M. WILLIAM COHEN, Chairman. HARRY CHANCER, Secretary.

Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators of America, District Council No. 9, New York City. Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and National Building Trades Council. MEETS EVERY THURSDAY EVENING. Office, 166 East 56th Street. Telephone Plaza—4100-5416. PHILIP ZAUSNER, Secretary.

### CLOAK AND SUIT OPERATORS' UNION

LOCAL 1, I. L. G. W. U. Local 1 Building, 128 East 23rd St. Madison Sq. 5390 Executive Board meets every Tuesday at 7 P. M. in the office. LOUIS HOROWITZ, Chairman. LOUIS LEVY, Manager-Secretary.

### Italian Cloak, Suit and Skirt Makers

Office, 231 E. 14th Street. Union Local 48, I. L. G. W. U. Lexington 4510 Executive Board meets every Thursday at 7:30 P. M. SECTION MEETINGS: Downtown—231 E. 14th St. 1st & 3rd Friday at 8 P. M. Brook—231 E. 14th St. & S. Boulevard 1st & 3rd Thurs. 8 P. M. Harlem—1714 Lexington Ave. 1st & 3rd Saturday 12 A. M. B'klyn—105 Montrose Ave. Jersey City—76 Montgomery St. SALVATORE NINIO, Manager-Secretary.

### CHILDREN'S CLOTHING WORKERS' JOINT BOARD

AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA. 790 Broadway, New York City. Telephone: Stuyvesant 4330, 9510, 9511. JOS. GOLD, General Manager. MEYER COHEN, Secretary-Treasurer.

### NEW YORK JOINT BOARD

AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA. 611-621 Broadway, New York, N. Y. Telephone: Spring 7600-1-2-3-4. DAVID WOLF, General Manager. ABRAHAM MILLER, Secretary-Treasurer.

### CHILDREN'S CLOAKS and REEFER MAKERS' UNION

LOCAL 17, I. L. G. W. U. Office, 144 Second Avenue. Telephone Orchard 0415-0416 Regular Meetings Every Thursday Evening at 7:30 P. M. Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday Evening, at the office, at 7 P. M. ABRAHAM GOLDIN, President. J. BELLEH, Secretary. ABRAHAM BELSON, Chairman of the Executive Board.

### DRESSMAKERS' UNION

OF GREATER NEW YORK, LOCAL 22, I. L. G. W. U. Office, 16 West 21st St. Watkins 7950. I. SCHOENHOLTZ, Manager-Secretary.

### NEW YORK JOINT BOARD

INTERNATIONAL POCKETBOOK WORKERS' UNION. GENERAL OFFICE: 62 UNIVERSITY PLACE, N. Y. Phone Stuyvesant 4408. CHARLES KLEINMAN, Chairman. OSSIP WALINSKY, General Manager.

### Italian Dressmakers' Union, Local 89, I. L. G. W. U.

Affiliated with Joint Board Cloak and Dressmakers' Union. Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday at the Office, 8 West 21st Street. Telephone 7748. LUIGI ANTONINI, Manager-Secretary.

### CLEANERS AND DYERS UNION

of Greater New York. Office and Meeting Room: 173 E. Broadway. Phone Orchard 6618 Regular Meeting Every Monday at 8 P. M. Executive Board Meets Every Thursday. J. EFFRAT, Manager. D. HOFFMAN, Secretary.

### JEWELRY WORKERS

UNION, LOCAL 1, I. L. G. W. U. Office: 713 E. Broadway. Phone Orchard 4934 Executive Board Meets Every Thursday at 8 P. M. Regular Meetings Every Second and Fourth Tuesday, Room 506, 6 Park Row, New York City. S. E. BEARDSLEY, LEON WILLIAMS, Organizer. Sec'y-Treas.

### United Hebrew Trades

Affiliated with the A. F. of L. 173 EAST BROADWAY Meets Every Monday Evening. Executive Board Meets Every Saturday 12 P. M. G. GUSKIN, Chairman. MAX PINE, Secretary. H. ABRAMSON, M. FEINSTEIN, Vice-Chairman. Asst. Secretary.

### WHITE GOODS WORKERS' UNION

Local 67 of I. L. G. W. U. 117 Second Avenue. Telephone ORCHARD 7106-7. A. SNYDER, Manager. MOLLY LIFSHITZ, Secretary.

### NEW YORK SIGN WRITERS

Union Local No. 239. Office and Meeting Room: 106 Seventh Avenue. Phone Chelsea 9549 Regular Meeting Every Monday. Executive Board Meets Friday at 8 P. M. G. B. HOFFEL, JAS. F. CONLON, President. Bus. Agent. J. J. COGGAN, D. J. NAGLE, Rec. Secretary. Fin. Secretary.

### Cap and Millinery Cutters

Union Local 2, U. C. H. & C. M. of N. A. 210 E. 5th Street. Meetings every 1st & 3rd Thursday. Executive Board meets every Monday. G. M. SPICER, President. ED. SASLANSKY, Vice-Pres. L. BARR, Fin. Sec'y.

### NECKWEAR CUTTERS

Union, Local 6939, A. F. of L. 7 E. 13th St. Stuyvesant 7678 Regular meetings 1st & 3rd every month at 12 ST. MARK'S PL. G. LEVINE, Pres. S. HOLMAN, Sec'y. A. Schwartzwald, Vice-Pres. Ch. Ronstadt, Treas. LEO SAFIAN, Bus. Agent.

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## UNION DIRECTORY

HERE'S YOUR UNION, WHEN IT MEETS, AND WHERE

The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union  
'3 West 16th Street, New York City  
Telephone Chelsea 2148  
MORRIS SIGMAN, President. ABRAHAM BAROFF, Secretary-Treasurer.

JOINT BOARD FURRIERS' UNION  
OF GREATER NEW YORK  
Office: 22 East 22nd Street. Phone Gramercy 0618  
Meets Every Tuesday Evening in the Office.  
SAM COHEN, President. ABRAHAM BROWNSTEIN, Manager.  
ABRAHAM ROSENTHAL, Sec. Treas. ADOLPH LEWITZ, Rec. Sec'y. WILLIAM CHERNIACK, Vice-Pres.

The Amalgamated Ladies' Garment Cutters' Union  
Local No. 10, I. L. G. W. U.  
Office 231 East 14th Street. Telephone Lexington 4189  
EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETS EVERY THURSDAY AT THE OFFICE OF THE UNION.  
DAVID DUBINSKY, General Manager. JOSEPH FISH, General Secretary.

Upholsterers' Union, Local No. 76  
Office 35 East 2nd St. Phone Orchard 3283  
Meets Every Second and Fourth Wednesday at Arlington Hall  
23 ST. MARKS PLACE AT 6:30 SHARP  
JOSEPH HARKOW, Secretary-Treasurer. J. ROTTER, President. WOLF ALPER, Business Agent.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America  
LOCAL UNION 488  
MEETS EVERY MONDAY EVENING at 495 East 166th St.  
OFFICE, 391 EAST 150TH ST., ROOM 2. Telephone Melrose 5674  
THOMAS DALTON, President. CHAS. H. BAUSNER, Bus. Agent.  
HARRY P. EILERT, Fin. Sec'y. JOHN CLARK, Rec. Sec'y.

U. A. Plumbers, Gas Fitters and Marine Plumbers  
LOCAL UNION NO. 463 OF NEW YORK CITY  
Meeting Room, 243 East 84th St., New York City  
EVERY WEDNESDAY, 8 P. M.  
2033 Fifth Ave. Phone Harlem 4878

PLASTERERS' UNION, LOCAL 60  
Office, 4 West 125th St. Phone Harlem 6432.  
Regular Meetings Every Monday Evening. The Executive Board Meets Every Friday Evening at THE LABOR TEMPLE, 343 EAST 84TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY.  
MICHAEL J. COLLIERAN, President and Business Agent.  
JOHN PEARL, Vice Pres. Business Agent.  
THOMAS SHERIDAN, Fin. Sec'y. JOHN LEAVY, JOHN DOOLEY  
MICHAEL GALLAGHER, Rec. Sec'y. JOSEPH LEMONTE

PAINTERS' UNION No. 261  
Office: 62 East 106th Street. Telephone: University 2528  
Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday at the Office.  
Regular Meetings Every Friday at 210 East 104th Street.  
ISADORE SILVERMAN, J. HENNENFIELD, Recording Treasurer.

Journeymen Plumbers  
Local Union 418  
Of Queens County, New York  
Meets Every Tuesday Evening at 8:15 at 319 Jackson Ave., Long Island City  
MICHAEL J. McGRATH, President; WM. PIPOTA, Fin. Sec'y; JOHN W. CALLAHAN, Rec. Sec'y; CHARLES MCDANIS and GEORGE FLANAGAN, Bus. Agts.

United Neckwear Makers' Union  
LOCAL 11016, A. F. of L.  
7 East 15th St. Phone: Stuyvesant 7082  
Executive Board meets every Tuesday night at 7:30 o'clock, in the office.  
LOUIS FELDHEIM, President.  
ED. GOTTESMAN, Sec'y-Treas.  
L. D. BERGER, Manager.  
LOUIS FUCHS, Bus. Agent.

SUIT CASE, BAG AND PORTFOLIO MAKERS' UNION  
62 University Place. Stuyvesant 6358  
The Membership Committee and the Executive Board meet Mondays at the office. Regular meeting every Wednesday at 151 Clinton Street, New York.  
M. WIENER, H. KAPLAN, Organizers. Secretary.

SAMPLE MAKERS' UNION  
LOCAL NO. 3, I. L. G. W. U.  
130 East 23rd St. Madison Sq. 1472  
EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETS EVERY TUESDAY AT 8 P. M.  
D. RUBIN, Manager-Secretary.

Waterproof Garment Workers' Union, Local 20, I. L. G. W. U.  
130 East 23rd St. Madison Square 1934  
Executive Board meets every Monday at 7 P. M.  
M. POLINSKY, A. WEINGART, Manager. Sec'y-Treas.

Cloth Hat and Cap OPERATORS LOCAL 1  
Office 210 E. 5th St. Tel. Orchard 9360  
Regular Meetings Every 1st and 3rd Saturday. Executive Board Every Monday.  
MORRIS GELLER, Organizer.



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

## THE NEW PLAYS

MONDAY

DORIS KEANE and JACOB BEN-AMI will be seen at the Thirtieth Street Theatre Monday night in EUGENE O'NEILL'S new play, "WELDED," which is being presented by the Directors of the Provincetown Playhouse (Kenneth Macgowan, Robert Edmond Jones and Eugene O'Neill) in association with the Selwyns. The production has been made under the direction of Stark Young, who recently represented the Theatre Guild in a similar capacity in the production of "The Failures" at the Garrick Theatre. Robert Edmond Jones designed the scenery. In the cast, besides Miss Keane and Mr. Ben-AMI, are but two other characters, portrayed by Curtis Cooksey and Catherine Collins.



JACOB BEN-AMI

"WELDED" is Eugene O'Neill's last word in realism. It is a tense drama of modern marriage. Mr. O'Neill has twice won the Pulitzer prize for the best American play with his "Beyond the Horizon" and "Anna Christie." Since the stage has had no new play from him for a couple of years the forthcoming production of "WELDED" is an event of exceptional interest and distinction.

FRIDAY

MME. SIMONE, the celebrated French artiste will give six matinees in French at the Gaiety Theatre, starting FRIDAY, March 21, under the direction of George C. Tyler and Hugh Ford, through special arrangement with Edgar MacGregor. Her first play will be "LA VIERGE FOLLE" (The Foolish Virgin) by HENRY BATAILLE. Other plays from her extended repertoire will include "La Couture de Luneville," by Alfred Savoir and "Le Passe" by Georges de Porto-Riche. Eva Le Gallienne and Jose Ruben will be two of her cast. Miss Le Gallienne will appear in "La Vierge Folle" the opening play, Friday, through the courtesy of Gilbert Miller. Jose Ruben will appear with Mme. Simone in the complete repertoire scheduled.

## Stardom Works Untold Evils

FLORENCE RITTENHOUSE DISCUSSES A PHASE OF THE AMERICAN STAGE

We went to the Comedy Theatre for the purpose of interviewing Florence Rittenhouse, featured player, in Lula Vollmer's Folk Play, "The Shame Woman." We had seen the play from the front, and did not realize that this sterling artist, who gives the impressive performance, as the young and life-eager Lize Burns and also as the disillusioned prematurely aged woman, spends exactly, two hours and ten minutes continual acting on the stage at every performance. It was therefore, not until after the performance that we were able to speak with her.

We found Miss Rittenhouse very intelligent and keenly interested in matters concerning the arts of the theatre. Having framed our first question, Miss Rittenhouse needed no further prompting. We asked her how it feels to be elevated to a featured place on the program; was she contented in that position, or did she aspire to stardom. Her answers were, ready, direct, and very illuminating. After telling us that being elevated to a more distinctive place in the cast of "The Shame Woman," while it was a source of great joy, it also made her feel the responsibility of her work as Lize Burns more keenly and to keep up the freshness and originality of her part is the first to request a rehearsal so as to avoid any possible laxity in the playing; Miss Rittenhouse then went on to say that she was opposed to a "star" system in the theatre. Miss Rittenhouse proceeded to point instances where the system worked havoc. She was frank to state that her remarks were actuated by purely selfish motives, and that she viewed the matter entirely from the actor's point of view. Supposing she were starred in her present play, "The Shame Woman," this play has been running now for six months, and from present indications will be on the boards by next Christmas. Certainly a desirable situation from the actor's point of view, but what will happen when the play has been taken off. Since the public has come to admire her work in a certain type play, it will naturally expect her to appear in a similar vehicle. Failing in this, she would have to remain idle till such vehicle is found.

"Aside from the fact, that the actor, or actress, is deprived of an opportunity to display, his or her, versatility, the artist frequently must remain in enforced idleness." Some of our leading men and women of the profession have been idle during the last several seasons because of lack of a "proper vehicle." Miss Rittenhouse firmly believes "that an artist renders the greatest measure of service to art and the public by remaining in harness."

"In this country," Miss Rittenhouse went on, "our leading actors and actresses do not build up a personal following as they do on the continent." As proof of this, Miss Rittenhouse pointed to a long string of plays during the last few years in the leading roles that proved utter failures, which confirms her views regarding the "starring" system. Miss Rittenhouse does not want to be understood as holding a brief for the box-office. "A play should of course pay its own way." Since we have not even reached the stage in this country, where we can discuss the National Theatre, it is necessary that the public support the theatre—and the point she makes is—"that in the above instance the fact that stars appeared in leading roles and regardless of the quality of the plays such plays were not saved from a speedy retirement to the store house."

"Without setting myself up as a reformer in the theatre, I cannot refrain from deploring other phases of the American Theatre that could bear improvement"—and she proceeded to point out the more advantageous methods of the continental theatre. At the same time Miss Rittenhouse hastened to assure us that she had great faith in the American Theatre. She pointed to "Tarnish," "The Shame Woman," "Sun-Up," and several other plays dealing with purely American motives, based on folk life as examples of the American play which deserve the full support of the public.

## VIENNESE MOON

"THE MOON-FLOWER." ELSIE FERGUSON AND SIDNEY BLACKMER AT THE ASTOR

It was unnecessary for Zoe Atkins to place after her name the comment "from the Hungarian"; the elements of Viennese comedy are distinct and unmistakable. A moon, a balcony or terrace where nobility may condescend to stroll, a bed and a complicated situation involving at least two men and a maid—or shall we say woman?—with the suggestion, if possible, that she favors both; there is the recipe. Democratic taste may occasionally make one of the men, perhaps even the victor, merely a rich bourgeois, but romantic, of course, with a triple r. Despite the fact that Bernard Shaw killed this peculiar breed of play, buried it, and danced a jig over the corpse (a jig he called "Arms and the Man"), it seems to have a most lifelike ghost. Indeed, one would imagine that most Viennese playwrights had not read of Bernard Shaw's gallant onslaught. . . . In passing, it may be pointed out that the recipe above (just as angel cake and devil cake differ in the amount of flour) needs but a slight alteration, a mere shifting from the nobility to the wealthy, and the product is the

equally familiar brand of American farce.

"The Moon-Flower" shows the disastrous effects of the war; the lower classes presume to dream. Peter, a poor law clerk, dares to fancy the life of the nobility, and when a small legacy comes to him, ventures forth to experience that life for a day, then—rather than return to his humdrum drudgery—to die. Of course he hasn't the nerve to die, but slumps back to his dreary years; just as Diane, the girl from the lower classes who with equally rash dreams had become the mistress of the Duke, dared not leave her life of wealth and ease for toil with Peter, whom in that one night she had come to love. Of course it is not only since the war that poor girls have become infamous, nor that poor lads have dared to affront a noble. In truth, we should be inclined to call this a pre-war play, from the fact that the dream of the law clerk bids him imitate the debauchery of the nobles.

J. T. S.

## WHAT IS MUSICAL COMEDY?

ELEANOR PAINTER IN "THE CHIFFON GIRL," AT THE AL JOLSON

Musical comedy, whatever the elastic name may be stretched to include, stirs so many theatre-goers so deeply, that it might be interesting to inquire into the source of its power. The land of Wine, Woman, and Song, is of course its universal setting, whatever the mere earthly location may seem to be. But within that kingdom so many have reigned that the casual historian may peer and pry at leisure.

So far as its form is concerned, musical comedy can be traced to the French "vaudeville" of a hundred years ago—a "play" with songs interrupting the dialogue. On the library shelf I know, there are some sixty volumes, each with five or more vaudevilles, all from the pen of Eugene Scribe (from whose name we derive the verb, to scribble). A merging of this form with an offshoot of light opera, produced the type now so popular on Broadway.

Daring as musical comedies may be in many respects, they are in others extremely cautious. They play continuously to the same sides of man's nature. They draw men into delightful escape, into release of the emotions damned by society. The spectator sees himself dawning luxuriously in the midst of beautiful surroundings, natural and alive; maddis literally dance attendance on him; expensive liquors and expansive damsel gush at his approach; the baffled, bungling bourgeois in his theatre chair becomes a bland aristocrat. He is "lord of the ladies, Sultan of song, dancing-devil, and shimmying Sheikh of champagne."

In its material also, musical comedy plays safe. In one of the earliest fragments of ancient Greek, a poet before Sappho speaks of the "violet-sweet breast," of "rosy-ankled Aphrodite"; the first of modern poets compares his love to a rose; every musical comedy uses the same device. In "The Chiffon Girl" it is "The Dew-Drop and the Rose." A papyrus manuscript that Flinders Petrie brought from a pyramid tells of a man who had been to court; his friends think he means the king's court; he knows it was the ancient equivalent of the police court. A play written about one hundred years ago, now running at the Provincetown, uses that joke: "The Chiffon Girl" successfully lengthens it into three minutes of stretched humor. . . . Musical comedy is safe, though seldom sane.

It is, then, by boldly appealing to those moods of man which most unchangingly require dream-aid, that musical comedy stays its hundreds of courts; his friends think he means the thousands. The eye demands more of woman, and at the same time, more than woman. In addition to exposed females, therefore, the stage supplies brilliance and dash; color in rhythmic combinations, dances that are stunts, waving lines of legs, allure or affront the eye. The sex-repressed product of our artificial society has his moments of contemplative freedom. The financial victim of this same social order has a taste of wealth. All that tickles, cajoles or flatters the master will that lurks in us slave-men, is spread before us in the amusing museum of musical comedy. J. T. S.



CLARA EAMES

will play Lady Macbeth with James K. Hackett at the Equity production of "Macbeth," opening at the 48th Street Theatre, Saturday.

## How It Happened!

MME. SIMONE'S MATINEES AT THE GAIETY

The announcement of Mme. Simone's appearance at six matinees at the Gaiety Theatre, starting Friday, March 21, owes its inspiration to the gracious tribute rendered her recently by a group of artists at a luncheon at the Ritz.

Speaking for those assembled, Jose Ruben, who was leading man with Bernhardt, deplored the fact that her impending departure would prevent the American public from enjoying the art that had made her the youngest leading woman in the history of the Comedie Francaise, and first in the affections of the French public.

Apostrophizing her as Bernhardt's natural successor, Ruben declared that he would consider it a privilege to play with her, regardless of the role. Eva Le Gallienne, starring in "The Swan" endorsed his sentiments. George Tyler volunteered to relieve her of all business worries while Hugh Ford offered to assist in the staging.

## Notes

The first out-of-town performance of "VOGUES," the new Century Roof Revue, was given in New Haven Thursday night. The company plays Atlantic City next week and the New York premiere is set for the early part of the following week.

"TOPICS OF 1923" enters upon its last week at the Winter Garden. The revue tours the principal cities of the country prior to Miss Delysia's return to London in the fall to appear in the new revue "Eve."

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

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

39th St. THEATRE EAST OF B'WAY. BEGINNING MONDAY Nights at 8:30. Mats. WED. and SAT. 2:30

DORIS KEANE and JACOB BEN-AMI

"WELDED"

By EUGENE O'NEILL

STAGED BY STARK YOUNG  
Settings by Robert Edmond Jones.  
Direction of Kenneth Macgowan, Eugene O'Neill, Robert Edmond Jones, in association with the Selwyns.

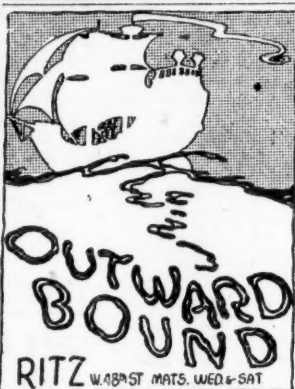
"THE AUDIENCE REMAINED LONG AFTER THE LAST CURTAIN PRAISING THE PLAY AND ITS ADMIRABLE PERFORMANCE."

—Percy Hammond, Tribune.

LIONEL ATWILL

IN THE OUTSIDER

49th ST. Thea. W. of B'way, Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30



RITZ W. 48th ST. MATS. WED & SAT

JOHN GOLDEN PRESENTS

7th HEAVEN

Comedy Drama by Austin Strong

73rd Week, 617th to 625th Times

BOOTH W. 45th St. Eves. at 8:30

Reg. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

"A beautiful Love Story"

Hurlette Underhill—Tribune.

D. W. GRIFFITH'S R. W. Chambers Romance

"AMERICA"

Will not be shown at any other theatre here this season

500 Matinees 50c-1000 Best Seats \$1

NIGHTS 50c, \$1.00, \$1.50

44th St. Theatre West of Broadway

Twice Daily 2:20 & 8:20

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SHUBERT THEA. 44th W. B'way Eves. 8:15 Sharp

Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:15

8th MONTH AND STILL THE REVUE HIT OF NEW YORK

ARTISTS AND MODELS

OF 1923. 400 SEATS AT \$1.00

MOVES TO THE WINTER GARDEN

MON., MAR. 24

WINTERGARDEN B'way & 50th St.

Eves. 8:20. Mats. Tues., Thurs. & Sat. 2:20

LAST WEEK

Greatest Revue Ever Staged!

TOPICS

of 1923. Introducing

ALICE DELYSIA

CHARLES CAPEHART Presents THE AMERICAN NIGHTINGALE

ELEANOR PAINTER

IN THE MUSICAL COMEDY HIT "THE CHIFFON GIRL"

MUSIC BY THE COMPOSERS OF "TANGIERINE"

EVENINGS 8:30 - MATINEES THURSDAY AND SATURDAY 2:30

THE CHARLOT'S

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

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

with CHAS. RUGGLES & WAL. KENT

SELWYN THEATRE

42nd 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

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

NATIONAL THEA. 41st. W. of B'way. Eves. 8:30

MATINEES THUR. & SAT. AT 2

WALTER HAMPDEN

"GREATEST LIVING AMERICAN ACTOR."

—J. Ranken Toulce, in Eve. Post.

in CYRANO DE BERGERAC

MAIN ORDERS 4 WEEKS AHEAD

6th CAPACITY MONTH

Over 150,000 People Have Seen

"THE SHAME WOMAN"

By LULA VOLLMER, Author of "Sun-Up"

COMEDY THEATRE

41st St., East of B'way. Evenings, 8:30

Matinees Thursday and Saturday, 2:30

WALTER BROOKS, who staged

"Little Jessie James," "Shuffle Along,"

"Liza," "Go-Go," has formed his own

producing company and will make his

first musical production during the last

week in April. His company is called

Isaiah Brooks Productions, Inc.

ALBERT BLISS, who for several

years has been technic director of the

Jessie Bobstelle Players has joined the

faculty of the School of the Theatre

and Threshold Playhouse. He will con-

duct a School of Scenic Design and

Production which will do all the scenic

production of the Threshold Players in

the Children's Theatre.

DOROTHY BRANDON, author of

"THE OUTSIDER," at the 49th Street

Theatre, sailed today for her home in

London.

THE INDEPENDENT THEATRE,

producers of "The Shame Woman," an-

nounce that they find themselves in

accord with the attitude taken by the

Shuberts with regard to the Equity

situation, and regardless of any de-

velopments, "The Shame Woman" will

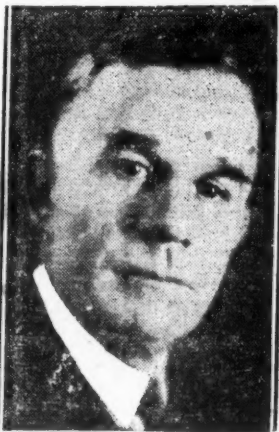
be kept running, nor will they be de-

terred from continuing their next pro-

duction which will be announced later.

"The Shame Woman" is an all Equity

production.



HENRY TRAVERS

in Bernard Shaw's delightful tale of "Saint Joan," now at the Empire.

CARLO AND SANDERS, lyricist and composer of "The Chiffon Girl," have written the score of a new operetta, which will be produced this season. It is called "Moon-Kist," and will be presented by Theodore Hammerstein, nephew of Arthur Hammerstein, and grandson of Oscar Hammerstein.



## MUSIC

Revival of "Der Freischutz"  
at the Metropolitan Next Week

The revival of "DER FREISCHUTZ" on Saturday afternoon, March 22, will be the outstanding feature next week at the Metropolitan. It will be sung by Mmes. Rethberg, Mario, Gullford, Hunter and Ryan and Messrs. Taucher, Schutzendorf, Bohnen, Kothler, Gabor, Wolf and Schlegel. Mr. Bodanzky will conduct.

Other operas next week, the twentieth of the season will be:

"DIE WALKUERE" on Monday evening with Rethberg and Taucher.

"CARMEN" on Wednesday evening with Bourskaya and Martinelli.

"BOHEME" on Thursday evening with Bori and Lauri-Volpi.

"COQ D'OR" as a matinee at popular prices on Friday with Sabanueva and Diaz.

"WILLIAM TELL" on Friday evening with Peralta and Martinelli.

"THE BARBER OF SEVILLE" will be next week's "popular" Saturday night opera with Morgana and Tokatyan.

At Sunday night's "Opera Concert" Mmes. Rethberg, Sabanueva and Reinhardt and Messrs. Martinelli, Danise and Bohnen will sing for the benefit of the Opera Emergency Fund. The orchestra will be under the direction of Mr. Bambaschek.

## Dorsha Dance Recital

This Sunday, at 8:30 p. m., DORSHA will give a dance recital at Henry Miller's Theatre. She will be assisted by PAUL HAYES and the DORSHA DANCERS and the program for the evening contains a number of features of artistic value.

Miss Dorsha has been connected with Pavlova and Roshanara and took part in the Fritz Kreisler and Casanova ballets. She is well known in the radical world, having on different occasions volunteered her services at festivals for Socialist and other institutions. She put on the Rand School Pageant last year, danced at the Call and Forward balls, etc.

## Music Notes

At the fourth concert of the Music Settlement Association Series on the afternoon of March 14 at Carnegie Hall, ERNA RUBINSTEIN will introduce to New York a new Sonata by Leo Weiner. She will also play a number of smaller works including the Paganini variations on the G string alone. ELENA GERHARDT will sing the Schumann "Frauenliebe und Leben" cycle and a group of Brahms.

JASCHA HEIFETZ will give his second violin recital Sunday afternoon in Carnegie Hall, when he will play the Conus Concerto in E minor (innome movement), Tartini's "Devil's Trill," two numbers by Boulanger, one by Joseph Achron and pieces by Brahms and Paganini.

VICTORIA BOSKHO will give another piano recital Monday evening, at Aeolian Hall. Miss Boskho will play the Beethoven Sonata, "Appassionata," a large Chopin group and her own composition "Ukraine."

BACHAUS will give his last piano recital Tuesday evening at Aeolian Hall. A group of Chopin, Brahms' Rhapsody in B Minor, the Beethoven Sonata in E Major, will be part of his program.

IRENE WILDER gives a song recital at Aeolian Hall, Wednesday evening. An interesting group of songs, by Gluck, Wolf, Saint-Saens and Brahms will be on the program.

ERNEST HUTCHESON will give his piano recital Sunday afternoon, at Aeolian Hall.

DE PACHMAN will give another piano recital, Monday evening, at Carnegie Hall. He has chosen a group of Chopin, Mozart Sonata in A Major, Valse-Brahms for this occasion.

On MARIE SUNDELIUS' debut recital program at Carnegie Hall on Sunday evening, will be a little heard aria of Benati's, the first performance of a Bibb arrangement of a Handel aria, the Arietta d'Appollo, from "Terpsichore," the "Batti, batti," from "Don Giovanni," a group of German Lieder, Scandinavian selections sung in the original, and an unusually interesting English group. Although Mme. Sundelius has been a prominent member of the Metropolitan Opera Company for seven years, as it happens she has not appeared before in New York in recital.

GRACE LESLIE, contralto, will give her postponed recital at the Town Hall on Wednesday evening.

SIGRID ONEGIN, will be heard in song recital this season when she gives her second recital of the season in Carnegie Hall, Sunday afternoon, March 30.

MORIZ ROSENTHAL will give his last recital of the season in Carnegie Hall, March 29, when he will play Schubert's Fantasia, Opus 78, in G Major, Schumann's Etudes Symphoniques and his own "Papillons."

SANDOR FUREDI, Hungarian violinist, who was heard in recital in January will give his second recital in Aeolian Hall, Sunday evening, March 23.

The program to be given by RUTH ST. DENIS, TED SHAWN and the DENISHAWN DANCERS at the Manhattan Opera House on the evening of April 3, and the afternoon of April 4, will include the first performance in New York of the Hopi Indian Ballet, incidental music specially written by Charles Wakefield Cadman.

Albert Coates makes his New York bow as head of the Rochester Philharmonic on April 7, at Carnegie Hall.

HENRI VERBRUGGHE will make his first New York appearance as conductor of the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra at Carnegie Hall on the evening of April 14.

## With the Orchestras

## PHILHARMONIC

The Philharmonic Orchestra, under the direction of Willem Mengelberg, will give a concert at the Metropolitan Opera House, Sunday afternoon. The program:

Mendelssohn's Overture to "A Midsummer Night's Dream"; Wagner, Prelude and Love-Death, from "Tristan and Isolde"; Tchaikovsky, "Fifth Symphony."

Thursday evening and Friday afternoon, the orchestra, under the baton of Mengelberg, will play Schubert's "Unfinished Symphony"; Rudolph Mengelberg, "Symphonic Elegy," (first time in America); Tchaikovsky, "Piano Concerto, No. 2, in G Major"; Chabrier, Rhapsody, "España." YOLANDA MERO will be the soloist.



MARIE SUNDELIUS  
Metropolitan Opera soprano, who makes her concert debut at Carnegie Hall, Sunday evening.

## Music at the Cinemas

## RIVOLI

The music program at the Rivoli will feature a "Syncope Week." The overture will be a light one, and in addition there will be a jazz selection. Miriam Lax, soprano, will sing a number entitled "Along the Mississippi," aided by the Rivoli Ensemble. Paul O'Carroll and La Torrecilla, will do a new "Cakewalk." The organ, from which all minor notes will be barred this week, will play syncope tunes.

## RIALTO

In honor of St. Patrick's Day, Victor Herbert's "Irish Rhapsody" has been selected as the overture, played by the Rialto Orchestra, under the direction of Hugo Riesenfeld and Willy Stahl. The Riesenfeld's Classical Jazz, too, will be in keeping with the holiday spirit.

## STRAND

The third place on the list of the "Famous Composers" series at the Strand Theatre will be occupied by Massenet, the complete musical program being devoted entirely to a selection of the composer's works. Excerpts from "La Roi de Lahore" will be played as the overture. "Meditation" from "Thais" will be the violin solo of Madeleine MacGuigan. For the ballet music will be utilized "Gavotte" from "Manon" and "Airs de Ballet," interpreted by the Ballet. The duet from "Herodiade" will be sung by Ruth Arden, soprano, and Louis Dornay, tenor.

## FRIENDS OF MUSIC

James Speyer's gift of an organ to Town Hall has made it possible for the SOCIETY OF THE FRIENDS OF MUSIC to present Bach's St. John's Passion there. The new organ, one of the finest in the country, which was dedicated last month will be heard for the first time at a public concert at the next concert of the Society of the Friends of Music, Sunday afternoon, March 23, when St. John's Passion will be given for the first time in many years. Lynwood Farnum, who presided at the organ at its dedication will play it again at this concert.

Artur Bodanzky will direct the performance. The chorus of the Society, trained by Stephen Townsend will take part, and the orchestra will be that of the Metropolitan Opera Company.

The soloists will be Elizabeth Rethberg, soprano, Mme. Charles Cahier, contralto, George Meador, tenor, Gustav Schutzendorf, baritone and Carl Schlegel, bass. Paul Eisler will play the cembalo.



WILLIAM KENT  
who shares the comedy honors with Charles Ruggles in "Mr. Battling Butler" at the Selwyn.

## DRAMA



TOM POWERS  
does an excellent work in "Tarnish," Gilbert Emery's play at the Belmont.

## Vaudeville Theatres

## B. S. MOSS' BROADWAY

B. S. Moss announces the following program for his Broadway Theatre beginning Monday. The screen feature will be "The Hunchback of Notre Dame." Lon Chaney, plays the difficult role of Quasimodo, the Hunchback. He is supported by Patsy Ruth Miller, Ernest Torrence, Norman Kerry, Miguel de Brulier, Tully Marshall, Raymond Hatton, Gladys Brockwell and Brandon Hurst.

The vaudeville acts that will be presented in addition to the "Hunchback" will include "The Mutual Man," a one-act musical comedy playlet, written by William Cary Duncan, and presented by a cast of ten people; Val and Ernie Stanton, Dotson, Fred Hall and Company in a comedy playlet and other Keith acts.

## PALACE

Eddie Leonard and his Minstrel Bunch, Henry Hull and Cyril Keightley in "Leave the Women Out" (debut in vaudeville); Nellie and Sara Kouns in songs, Jack Osterman in "His Visit to Hollywood," Ethel Sinclair and Marie Gaspar in "On the Long, Long Trail," Wanzer and Palmer, The Three Arnatts, The Kitaros, Mme. Bradna in "The Circus Beautiful," others.

## HIPPODROME

Marga Waldron, the dancer, with a special ballet; Downies Elephants, Harry Carroll's Revue, with Linda; Minstrel Days; The Avon Comedy Four; Bryan and Broderick with Silver Slipper Orchestra and Tom Nip; The Sixteen Hippodrome Girls; Marcelle and the "Talking Seal"; The Albertina Rasch Ballet; Micaahua, the Brazilian Wire Walker, Fortunello and Cirillino and an Aesop's Fable.

## LOEW'S PALACE

"FLAMING BARRIERS," George Melford's production of an original story by Byron Morgan, will be shown at Loew's Palace Theatre Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of the coming week. Jacqueline Logan, Antonio Moreno and Walter Hiers have the principal roles.

MYERS AND HANFORD, on their first tour of popular priced theatres, known as the Arkansas Valentinos, will be the vaudeville headlines. Others will be Jack Ryan and Company, George Stanley and Sister, and the La Mont Trio.

THOMAS MEIGHAN in "Pied Piper Malone," BOOTH TARKINGTON'S original story, will be featured the last half of the week.

CHARLES STRICKLAND and his Harmony Boys, stars of Young's Million-Dollar Pier, will be the big vaudeville headlines.

A special midnight show will be given on Saturday, March 22 for the showing of "SCARAMOUCHE," Rex Ingram's production for Metro of Rafael Sabatini's novel.

Mary Nash in "The Lady"  
at the Bronx Opera House

The original Empire Theatre cast and production will be seen at the Bronx Opera House, on Monday evening, for an engagement of one week, when A. H. Woods presents Mary Nash in "The Lady."

She will be supported by Elizabeth Risdon, Brandon Peters, Austin Fairman, Victor Morley, Leonard Willey, Ed LaRoche, Ludmilla Toretzka, Cecilia Radcliffe, Herbert Heywood, Charles Mather and others. The play has been staged by Lester Lonergan. RICHARD BENNETT in "THE DANCERS" will be the next attraction.

"THE CAT AND THE CANARY"  
AT THE SHUBERT-RIVIERA

"The Cat and the Canary," the mystery play which had a run in New York last season, will begin a week's engagement at the Shubert-Riviera Theatre, beginning Monday evening.

CAPITOL RADIO ARTISTS TO GO  
ON TOUR

The Capitol Theatre staff of broadcasting artists, numbering over thirty singers, dancers and musicians, with a section of the orchestra, conductors and members of the ballet corps, under the direction of S. L. Rothafel, will leave on Saturday for a tour of several cities. The appearances are the result of thousands of requests which have come from outlying cities where the radio is an important factor in the community entertainment.

A NATIONAL INSTITUTION!  
THE PEOPLE'S PLAYHOUSE.

## HIPPOTROPE

5 SHOWS  
IN ONE

ENTERTAINMENT OF EVERY  
SORT - FROM EVERYWHERE!

Mat. Daily  
Inc. Sun. 2:10  
2,000 Good  
Seats 50c  
1,500 Seats 25c

ALWAYS THE BIGGEST SHOW  
AT THE LOWEST PRICES!!

TONIGHT 8:30  
AND EVERY  
EVENING  
MATINEE  
SATURDAY 2:30

Prokofiev's Pantomime-Ballet  
"BUFFOON!"

"An Arab Fantasia"

ABSOLUTELY UNIQUE ENTERTAINMENT  
Orch. \$1.50 - Bal. \$1.75 - No Tax

B. S. MOSS' BROADWAY AT  
41 ST.

"Where the Crowds All Go"  
ALL NEXT WEEK

The Supreme Screen Spectacle of  
All Time

"THE HUNCHBACK  
OF NOTRE DAME"

With LON CHANEY  
and 3,000 OTHERS  
— and a Big Bill of —

B. F. KEITH ACTS

Direction of Hugo Riesenfeld.  
RIVOLI BROADWAY  
AT 49th ST.

BEGINNING SUNDAY  
A James Cruze Production

"The FIGHTING  
COWARD"

with  
ERNEST TORRENCE, MARY  
ASTOR, NOAH BEERY,  
PHYLLIS HAYES and  
CULLEN LANDIS

From the play "Magnolia," by  
Booth Tarkington.

A Paramount Picture  
Famous Players-Lasky Corp.

Rivoli Concert Orchestra

RIALTO BROADWAY  
AT 42d ST.

BEGINNING SUNDAY

2d Week on Broadway

GLORIA SWANSON

in "A Society Scandal"

An Allan Dwan Production  
A Paramount Picture  
Famous Players-Lasky Corp.

Riesenfeld's Classical Jazz.

## Notes

Equity Players announce a change in the time of the rise of the curtain for the opening of "MACBETH" at the 48th Street Theatre, Saturday evening. The performance will begin at 8:20 instead of 8:30.

"ARTISTS AND MODELS," the revue now at the Shubert Theatre, which began its run last August, will be transferred to the Winter Garden, beginning Monday evening, March 24. A new spring edition of the revue is being prepared.

This Sunday night's concert at the Winter Garden will be for the benefit of the Day and Night Shelter. In addition to the twelve acts there will be a number of special added features.

"BOOK-LOVERS," a musical fantasy by Joseph Santley, John Steel and Frank Tours, all of the "Music Box Revue," will be one of the features in the Lamb's Gambol this Sunday evening, at the Lamb's clubhouse in Forty-fourth street. The number has been staged by Mr. Santley. Ralph Riggs arranged the dances.

William A. Brady has put "SIMON CALLED PETER" into rehearsal. The dramatization of Robert Keable's novel of the same name was made by Jules Eckert Goodman and Edward Knoblock. Noel Tearle will play Simon and Frieda Inescort has been engaged to play opposite him in the part of Julie, the Red Cross nurse. Mr. Brady is staging the piece himself.

## THEATRES

## New York's Leading Theatres and Successes.

## THEATRE GUILD PRODUCTIONS

BERNARD SHAW'S  
Latest and Greatest PlaySAINT  
JOAN

EMPIRE THEATRE  
Broadway at 40th.  
Mats. Wed. and Sat.

Every Eve.  
Inc. Sun. 8:10  
1,000 Orch.  
Seats at \$1  
Others 50c,  
80c and 75c.

ALWAYS THE BIGGEST SHOW  
AT THE LOWEST PRICES!!

FATA  
MORGANA

A Comedy By  
ERNEST VAJDA

GARRICK THEATRE  
65 West 30th St.  
Mats. Wed. and Sat.

Every Eve.  
Inc. Sun. 8:10  
1,000 Orch.  
Seats at \$1  
Others 50c,  
80c and 75c.

ALWAYS THE BIGGEST SHOW  
AT THE LOWEST PRICES!!

"The Hit of the Town"  
GEORGE M. COHAN

In the success of his career  
"THE SONG AND DANCE MAN"

HUDSON THEATRE, West 44th Street  
LAST 8 TIMES

CAPITOL BROADWAY  
AT 51st ST.

World's Largest and Foremost Motion  
Picture Palace—Edw. Bowes, Mgr. Dir.

2nd BIG WEEK  
Cosmopolitan Corporation presents

THE GREAT WHITE WAY

Presentation by ROTHAFEL  
with CAPITOL GRAND ORCHESTRA

DAVID MENDOZA, Conductor  
New Overture, "GREAT WHITE WAY,"  
by Victor Herbert

## Bronx Amusements

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Saturday, March 15, 1924

### ANNOUNCEMENT

The New Leader regrets to announce that the stenographer who took the record of Morris Hillquit's third lecture was so overwhelmed with work that she was unable to transcribe her notes in time for publication in this issue. We regret this breaking of the continuity of the series but assure our readers that the remaining two lectures will appear in succeeding issues.

### THE CLASS STRUGGLE AT ALBANY

EVIDENTLY the recent hearing at Albany on the Workmen's Compensation Insurance Bill must ever remain a mystery to those who subscribe to the faith that there are no classes and no struggles between classes in this country. To Albany flocked representatives of the trade unions to plead for the bill. In Albany also gathered representatives of insurance companies, the real estate interests, the insurance brokers, the railroads, the United States Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants' Association, the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, and other business, trade and financial organizations. All of these were ranged in opposition to the bill.

Is it a mere accident that all the latter organizations are opposed to the bill while only the trade unions want it? Hardly. There is something fundamental at the basis of this division between the two classes. It isn't ethics, morals, religion or politics. In both divisions will be found plenty of men subscribing to the same ethics, morals, religion and politics. They could easily agree on these matters.

What is at stake is compensation for the wage workers. Their economic interests are involved. The moment these interests become involved these workers are found alone in favor of the bill. All the non-wage working interests are just as solidly opposed. Both classes become aroused and their representatives rush to Albany where they face each other over the class antagonism. Each side avoided mention of the fundamental and diverse class interests represented. These were masked by each ascribing to the other some reason for the opposition. One capitalist representative said that the labor men "think they see an opportunity to get on the state payroll for life." A labor man said that the opposition had caused "prolonged litigation, not in the interest of the employer."

Both dodged. The class struggle yawned before them. What they did others have done in other state capitols for generations and still others will do until the class antagonism disappears in a collective Socialist society. And that's that.

### AID FOR THE GERMAN UNIONS

ONE of the tragedies of this era of a "world made safe for democracy" is the financial prostration of the German trade unions. Their funds have practically disappeared owing to the decline of the mark. The same thing is true of the German Socialist organizations. Before the war the German organizations on a number of occasions demonstrated their solidarity with the workers of this country with financial contributions. We now have an opportunity to reciprocate.

The American Federation of Labor is the custodian of the funds collected in this country for the German unions and substantial amounts have already been sent to them. We hope that the trade unions of this country will respond liberally and continuously to this call for help across frontiers and that all others sympathetically inclined will do likewise.

The Socialist Party and The New Leader are not interested in the prestige that any organization may get by participating in this work. We therefore regret that an error appeared in our news story last week regarding this work of collecting funds for the German unions. This story unintentionally carried the statement that any money contributed for the German Unions and German Socialist organizations should be forwarded to the National Secretary of the Socialist Party at Chicago. This was an error. All funds for all organizations in Germany should be sent either to the local treasurer, Morris Berman, 175 East Broadway, New York City, or direct to the A. F. of L. in Washington.

We hope that through these agencies the whole working class movement of Germany will be materially helped to avoid financial disaster which might overwhelm it because of our neglect.

### OUR MUNICIPAL OSTRICHES

IT is a common belief that the ostrich buries its head in the sand. If that fable is true, Mr. David Hirshfield should have the beaver taken off our municipal coat-of-arms. The ostrich should take its place. The whitewash of the real estate interests by a picked committee of Tammany office-holders who "find" that there are no slums, and that housing conditions are fine, is an imitation of the ostrich.

The solemn asses who make this report kick us in the face and ignore the findings of the State Housing Commission. If there are no slums and no housing shortage then hundreds of thousands of human sardines are living in a world of grotesque imagination. These pompous upstarts insult the intelligence of the masses. They add insult to injury. Their report is the voice of the rent hogs given official sanction.

The real estate interests are satisfied with their high rents, disease-breeding tenements, fire-traps and high-priced apartments. The Tammany gang and their Republican accomplices are supported by the real estate interests. These are facts verified by long and bitter experience.

On the other hand the masses pay in profiting, disease and death for the rule of the rent hogs through these political agents of private capitalism in housing. There will be no genuine improvement in housing until these interests are overthrown and a Socialist program of municipal housing is inaugurated. The interests of the workers in this matter are at stake. Their welfare will not guide public housing policies at the City Hall until their class is in power by intelligent votes. Private graft in housing will then go to keep company with the stage-coach and the water-wheel.

### TRUTH AND ERROR

WE cannot place the precise date when in modern countries mankind generally agreed that discussion should be free if the truth is to become known. However, as soon as men are permitted to think it is certain that they will not all think alike. Where they all do think alike or pretend to think alike they are either cowards or slaves.

These remarks are suggested by two men who were prominent in the headlines recently, President Hopkins of Dartmouth College and R. M. Whitney, director of the Washington bureau of the American Defense Society. President Hopkins asserted that if Trotsky were in this country he would not refuse him the platform of the college because he believed in free discussion. In a letter to Dr. Hopkins he merely says:

Those of us who still believe that we have a form of government better in every way than that advocated by Lenin and Trotsky had hoped that the directors of the studies of the minds of the youth of America would be careful of the material they fed the immature minds of the coming generation.

How candidly put! No sycophant at the court of the former Bourbons was ever more anxious about the material "fed the immature minds of the next generation." His idea of education is to "feed" students, not to encourage them to think. Mr. Martin is not confident of the truth of his own ideas when pitted against Trotsky's. Dr. Hopkins is confident of his and is not afraid, for he adds, "I believe that truth has nothing to fear from error."

The truth never sought refuge in cowardice and suppression. Error always has and always will and by this token we know just what the American Defense Society stands for.

### TAMMANY RADIO

IN appropriating \$50,000 to install a radio broadcasting station in the Municipal Building, the Board of Estimate is said to have challenged the American Telephone and Telegraph Company's alleged attempt to monopolize the air. There are many com-

plaints against this corporation and it would not be surprising if radio broadcasting eventually became the property of a few great corporations. That is the tendency of all big business.

Mr. Grover A. Whalen, Commissioner of Plant and Structures, assures us that the municipal plant "means we will not have to take our religion, our politics and our education from the Radio Trust."

Perhaps, but if we have to take these things from Tammany we have little choice between programs filtered through a powerful corporation and those that carry the blessing of Tammany Hall. We would escape from cleverly selected propaganda favoring things as they are only to endure the propaganda of vulgar political brokers. Hirshfield would give us our history and probably Murphy could be induced to lecture on economics and sociology.

If it is to be a choice between the dollarized output of a powerful corporation and what Tammany will serve, we prefer the former. Tammany by radio is a fate that we would avoid by all means.

### THE EMPIRE BUILDERS

WALTER GORDON MERRITT, associate counsel for the League for Industrial Rights, recently declared that "Whether we like it or not, whether it be creditable or discreditable, commerce and industry now rule. The empire builders of today are found in the world of commerce and not in the world of politics."

Mr. Merritt is correct. But commerce and industry not only build empires. They also destroy what they build. The capitalist, trader and financier cannot build an empire bearing the label of America without coming in conflict with empires built by the same classes in France, Japan and Great Britain.

The world war is evidence of the destruction of what the ruling classes build. This is the great contradiction of capitalist civilization. The giant structure of capitalist empire abroad generates hates and rivalries all over the world. It ends in a bloody welter of destruction followed by the necessity of building again only to again destroy.

Mr. Merritt is also correct in saying that the empire builders are found in commerce, if he will add to it imperialist finance. Politics is simply the flag of the governments following in the wake of the empire builders. Foreign offices are private bureaus of the empire builders. Armies and navies are their police force.

Some day the toilers of the world will boast that the working class are the builders of commonwealths based on Socialist democracy in industry and commerce and that capitalist empires have passed into history. Commerce and industry will no longer rule; an emancipated humanity will.

### A TECHNICAL REVOLUTION

ANNOUNCEMENT by Nikola Tesla that he has completed a process of wireless lighting and transmission of power without wires may be the beginning of a technical revolution in industry. It would eventually supplant cables, homes would get their light through vacuum tubes, industries would get their power from electrical energy stored in the earth, and enormous savings in fuel would be realized.

The revolution has possibilities that are now beyond the imagination, a revolution as remarkable in its social, economic and political results as the revolution brought by machine and steam power. It would enormously enhance the productive power of modern society and this would hasten the expansion of capitalism into countries in a lower stage of development.

Such a technical revolution would not be confined to the United States. It would effect all modern nations. Its secrets could no more be kept than England could keep knowledge of the steam engine and textile machines within her borders near the end of the eighteenth century. Another Samuel Slater, or a number of Slaters, would carry the knowledge to those countries adapted to a higher organization of industry.

What these inventions mean is the perfection of industry preparatory to its being taken over by humanity collectively organized for human service and welfare. Tesla is one of the greatest organizers of a future Socialist commonwealth. These inventors are preparing the industrial structure of a new civilization while they are undermining the old one. The useful workers of the world are the heirs of the old order which the technical revolution will help to abolish.

American marines have been withdrawn from Honduras which is only another way of saying that Honduras has been made safe for American banks.

It must be a bitter pill to MacDonald's followers that he has been Premier for some weeks and as yet not one of them has been allowed to sack a palace or loot a bank.—New York Commercial. Yes. Remember the plank in the Labor party platform which declares: "We demand the right of all workers to sack palaces and loot banks. A palace for each and each for a bank, and a bowl of hot blood for breakfast each morning."

The Committee of 48 is sending out a questionnaire for President. Among those listed are Borah, Brookhart, Frazier, Ladd, La Follette, Mahoney, Murdock, Norris, Pike, Pinchot, Shipstead and Wheeler. You may ask, Where is Debs? He is omitted, but we also omitted one. J. A. H. Hopkins is on the list of the Committee of 48! Extra! Hopkins is for Hopkins!!

Perhaps the odor of petroleum rendered Calvin Coolidge so groggy that he had to explain each explanation of those wires from the White House. Or probably the wires were crossed. Or possibly he was crossed. Or maybe we have been double-crossed.

Since when has it been a crime, or even an indiscretion, for a President to communicate with a newspaper publisher?—Wall Street Journal. It is an indiscretion when the communication smells of oil and the communication becomes known. Understand?

Instead of a drop in the bucket it turned out to be a big splash in the teapot.

## The Chatter-Box

### AFTER THE BALL

Nothing is more exhilarating than a Greenwich Village Ball at Tammany Hall, with admission—a week's salary per couple.

Every time one takes place Parnassus trembles with inspirational tickles. Pegasus gives his wings a trial flight against time, Homer rubs his lyre with an extra can of polish, and Phidias sharpens his chisel on John the Barber's oilstone.

The world of song and palette is agog. Cynthia Black is presenting her twenty-sixth annual "Revel of the Arcadian Fauns."

Of course, you're going. It's so different. A thrill every tick of the clock. What abandon! What artistic riot! Such risqué costumes, you know! Geraldine Collins will come attired only with the stem of a lost fig leaf. Aldea Murrae will somehow manage to discard even the stem. It's all so like Paris, the "boule Miche," the Montmartre, and all that. Going? Sure, I'll be there.

We enter, only after having edged by a dozen living models for Arrowflex collars and Stick Tight hair tonic ad posters—also by two underfed members of the Police Bomb Squad.

We shove our ten-spot into the soft palm of Cynthia, and with the magic pasteboard in our hands we are ushered into—the hat-check room, where a dollar tip brings forth a sneer from the erstwhile obsequious attendant.

Then we are jostled into the throne room of Harlequin and Columbia street. A roar of music. . . .

The cymbals of Samarkand, the flutes of Pan, the lutes of Orpheus, the viols of Romany, the drums of Fate, the trumpets of Jericho, and the oozy-woozy weepy, creepy sexytone of Izzy Kaplowitz—a nutmeg grater suite—make up the Paul Blackman famous, nothing like it in the universe, jazz band.

The crowd, we recognize them all—the barbarians from the Bronx Baby Carriage Barriade, the Brooklyn flat-footed Flatbushers, the Harlem strap and paper hangers, the Canal street cloak and suit caterers—even the gallivanting Galahads from Great Kills, Staten Island, have ventured in.

The costumes, the wanton debauchery, the witchery of Pagan rites, the satyrs leaping lustily after aerie nymphs, art bursting through the fences of bourgeois conventions, it all amazes us. It is all so different from what the gay posters and the advance notices said, from what everybody whisperingly gossiped and winkingly hinted about. It is all so stupid, so ordinary, so surprisingly common.

We have seen infinitely more thrilling stuff, more Paris-like, if you prefer that, at Hennington Hall when the Jackie Cohen Association runs its annual with colored flashlights and everything. You'll find dancing there, too, when Crazy Annie and Hymie the Dope do the jimmy-ha-shimmy and all the guys grab der dames and follow master. Admission 50 cents for gents and a quarter for the broads.

It's all wrong, Jerry, all irrevocably wrong. Yet the Village jollies itself into being an art center and a Quartier Latin; and Cynthia Black jollies them out of the stomach-plundered ten spots—for a Dance Macabre.

That's what the jazz band should play—Saint-Saens graveyard dance. Even the home brew that these wild revellers smuggle in doesn't stir them to life—the dead trying to rise out of their tethering graves to raise hell in Tammany Hall.

Artists! They couldn't draw their breath properly. Poets! Aw, what's the use. . . .

The only ones who get any thrill out of these thrilling balls are the Cynthias who rake in the shekels and perhaps a few police—ah! But, then, we have investigations enough in higher spheres.

Don't forget and attend the next.

S. A. DE WITT.

### ON THE CHASM'S BRINK

Shadows cast their sidelong glances  
From the towering rocky steeps,  
Deep to where the river dances  
And the willow, drooping, weeps;  
Solitude comes slowly creeping  
To a world yet full of strife,  
Roasted feathered things still peeping  
Bring a consciousness of life:  
Moaning breezes softly warn us  
Of the night wind's chilly breath;  
Life is teeming all about us—  
Though we meditate of death.

Break of day is time for living,  
Joyous song and hope of strife—  
But the shadows of the evening  
Prophecy the last of life;  
Shadows long and gray and slender,  
Shadows broad and thick and black—  
One like memories so tender,  
One forbidding as the rack:  
Shadows soft, like love caressing,  
Fleeting gleams of life's sweet day;  
Shadows blue and brown depressing—  
Night, like death, wipes all away.

PRISONER 10699,

Northern California Prison.