

SINGAPORE BASE ABANDONED BY THE LABOR GOV'T

MacDonald Gives Up Militarist Scheme and Keeps Promise to the People—House Backs Him by 76 Majority.

London.—The Labor government has abandoned the wild project of the Singapore naval base.

The provocative militarist scheme started in the Tory administrations just before the MacDonald ministry, was dear to the hearts of the admirals, the big navy men, the jingoes and the war makers. Naval "heroes" hectoring the government and threatening to resign and leave the country flat if MacDonald continued to keep his promises and use good will and persuasion rather than build forts and naval bases as a means of "security."

At a recent banquet, a number of the self important sea-dogs spoke to that effect to the Premier's face, and MacDonald gave them the most uncomfortable time they ever had for their pains. "Governments," he said, "are fair game for the twistings and turnings of newspaper stunts, but I rather object when newspapers use you in the same way."

In spite of every sort of pressure in the name of "security" and "patriotism," the Government persisted in its plan to abandon the provocative scheme of arming to the teeth in the Far East, and was sustained in the House by a majority of 76.

The most impressive moment in the debate was when James H. Thomas, Colonial Minister, read a cable from the Australian Labor party, the strongest party in the Commonwealth, "Labor party entirely opposed to Bruce committing Australia on Singapore base." The New Zealand Labor party also opposed the plan. The base was supposed to be in the interest of colonial security.

There is quiet and wholesome satisfaction that the government has kept its word in this important issue, especially in view of the attempts of reactionaries to stampede it into breaking its word, and of the enemies of labor to drive a wedge into the party by making it appear that the ministry is committed to a program of militarism.

Trade Union M. P.'s

A new group has developed in the House of Commons, the group of Trade Unionist M. P.'s, composed exclusively of labor members of parliament elected as representatives of unions, as distinguished from the members elected to represent the various Socialist organizations.

Ben Tillett has been chosen Chairman and T. I. Mardy Jones secretary.

It is the intention of the group to consult and act together on Bills that concern the Trade Union Movement of Great Britain, and to see generally that the industrial interests of the Labor Movement are not neglected in the present Parliament.

The group is open to all Labor members who stood as trade union candidates at the election. The number of these was 112, including those now in the Government.

The meeting elected an Executive Committee of seven members, representing the principal industries.

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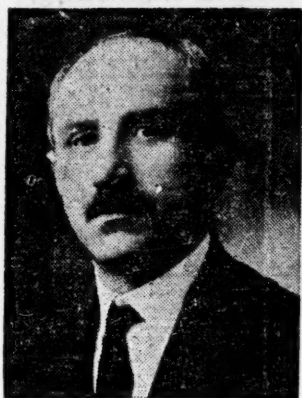
AUSTRALIAN LABOR OPPOSES SINGAPORE

Melbourne, Australia.—The Australian Labor party, the most numerous party in the Commonwealth, has placed itself squarely in opposition to the plan for a naval base at Singapore, and its leader has cabled Premier MacDonald to that effect.

The base was planned by the reactionary statesmen who preceded the Labor ministry to "protect" Australia. But MacDonald has definitely abandoned the plan, and Premier S. M. Bruce of Australia is plaintively cabling him to resume work upon it.

In reply to Bruce's cable, Leader Charlton of the Commonwealth Labor party, expressed the antagonism of the workers to the plan. It is understood that MacDonald cabled Charlton asking him for the opinion of the Labor party.

Cloakmakers' Leader



ISRAEL FEINBERG

CLOAKMAKERS' UNION PRESENT THEIR DEMANDS

Ask for 40-Hour Week and Control of Working Conditions in the Industry—Sigman Explains Plans.

Complete revision of the industry of making women's suits and cloaks, as well as improved working conditions for 50,000 cloakmakers in the city are contemplated in the demands of the Cloakmakers' union that have just been presented to the employers.

The agreement under which the men are now working was negotiated two years ago by President Schlesinger of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, and it expires May 30. The union, in cooperation with the International offices of the I. L. G. W. U. worked for several weeks on the draft of demands for a new agreement, that were presented when the men went into conference with the employers at the Hotel Astor last Wednesday.

Morris Sigman, President of the I. L. G. W. U. is chairman of the union's committee, and he is assisted by Israel Feinberg, vice-president of the International and manager of the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union, and a committee of about 35, representing every section of the industry.

"The jobber of today controls the raw material and the styles," Sigman said. "Formerly the manufacturer, now the jobber, had garments made inside his own shops. The inside shops have almost disappeared and the product is now made up by sub-manufacturers who do not work for the retail market but for the jobber."

"The sub-manufacturer today seeks work from the jobber. A dozen or more sub-manufacturers may offer bids to one jobber on the making up of a certain style. The jobber may take the lowest bid and place it before another dozen contractors who further cut the price. The sub-manufacturer, seeking a way to reduce his cost, tries to beat down the cost of labor. He skimps the material, cutting off an inch here and an inch there with the result that the garment is made up in a hurry. It may look stylish but the workmanship is rotten. Conditions have gone so far in this direction that it is but a matter of time before women will once more patronize the ladies' tailors that flourished so abundantly years ago."

"At present there are 3,000 sub-manufacturers making cloaks and suits in New York. They vary from shops employing three or four workers to those employing a hundred or more. Each sub-manufacturer is an agent or manager of the jobber who furnishes him with the material and the style. It is the union contention that so many shops are inefficient and wasteful, and that instead of 3,000, the number could be cut down to 1,000, with a great saving of investment, overhead rent and other items."

"Under present conditions a jobber may give work to 100 contractors. Suddenly, he eliminates half that number. The sub-manufacturer goes to the workers and tells them that he cannot get contracts unless he cuts prices on the make-up of the garment. He calls only in labor, and therefore can only economize in that direction. The workers are tempted, perhaps forced by the pinch of idleness, to cut union wages, perhaps to lower established working standards. What is the result? The industry is fast driving toward chaos."

"Under the union plan the jobber would again become a real manufacturer. He would pick his subcontractors for permanent employment and he would insist on decent and sanitary shops. If the jobber gave his work to a few large contractors, admitting that the contractor was in reality his agent and undertook to pay him a decent living, and assumed

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ANOTHER STALL

There is another stall. The trial of the gentlemen under indictment for stealing the election of a Socialist assemblyman in November, 1921, has again been put off.

This time, it is reported that the trial will not be able to get on the calendar until April.

This makes about five more postponements within two months, in addition to over a dozen last year, in spite of the angry statement of District Attorney Banton that he is anxious to try the case and that Socialists who imply to the contrary do him an injustice.

HOW LONG WOULD MR. BANTON WAIT BEFORE TRYING THESE ELECTION THIEVES IF THEY WERE NOT OF HIS OWN PARTY?

That is what Socialists would like to know!

HOAN'S ELECTION IN MILWAUKEE SEEMS CERTAIN

Milwaukee, Wis.—With election day only a week off, the triumphant re-election of Mayor Dan Hoan for his fourth term as Socialist head of the city seems more certain every day.

At the primaries, Hoan and Dave Rose, notorious ex-Mayor, were nominated, together with the full Socialist ticket in every section of the city. Dr. Ralph Elmergreen, who contested the primaries with Hoan and Rose, was eliminated, and he has issued a statement to the effect that he will support Hoan and campaign for him.

The vote was as follows:
Hoan 40,671
Rose 40,861
Elmergreen 11,098
Rose was Mayor in the halcyon days when the city was wide open and when city officials went to jail for thievery every little while. He retired from politics for a while when the Socialists became strong, and then returned after the Socialists had run the city over ten years, to "redeem" it and restore it to the old ways.

The big drive of the Socialists is not only to re-elect Hoan—which is considered an easy task—but to give him a Socialist administration to work with.

Dan Hoan was elected city attorney in 1910, and re-elected in 1914. In 1916 he was elected Mayor, following the first remarkable Socialist administration by Emil Seidel. Hoan, however, was the first Socialist Mayor to be elected in spite of the "non-partisan" law that requires a majority vote for every candidate and an elimination primary two weeks before the election.

SPRING PRIMARIES TO BE HELD HERE TUESDAY, APRIL 1

The spring primaries will be held Tuesday, April 1, throughout the State of New York.

Delegates to the national convention, and members of the State and County committees will be elected. Polls will be open in New York City, from 3 to 9 p. m., and outside of New York City from 12 noon, to 9 p. m.

All enrolled Socialists, who have not moved from their election district since last election are entitled to vote, and all should make it their business to vote. While there are no contests in the Socialist primaries, a large and representative vote is always desirable to show that the party members are taking an interest in the affairs of the party.

NEXT WEEK AND MAY DAY

Those who poison education defile one chief source of human progress. Enslaved minds support slave systems. Real thinking is a rare accomplishment. To prevent real thinking ruling classes conscript conscience and terrorize teachers.

In "Education for Progress" Arnold H. Kiamat has written one of the best articles on this question we have yet seen. Next week!

Alfred Baker Lewis is apt in popularizing Socialist themes and his article asking "Does Competition Promote Efficiency?" challenges a dogma of capitalism. Next week!

Watch for our May Day number! Leading Socialists of the United States and other countries will contribute to the May Day issue. Further announcements later.

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

Are Burns Sleuths Spying on Officials?

BRITISH LABOR GOVERNMENT GAINS PRESTIGE FROM POPLAR VICTORY

By PHILIP SNOWDEN, M. P.
(Socialist Chancellor of the Exchequer)

London, March 11.—The position of the Labor Government has been greatly strengthened during the past week. On two occasions what practically amounted to votes of censure upon the Government have been moved—one by the Liberals and the other by the Conservatives. Both have been ignominiously defeated.

The Poplar Board of Guardians, which is controlled by a Labor majority, has enjoyed a national notoriety on account of the generosity with which it has treated applicants for poor law relief. The Lloyd George coalition government issued a special order intended to restrict the operations of this board, but it was never operative. When the Labor Government came into office, the Minister of Health, Comrade John Wheatley, rescinded this order on the ground that it was useless, and that the general law was quite effective to restrain any illegalities on the part of the Poplar or any other board of guardians.

Poplar has been the synonym for Bolshevism in the propaganda of the anti-Socialists. Our opponents thought that they had got hold of a good stick with which to beat and discredit the Labor Government in the action of Comrade Wheatley.

The position of the Liberal party in this Parliament is very uncomfortable for them. They have to do something which will show that they are not bound to the Labor Government. So they seized upon Poplar to make a demonstration of independence. The Conservatives, of course, were only too ready to help the Liberals in any attack upon the Government.



Snowden

If the Liberals and Conservatives united in the division lobby against the Government upon this Poplar motion a situation might have been created which would have involved the resignation of the Government. But the last thing the Liberals want at present is to turn out the Labor Government. The Liberals do not want to take office at present, for they would find themselves in an intolerable situation. They could not carry on the government for a month, and if they were responsible for another general election so soon the country would be so indignant that the Liberals would be wiped out of existence. These circumstances, apart from other considerations, will give the Labor Government a secure tenure of office for some time to come.

It was the Liberals who formally raised the debate upon the Poplar incident. It was significant that their leaders left the motion to be moved by a back bench. This was done so that it could not be regarded as an official vote of censure on the Government. The member who moved the resolution was at pains to explain that it was not intended as a vote of censure. But it was intended to discredit the Government and in particular the Minister of Health. As a matter of fact the inward purpose of the motion was to force the resignation of Comrade Wheatley who is disliked by the Liberals because he belongs to the Left Wing of the Labor Party.

Wheatley's Triumph
In that purpose the motion signally failed. On the contrary, it had the result of vastly enhancing the reputation of Comrade Wheatley. His speech on this occasion in de-

fense of his action was admitted on all hands to be one of the greatest dialectical efforts heard in the House of Commons since the days when Joseph Chamberlain was in his prime. Next day even the reactionary Tory journals could not forbear to cheer the effort. Comrade Wheatley smashed the opposition to atoms. He smote the two other parties hip and thigh on their own records in dealing with the Poplar Guardians and with the administration of the Poor Law generally. At one bound Wheatley has jumped to the very front of Parliamentary debaters.

After the Minister's speech the debate collapsed. In the end the motion was defeated by the Liberals themselves joining with the Government indefinitely to adjourn the debate, which means that nothing more will be heard of it.

Revision of Versailles

Next day another crisis arose. Comrade Arthur Henderson, the Home Secretary, who was seeking election to Parliament at Burnley, had made a speech in which he advocated the revision of the Treaty of Versailles. The Opposition immediately seized upon this and demanded to know if Henderson was speaking on behalf of the Government and expressing the Government's policy. Mr. Lloyd George as one of the authors of that Treaty was particularly concerned to know if the Labor Government was going to lay sacrilegious hands upon his work. Henderson was quite right in pointing out that the Labor Party by its Conference resolutions has repeatedly demanded the revision of the treaty.

The Conservatives thought they saw in this declaration of Henderson's an opportunity to discredit the Government in two days. They hoped to make it more difficult for the Government to conduct its foreign policy, and at the same time to discredit Henderson in the eyes of the electors of Burnley. The adjournment of the House was moved by the late Conservative Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs and this was secured.

For the last week or two there has been a constant shooting at the Labor ministers from the two sections of the opposition, the attacks mainly directed to the Prime Minister. There appears to be a deliberate intention to wear him down by constant irritation and annoyance. But on Wednesday when this motion about Henderson was debated the Prime Minister (Continued on Page 3)

BERGER WILL SPEAK FOR A. L. P. AT COOPER UNION ON APRIL 7

Congressman Victor L. Berger, the only Socialist in the House of Representatives, will be the principal speaker at a great rally that will be held Monday night, April 7, at Cooper Union, under the direction of the American Labor party.

The meeting will be a citizens' gathering to inform the people of what is going on in their government, as well as to rally them for the Labor party idea.

Morris Hillquit, who is a member of the national committee for Progressive Political Action, will report on the plans for the Cleveland conventions and the possibilities that lie in that conference for the launching of a Labor party.

Abraham Lefkowitz of the Farmer-Labor party will speak on the progress being made by his party within the American Labor party.

Mysterious Circumstances of Jesse Smith's Death Make Congressmen Apprehensive—Are Foes of Reaction Safe?

By MARX LEWIS

(Washington Correspondent, The New Leader)

Was Jesse Smith murdered? Of all the questions to which the numerous investigations now in progress have given rise to determine whether a new and a far more dangerous underworld than any known exists at the seat of the national government there is none from which one shrinks more than from the question whether Jesse Smith, Daugherty's most intimate friend and his associate in many shady deals was done away with by those who feared a disclosure of the deals that had taken place.

One shrinks from it because if it is true, new depths have been sounded in the search for crime among those who have been intrusted with the shaping of a nation's destinies; and if it is not true, one shrinks from it because the facts revealed show that they are not incapable of committing the crime of murder if it will serve their ends or conceal their misdeeds, whether they have in fact been guilty of the crime of murder or not.

What is Known?

This much is known: Jesse Smith was Daugherty's closest friend. His connection with the Department of Justice were never known, except that he occupied an office adjoining Daugherty's in the Department of Justice. He was evidently doing something for Daugherty—something unofficial—the nature of which has never been explained, but as to which there is now considerable testimony, most of which bears the earmarks of truth.

Jesse Smith was found dead less than a year ago in a local apartment which he and the Attorney General maintained. A revolver was found near his body. The first one to discover him was Daugherty's private secretary. There was nothing else found to indicate nor were there any reason given by anyone why he had committed suicide. The Coroner of the District of Columbia issued a suicide certificate. There was no explanation made; none was requested; no searching inquiry conducted.

It now appears that weeks before the death of Jesse Smith conditions at the Department were troubling him; there seemed to be some problem weighing upon his mind, one which he could not—or would not—disclose. And now Roxie Stinson, Smith's divorced wife, says that there were no powder marks about the wound, and Senator Smith W. Brookhart, a member of the Daugherty investigating committee, himself a firearms expert, lets it be known that he doubts whether powder marks could be absent in the case of such a suicide as Smith's has been reported.

Evidence Disclosed

It may be that the suspicions have their root in overwrought imaginations; it may be that what has already been disclosed has charged the atmosphere with fears that give rise to horrible imaginings; we should not, perhaps make imaginary evils when we know that we have so many real ones to encounter.

For the present it can be said there is hardly more than circumstantial evidence of a rather weak character to support to theory of murder. Whether the events of the next few weeks will strengthen such as there is, or weaken it, may be of considerable moment to those who are under suspicion.

This much can be said with certainty; that the evidence which has already been adduced both before the Daugherty committee as well as the committee investigating the leasing of the naval oil reserves is sufficient to establish the fact that if those who were participants in one of the greatest crimes in the history of this Republic did not commit the order it was not because they would hesitate to commit murder. That is supported not only by the

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PAULINE NEWMAN WILL REPORT ON EUROPE APRIL 1

Pauline M. Newman, for many years one of the most active of the Socialists of New York and in recent years president of the Women's Trade Union League of Philadelphia, will speak on European conditions at a meeting of the members of Local New York that is to be held April 1, at the Labor Temple, 243 East 84th street.

Comrade Newman was a delegate to the recent International Working Women's Congress in Vienna, and she has just returned from eight months abroad. This will be her first address since her return.

Old-time Socialists will be glad to welcome her back to New York, after six years in Philadelphia and abroad. Since leaving town in 1918 she has been seen very little in this city. She is a remarkable speaker, and her address will be of fascinating interest.

Comrade Newman will be only one of the features of a fine meeting. Vladimir Sensinoff, who was Minister of Labor in the Socialist Government of Siberia overthrown by Admiral Kolchak, will speak on "Industrial Conditions in Russia." Sensinoff is a Socialist of years of experience, and since the Kolchak days he has been in touch with the movement in all countries in the world. He speaks a perfect English and is a fine orator.

Only members of Local New York in good standing will be admitted to the meeting, but an opportunity will be given to members in arrears to pay their dues.

The members will elect delegates to the city convention of April 12 and will discuss the national convention.

S. L. P. NOMINATES

The Socialist Labor party of New York has recently named a State ticket for the 1924 elections, headed by Frank E. Passano of Brooklyn as candidate for Governor. Milton Weinberger of the Bronx was named for Lieutenant Governor, Edwin A. Archer of Brooklyn for Secretary of State, Joseph Brandon of the Bronx for Attorney General, John De Lee of Troy as State Treasurer, and Simon Bickwest of Troy as State Engineer and Surveyor.

The 1920 platform was reaffirmed.

New Jersey Socialists Hold Most Enthusiastic Convention in Years

Camden, N. J.—The most important state convention of the Socialist party held in years concluded here Sunday night after two days of deliberation. There was not a dull moment from the time that State Secretary Fred W. Schwarting called the convention to order Saturday afternoon until it adjourned after standing for a few moments in impressive silence in memory of the late beloved Comrade Margaret Moore Goebel. Following the unanimous election of George H. Goebel, of Newark, as chairman, Leo M. Harkins, on behalf of Local Camden, presented the convention the keys of the city, very elaborately bedizened with red ribbons. The convention elected the following officers and committees:

Vice Chairman, George Bauer, of Jersey City; Secretary, F. Schwarting, of Hoboken; Assistant Secretary, Alfred Ellenberger, of West New York. Resolution Committee, Val Bausch, Jersey City; H. Miller, Passaic; Charlotte Bohlin, Ridgefield Park; H. Neissner, Camden; Lewis Williams, Trenton. Organization Committee, D. Hyman, Bayonne; W. C. Rambo, Camden; Fred Reiner, Hoboken; Aug. Guenther, North Hudson; Percy McCormick, Camden. Auditing Committee, A. Steffich of Hoboken, and Lewis H. Uetz of Camden.

State Secretary Schwarting and State Treasurer Andrew P. Wittel rendered annual reports, showing substantial gain in membership and finances.

The nomination of candidates for Presidential Electors was apportioned on the following basis: Mercer 1, Union 2, Essex 2, Hudson 4, Camden 3, Passaic 1, a total of 14, all to be made within thirty days and the State Committee to fill any vacancies.

Campaign Plans

It was decided that each county should elect a campaign committee, all these committees to cooperate in routing speakers, ordering of literature, etc. To make this cooperation more effective, the State Committee is to elect a committee of one or more, not necessarily members of the State Committee, whose duty it will be to coordinate the work of routing speakers for indoor and open air meetings.

One noteworthy feature of the Convention was the evident appreciation of the importance of building up the party press and getting every member to support it. Wm. Kane Tallman, of Jersey City, evoking much applause by his declaration that he "would sooner see a mem-

ber suspended for failure to have a Socialist Party paper in the house than for non-payment of dues." Others taking part in the discussion were B. Gilman, of the Forward, Andrew P. Wittel and Jacob Klein of the New Jersey Leader, Lewis Williams, and Herman H. Kreimer, of the Philadelphia German Daily Tageblatt, and others, after which a motion was adopted calling upon every Socialist and progressively minded worker to support the working class press in its constructive mission, and endorsing the New Jersey Leader and The New Leader of New York as deserving the unlimited support of every member of the Party, and urging all branches to see that each member gets both papers.

All those reading German were urged to support the Daily Philadelphia Tageblatt and those of Jewish tongue to take the Forward. Without exception, every speaker spoke in high terms of The New Leader as the National party paper that had been so long needed. It is planned to have subscription rates for the State paper, and The New Leader such that both can be had at almost the price of one.

Resolutions were adopted endorsing the demands of the postal workers, in favor of consumers' cooperatives, sending greetings and good will to Tom Mooney, Billings, and Sacco and Vanzetti, against militarism in all forms and calling upon the working class to refuse to take part in any military demonstrations, denouncing the Ku Klux as destructive to brotherhood and fraternity, and as stirring up the more evil emotions of the workers; declaring for the recognition of Soviet Russia by the United States, and urging release by the Soviet Government of all political prisoners; and finally, on the Conference for Progressive Political Action to be held at Cleveland on July 3 and 4. The resolution, after endorsing the stand of the Socialist Party N. E. C., and urging their continued affiliation with the National Conference for Progressive Political Action, recommended sending a full quota of delegates to the Cleveland Conference, and that a State Convention of the party be called for Jersey City, July 27, when the delegates to both the Cleveland Conference and the national Socialist Party convention will report in full. After a very interesting discussion Leo M. Harkins and George H. Goebel were elected as delegates to the conference.

The Cleveland Conference

It seemed to be the sense of the convention that while the party should take part in the conference, and in good faith seek to bring about unity of the workers on the political field, the possibility of failure at this time should be recognized and the party machinery built up and held in readiness for independent action.

It was urged that the state committee and every branch and county at once begin planning for open air meetings and organization of new branches in every locality; to start not later than May 1. Among those joining actively in this discussion were Harkins, who as a member of the N. E. C. reported for the Conference held in St. Louis, Val Bausch, Charlotte Bohlin, Samuel Weiner, D. Hyman, George Bauer, Wm. Kane Tallman, Fred Reiner, Alfred Ellenberger, and H. Miller.

Delegates elected to the National Convention at Cleveland, July 6, were Dr. Louis Reiss, George Bauer, Andrew P. Wittel, Jacob Klein, B. Gilman, August Guenther, Charlotte Bohlin, George Goebel, and Leo M. Harkins.

The mass meeting at night was a big success, the hall being filled.

Wm. Thompson presided, introducing in turn musical numbers, with Alfred Baker Lewis of Philadelphia, Andrew P. Wittel of Newark, and Darlington Hoopes, State Secretary of Pennsylvania, making addresses.

SPANISH SOCIALISTS CELEBRATE IGLESIAS' 50 YEARS OF SERVICE

Madrid.—The Socialists of Spain are celebrating the 50th anniversary of the entrance into the Socialist movement of Pablo Iglesias, founder and President of the Socialist Party, Socialist deputy in the Cortes and editor of El Socialista.

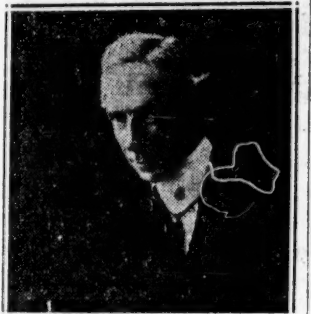
Iglesias is one of the most remarkable men in the world Socialist movement. He was a founding—hence the name Iglesias, which means "The Church," all foundlings being dedicated to the church. He had no education. He became a Socialist early in life, and founded El Socialista in Madrid in 1888. The party was founded shortly afterward.

A brilliant orator and an incorruptible statesman, he has been assailed by anarchists, in the early days when Spanish Socialism fought with anarchism for supremacy in the labor movement; he has been assailed by reactionaries, and in the autumn of his life, Communists have come into Spain well supplied with money to destroy his life's work by creating dissensions and quarrels in the Socialist Party. But he has kept true to his life work of uniting the workers along the lines of trade unionism and political Socialism, in spite of

BERTRAND RUSSELL, BRITISH SOCIALIST, IS HERE NEXT WEEK

Bertrand Russell, the well-known English philosopher, writer, lecturer and publicist, whose trip to the United States as planned for January last was postponed because of a severe attack of pneumonia, has entirely recovered and will arrive in New York on March 30.

Russell will give two lectures for the Rand School of Social Science, in the Debs Auditorium—the first, on "European Chaos," on Saturday afternoon, April 5, at 3:15 p. m.; the second, on May 3, on "Mechanism and Life." In view of the limited capacity of the auditorium, those who desire tickets are urged to purchase them in advance. Very few



BERTRAND RUSSELL

tickets now remain, even for the second lecture, and most of those which do remain will undoubtedly be sold before the day of the lecture.

Russell will remain until early June lecturing at Columbia, Cornell, Northwestern and Brown universities; Dartmouth, Bowdoin, Smith, Gambier and Oxford colleges, and at the Universities of Wisconsin and Michigan. He is booked for fifty other lectures in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Minneapolis on "European Chaos" and other subjects.

Bertrand Russell does not regard the MacDonald Government as socialistic, he said recently.

"We haven't Socialism and can't get it until America adopts that system," Russell said, in an address at Oxford recently. "If Britain really had adopted Socialism, America could prohibit the export of wheat to her. It will be many years before Socialism is a reality in England."

"If we had Socialism and through it lost our empire, we could get no oil and would eventually all be proletarians working for America."

Bertrand Russell is a Socialist and a member of the Independent Labor party, the Socialist propaganda wing of the British Labor party. He was candidate for Parliament at the last election on the ticket of the Labor party. During the war he was imprisoned for six months for opposition to the war. Since then he has spent several months in Russia and a year in China. He has written articles in criticism of the Soviet regime in Russia.

LABOR TO RULE WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Perth, Western Australia.—Incomplete returns from the state elections just held in this state show 25 members of the Labor party already elected to the Legislative Assembly (the lower house) out of a total membership of 50. Districts are still to be heard from that are certain to elect several more Labor members, and a Labor majority is assured. A Labor government to succeed the present Country party ministry of Sir James Mitchell is assured.

Western Australia is the vast territory covering the western end of the island continent, with an area of 900,000 square miles and a population of some 350,000.

NEW SAFETY DEVICE

Washington.—The Bureau of Mines has approved a new type of safety device, a "self-rescuer," designed as a means of escape for persons accidentally caught in mine or other atmospheres containing carbon monoxide.

The self-rescuer is a pocket-size canister with mouthpiece attached, filled with granular fused calcium chloride and granular holomite (mixture of special copper oxide and manganese dioxide), which causes monoxide in air to unite with the oxygen at ordinary temperatures, forming harmless carbon dioxide. The weight is about one pound, and can be carried in the pocket or attached to the belt.

The self-rescuer may enable miners to escape from atmospheres containing carbon monoxide in mines following fires or explosions. It may also safeguard workers in industries above ground where carbon monoxide may be encountered, as around blast furnaces and metallurgical operations, or in the chemical industries.

SOCIALISTS OF ITALY EAGER TO FIGHT FASCISTI

Elections Find Workers Ready for Battle With Castor Oil "Heroes"—Workers United Despite Communist "Unity."

Rome.—With candidates nominated in every one of the fifteen districts into which Italy is divided under the Mussolini election law, the Unitarian Socialist party has overcome the obstacles placed in its way by the Fascisti, who tried to intimidate voters into not signing the nominating petitions.

When nominations for the elections of April 6 closed on February 27 only the Unitarian Socialists, the Fascisti and the "Populari" (Catholics) had complete lists. The Maximalist Socialists (the group between the Unitarians and the Communists) nominated in fourteen districts; the Block of Proletarian Unity, composed of Communists and dissidents among the Maximalists, in thirteen; the Republicans in twelve; the Constitutional Opposition, one of whose candidates is Ivanhoe Bonomi, former Socialist leader and one-time premier, in eight; the Social Democrats, in five, and the followers of ex-Premier Giolitti in two. In three districts there are "supplementary" Fascisti lists in addition to the regular Fascista nominees, thus making it possible for the Fascisti to capture some of the 179 seats in the Chamber allotted to the minority parties, besides the 356 scheduled to go to the Fascista majority. There are a number of scattered individual candidates.

When the Secretariat of the Unitarian Socialist party read the Fascista electoral manifesto of February 27, in which stress was laid upon the necessity of fighting the "subversive" parties, "especially the Unitarian Socialist party and the 'Populari,'" it welcomed this attack with joy and promptly got out a statement reading, in part, as follows:

"The Unitarian Socialist party is pleased to be designated by the Fascista party and Government as the first among the adversaries who are to be combatted 'with the greatest vigor' and perhaps 'to the most intense degree.' This is eminently proper. We are, and we wish to be, the most natural adversaries of Fascismo in power under the two-fold aspect of its reactionary and plutocratic nature and its methods of dictatorship and violence."

In the meantime, reports found in the press of Italy and in Italian papers published in New York give the lie to statements occasionally cabled from Rome to the effect that Mussolini and the other Fascista chiefs are determined to give the opposition parties a fair deal in the elections. Hardly a day passes without crimes of violence, ranging from murder to the beating up of opposition candidates, being recorded, and there is no evidence of the Fascista police making any real efforts to preserve the peace or capture the offenders. In Reggio Emilia, on February 27, Antonio Piccinini, a printer running for the Chamber of Deputies on the Maximalist Socialist ticket, was shot to death. The local Fascio issued a statement regretting the crime, and the police tried to attribute it to either Unitarian Socialists or Communists. In Milan on March 13, Captain Forri, a leader of the "dissident" Fascisti, was so badly beaten as to make it necessary for him to spend several weeks in the hospital. The fact that the Socialists expect to make a good showing in the elections despite this terrorism seems to indicate that the Italian proletariat is beginning to recover its forces.

Lectures and Forums

The PEOPLES INSTITUTE COOPER UNION

FRIDAY, MARCH 28
EVERETT DEAN MARTIN
(What Psychology Can Tell Us About Human Nature and Society)
"ARE THERE PSYCHOLOGICAL DIFFERENCES OF RACE?"

SUNDAY, MARCH 30
Concert by American
Orchestral Society
CHALMERS CLIFTON, Conductor

TUESDAY, APRIL 1
JAMES G. McDONALD
"OUR RECENT RELATIONS WITH MEXICO"
ADMISSION FREE Lectures Start at 8 o'clock

Brooklyn Ethical Society

Academy of Music—Atlantic Ave. Sta.
SUNDAY MORNING AT 11
Mar. 30—Dr. John Haynes Holmes
(Community Church of N. Y.)
"IS RELIGION DESTINED TO ENDURE?"

Apr. 6—DR. HENRY NEUMANN
"THE LUXURY PROBLEM: WHAT SHOULD WE SPEND?"
PUBLIC INVITED

LABOR TEMPLE

14th Street and 28 Ave.
SUNDAY
5 P. M.—DR. WILL DURANT
"WAGNER"

7:15 P. M.—American Int'l Church
Rev. Edmund B. Chaffee
"OIL AS A CAUSE OF WAR"

8:15 P. M.—Prof. Harry F. Ward
"THE LABOR GOVERNMENT IN ENGLAND"

East Side Open Forum

9 SECOND AVE., N. Y. CITY
Sunday, March 30, 8:15 P. M.
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PLEATERS AND TUCKERS WIN SHORT STRIKE

A strikig victory was won by several thousand workers in the garment shops of the city when the tuckers, hemstitchers, pleaters and novelty workers who had been on strike for about a week accepted an agreement made for them by their leaders in conference with their employers, and went back to work victorious.

In addition to making substantial gains in wages, hours and working conditions, the trade was completely organized and the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union has a new local, No. 41, where none has ever existed before.

It is estimated that 4,000 workers are affected, and most of them are in the new local.

Jacob Halperin, vice-president of the I. L. G. W. U. had charge of the organizing campaign and of the strike, and he was the spokesman of the workers in the negotiations that led to their victory. He was assisted by Samuel Lefkowitz, another vice-president, and the whole staff of union organizers.

The strikers met every day for a week in the People's House, 7 East 15th street, and were addressed by strike leaders, and by James O'Neal, Marie B. MacDonald, and many other Socialist and American Labor party spokesmen.

The tuckers, hemstitchers, pleaters and novelty workers are a trade that has developed only recently with certain changes in women's garments. There are about 150 shops employing some 4,000 men and women, mostly second generation Americans. There were no sanitary conditions, and hours were 50 to 60 hours a week, with low wages, in spite of a high degree of skill required.

The preliminary organization campaign continued for several weeks, and about two weeks ago, the strike was decided upon to enforce union conditions. The call was enthusiastically received, and the walkout was complete. The discipline was perfect and the spirits of the strikers high throughout.

Under the new agreement, the workers get a 100 per cent closed union shop with regular I. L. G. W. U. working conditions, a 42-hour week, and a wage scale with a \$55 a week for tuckers, \$28 for hemstitchers, \$45 for pleaters, \$30 for pleater's helper, and \$28 for novelty workers. All workers below the minimum scale were given a flat raise of \$3 a week and all who got the minimum recovered a flat raise of \$1. Provision is made for time and a half for overtime, and for a certain number of holidays at full pay.

LABOR FORCES TOP POLL IN ST. PAUL PRIMARY ELECTION

St. Paul.—The first stage in the municipal political contest of 1924 has been passed successfully, and the result presages final victory for Labor. George Siegel, without any great campaign, won over Mayor Nelson with a fair margin which ought to be greatly increased in the general election.

William F. Scott, candidate for comptroller on the Labor-Progressive ticket, showed strength which assures his election on May 6.

There was very little done in the form of literature to promote the nomination of the Labor ticket, as it was thought that the money could be spent to better advantage after the primaries. This will be done immediately.

There is every prospect of one of the most intense campaigns ever waged in St. Paul during the next six weeks.

During the primary campaign the Labor forces have become well organized and are now in a position to begin a continuous line of educational work, so that the issues of the campaign will be made clear to every voter in the city.

The vote for Mayor was: Geo. L. Siegel, Labor, 25,242; A. E. Nelson, 23,499. For Comptroller, William F. Scott, Labor, 20,605; Skipton, 16,546.

ADELE SCHREIBER'S RETURN TO THE EAST

Frau Adele Schreiber, Social Democratic member of the German Reichstag and prominent in International Woman's Peace Organization, returns to New York City the first of next week from the middle west. Milwaukee, Chicago, St. Louis and other cities vied with each other in doing her honor in the way of dinners, mass meetings and receptions. Her work has served to establish a better understanding of the conditions and aims and spirit of the German people, and will undoubtedly be a big factor in creating a more harmonious and sympathetic feeling between this country and Germany.

The New Leader is fortunate in securing a few dates from her before sailing for Stuttgart, April 14 or 15. Frau Schreiber has a perfect command of the English language and speaks with grace and eloquence. The Newark affair, April 13, will be a banquet at 6:30 p. m. at which Frau Schreiber and Morris Hillquit will be the speakers. The following are the meetings arranged for:

Friday, April 4—Bridgeport, Connecticut, Germania Hall.
Tuesday, April 8—Brooklyn, 319 Grand Street.



ADELE SCHREIBER

Wednesday, April 9—Philadelphia, Labor Lyceum, 6th and Brown.

Friday, April 11—1167 Boston road, The Bronx.
Sunday, April 13—Newark, Berwick Hotel.

SOCIALIST PARTY IS GOOD ENOUGH FOR MONTANA

(Special to The New Leader.)

Helena, Mont.—Recent conferences of trade unions in Montana show opposition to the organization of an independent labor party at this time. At the State Conference for Progressive Political action, where the railroad engineers, firemen, trainmen and conductors were represented, as well as the local unions of the miners, the powerful clerk's union of Butte, and the State Federation of Labor, a resolution against the organization of a third party at this time was adopted.

Early this month the district organization of the Mine Workers, which includes Montana and North Dakota, voted against a resolution to call a special state convention of the unions. Those favoring the resolution wanted this convention held and to obtain from it an endorsement of the state Farmer-Labor party. They also wanted to send delegates to the recent national conference in St. Paul.

This "Farmer-Labor party" is the creation of the Communists with Bill Dunne as its leading spokesman. While the miners turned down this resolution it does not mean that they are conservative. On the contrary, a Socialist speaker can get an excellent audience in any mining town in the state and a good percentage of the miners vote the Socialist ticket.

It is the camouflaged "Farmer-Labor party" for which they have no use. The Communists still have mysterious sources of funds. When they organized their party the Amalgamated

Copper press gave it much publicity; yet it has been unable to make any headway. For several weeks this "Farmer-Labor party" has had three organizers in the field. Two appeared in Helena, arranged for a hall meeting, advertised their meeting well, and not a single man or woman came to the meeting. They have had similar experiences elsewhere in the state.

The "Farmer-Labor party" has, besides its little remnant of Communists, some ex-members of the Non-Partisan League who are office holders elected as Republicans and Democrats, but who cannot be renominated by the old parties. Some of the leaders of the state Farmer-Labor party hold political jobs which they received by appointment at the hands of the corrupt Democratic party of Butte, where the local machine is owned by Amalgamated Copper. This queer combination of queer elements accounts for the fact that the intelligent masses of the state will have nothing to do with Dunne's organization.

The one party that has the respect of real independent workers in this and adjoining states is the Socialist Party. In Idaho the party organization is building up rapidly and many new converts and old members are signing up. Since it became evident that the National Committee of the party would restore the Montana state charter the party organization has also taken on new life in this state.

Comrades here in the West are taking no chances on the Cleveland conference in July. They are preparing to nominate for every office in the state and to carry on an effective campaign. If the labor party comes, all right. But in the meantime we consider it our duty to carry on intensive organization and educational work and be prepared for any turn of events.

BURNS SLEUTHS TRAIL OFFICIALS

(Continued from Page 1)

evidence presented to those committees but it is substantiated by the experience of all those who know the persons involved and the methods they have employed—are employing today—to cover up their tracks.

A member of Congress who would undertake to aid in the prosecution of those involved, or who would render assistance in the work of uncovering them, would stake his reputation and possibly his life. That is the prevalent feeling here today, as one gets it in the buildings of the Capital. Members of Congress speak in whispers; they look around to see whether they are being overheard; some of them suspect that their wires are being tapped.

The Snapping of Burns

At the Department of Justice hundreds of employees are kept busy working overtime—one evening this week they worked until past midnight—aiding the Attorney

General in his efforts to discredit the investigators, while operatives under the direction of William J. Burns are out, doing the work for which they are known, in an effort to ruin those whose testimony they have reason to fear.

For most of this William J. Burns is responsible. As head of the Bureau of Investigation he presides over what he once said was the greatest congregation of crooks who have gone unwhipped of justice. He has all the arrogance which comes from a knowledge that he is supported not only by every desperado money can buy or influence can intimidate, but by the government itself.

It is interesting to observe, also, that if William J. Burns is responsible for the degradation of the government, that great Bull Moose and "progressive" candidate for the Republican presidential nomination, Hiram Johnson, is responsible for Burns. It was upon his recommendation that Burns was appointed.

It is pretty safe to assume, however, that Daugherty and Burns would have found each other without Hiram's recommendation. Birds of a feather, it was natural that they should flock together.

The investigation of Daugherty has not succeeded, so far, in definitely identifying him with all of the deals—liquor, prize-fight, pardons,—which have been alleged. While there is no doubt in the minds of those who have been watching the proceedings and studying the testimony that he is guilty, it is perceived that he has been clever enough to work through other parties. He may still be caught. If he is not, the judgment that may have to be rendered may be similar to the one such juries are permitted to bring in when they are convinced of the accused person's guilt but are not satisfied by the evidence: "Guilty, but not proven."

ELECT DE HUNT AND MARIE MACDONALD TO GO TO CLEVELAND

The meeting of the General Council of the American Labor party at 231 East 14th street, Monday night, found the hall nearly filled with delegates from trade unions, the Farmer-Labor party, and the Socialist Party. The most impressive part of the proceedings was a short address of Morris Hillquit, who gave his impressions of the third Conference for Progressive Political Action which met in St. Louis last month. Hillquit observed that the American Labor party had undoubtedly contributed to the sentiment in favor of independent labor politics in other cities where such parties were organized. The striking thing about our modern period, he said, was the suddenness with which great events in the working-class movement matured. Russia had been regarded as the most hopeless country, and now the old regime is gone. British Labor has made such giant strides since the end of the war that it now has partial control of the Government. The American Labor party of a national scale may come in this country with equal swiftness.

Hillquit was optimistic of the outcome this summer. It makes little difference, he said, what is done by the St. Paul convention. It has more incongruous elements than the C. P. P. A., as it includes the Communists at one extreme and the highly respectable bourgeois of the Committee of 48 at the other, but its actions will probably be the same as the coming Cleveland conference. Cleveland will likely complete what was started at St. Louis, and a Labor party pledged to the workers of the nation will be born. The logic of events all tend this way.

Chairman Jerome T. De Hunt read the agenda prepared by the executive committee for the council, and Organizer Marie MacDonald presented a report showing the establishment of two lecture forums, one in the Bronx and the other in Brooklyn, both successful. Numerous local trade unions have also arranged for lecturers sent by the A. L. P. A healthy balance of funds was reported and no big debts to pay.

One of the important actions of the Executive Committee that was ratified by the General Council was the arrangement of a mass meeting to be held in Cooper Union Monday evening, April 7. Congressman Victor L. Berger of Wisconsin, Morris Hillquit and Abraham Lefkowitz will be the speakers. The executive already has assurance that the meeting will be a huge success.

After considerable discussion of one item of the agenda the delegates elected a committee of five, consisting of Abraham Shipiloff, Nathan Fine, Marie MacDonald, Ben Howe and Julius Gerber, to work out plans for interesting the progressive unions to send delegates to Cleveland and to take preliminary steps to arrange for collecting signatures in every county of the State in the event that the new party is organized.

Having disposed of the chief business before it, the council then elected Jerome T. De Hunt and Marie MacDonald as delegates to the Cleveland conference, and Joseph D. Cannon and Abraham Lefkowitz as alternates.

POPLAR VOTE BOOSTS LABOR

(Continued from Page 1.)

ister let them see that he had quite enough of these mean tactics and that he was not going to take them lying down. He took off the gloves in response to the Tory challenge and rained blows upon them like hailstones. This fighting speech immensely pleased his supporters and quietened the opposition.

The result was that the late Prime Minister, now leader of the opposition, asked that the debate might come to an end without any vote being taken. And so for the second time in two days the Labor Government turned the tables upon their opponents and emerged with increased prestige from attack.

The Burnley Election
The result of the Burnley election shows Henderson returned by 24,000 votes to 17 polled for his Conservative opponent. This is no fluke. It expresses a general appreciation of the fine beginning of the Labor Government. People feel that the men now in office mean well and are working hard within possibilities to make up for the long neglect of social reforms.

The country has rightly got the impression that the Labor Government is a "Ministry of Work, and it will forgive many trivial mistakes in men who are trying hard to deal with a tremendously difficult task.

The period up to the end of March, which is the end of the national financial year, is taken up with rather prosaic Parliamentary business. The votes on account have to be taken in order to give the departments money to keep them going in the new financial year until the Estimates have been passed. It will not be possible for the Government to introduce any of their legislative measures until after Easter. Then the Budget, the great Parliamentary

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RAND SCHOOL NOTES

Berger at Camaraderie

The Saturday Afternoon Camaraderie will meet at 3.15 p. m. tomorrow (March 29) for tea and talk, to be followed at 4.00 p. m. by a talk on "A Socialist in Politics" by Victor L. Berger, Socialist member of Congress from Wisconsin.

At 1.30 p. m. Scott Nearing will discuss "The Department of Justice" in his Current Events Class at the Rand School.

On Thursday evening, April 3, at 8 p. m., August Claessens will discuss "Marriage and Economics" in his course on "Sex and Society."

At 8.40 p. m. on Thursday evening Herman Epstein will give an illustrated concert, assisted by Mr. Vladimir Dubinsky, 'cellist, who will play a sonata with the piano, and a group of cello solos. This is the last lecture in Mr. Epstein's course on the "Meaning of Music."

A short course in Parliamentary Law and Practice will be held in the Rand School on Saturdays, 1.30 to 3 p. m., beginning this week. No tuition fee will be charged for members of the Socialist Party, the Young People's Socialist League, or any trade union.

CLOAKMAKERS

PRESENT DEMANDS

(Continued From Page 1.)

the responsibility for meeting the labor costs, the outstanding evils in the industry would be done away with and the contractor would have an incentive to make a garment that the jobber would be proud to sell."

The demands of the union are:
1. Limiting the jobber to a certain number of contractors or sub-manufacturers during each season.
2. The establishment of a guaranteed time period of employment in the industry, for which the manufacturers and jobbers shall be responsible.

3. The absolute right of the Union to examine all records which are necessary, in the opinion of the Union, to ascertain that the work is being done in accordance with the provisions of the agreement.

4. An increased minimum wage scale, this scale to become the standard wage in the history and the only one which the Union will protect.

5. The establishment of a joint insurance fund for unemployed workers, to which the jobbers as well as the manufacturers shall contribute, and from which the workers totally unemployed shall be paid certain definite sums per week for a certain period of the year.

6. The reclassification of the finishers in the trade in view of the changes that have taken place in that branch of the industry.

7. The establishment of certain disciplinary measures against such jobbers or manufacturers as may evade any of the provisions of the agreement.

8. The adoption of a sanitary and union-label to be used on all garments union-made and under sanitary conditions.

9. The formation of a labor bureau by the Union, from which the employers shall secure all their workers.

10. The establishment of the 40-hour week.

It is significant that a large union has made demands not only taking care of its members but also looking out for the public welfare at the same time. The union hopes to win its demands without a struggle, but if need be, they are ready to come to grips with the employers as they have in 1922, 1919, 1916, 1913 and 1910, winning brilliant victories each time.

event of the year, will have to be introduced.

Among the measures which the Government have in preparation are a Housing Bill, an Unemployment Bill, an Old Age Pensions Bill, a Factory Law Amendment Bill, and an Eight-Hour Day Bill. In addition many reforms are being carried out by administrative procedure.

The Foreign Secretary is very busily engaged in preparing the way for a settlement of the Reparations question. Definite action will have to wait until the Report of the Committee of Experts who are now investigating Germany's capacity to pay has reported.

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SHIPSTEAD WOULD LIMIT INJUNCTIONS

Washington.—Use of injunctions in Labor disputes would be materially limited if a bill proposed in the Senate by Henrik Shipstead, Farmer-Labor Senator from Minnesota becomes law.

Under its terms no Attorney General of the United States could repeat the invasion of the workers' rights perpetrated by Daugherty when he induced a Federal judge to issue a blanket injunction against striking railroad shopmen.

The Shipstead bill provides that an injunction shall be issued only when necessary to prevent irreparable injury to property, or to a property right of the party making the application, and when there is no adequate remedy at law.

Blanket injunctions would be made obsolete by the provision that the applicant must particularly describe under oath the property alleged to be endangered.

It is specifically provided that the relationship existing between employer and employee, such as wage contracts, shall not be construed as constituting a property right.

VICTORIES WON IN WORKERS' STRUGGLE

CAR MEN RAISE WAGES

Augusta, Ga.—An arbitration board has awarded street car men an increase of 2½ cents an hour.

WANT EIGHT HOURS

Boston.—Street car men are urging the State Legislature to pass an eight-hour law for this calling.

SEVEN-DAY WEEK ENDED

Henryetta, Okla.—Culinary workers have abolished the seven-day week. They will work six days a week, with no wage cut.

CURB STONE CUTTERS GAIN

Detroit.—A wage increase of \$1 a day has been secured by organized curb stone cutters. The new rate is \$9.

PLUMBERS RAISE WAGES

Charleston, W. Va.—The new wage rate of Plumbers' Union is \$1.15 an hour for the first year and \$1.25 for the second year. The old rate was \$1 an hour.

SECURE EIGHT-HOUR DAY

Springfield, Ill.—The eight-hour day, the check-off, and a wage increase are features of a new contract between the Team Drivers' Union and employers.

PRESSMEN RAISE WAGES

Los Angeles.—Web printing pressmen have raised wages \$3 a week, with back pay from December 1 last. Improved working conditions are also secured.

RAILWAY CLERKS GAIN

Kansas City, Mo.—The Brotherhood of Railway Clerks has secured their first agreement with the Kansas City terminal railway company. Working conditions are provided for, as are seniority rights and investigation where a clerk is discharged or reprimanded. The clerk may choose his own representative.

By VICTOR L. BERGER

While the House was meeting in Committee of the whole and considering House Resolution 6715 to reduce taxation, Victor L. Berger, Socialist member from Wisconsin, obtained the floor and spoke at length upon matters related to the proposal. Part of this speech and the heckling which followed it will be enjoyed by our readers.

Our statesmen take a great deal of pride in telling you that they have inherited their ideas from their fathers and grandfathers. The average Democrat is a Democrat because his father was a Democrat. The same with the Republicans, many of them. They are Republicans because their fathers were Republicans or their grandfathers. There is probably the additional reason that their grandfathers fought in the war to preserve the Union. And, by the way, that was one of the few wars where they really fought to free somebody—to free a race—although that was not the intention when the war began.

Otherwise both parties or the spokesmen of both parties, use the same language and the same slogans that have been in use for 100 years or 120 years. The world has gone on, but the political and economic heads of our country have stood still.

Rubbing it in.

One hundred and twenty years ago, we did not have any railroad, any telegraph or telephone; steam and electric power were unknown; not to mention automobiles, airplanes, and radios. At that time a corporation meant a city; but we are still using the terms of that time, or at least our lawmakers are.

You can tell that by listening to the debate during the last three days. And with all due respect to the gentlemen of the House, there were really only three or four speeches made, and the rest of them simply repeated with more or less emphasis what the other gentlemen said. I do not mean to be impolite; I am simply stating a fact.

Mr. Kevle. And rubbing it in. Mr. Berger. Unfortunately that is true, but you will have a chance to rub it into me. . . . Both old parties—whenever they do not represent the big capitalist interests—are identified with a middle class that thinks only in terms of property and can think in no other way.

Geological Period of Mr. Babbitt.

I know that I do not convince anybody here.

We live in the geological period of Mr. Babbitt.

Mr. Babbitt is Congressman; Mr. Babbitt is a member of the Cabinet; and Mr. Babbitt is our Chief Executive, for that matter. Only the United States Treasury is in charge of Mr. Astorilbitt.

Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. Berger. Gladly. Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin. Will the gentleman please tell us what the Socialist Party really stands for—give us something of an outline of the party's principles?

Mr. Berger. I can state them in very few sentences. The Socialist Party stands for the collective ownership and democratic management

of all of the social means of production and distribution.

We will start with the national ownership of the country's natural resources, such as mines, oil wells, forests, and so forth. With this must go the national ownership of the means of transportation and communication—railroads, telegraphs, telephones. Furthermore, we must carry out everywhere the principle of public ownership of public utilities.

Our country has made a good start in the reserving of some national forests, only the start came somewhat late.

The Socialists would go further



VICTOR L. BERGER

after these things have been accomplished, but this would do for some time. Our aim is finally to get hold of all the trusts. The national ownership and democratic management of the trusts is the end of the road, as far as I can see it.

What will happen after that I am not bothering my head about, because that is a pretty large program. There I have given it to you in a few words.

Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin. Will the gentleman please answer this objection that is made to the Socialist theory—that it really leads to autocracy, where a few will control and prescribe the conditions for the many.

Socialism, Not Communism. Mr. Berger. It should not, be-

cause our aim is a social democracy, not communism. And as far as my experience in the Socialist Party goes, it is all the other way. There is too much democracy, so much that at times the management of the party has a tendency to become inefficient.

As for autocracy, I might answer the gentleman that we could not easily get any more autocracy than we have today. Today the profiteers prescribe for us how much we have to pay for everything.

The vast wealth produced annually by the people is an inexhaustible source of plunder, which never ceases, and about which we have nothing to say. We are plundered from the day when we are born—when they sell the cradle we use—and they keep on fleecing us all the time wherever we turn until we die. And then we are plundered when we have to buy a coffin from the coffin trust.

There is autocracy for you. I am absolutely opposed to communism, however, which presupposes autocracy and despotism.

Mr. Boyce. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. Berger. Certainly.

Mr. Boyce. You would have the State and not the people the supreme power?

Mr. Berger. It depends upon what you call the State, I do not want the capitalist State supreme. The State is much too supreme for me now.

Mr. Boyce. Would the gentleman be willing to destroy the individual character of the American government in order to make the State supreme?

Government Paternal to Big Capitalists—Not Individualistic

Mr. Berger. The American Government has no individualistic character. It is paternal to the big capitalists. Thomas Jefferson wanted individualism—but Jefferson did not write the Constitution. Those that wrote it were capitalists or the attorneys of the capitalist class of that time. Our Government has no individualistic character.

Mr. Boyce. It was so founded.

Mr. Berger. Not much so in the beginning and not at all now. The American Constitution was written by men like James Madison, Gouverneur Morris, and others of the same type. A more reactionary charter is not in existence today than our American Constitution, which was bitterly assailed even 130

SOCIALISM IN CONGRESS

years ago by Thomas Jefferson and his friends.

Mr. Boyce. The gentleman is a well-informed, enlightened man.

Mr. Berger. I thank the gentleman for his good opinion.

Mr. Boyce. Is he not aware that the things he suggests predominated in ancient Greece and had the effect to destroy the government?

Our Idiots

Mr. Berger. Ancient Greece was made up of city republics and had a dozen different constitutions. Aristotle, the Greek philosopher, in his well-known book, *Politica*, praised especially the constitutions of three cities. He praised the constitutions of Carthage, of Crete, and the name of the third I do not remember. He liked the constitution of Carthage best, for the reason that it could be changed so readily. He disliked the constitutions of Sparta and Athens, because they were so hard to change. And he would dislike ours for the same reason.

Socialism was never practiced in Greece. Socialism is a modern theory based upon the use of machinery and the control over forces of nature, like steam, electricity, and so forth; unknown to antiquity. The ancients practiced Communism, however, in some instances.

Mr. Boyce. Is the gentleman aware that the word which we used so freely today, "Idiot," which is so well known, and which applies to a mental disorder, was applied to the citizenry of ancient Greece who did not believe in the state of Greece. Would you have it so here?

Mr. Berger. The people living in the vicinity of the mountain of Ida were supposed to be particularly stupid. Our idiots, however, are usually native and 100 per cent American.

WALL STREET REVEALS IN RECORD PROFITS

Wall Street is a pauper, if one were to judge by its tax reduction pleas; but financial reports of industrial corporations for last year, now being made public, does not sustain the financial district's poverty song.

Profits are most pronounced in basic industries or where the corporation has elements of a monopoly. In many instances large blocks of stock dividends have been issued. This increase in the common stock is intended to lower the profit rate per share, but the total net income continues to form a golden stream after all costs, depreciation, interest charges, and fancy salaries of officials have been met. The profits run into millions, as indicated by these recent reports:

United Bakeries Corporation, \$3,456,977; United States Cast Iron Pipe and Foundry Company, \$3,995,794; Yale & Towne Lock Company, \$3,341,303; National Lead Company, \$5,296,413; White Motor Company, \$6,964,665; American Steel Foundries, \$7,595,944; American Woolen Company, \$6,660,212. The woolen trust paid \$4,000,000 of its profits in a fund it calls "special reserve." This system of bookkeeping reduces last year's profit, which should read \$10,660,212. Profits for the Mack Trucks, Inc., were \$7,003,665, or double the profits of the previous year. Gimbel Brothers' (department stores) announce a profit of \$7,378,646, and the Kelsey Wheel Company \$1,758,023.

The most astounding figures are reported by the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, whose net gains are \$14,374,152. This is an increase of \$9,768,821 over the previous year.

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The New Leader Forum

THE THIRD PARTY

Editor of The New Leader:

Have we sufficiently considered the minimum program of the Socialist Party is prepared to accept as a condition of affiliation with the new party that may come out of the Conference for Progressive Political Action? It would be a pity, even a calamity, if the Socialist Party should now, after all its vicissitudes, become a mere tail to the kite of opportunist politicians. Many of the men and women with whom we are fraternizing in the labor party movement are new to the political game. They bring with them some of the old illusions and, unless stopped, they will lead us into the old pitfalls.

So, for example, one of the more enthusiastic of the new disciples is all aflame for La Follette. Bob of Wisconsin is to be the savior—the Moses to lead us out of the wilderness. When I speak to this man about a "minimum program," he comes back with "Program be damned! What we need is a party!"

His idea seems to be that if (1) we can bamboozle enough labor unions into endorsing the new Labor party, and if (2) the new party can, by nominating a "big" man (La Follette for choice) attract four or five million votes this fall, then (3) the whole American Federation of Labor, properly impressed by these "tangible" results, will climb on the bandwagon, and (4) presto change! the Labor Party will be born!

Delightful prospect! If only a few painful facts did not force themselves upon our attention! There are labor parties and labor parties. Let us not forget Abe Ruef of San Francisco! A labor party that represents merely a party composed of workmen without a program, at least recognizably a workers' program, isn't worth a plugged nickel. As far as voting strength goes, Tammany Hall is this sort of Labor party already. A workers' program is a pretty definite thing. It must include a clear plank favoring nationalization of mines, railroads, and public utilities generally; an unambiguous position on labor standards, and social legislation; it must favor unequivocally the participation of labor in industrial management; it must take a clear stand in favor of social economic and civil rights for Negroes and foreigners. It must be free from all chauvinistic bias. It must be the sort of a program that will draw down upon the party the anathemas of the Civic Federation and of the Ku Klux Klan. We do not ask the Labor party to adopt a Socialist program. We do, we

must, ask that it be from the outset an instrument capable of evolving in the direction of Socialism. Such a party we can join. Anything less than that would be suicide to accept.

Can Bob LaFollette accept a program like the one I have outlined? He turned down a program like it at Chicago in 1920. And if he does not, who will? Who among the Senate "liberals," who have suddenly become the stalking horses of the third party move? And if none of these does, where will the big vote come from? Or if the big vote comes on a program less straightforward than this, what under heaven will the vote mean more than the vote of T. R. in 1912? Without the big vote, will Sammy's cohorts join the party? And with a big meaningless vote, what of it if Sammy himself leads the march to Armageddon?

A LaFollette program was printed in the World last week. It contained the usual bunk about "clean government," "fighting privilege," "breaking the monopolies," and "restoring private initiative." All that died during the war. But we cannot expect Bob LaFollette to know that.

What's the use? Let us leave Wisconsin Bob to the Workers' party. Let us hope they "capture" him on June 17. That will clear the field for a real labor party, with a labor program, and a man like James Maurer as candidate for President.

DAVID P. BERENBERG.

New York City.

A CORRECTION

Editor of The New Leader:

I notice that you translate the name of the French "Parti Radical Socialiste"—"Radical-Socialist" party. "Arthur Rozier, French Socialist Deputy, is dead." (The New Leader, March 15, p. 3.) (This is a misleading error, common to all American newspapers. It conveys the idea that the party in question is a radical Socialist party. It should read: "Socialistic Radical Party"; it is the left wing of the bourgeois Radical party, which is in favor of the "immediate demands" of the Socialist program—Something akin to Roosevelt's Progressive party of 1912.

ISAAC A. HOURWICH.

New York City.

Comrade Hourwich is correct. Our own story on the Party page in the same issue regarding the congress of this party gives the correct information regarding the party to which Rozier belonged.—Editor.

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SOCIALISM OR BARBARISM?

By DAVID P. BERENBERG

Many people are under a misapprehension regarding Socialism. They think of it, even Socialists do, as a plan among many plans to be considered in good time, when they get around to the business of looking into a reorganization of society. In the meantime there are other problems that require more immediate attention.

It is platitudinous to point out that they are wrong. But, platitude or not, this attitude resembles the position of the man who puts off taking fire insurance until tomorrow, because so far his house has not burned down.

It is the plain fact, known to all students of history, that capitalist civilization has collapsed. The alternative is a conscious and deliberate organization of society on a non-profit making basis—Socialism, in other words—or barbarism and perhaps savagery.

The Webbs have pointed out wherein capitalist civilization has failed. Brailsford and Wells have shown that in Eastern Europe even the pretense of capitalism has been given up. In its place has come the unveiled antagonism of the village for the town, the isolation of the self-supporting village, the desertion of the industrial town and the death of industry. Soon grass will grow between the railroad tracks, and in the great public squares. Dead towns will cover the face of Europe to remind a careless peasantry of what once was. Bigotry, obscurantism, ignorance are spreading rapidly. Every sort of voodooism is reviving, every sort of quackery finds thousands of adherents among the groping and helpless populations of Europe. And in America the fatuous burgher wonders why trade does not revive. He wonders why the peoples of Europe do not react to his talk of prosperity, and thanks his tribal god that he lives in God's country.

He thinks, if he is at all capable of understanding the ruin that has come over Europe, that he will escape. He will not. All of us are in the net. The fate of Europe is our fate. If Europe sinks back into the barbarism of the tenth and eleventh centuries, we will sink with her. We are part of the European system, whether we are pleased to recognize the fact or not. The failure of her markets means the failure of our trade. As long as we continue to trade on the assumption that each trade must produce a profit, so long will we be unable to live if industrial Europe dies.

The paradox of this situation is that if only we were to organize now, before it is too late, on a co-operative, non-profit making basis, we could live, even if Europe were to die. For this country could produce enough of the necessities of life, if not of its comforts and luxuries, to enable us to go ahead with our civilization, even if the culture of Europe were to perish. True we would have to isolate ourselves as did the Chinese, if we wished to keep out the pestilences and the decay that swept to our shores from

Europe. But even this dream, the dream of the native-born, white, Protestant, Nordic, is incapable of fulfillment unless on the premises of the "alien" Socialist.

Only if what we produced inside the country were given wholly to those who produced it, only if we refrained from producing huge surpluses that glutted the local markets, and caused local factories to be closed until the market was drained free—only then could we survive, even in our isolation. But the native-born, Protestant, white, Nordic, is less native-born, white, Protestant and Nordic, than he is a seeker for profits, an enslaver of his kind. He will therefore to fall with Europe rather than give up his profits. He reminds me of the school boy who was told to get his hair cut, because the present jungles on his head contained alien denizens of an unsavory type. He refused to obey the school order, and was suspended until further notice. His teacher explained, using him as an object lesson, that "he preferred his lice to his school!"

There are the optimists who will not see what is before their noses, and who say "You exaggerate. All this will blow over. We have had depressions before." True enough. And civilizations have collapsed before this. Fifteen hundred years ago the Roman empire, rotten with the same disease that is eating at our vitals, tottered to its fall. Fifteen hundred years before that the great Empire of Egypt, rotten and top heavy, fell into ruins. And fifteen hundred years before that the Sumerians on the plains of Shinar, fell an easy victim to invading Semitic barbarians.

It is no barbarian from without that threatens us. It is the barbarian from within, with his optimism, his psalm-singing, his witch hunting, his suspicion of all who would apply the methods of the laboratory to social ills, while he puts his faith in charms and incantations, in intoxicating phrases and good demons.

We must choose, and choose quickly. Socialism or barbarism—there is no other choice. It is open to doubt whether Americans are sufficiently clear minded to see the necessity of the choice, or, seeing it, whether they will care to choose correctly. There have been tribes that chose self-destruction before.

JUDGE SHOULD RESIGN

Memphis, Tenn.—Continuous reversals of Federal Judge Ross' judgments make the resignation of that official necessary, says Editor Cohen of the Labor Review. The editor was sentenced to jail and imprisonment by Judge Ross for violating his injunction, but this verdict was reversed.

"We say without bitterness that Judge Ross is mentally and temperamentally unfitted to hold that important office," declared the Labor editor, who insists that the Court suffers loss of respect and confidence.

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.

IV.

Senator LaFollette's bill became a law and as so many times before the railroads saw their opportunity to prevent the purpose of a law in the public interest and to make it an instrument for private advantage. They had exhibited the same tactics in regard to State Railroad Commissions and the Interstate Commerce Commission.

True to their traditions the railroads, having opposed Senator LaFollette's program made plans as soon as that program had become a law to misuse it for private profit. For the past ten years they have been carrying on a persistent campaign for the valuation of their properties at amounts between fifty per cent and 100 per cent greater than the actual investment in them and at the same time they have sought before the Commission and in the courts to establish as a law, that they shall be entitled to earn interest upon this inflated valuation; even though it may be twice the amount of actual investment and even though a large part of that investment has come from voluntary and involuntary donations by the public.

When Private Ownership Failed

The great war came, and the railroads again as in the Civil War, seized the opportunity to ride their schemes for private profit to victory on a wave of patriotic fervor. These railroads that make such sweeping claims of the efficiency of private enterprises, failed to meet the national need in time of war. Their operations collapsed under the strain of our entry into the war. The results of the mismanagement of decades piled up and swamped the railroads. Lines were congested; terminals were blocked; locomotives and freight cars were out of repair in such numbers that there were neither the cars nor the motive power necessary to transport freight. The allied armies in Europe were forced to reduce their rations because the food stuffs from America could not break through the tangle of transportation and be loaded for shipment at the Atlantic ports. The railroad executives hurried into Washington demanding, as ever, more money, higher rates and Government aid. Otherwise in the language of one of their spokesmen there would be but one result—they would "smash."

The Government took over the railroads because their private managements had failed utterly to meet the emergency. The Government, using the trained operatives of the railroads, and subordinating private greed to public necessity, untangled the snarl of traffic. The tremendous transportation of food products,

machinery and men necessary to support the armies in Europe was established and maintained throughout the war.

Conscripting Life, Profits Immune

To take over the railroads in this emergency required some legislation providing for the payment of compensation to their private owners. We could draft men but we would not draft property. We could take a worker supporting a family, although with some difficulty, on a wage of \$1,500 or \$2,000 a year and pay him as a soldier \$360 a year. But we would not take a railroad property earning a million dollars a year and force the use of that property to transport that soldier and his food without paying that railroad what it might earn in time of peace. So the guarantee principle got its start in our law and the railroads were guaranteed the average of their earnings during three of the most prosperous years in railroad history.

When having taken more than they were entitled to out of our appropriations, the railroad aristocracies began the most infamous poisoning of public opinion in all our history. They have spread far and wide the legend that Federal control cost nearly \$2,000,000,000. Yet Walker D. Hines, director general of railroads, himself before and after Federal control a railroad official, made an official report in which he said:

"My judgment is that Federal control has not cost a cent more than private control would have cost in the same difficult period, but on the contrary has cost considerably less."

Weeping Plunderers

Then at the end of the war, these railroads that had been taken over, broken down, inefficient, half helpless, unable to perform their necessary service, raised a great cry that they had been undermined, that they had been wrecked by public regulation. The statistics with which the records of Congress are filled, show this to be one of the record-breaking lies in history. Perhaps it may be eventually described as the giant of all great lies, the tallest falsehood of all time.

But under cover of this abuse of government, under cover of this unpatriotic slander and libel of their own government, the railroads managed to put across a further step in their present program to obtain guaranteed earnings. The Esch-Cummins Act was passed providing that the Interstate Commerce Commission must fix rates that would return five and one-half per cent to six per cent upon that unknown quantity called the "value" of railroad properties. Thus it happens that today the greatest struggle in this country between public interest and private greed is to determine what figure in dollars and cents shall represent the so-called "value" of the railroads upon which they shall be entitled to earn interest in transportation rates.

Briefly, this is a struggle to determine the amount of the mortgage which the private owners of the railroads shall be given against the American people, a mortgage which the people will not be permitted to pay off, a mortgage which will always grow greater and never grow less, a burden which we shall impose not only on ourselves but on posterity. This mortgage is to include within its terms a grant of absolution for all the sins of the American railroad exploiters against the American people.

Imaginative "Values"

It makes no difference, according to the railroad claims, whether the railroad property is in land given by the public or in surplus earnings extorted from the public through unjust rates. It makes no difference, according to the railroad claims, what the amount of the investment is. If expert accountants and high salaried engineers by intricate and fantastic theorizing can calculate for a railroad property an artificial, imaginative "value," a thing unknown to political economy, or to the ancient law, and if a Commission, and then a court can be persuaded to put its seal of approval upon that "value," the burden of paying for all time, interest upon that amount of money so fixed by theoretical circulation may be imposed upon the public as an annual obligation.

In order that it may be clear what these railroad claims mean in dollars and cents, let two figures be placed in opposition. From the best evidence obtainable it seems clear that the actual private investment prudently made and remaining in the existing properties of the American railroads does not exceed \$15,000,000,000. It is equally clear that the total of claims of "value"

made by the railroads before the Interstate Commerce Commission exceeds \$30,000,000,000.

Padded Claims

Of course, these claims are padded beyond all possibility of acceptance, but the railroads in recent official statements have indicated that they will contend to the bitter end for claims that will amount to upwards of \$25,000,000,000. If then these claims are to be allowed the railroad aristocracies will have fastened upon the common people of America, the producers and consumers, the shippers and travelers, the burden of a mortgage of not less than \$25,000,000,000 of which approximately \$10,000,000,000 represents no private contribution to public services. The allowance of such a claim would be equivalent to an order of court that the American people give a note for \$25,000,000,000 in exchange for \$15,000,000,000 received.

It is dangerous to deal in superlatives and yet it is probably safe to say that the allowance of this \$25,000,000,000 claim would accomplish the most colossal swindle of a people by its rulers in all the ages.

The railroad tradition persists. The heirs of the founders of the railroad aristocracy are following in the fathers' footsteps, but where their ancestors reaped in millions they seek to reap in billions. They fill the newspapers and public forums of the nation with the same clamorous falsehoods that were circulated fifty years ago. They profess as loudly as ever that their sole aim is public service and they demand with the same audacity that public service must be subordinate to private profit or else it will be a failure.

Organized Mendacity

Undismayed by the wreckage of railroads strewn along their path, undismayed by their recurring failures to meet the needs of the times, unembarrassed by the fact that railroad families have grown steadily richer as railroad service has grown steadily poorer, unembarrassed by the fact that out of railroad receiverships and railroad reorganizations have always come greater fortunes for private individuals and increasing cost of service to the public—they arrogantly demand that their control over the arteries of the nation shall be maintained, whereby they are able to determine at will and for private advantage the health or sickness of every part of the body politic.

The railroad owners are pouring millions of dollars into propaganda factories, into press associations, into hand-picked conferences, into advertisements, into political organizations and into hidden channels for moulding public opinion. The independent order of professional liars has waxed great. Its membership has grown large and plump, nourished by railroad money. Those who seek to support the public interest cannot stem this flood of organized falsehood. They can only furnish the facts as they can uncover them to those public servants who stand firm in high places above the flood. These public servants can broadcast again and again the old, old stubborn facts. All those who seek to serve the public interest are working against great odds. But they are relying on the terrific power of truth. Even in these days of the scientific organization of mendacity into national and international propaganda, they still believe that an ounce of fact may destroy a ton of lies. They still have faith, that truth is mighty and that in the end it will prevail. (The end.)

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THE SOCIALIST MOVEMENT AT HOME AND ABROAD

NEWS FROM OTHER LANDS

GERMANY

The Election Manifesto

The salient points of the manifesto for the Reichstag elections of May 4 issued by the Executive Committee of the Social Democratic party on March 23, as cabled from Berlin, read:

"We wish an increase in production through improvements in technique, the elevation of the knowledge and culture of the working masses. Our aim is control by the people of our political economy."

"We defend the republic against its enemies and we strive to develop the bourgeois republic into the Socialist people's state. We repudiate near-revolts and senseless general strikes that only waste away the strength of the working class."

"We demand the abolition of the tax on rents and urge an increase in the pensions of invalids and widows. We do not wish to give alms to the jobless, but to give them a chance to work. We continue the fight for the maintenance of the eight-hour day."

"For the people against the reaction! For the republic against the monarchy! For economic democracy against dictatorship by capitalist monopoly. For agreement among the nations against international militarism!"

Struggles between the Right and Left wings inside the Socialist Party are likely to handicap the campaign work, as reports of recent membership and delegate meetings in Berlin, Dresden and other large centers indicate much dissatisfaction among the rank and file with the alleged over-moderate tactics of the majority of the party leaders.

Setback in Hamburg District

Elections for local officials in the smaller units of the Free City of Hamburg held March 2 resulted in another setback for the Socialists. The parties of the Right gained 19 seats; the Communists 6, and the Landowners 4, while the Socialists lost 27 and the Democrats 2.

FRANCE

State Employees Enter Politics

Prospects for a victory by the Bloc of the Left in the elections of May 11 were made brighter when the annual convention of public employees, meeting in Paris the first week of March, decided to abandon the traditional non-political attitude of French unions and fight hard for the election of the candidates of the anti-Poincaré block. Several speakers pointed out that only through the defeat of the National Block in the Chamber of Deputies could the French trade unionists take vengeance upon a Government that had done its worst to put them out of business. A resolution in favor of "direct action" was also passed.

More anti-Poincaré Straws

Le Populaire continues to report Socialist victories in municipal and by-elections, which hearten the French Socialists in their campaign for the big battle in May. On March 2 there was a special election for Senator in the Department of the Drome to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Joseph Reynaud, a Radical, elected in 1920 by 576 votes. There were six candidates, all Radical Socialists, except M. Vallette, a Socialist, and M. Gerin of the Bloc National. The Socialist won, with 360 votes of a total of 715, while M. Gerin got only 14. French senators are elected indirectly by the votes of members of various minor legislative bodies. The Radical Socialists correspond approximately to the so-called American Progressives. On the same Sunday in the Seventh Canton of Bordeaux, a Socialist was elected to the general council, with 1,898 votes, against 1,067 for the Radical and 191 for the Communist candidate. In the canton of Audence a Socialist won a seat in the District Council, with 1,403 votes, against 1,334 for the Poincaré man. In supplementary municipal elections in Canon (Calvados) the seven Socialists won on the first ballot. They were supported by the Communists and the Socialist-Communists.

SPAIN

Pablo Iglesias, as editor of El Socialista and leader of the Spanish Socialists, has known how to attract the collaboration of able Spanish radicals, in addition to well known Socialists. Professor Miguel Unamuno, of the University of Salamanca, whose deportation to the Canaries by the Spanish Dictatorship for criticism of the military directorate has roused such a storm of resentment all over Europe, was a frequent contributor to El Socialista.

While in Paris recently Señor Bestero, a Spanish Socialist leader, partly explained the failure of the Socialists to fight a finish battle against the Rivera dictatorship by saying that it would soon fall to pieces of its own weight, especially as it could not solve the industrial crisis or the Moroccan puzzle. The Socialists prefer to save their strength for action when the proper time comes. Lack of harmony among the Spanish labor groups makes it comparative easy for the ruling powers to hold them down.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Socialists Refute Graft Charges Charges by Rude Pravo, the Communist daily of Prague, to the effect that the Czechoslovak Social Democratic Party had shared in the millions of crowns in graft distributed by the alcohol producers among the various political parties, especially the National Socialists, in order to obtain a high price for their output, were nipped in the bud by the Pravo Lidu, the Social Democratic paper, the same day they were printed.

On March 4 Rude Pravo came out with alleged fact-similes of letters from Dr. Kubicek, a former Agrarian Deputy and President of the Bohemian Bank, to Premier Svehla, written Nov. 28 and Dec. 16, 1923, averring that the Czech Social Democrats had no reason to start a campaign against the alcohol grafters, as that party had received more graft than any of the other Social Democratic parties. The same evening Pravo Lidu produced denials from both Dr. Kubicek and Premier Svehla that any such charge had ever been made or such letters written.

Communist Membership Drops

Although the Czechoslovak Communist party made a good showing in the special elections in Ruthenia on March 16, casting about 100,000 of the 250,000 votes polled and winning five seats in the Chamber of Deputies and two in the Senate, its actual dues-paying membership in the republic is on the decline, according to a report by its Central Committee, Brodecky, quoted in Pravo Lidu. When it split off from the old Social Democratic party in 1920 the Communist party was credited with 480,000 members, in addition to 70,000 German-speaking Communists. At the beginning of 1924 only 100,000 were paying dues. Pravo Lidu says the financial situation has become so desperate that Deputy Smeral has gone to Moscow for help. The Social Democrats won one seat in the elections in Ruthenia, bringing their total in the Chamber up to fifty. The Communists' total is now twenty-nine.

Socialist Veteran Dead

With the death in Berlin on March 22 of Vlastimil Tusar, Czechoslovak special envoy to Germany, the Socialist Democratic Party lost one of its veteran campaigners and statesmen. Tusar was Premier of the Republic for about a year up to September, 1920, when the split in his party caused him to resign. His last public act was an appeal to the German people not to be misled into enmity toward the Czechoslovaks by the publication of the alleged secret military treaty between France and Czechoslovakia.

BELGIUM

Death of Edmond Piccard The Belgian Labor party has lost another of its veterans—a veteran both in years and in work for the Labor movement in Belgium. Edmond Piccard died recently at Davesur-Meuse at the age of 88. Son of an advocate, he was educated as one of the middle-class of that time, but he did not get on well with the professors and went to sea. Afterwards he served in the marines, rose to be lieutenant, and then abandoned the service, and turned to law and literature. Piccard was a Radical and a Democrat, and later his views broadened towards Socialism, and in the 'eighties he joined the Belgian Labor (Socialist) party. He soon placed his pen at the disposal of Le Peuple and from 1893 to 1907 was a constant contributor to its pages. His legal knowledge and experience was a great help to the party in its earlier days, when a number of prosecutions of Socialists and trade unionists were instituted. In 1900 he was elected to the Belgian Senate by the Hainaut Provincial Council. For some years he has lived in retirement at Davesur-Meuse, where he died.

PARTY NOTES

KIRKPATRICK IN NATIONAL OFFICE

It is a matter of congratulation that the National Office has been able to secure Comrade George R. Kirkpatrick to take charge of the literature and publicity department of the work at headquarters. Plans are being formulated for a literature campaign beginning immediately after the National Convention. There is no one better fitted to take charge of this important work than George R. Kirkpatrick and the news that he has joined the National Office force will be received with great satisfaction by our members.

Comrade Kirkpatrick will begin work April 14.

PANKEN LECTURE TOUR

Judge Jacob Panken is making a coast-to-coast lecture tour for the Socialist Party. His itinerary is arranged jointly by the Jewish Socialist Verband and the National Office. He will speak in Chicago at Division Hall, 2441 West Division street, Sunday evening, March 30. From Chicago, Comrade Panken goes to St. Louis for a meeting on March 31, and then to Kansas City, Mo., where he will deliver a lecture under the auspices of the Young People's Socialist League on April 1. The young people are making enthusiastic preparations for a successful meeting. Panken dates subsequent to Kansas City are: Denver, April 3; Los Angeles, April 6-10; San Francisco, April 11; Oakland, April 12; Sacramento, April 13; Portland, April 15; Seattle, April 16; Tacoma, April 17; Edmonton, April 19; Winnipeg, April 22; Minneapolis, April 24; St. Paul, April 25; Milwaukee, April 26; Chicago, April 27; Detroit, April 28; Cleveland, April 29.

KANSAS CITY FREE SPEECH CASE

On August 30, 1923, Esther Friedman, National Organizer of the Socialist Party and eight others were arrested while holding an open air meeting in Kansas City, Mo. They were ordered held for investigation, but about two o'clock in the morning effected their release on bond, with a formal charge of disturbing the peace resting against them. When the case was brought to trial, despite the fact that no one could be found to prefer charges except the officers who made the arrest, and not a witness could be found to sustain them, Mrs. Friedman and J. G. Hodges, then local secretary of the Socialist Party were both found guilty and fined \$100 each. The seven remaining defendants were released. After sentence had been pronounced, the judge demanded that the city prosecutor file additional charges of obstructing the highway. This the prosecutor refused to do and was finally ordered removed from the court. A police officer led him out, but he finally returned and put the charge against the defendants as demanded by the court, whereupon fines of \$50 each were also imposed for obstructing the highway. The cases were appealed, and it was thought they would be thrown out in the Circuit Court. On March 13 the motion for a new trial was denied and judgment affirmed. Comrade Hodges paid his fines and Comrade Friedman's case will be called on March 28. One of the Kansas City members, in writing the National Office declared "it is a plain case of persecution and an infamous outrage against so-called justice. The great tragedy is that we working people are so enslaved by the system that we have neither privilege, time nor finance even to protect ourselves against these attacks, much less call their ha. d and bring them to account for these unlawful acts committed in the name of Law and Order."

OREGON

Good Work in Portland

(Excerpt from letter from Naomi Swett, Secretary, Local Portland.)

"We have adopted a new chain system of personal membership solicitation. Each member is asked personally to solicit at least one new member and to give a report in meeting as to success. Names and addresses are supplied of persons on the mailing list who have already been solicited by mail several times. This system has just gone into effect and it seems that if it were played up in the Socialist World it might be of use to other locals. So far no member has refused, but as we are only one week on it there has not been time to show results. It did us a good deal of good to have Comrade Herman here, as he gave us some very good suggestions on organization which we'll try our best to follow."

The reports from Emil Herman's organization tour through the Northwestern States, of which he is District Secretary, continue to be an unbroken record of successful work. He has secured an encouraging list of new members at every point visited. The following points are now represented by new members-at-large secured as a result of his work—generally three and four at a place. The indications are that most points will be organized as locals in the near future:

Washington—Everett, Clinton, Calla, Bellingham, Sumas, Sedro-Woolley, Everson, Puyallup, Blanchard, Burley and Clippier; Oregon—West Stayton, Silverton, Crabtree and Hermiston; Montana—Florence, Clinton, Pablo, Stockett, Marion, Darby, Whitefish and Kallispell; Idaho—Wallace.

Comrade Herman has also organized locals at Ballard, Wash., Sandcoulee and Eureka, Montana.

CALIFORNIA

Real Unity

Unity of labor forces will be achieved in California in two simultaneous conventions to be held in San Francisco, May 31 and June 1. That is the confident expectation of a joint sub-committee of the radical forces meeting to prepare the way. Last Saturday the sub-committee on unity adopted a call for a convention of labor and farmer unions to meet at the same time as the Socialist Party convention. An identical program will be submitted to each convention and each is expected to appoint a Conference Committee to meet with the other and iron out all differences in regard to details that may arise. Every union, farmers' organization, progressive fraternal co-operative or women's organization will be asked to send five delegates to a convention to form a Farmer-Labor party which will join with the Socialist Party in the coming election. Delegates will be elected to go to St. Paul and Cleveland and work for unity there. Cameron H. King acted as chairman of the committee and George G. Kidwell as secretary. Others present were Horr and Dert of Oakland, Schneider, Turner, Ragsdale and Walter Thomas Mills.

IDAHO

The Socialists of Idaho are working to get a full ticket in the field for the elections. C. H. Felton is chairman and C. H. Cammans is secretary of the state campaign committee, with an office in Boise.

MONTANA

Esther Friedman is to start April 12 on an extensive organizing tour of Montana. Already 45 dates have been assigned, and it is expected that she will make sixty lectures before leaving the state, covering the period of the presidential preference primary campaign.

The Socialist Party will have a full ticket on the presidential primary ballot. This will be the first time since 1916 that Socialist presidential electors have appeared on the ballot in Montana.

WYOMING

Esther Friedman's dates in Wyoming are as follows: Cheyenne,

April 8; Casper, April 9 and Basin, April 10. It is expected that a few more dates for her will be arranged in Northern Wyoming.

ILLINOIS

Comrade Branstetter Slowly Improving

Comrade Otto Branstetter is now out of pain and his condition is improving slowly. It is expected that he will be brought home some time this week, but he will probably be confined to his bed for about six weeks.

Esther Friedman on Speaking Tour in Illinois

Comrade Esther Friedman is billed to speak in several towns in the state during the first week in April. Canton, Galesburg and Farmington are among the places that have arranged for lectures.

Illinois State Ticket

The Socialist Party is the only working class party that has a ticket in the field. The Communists and the Farmer-Labor party have failed to nominate, and the Socialists are going ahead with enthusiasm for a record vote.

The following is the full ticket: For Governor—Andrew LaFin. For Lieutenant Governor—Tilden Bozarth. For Secretary of State—Otto Branstetter. For Attorney General—Samuel Block. For State Treasurer—John T. Whitlock. For Auditor of Public Accounts—Ansel Brooks. For United States Senator—George Koop. For Congressmen at Large—John C. Flora and August Sandberg.

SOCIALIST PARTY CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS

1st District, Elmer Whitmore; 2nd, William Frank; 3rd, Kellam Foster; 4th, John Krause; 5th, Leon Hancock; 6th, Edward Hangesen; 7th, John M. Collins; 8th, William L. Long; 9th, Evar Anderson; 10th, Mrs. Kunia Sissman; 11th, George Chant; 12th, Fred N. Hale; 13th, Xavier Gehant; 15th, John Sjodin; 16th, James Lofthouse; 17th, Harry A. Crawford; 18th, James P. Miller; 19th, John R. Hefner; 21st, Max P. Heinz; 22nd, Roy F. Boyd; 23rd, Howard Lee Bolinger; 25th, David W. Kennedy.

Candidates for State Senator

The following candidates for State Senator have been filed: 2nd District, John E. Mahoney; 4th, Richard A. Berger; 6th, Charles Lorch; 8th, Myron A. Cole; 12th, August Walter Hattendorf; 28th, Wm. R. Sinclair; 38th, Thos. C. Roberts; 42nd, Jos. Globig; 46th, Charles Honey; 48th, Wm. H. Spaulding.

Representative in the General Assembly

1st District, James McNulty; 2nd, Harry E. Aldrich; 4th, Edwin A. Esheleman; 5th, Barney Berlyn; 6th, Emma Draut; 7th, William E. Smith; 8th, Murray J. Hammond; 9th, Fred G. Wellman; 10th, Laura Butterfield; 11th, Henry Gronier; 12th, Shepard Henry Zimmerman; 13th, Harry O. Forsberg; 14th, Mary G. Snover; 17th, Henry G. Stockbridge; 19th, Morris Siskind; 21st, H. W. Harris; 23rd, Leon J. Ell; 24th, William Bryan; 25th, Bernard Kortas; 27th, Henry Finkelstein; 28th, Katherine Claus; 29th, Florence Hall; 31st, Gustav Johnson; 38th, Benj. F. Squires; 39th, Thos. Johnson; 41st, Robert D. Parker; 42nd, Fredk. A. Cawley; 43rd, Carl M. Sweet; 45th, John Frank Danis; 46th, Samuel T. Hinckley; 48th, Wilbur Hudspeth.

Socialist Ticket of Cook County

For States Attorney—Daniel A. Uretz. For Coroner—Raphael B. Green. For County Recorder—Pierce L. Anderson. For Clerk of Circuit Court—Charles L. Pogorelec. For Clerk of Superior Court—Max Silverman. For Board of Review—Adolph Dreifuss. For Board of Assessors—Mauritz De Jong and Phillip Godina. For Sanitary Trustees—Fred Ehling, Fred Frese, William Stelk. For Bailiff of Municipal Court—Robert C. Denmore. For Clerk of Municipal Court—Michael Ladevich.

PENNSYLVANIA

Ballots for membership referendum on delegates to the National Convention, 1924 Platform, and the changes in the State Party Constitution suggested by the Harrisburg Conference will soon be in the hands of the members.

Due stamp sales continue to increase, and reports from many sections indicate a revival of activity, such as the Party has not known for years.

The State Office is making arrangements to route Lena Morrow Lewis through the state. All branches are requested to let the State Office know immediately if they can take this speaker for one or more dates. These meetings are not limited to branches. Individual comrades in many communities can arrange for a meeting.

CONNECTICUT

The state executive committee meets Sunday, March 30, at noon, at Machinists' Hall, 99 Temple street. New Haven. Jasper McLevy will make a report of his work organizing locals in the state.

Local New Haven meets Tuesday night at the same place. New London Reports on the Membership Drive

The following excerpt is a good example of the letters received in the

National Office which justify the confident belief that the membership of the Socialist Party is alert and will use its unparalleled opportunities for constructive work—all pessimists to the contrary notwithstanding:

"I do not suppose the National Office is satisfied with the result of the drive, but it has been a great aid to many of the locals and, I suppose, state organizations. It certainly has been to this local, both financially and in membership. We are fifty per cent stronger and have funds on hand!"

WM. JAMES MORGAN, Local Chairman Drive Committee. New London, Conn.

NEW YORK

Debate on "Clean Books"

John S. Sumner, head of the society for the suppression of vice, will debate the "clean book bill" with Louis Waldman in Cooper Union, April 20. Details of the debate will be made public later.

The Central Committee of Local N. Y. at its meeting Tuesday, elected the following delegates at large to the coming City convention, April 12: Morris Hillquit, Algernon Lee, Joshua Lieberman, Henry Zitron, Wm. Karlin, Morris Extract, Raphael Goldstein, L. Waldman, Edward F. Cassidy, Joseph D. Cannon, August Gerber, H. Waldman, Rebecca Froloff.

The branches are now voting on branch delegates to this Convention.

The referendum for the election of delegates to the National Convention from Local New York has been sent to the branches. Voting on these candidates begins with April 1. Thirteen are to be elected. Vote closes May 1.

Another referendum that is being voted on at the same time is on the delegates to the State Committee. The following are the nominees: Hyman Waldman, Morris Extract, David Mikol, Herman Volk, Clarina Michaelson, Florence Greenstein, Julius Gerber, U. Solomon, Algernon Lee, Edward Cassidy, Fred Gaa, G. E. Figg. Three of these are to be elected. This referendum closes on May 1.

Local New York and the branches within the local have today sent out letters to all the enrolled voters urging them to be sure to vote on Primary Day, Tuesday, April 1, between three and nine p. m.

15th and 16th A. D. Meeting

There will be an important meeting of the 15th and 16th A. D. branch Thursday, April 3, at 227 East 84th street. Delegates to the City convention will be elected, and other important matters will be taken up.

22nd and 23rd A. D.

There will be a meeting of the 22nd and 23rd A. D. Tuesday night, April 1, at the homes of Comrade Meyers, 820 Riverside Drive. Louis Waldman will speak on "Literature and Censorship," and in addition, there will be a brief business meeting.

DEBATE ON COOPERATION

Charles Solomon, former Socialist assemblyman, and Albert Sonnichsen, author of "Consumers' Cooperation," and well-known American authority on the subject of cooperation, will engage in a public debate on Tuesday night, April 1, on the following subject:

"Why we advocate cooperation rather than political action." The debate will be held under the auspices of the Cooperative League of America, at the League headquarters, 167 West 12th St.

CIRCLE 8

The next meeting of Circle 8 will be held on Friday, March 28, at club-rooms, 73 St. Marks place. There will be a declamation contest arranged by the educational director, Morris Dalmatofsky. The winner will represent the circle at the League Declamation contest. Visitors are welcome.

THE BRONX

Joseph Karlin and Jacob Bernstein were elected delegates to represent the Bronx at the National convention of the Socialist Party, at a general membership meeting of Local Bronx held March 19. The meeting was the best attended and most enthusiastic held in months, and signs of a real awakening are not lacking.

Morris Berman reported on the recent St. Louis Conference for Progressive Political Action, and his report was followed with fascinated interest.

Samuel Orr was elected member of the state committee.

Thirteen delegates were elected to represent the Bronx at the city convention that is to be held April 12. Fred Paulitsch, for the local executive committee, reported on progress in every part of the county. He said that there is a reawakening especially in the 4th and the 7th A. D.'s, with new members joining every day, and old members resuming their activity.

The delegates from Local Bronx

to the city convention were instructed to oppose any merger project that would impair the jurisdiction of Local Bronx over its own territory of members.

TEAPOT DANCE IN 7TH A. D.

The 7th A. D. has undertaken to rip the cover off the teapot and give a Teapot dance April 5, at headquarters, 4215 Third avenue. There will be a number of novelties, and it is rumored that Samuel A. De Witt and August Claessens will be on hand and aid in the festivities. There will be a charge of 50 cents to cover expenses.

BROOKLYN

The 5th A. D. will hold its annual Spring Festival Sunday night, March 30, at 14 Howard avenue. Anyone who has ever attended any of the delightful affairs of this active branch knows what an announcement of this kind means, and therefore a large crowd is assured.

BROWNSVILLE LECTURES

Morris Paris, one of the most popular of the Brooklyn lecturers, will begin a series of lectures on psychology next Wednesday for the 23rd A. D. Kings County. The lectures will be at 1709 Pitkin avenue, and admission will be 10 cents. Paris is a brilliant thinker and speaker, and no one can make a mistake in going to hear him.

FLATBUSH ACTIVITY

The new branch in the Kings Highway section of Flatbush is progressing satisfactorily. Last Tuesday, Samuel De Witt read a number of his poems to an audience that was delighted with the meeting. Lectures will be held every second and fourth Tuesday at the Kingsway mansion, preceded by brief business meetings. The Local office believes that one of the best branches in the city will develop here.

Road School of Social Science

7 EAST 15th STREET

Saturday, March 29

SCOTT NEARING

(1:30 P. M.)

"The Department of Justice"

HON. VICTOR BERGER

(4:00 P. M.)

"A Socialist in Politics"

Thursday, April 3, 8:00 P. M.

AUGUST CLAESSENS

"Sex and Society"

HERMAN EPSTEIN

"The Meaning of Music"

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

Education Department

Workers' University

Washington Irving High School

Room 529

Saturday, March 29

1:30 p. m. DR. J. H. H. LYON—The Modern Novel.

2:30 p. m. DR. J. F. WARBASSE—Cooperation: A Plan of World Reorganization.

Sunday, March 30

10:30 a. m. DR. A. W. CALHOUN—Social Institutions: Institutions as Promises.

11:30 a. m. DR. H. J. CARMAN—Development of Modern Europe.

Wednesday, April 2

8:00 p. m. DR. J. SALVINO SCHAPIRO—Modern Tendencies in History. (Lecture in the I. L. G. W. U. Building, 3 W. 16th St.)

Thursday, April 3

6:15 p. m. DR. SYLVIA KOPALD—Economics and the Labor Movement. (Lecture for Shop Chairmen.)

Admission Free to Members of the I. L. G. W. U.

Saturday, April 5

7:00 p. m. Reunion students and instructors of the Workers' University and Unity Centers, to be held at the Washington Irving High School. Reservations can be made at the Educational Department, 2 West 16th Street. Tickets are 35 cents.

THE Workmen's Circle

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Telephone Orchard 6616-6617

THE FORUM
CALENDAR

FRIDAY, MARCH 28

Manhattan
AUGUST CLAESSENS, "Social Forces," 62 East 106th street. Auspices, Harlem Socialist Educational Center.
DR. ELMER LEE, "Food and Health," Rogin's Vegetarian Restaurant, 29 St. Marks place.

The Bronx

SAMUEL E. BEARDSLEY, "Labor Unions, Today and Yesterday," 1167 Boston road. Bronx Labor Forum of the American Labor party.

Brooklyn

JEROME T. DE HUNT, "Labor's Next Step," Empire Hall, Ralph and Lexington avenues. For the Paper Box Makers' Union, under auspices American Labor party lecture bureau.

SATURDAY, MARCH 29

Bridgeport, Conn.

AUGUST CLAESSENS, "The Elements of Marital Incompatibility," 306 Fairfield avenue. Auspices, Socialist Party.

SUNDAY

Manhattan

MARIE B. MACDONALD, "Labor and Politics," 73 St. Marks place. Auspices, 8th A. D., Socialist Party.

Brooklyn

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

AUGUST CLAESSENS, "Oil, Graft and Corruption," 1709 Pitkin avenue. Auspices, Labor Forum of the Socialist Party and American Labor party.

New Haven, Conn.

GEORGE H. GOEBEL, "New Devils for Old," Trades Council Hall, 215 Meadow street. Auspices, Socialist Party, Local New Haven.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

DR. WILLIAM J. VAN ESSEN, "Industrial Evolution, the Fundamental Cause of Political Revolutions," Walton's Hall, 220 Stanton street.

MONDAY

The Bronx

LOUIS WALDMAN, Subject to be announced. 4215 Third avenue. For Carpenter's Local 366; auspices American Labor party lecture bureau.

TUESDAY

Manhattan

LOUIS WALDMAN, "Literature and Censorship," 820 Riverside drive. Home of Comrade Meyers. Auspices, 22nd and 23rd A. D., Socialist Party.

ALBANY, N. Y.

AUGUST CLAESSENS, "Oil, Graft and Corruption," Cameron Hall, 286 Central avenue. Auspices, Socialist Party.

WEDNESDAY

Brooklyn

MORRIS PARIS, "Psychology," The first of a series of 12 lectures, 1709 Pitkin avenue. Auspices, 23rd A. D., Socialist Party.

Schenectady, N. Y.

AUGUST CLAESSENS, "Is the Condition of the Masses Growing Better or Worse?" Redmen's Hall, Ferry street. Auspices, Local Schenectady, Socialist Party.

I. L. G. W. U. CLASSES

Dr. J. P. Warbasse will lecture on "Cooperation—A Phase of World Reorganization," Saturday, March 29, at the Workers' University, Washington Irving High School, Room 529.

Dr. J. H. H. Lyon will continue his lectures on modern novels Saturday afternoon, at 1.30.

At 2.30, Mrs. Mary R. Beard will deliver a lecture on the Labor movement in Japan.

Sunday morning, at 10.30, Professor Calhoun will continue his course on "Social Institutions," and at 11.30 Dr. H. J. Carman will continue his course on "The Development of Modern Europe."

Professor J. Salwyn Schapiro will lecture on Wednesday, April 2, at 8 p. m., in the I. L. G. W. U. Building.

Miss Sylvia Kopald will continue her course on "Economics and the Labor Movement," and will discuss "Can Capitalism Reconstruct Itself?" at the Brownsville Unity Center, Public School 150, Christopher and Sackman streets, and "The Social Challenge to the Present System" on Tuesday, in the Bronx Unity Center, Public School 61, Crotona Park East and Charlotte street. She will discuss "Waste in Industry" on Thursday, at 6.15 p. m., in the I. L. G. W. U. Building, in a special course arranged for shop chairmen of the White Goods Makers' Union, Local 62.

Mr. Wilbert will continue his course on "Modern Economic Institutions" and will discuss "The Warehouse as an Economic Institution," at the East Side Unity Center, Public School 63, 4th street and First avenue.

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PURE AND WHOLESOME FOOD
NO CANNED FOODS SERVED
Open Day and Evening.

ROGIN'S
Vegetarian Restaurant

29 ST. MARK'S PLACE.
Dr. ELMER LEE
Will Lecture on

"FOOD AND HEALTH"

This Friday, March 28, at 8.30.
ADMISSION FREE.

NEW PROBLEMS FOR RADICALS

By MORRIS HILLQUIT

This series of four articles by Comrade Hillquit is based on lectures delivered in the Rand School of Social Science. Questions are invited and will be taken up by the lecturer. Address all questions to him, in care of THE NEW LEADER.

SOCIALIST POLITICS

THE present generation of American Socialists has been brought up in practical politics.

As far back as the memories of most of us go the Socialist Party has participated in every public election, invariably nominating a strictly Socialist ticket on a strictly Socialist platform and carrying on a strictly Socialist campaign. Independent Socialist politics have come to be generally conceivable without independent Socialist politics or, for that matter, without any practical politics.

For Socialism is more than a mere political movement, and this leads us to the elementary but fundamental inquiry: "What is Socialism and what are the Socialists striving for?"

Formally Socialism is defined as a movement which seeks to abolish the private ownership in the social instruments of wealth production and to establish a system of industries collectively owned and democratically managed for the benefit of the community.

THIS is undoubtedly a correct statement of the concrete program of Socialism. But the economic regime thus envisaged does not represent the whole of the Socialist ideal. Fundamentally Socialism means infinitely more than the collective ownership of the instruments of wealth production. It implies a higher concept of human relations, a lofty philosophy of social harmony.

After all, the modern human being is not so very far removed from his savage progenitor. It is true, we have in the course of the last few thousand years undergone astounding changes in intellectual development, habits of life and in outward manner and appearance. But when we look to the fundamental relations between man and man, our civilization is still based on the ethics of the beast in the jungle, the principles of war of each against all and all against each.

The Socialist ideal is to replace the sordid strife between man and man by harmonious co-operation of all human beings for their mutual benefit.

This means in the first instance a more scientific and equitable organization of our material life. But on this material foundation the Socialists expect to rear the edifice of a higher and better world. They aim at a general expansion of culture, a deepening of the moral sense and the social consciousness, and a general development of aesthetic appreciation as well as at material ease and plenty. What we are striving for in the last analysis is a social organization which will offer every human being the maximum of realizable happiness.

IN this broad conception, Socialism is above all an educational movement. Its true realization presupposes a generation of men and women with a radically different attitude towards each other, towards life and the world than the attitude which prevails today.

Socialism means the transformation of the human mind at least as much as the transformation of the economic order. That is one of the reasons why a Socialist regime cannot be introduced before the people are ready for it, either by decree, or for that matter, by revolution; that is why there is no Socialism in Russia, in spite of the fact that there is a Communist government and that the law books of the country are full of Communist decrees, and that is why there is no Socialism in England notwithstanding the fact that Great Britain has a Labor Government, although some beginnings along material and intellectual lines have undoubtedly been made in both countries.

The modern Socialist movement, as a matter of fact, began its career not as a political but as an educational movement.

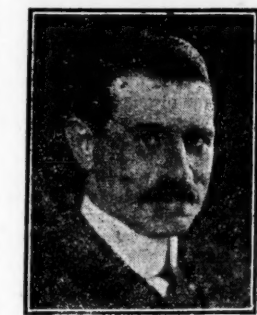
The early Socialist writers, those that were subsequently classified as "Utopians," started out either preaching Socialism as a purely philosophic doctrine or making active propaganda for its ideals by example rather than by precept. The latter phase of the movement was expressed by the socialistic or communistic experiments in France, England and to a large extent in the United States, during the early part of the last century.

It was only since the days of Karl Marx that Socialism adopted its present concrete program, fundamentally economic and political. But when the Socialist movement assumed a political aspect it was not political in the same sense in which we understand the term today. Politics in 1848 was an entirely different matter from politics in 1924.

BY the middle of the nineteenth century there was practically no parliamentary government in continental Europe. Practical politics was largely confined to personal pressure on the sovereign, to court intrigues. There was no room or basis for popular politics or working-class political action. Neither the Communist Party of 1847, nor the International Working Men's Association of 1867, were political parties in the modern sense.

Germany was the first country in which the problem of active participation in politics confronted the Socialists.

In 1867 the North German Diet was created by Bismarck, on the



MORRIS HILLQUIT

basis of universal suffrage. The Socialists of Germany had already attained some strength at that time. They seriously debated the question whether they should participate in the election at all, or abstain from it, and opinion was well divided on the subject. Such a veteran in the movement and clever tactician as William Liebknecht at first advocated abstention. To him and his followers practical politics seemed a dangerous path for Socialists to tread. They feared that political action would have a demoralizing effect on the movement; that it would attract ambitious politicians, and that the proletarian representatives would be contaminated by contact with the middle class in parliament.

Against this it was urged that political campaigns offer an excellent field for propaganda, a good school for training the workers in the art of government and an opportunity to review periodically their growing forces, and thus to impress their adherents and opponents alike.

The advocates of political action

gained the day, and the Socialist movement thus hesitantly entered the arena of practical politics.

IN the other countries of Europe conditions of practical working class politics did not mature until much later.

Even after the establishment of the popular franchise in most countries, the workers were largely excluded from it by property, educational and similar qualifications. Members of parliament, furthermore, as a rule received no compensation and workers could not afford to serve unless they were supported by their fellow workers.

Hence it comes that Socialism in Europe as a political movement is barely a generation old, although modern Socialism counts a full century of continuous existence, and Marxian Socialism has a record of seventy-five years.

In the United States the evolution of political tactics in the Socialist movement was also a hesitant process, but for other reasons.

While Socialism in every country in Europe represents an indigenous movement, Socialism in the United States in its modern phase was to a very large extent an importation. It was organized primarily by German immigrant workers, former followers of Lassalle or of the German Social Democracy, who came here in considerable numbers in the sixties of the last century, and whose numbers were considerably reinforced by the wave of emigration caused by the German anti-Socialist laws of 1878. In 1871 the movement received some additional strength from the French radicals who sought refuge in this country after the fall of the Paris Commune. It was a long time before native American workers joined the ranks of the organized Socialist movement in any considerable number.

In the early period of its existence, the American Socialist movement was largely composed of persons unfamiliar with the political institutions and even the language of the country and poorly equipped for independent practical politics.

FOR twenty-five years since its first organized beginnings the Socialist movement of the United States wavered between the principles of political action and abstention. As far back as 1868 the "Social Party of New York and Vi-

city," the first definite organization of Marxian Socialism in this country nominated an independent ticket. History does not record the number of votes the party received, but it must have been quite discouraging for the experiment was not repeated during the next ten years.

In 1874 the American Sections of the International Working Men's Association declared against participation in politics by a resolution reciting their belief that the Socialist movement is primarily an economic movement in which political action plays but a subordinate part, and characteristically enough the first political party of American Socialism, the Workingmen's party of the United States, subsequently known as the Socialist Labor party, made its debut with a similar declaration in 1876.

But within the next two years a great change took place in the political situation of the country. It was principally brought about by a prolonged strike of railway workers, which led to serious clashes in various parts of the United States, with the result that when the election of 1878 came around, third party movements sprang up at many industrial points, and the Socialist Labor Party took full advantage of the situation. It nominated independent tickets in several cities, and it is interesting to learn that it polled about 12,000 votes in Chicago and elected one state senator, three assemblymen and subsequently four aldermen in that city.

IN the same year the Socialist Labor party supported all local labor parties where such parties appeared including the Workingmen's Party of California under the leadership of the picturesque Denis Kearny and with the campaign slogans: "Down with the Rich" and "The Chinese Must Go."

In 1880 the Socialist Labor party co-operated with the Greenback party, and in 1884 it did not participate in the campaign at all.

In 1886 the party actively supported the candidacy of Henry George for mayor of New York, "not on account of his Single Tax theory, but in spite of it." It was not until the presidential elections of 1892 that the Socialist Labor party adopted the definite policy of regular and independent political action. The Socialist Party, organized in 1900, has inherited this policy and has rigorously adhered to it until the last two years when it began making local exceptions in favor of political co-operation with other labor organizations.

With the anticipated formation of an independent political party organized by American workers, the Socialist Party will have to decide whether it will co-operate with it nationally. It will be a vital question and the answer to it will determine the future of our movement.

We can not look for enlightenment on the problem to the experience of continental European Socialism. The Socialists of Europe were often confronted with the problem of electoral collaboration with parties of the liberal middle classes but the question of political co-operation with non-Socialist working-class parties never presented itself to them.

HERE again there is a radical difference between the conditions in Europe and the United States. Most countries of Europe retained some political institutions dating from the feudal ages up to

the Great War, and Socialists and liberals met on the common ground of opposition to these institutions. They sometimes combined for practical political purposes, such as extension of the suffrage. At the same time the Socialist movement of Europe was always so distinctly and definitely a party of the general Labor movement, that a political party of Labor separate from it or even opposed to it was quite unthinkable.

In the United States the institutions of political democracy have been so long established that the Socialist Party has never had urgent reasons to fight for their extension and to seek old-party alliances for that purpose. On the other hand, our movement has unfortunately stood outside of the general Labor movement.

There is only one precedent in the history of the Socialist movement that may guide us in the formulation of our policy—England.

The British Labor party at the time of its birth found three Socialist organizations in existence: the Fabian Society, which represented a purely educational movement; the Social Democratic Federation, which was a strictly Marxian organization, and the Independent Labor party, formed along somewhat more liberal lines by Keir Hardie. All three affiliated with the Labor party, but after a short time the Social Democratic Federation withdrew because the Labor party was not ready to accept the Socialist platform. It has since rejoined.

THE Independent Labor party from the onset took a consistent position of permanent cooperation with the newly formed political party of British Labor. It entertained no illusions about the degree of political enlightenment of the workers, and did not at any time seek to force its more advanced social philosophy upon the unprepared masses. The Socialists of the Independent Labor party were content to cooperate with their comrades in the trade unions unconditionally. Their mere contact with them was of untold educational value. They won the confidence and goodwill of the workers; their ideals and spirit gradually permeated the rank and file of the movement, and the British Labor movement step by step advanced to the point where it no longer conceals its Socialist character but rather boasts of it. The Labor party of England today is no less a Socialist Party than the avowed Social Democratic parties in other countries of Europe.

This is the only analogy we in the United States have to go by. We will have to decide whether we prefer to remain aloof from the coming Labor party because of insufficiencies in its program and tactics and the general political immaturity of the American workers, or whether we shall go in with them, take them as we find them, sit down with them, work with them—not as mentors and high-brow philosophers coming from a superior world, but as comrades in a common cause, and by our steady association with them and by our cooperation in the detailed tasks from day to day move them along the path of progress into which they will be inevitably forced by the logic of political and social developments.

Personally, I do not see much of a choice. It seems to me infinitely more important to the Socialist movement to establish sympathetic cooperation with the working masses of the United States, immature as they may be, than to stand aloof, 100 per cent "pure" and 100 strong.

SINGAPORE BASE
IS ABANDONED

(Continued from Page 1)

tries—namely, G. A. Spencer (mining), G. Edwards (agriculture), J. Sexton (transport), David Kirkwood (engineering), Valentine L. McEntee (building), Niel Maclean (general workers) and B. Turner (textile).

The Prime Minister is to be asked to receive these members, with the chairman and secretary, as a deputation on several industrial questions on which legislation is desired.

At the same time, the Labor party as a whole has been cooperating with the government through a liaison committee elected by the caucus of labor members. There are twelve members of the party not in the government and three members of the government who work together. It was decided that the committee would be informed of all important decisions on policy before they are announced in the House.

The whole of the party was rebuffed, and the following was the vote: Bob Smillie, 90; George Lansbury, 82; Richard C. Wallhead, 78; E. D. Morel, 76; Dorothy Jewson, 73; John H. Hayes, 67; C. Edwards, 65; James Maxton, 65; Susan Lawrence, 61; H. Snell, 61; John Scurr, 56; and Tom Johnson, 56.

Tory Bullying

The main difficulty of the Government is the tactics of the Tories in Parliament, designed to annoy and distract the cabinet members in their work, and "rattle" them.

A day or two ago, Tom Shaw, Minister of Labor, was presenting his program to a running fire of impudence on the part of a number of Tories, to all of whom Shaw re-

plied courteously in spite of provocation. At last, unable to endure it longer, David Kirkwood, "firebrand," the capitalist press likes to call him, shouted, "Go for them, Tammas. Ye'll get nae peace till ye dae." And Tammas went for them and he got some peace.

The fact that Sir Sydney Olivier, formerly Governor of Jamaica, is a member of the Labor Government, does not make the Government of Jamaica any more favorable towards the Labor Government of Britain. The Government of that island have refused to support a resolution from the elected side of the Council greeting J. H. Thomas on his assumption of the office of Colonial Secretary, on the ground that such a step would mean committing the Colony to support a particular political party in England. The voting resulted in a tie, and the Governor gave his casting vote against the motion, but agreed at the request of the elected members to send Thomas a despatch embodying a report of the debate.

CARPENTERS' BARN DANCE

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local 366, has arranged its first annual barn dance for Saturday, May 3, at Ebling's Casino, 156th street and St. Ann's avenue, Bronx.

Louis Schmidt, chairman of the arrangements committee, requests friendly organizations to keep the date open. An elaborate program has been arranged for the entertainment of all those who attend. Tickets have already been placed on sale at the union office, 4215 Third avenue.

A NOTABLE BOOK

A Review by James Oneal

POLITICAL ACTION. A Naturalistic Interpretation of the Labor Movement in Relation to the State. By Seba Eldridge, Associate Professor of Sociology in the University of Kansas. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

University scholarship is not hopeless in the United States when a work like this one comes from the press. Professor Eldridge maintains a scientific attitude in this analysis of modern society. He considers the whole range of instincts, habits, customs and feelings of human beings, drawing upon the results of the latest investigation in psychology, and adding to them his own criticisms and modifications in accord with what he calls a "naturalistic interpretation." The essentials of this method are a consideration of all the factors which include (a) hereditary human traits and capacities, (b) a physical environment and (c) culture, or tradition.

We cannot follow him into all these fields in a review, but it is sufficient to say that his analysis and conclusions, although all of the latter may not be accepted by the reader, are thorough and from them we get much insight into human conduct. Naturally, the Socialist will turn to the chapter on "The Economic Interpretation of History" and will find that he does not exclude it. His main criticism of this methodology is that by laying emphasis on the economic phase of social evolution as a primary factor and treating other factors as secondary or derived, the tendency is to discourage "a more searching genetic inquiry into social phenomena." This the reviewer believes to be true. We have seen the survival of old ideas and habits and customs long after the conditions in which they had their origin have disappeared and many of us have not given due weight to what some writer has called the "cultural lag" in explaining the persistence of these traits. Socialists might well read this chapter with profit. It will also sober some of our firebrands who think that there is a short cut to the New Jerusalem and that "revolutionary" proclamations can bring down the walls of the capitalist Jericho.

A searching inquiry is made into political liberalism as a creed, of political action for the reformation of society, and of political democracy which he contends has incurable defects. He dissents from the view of liberalism that divergent economic interests can be harmonized, that a majority of the people are capable of arriving at sound conclusions or that their conclusions will be determined by considerations of social justice or social expediency, that freedom of discussion can be free in modern society and that political institutions are capable of translating into action the wishes of the masses. Liberalism may render important service in exposing injustices, but the function of thought "is to search out means for the gratification of whatever interests happen to be ascendant at the given time and place." Political liberalism attempts to function as a sort of abstract above-society force, so that its achievements are generally disappointing.

THE WEST YESTERDAY

BARBED WIRE AND WAYFARERS. By Edwin Ford Piper. New York: The Macmillan Co., \$2.50.

As a record of bygone efforts to build a civilization, Mr. Piper's book is full of interest. The West of which he writes perhaps no longer exists. Certainly, if what Sinclair Lewis tells us in "Main Street," is true and if the reports of the Chautauqua lecturers who are engaged in the Uplift in western farm districts hold, the West has become tame, and in the process has become drab and uninteresting.

Mr. Piper does not give us the usual pictures of the bad, bad West, filled with two-gunmen and faro tables. On the contrary, he shows us the unvarnished privations of the pioneers, their sufferings in conflict with an unsympathetic environment, their little victories over themselves and an unfriendly nature, the compensations that they found in themselves, in each other, and in their victories.

Particularly interesting is his picture of the school mistress, or rather of the school over which she is mistress.

"The walls are chinked with plaster; overhead Run tie-beam, purlin, ridge-pole, cleanly barked, Supporting rafters overlaid by willows Cut in green leaf, and now upholding sod."

Pictures of this sort can be picked out of the book by opening its pages at random.

In this book it is emphatically the atmosphere rather than the method of the treatment, that is worth the attention of the reader. Much of the work is done in an unimaginative blank verse, and the rest in free verse, not remarkable either for its imagery or its rhythm. Mr.

His analysis of political democracy, especially that aspect of it which we call "free discussion," is devastating. Even if we concede that the law will protect every man in the right to be heard, he contends that this formal freedom cannot be freedom in reality. If the income of the workers is not sufficient to permit them to have the same facilities for engaging in the luxury of free discussion which the ruling classes have, then this economic handicap nullifies the formal freedom which many glorify. The following sentences are worth quoting:

"... The nature and size of our audience will depend on the kinds and amounts of the facilities for discussion at our disposal. Now, this command of facilities will not itself depend, as a rule, on the validity of the ideas to be expressed or the knowledge and understanding with which they are supported. . . . For a positive freedom of discussion to be a reality, equally large and constant audiences must be available to rival ideas and programs, for otherwise one set of them may have so great an advantage over the other set that the latter will not have a fighting chance of victory. . . . The subordinate class can set up competitive organs in the form of labor colleges, labor churches, and the like. How much positive freedom can be achieved along these lines? Not enough, it must be confessed, to match the freedom of the dominant class and its adherents along the same lines."

This is only a confirmation of the old Socialist contention that there can be no real political democracy so long as democracy, as we know it, is rooted in economic subjection. While political action of the masses may have its limited value as a means of education, the author is dubious about its effecting any fundamental transformations. We can also share his doubts without surrendering political action. It does not occur to him that the masses will have to exhaust political action, fully test it in many years of experience, before it can be abandoned with any justification. Should it fail in a crucial hour when it became evident that the ruling classes would block the ascension to power of a subordinate class, this class would then have sufficient enlightened followers to turn to any other form of action that would translate their will into power. For this class to turn to other forms of action, would be to place its neck in the noose and permit its enemy to strangle it. Waiting for the ruling classes themselves to repudiate the results of political action is of tremendous advantage to the working class.

On the whole, we do not know of any book in recent years that offers such a keen analysis of modern society as this one. This tribute is paid to it by one who has certain reservations of his own regarding some aspects of this sociological survey. It will amply repay any reader who will read the 368 pages that go to make up this notable book.

LITERARY NOTE

THE LIFE OF OLIVE SCHREINER. By S. C. Crownright-Schreiner. Demy 8 vols., cloth. Illustrated, 21s net.

Mr. Schreiner has at last finished the great work on which he has been engaged—the biography of his late wife Olive Schreiner, who has been authoritatively styled, "The only person of genius the Colonies have produced." The biography deals, amongst other things, with her parents, her life in the wilds among the natives, her work as a governess on a Dutch farm, her writings, marriage with the author, and finally, in 1920, her death. It is full of tales of her powerful and brilliant personality, not only by her husband, but by other writers of high standing. The story of this great genius and pioneer of women's freedom will undoubtedly be of the greatest interest today to all those who know her works, and the part she played in present day literature.

This book will be published by Messrs T. Fisher Unwin, Ltd.

THE TOMB OF TUT ANKHAMEN. By Howard Carter and A. C. Mace. New York: George H. Doran & Co., \$5.00.

This narrative by Carter and Mace, gives a full account of Lord Carnarvon's famous discovery in the Valley of the Kings. If we all live long enough we may yet find out what is really in the Tomb. If we do not this book should at least satisfy us. There are many illustrations, over one hundred, from photographs and the book as a whole is splendidly printed, and carries a great amount of information.

Piper is at his best in such rollicking rhymes as we find in the "Quarman's Joy," and in "Brothers, Won't You Join Us Now?"

D. P. B.

AMONG THE MAGAZINES

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY

Among the more important contributions to the March Atlantic are "Some Asian Views of White Culture," by Upton Close, "Destroying our 'Indestructible States,'" by Bentley W. Warren, "What About the Philippines?" by Raymond Leslie Buell, and "Spain: Whence and Whither?" by Henry W. Bunn. Those who think that white culture should be accepted by the "heathen" without criticism or that it is immune to criticism will get a new point of view and a necessary one by reading Upton Close's informing article. Mr. Warren's contribution is a protest against the tendency towards Federal centralization at the expense of the States and the increasing costs of this centralization. He does not take into account the necessity of the two capitalist parties creating berths for the faithful and thus misses one important reason for the increasing costs of the governing machine. The article on the Philippines is an admirable epitome of the history of American acquisition of the islands, the development of our fatherly rule, and the present controversy the natives have with General Wood. It is interesting to note that General Wood defines a stable government as "one under which capital seeks investments at normal rates of interest." Wood should see to it that these words are carved on his tomb! Mr. Bunn's article is timely considering events in Spain. He presents sufficient historical background of modern Spain to enable us to understand the dictatorship that is now supreme in the land of the haughty grandees. One gathers that Socialists, Communists and trade unionists are having a sorry time of it in the Spanish installment of a "world made safe for Democracy." "Prospecting in Australia," by Robert MacDonald, holds the interest of the reader and we confess to more than ordinary interest in Archer Wall Douglas's article on "Graphology." Other articles and an appropriate ration of fiction keep the March Atlantic up to the standard set by this magazine.

HEARST'S INTERNATIONAL

The April International presents the usual array of best-selling names: stories and articles by W. Somerset Maugham, Gifford Pinchot, Peter B. Kyne, F. Scott Fitzgerald, A. E. W. Mason, Anna Louise Strong, Mary Garden, H. G. Wells, Walt Mason, and others only less well known. A terrifying illustration hangs over Babette Deutsch's poem, "Forgotten":

*I have forgotten Pharaoh and the Caesars
And the black battles that they
Have blundered through,
When men gasped out their lives
With stifled eyelids,
As men did five years since, forgotten, too.*

Unfortunately, it is not only before beauty that war memories die; they are swept away in the rush of greed to secure contracts for further armament, and in the fight for wealth and power that will batter that armament once more. Memories of the war are maintained, however, when they suit the general purpose; great parade is made of the surrender of Bergdoll, who had not submitted to the capitalists' draft of his body and mind; an article on his return with the American Legion is featured. A more hopeful sign follows: Marquis Jones repeats Will Rogers' words: "To stop War, draft Wealth!" and discusses the proposed bill for an all-inclusive selective draft in the next war. While it is discouraging to note how universally "the next war" is taken for granted, a touch of bitter amusement rises from the fact that capitalistic society attempts to maintain itself during emergencies by socialistic devices. Were these effected in times of peace, the need of worrying about the next war might well be over. Gifford Pinchot makes an appeal to "decent drinkers"; Dr. de Kruif presents the sun cure for tuberculosis; Anna Strong pictures Stalin, her choice as Lenin's successor; and Robert Dell wonders whether the French nationalists will hold their power or—as often predicted of late—yield to Caillaux and swing to the farther Left. Indications are that several countries are coming to their senses.

AS OTHERS SEE US

BLOODY AMERICAN CAPITALISM. Its Murder of Labor. By Joe Walker. Published by the author, 103 Kirkgate, Bradford, England. Price, sixpence.

We imagine that the news that seeps into Europe regarding the class struggle in the United States, our notorious grafts, Ku Klux outrages, election steals, labor frame-ups, lynchings, employment of mercenaries, and thugs in strikes, injunctions and murders in our large cities, must provide an interesting long-range view of the American brand of "democracy." Here is one view, a view that is becoming common in many countries across the Atlantic.

Into sixty-four pages Mr. Walker has crowded an interesting record of some of the frightful injustices that have been perpetrated upon American wage workers and set these against a background of concentrated capital, servile legislatures and courts, insolent masters of industry, and increasing brutality. Some of these incidents, like that of the fearful struggle of the miners in Colorado more than twenty years ago, appear familiar to those of us who were in the struggles of that period. In one chapter bearing the caption, "The American Capitalist Frame-Up," he has presented a readable, if brief, story of the Smith-Preston case, the Mooney-Billings and Sacco-Vanzetti cases. The West Virginia hell which has seethed with the most brutal forms of capitalist rule for a quarter century is well described and on the whole this picture of American "democracy" is well drawn.

Unfortunately, there are some important errors that have unavoidably crept into the text. On the cover page is a quotation ascribed to Lincoln which was exposed as bogus many years ago. However, this British worker is less culpable in repeating it than some American Labor journals are and it is rare that the anniversary of Lincoln's birth does not find it revived. The author is also in error in his estimate of former Governor Walton of Oklahoma as an enemy of the Ku Klux Klan. He is that, of course, but he tried to outklan the Klan before he left office. The writer also plays up in capitals the alleged attempt on the life of William Z. Foster in Chicago. He is probably unaware that Foster has never given the names of his assailants although claiming that he knows them, and the assertion that Foster's enemies are trying to destroy his Trade Union Educational League by "terrorist methods" will strike the well informed as rather ludicrous.

Yet in spite of these errors this pamphlet enables us to see ourselves as others see us across the Atlantic and on the whole it has the merit of being an accurate portrait.

THE SIN-EATERS

THE SIN-EATER'S HALLOW. E'EN. A Fantasy in one act. By Francis Neilson. New York: B. W. Huebsch, \$1.50.

In Mr. Neilson's satiric fantasy, the men who have been meeting periodically, of late, to parcel out the world, are summoned to a quiet spot in England for another conference, where Mr. Neilson can exhibit their frailties. Thin disguises allow us to see through Mussolini, Poincare, and a half-dozen more. One of the most effectively portrayed statesmen hides under the appropriate name of Taffy. Mother Goose informs us "Taffy was a Welshman, Taffy was a thief." An extra waiter is expected, so when Sam arrives he is hustled into an apron and ordered about so rapidly he can do nothing but serve the others there.

A sin-eater is a man who eats a cake off a dead man's breast, thereby taking the sins of the deceased upon himself, so that the other's soul can go direct to Paradise. In the fantasy, the politicians are confronted by the ghosts of their former principles (strange how these autocrats were fiery Liberals, battling for democracy, in their youth!). The apparitions cause them to faint, whereupon the sin-eaters perform his ceremony—and they wake renewed in youth and idealism. But lo! the sin-eaters cannot stomach their sins; he vomits the cakes. The statesmen thereupon return to their respective lands.

Sam meanwhile has served them faithfully. One of the domestics suggests that he hold out his hand for tips. One gives him a tip, that Albion takes from his hand. Another statesman asks Sam for change of a five-crown piece. He takes Sam's four crowns, but neglects to give him the five. When Mr. Makepeace, who had bailed the meeting, fails to come, the statesmen leave in anger, suggesting that Sam pay the bill. Now, the bewildered Sam reveals that he is not the waiter, but the "gentleman from Washington." He consents to pay the bill, being consoled by the thought that since these others didn't know him, they showed their real nature, and Uncle Sam will know better next time he deals with them. Mr. Neilson is optimistic; he seems to think that the next time there is an international free grab, Uncle Sam will be a two-fisted go-getter, and will make sure of his share. We fear the same result without being so optimistic about it.

Joseph T. Shipley.

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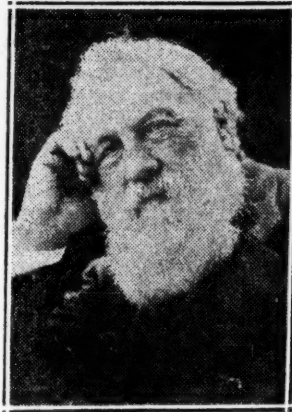
HYNDMAN'S LAST YEARS

A Review by William Morris Feigenbaum

THE LAST YEARS OF HENRY M. HYNDMAN. By Rosalind Travers Hyndman. New York: Brentano's, \$4.00.

When the history of the Socialist movement of Great Britain comes finally to be written, the name of Henry Mayers Hyndman will, like Abou ben Adhem, lead all the rest; or at least, it will share with a very few other men the honor of having created the Socialist movement in that most unpropitious soil.

Hyndman in his own life spanned the entire development of the modern Socialist movement from the early days of agitation of the '80's down to the present era when the Socialist movement is, in effect, the government of the British Empire. He died just two years too soon to see an avowed Socialist as Premier, seven



H. M. HYNDMAN

of the members of his own Social Democratic Federation in Parliament and two members of the S. D. F. in the cabinet—one of them Sydney Olivier, who, not having a seat in Parliament, had to be created a Lord to qualify him as a Socialist cabinet minister!

For forty years Hyndman fought, never quitting to the very day of his death, when within a few weeks of 80, he contracted a cold from making an outdoor speech in Kirkcaldy, Tom Kennedy's Scotch constituency, in November from which he died November 22, 1921.

For forty years, Hyndman held to the ideal that he once outlined for himself, "Compromise may benefit individuals. It never yet advanced a cause. I am not a moderate man. I don't love moderately. Or hate moderately. Or fight moderately."

Hyndman was a strict, orthodox Marxist. "Are you a Marxist?" he demanded of an American visitor who came to see him, even before the amenities of the greeting. The S. D. F. was never a great body in numbers, but it had an influence far out of proportion to its membership.

In 1912, Hyndman wrote a volume of "Further Reminiscences," following the fascinating "Record of an Adventurous Life" of 1910, and in 1920 and thereabouts he undertook to plan "Ten years more." But his death intervened. Rosalind Hyndman, who had married him in 1914, shortly after the death of "his dear elder wife"—as Rosalind always refers to her—gathered his notes, wrote his book, and sent the "copy" to the printer, and considering her mission on earth fulfilled, took poison and died.

It is doubtful if there is in literary history a more touching devotion to a subject as that of Mrs. Hyndman to her "dear old man," her "beloved old chief," her "grand old man." To her, he was great, noble, utterly perfect. Those who differed from him were always wrong, in her adoring eyes.

Now, of course, we all know that

RESTORED TO LIFE

LOVE LETTERS TO A DEAD WOMAN. By H. D. Harben. New York: Thomas Seltzer.

It takes a little time for a wierd feeling to wear off, after one recognizes the unusual presentation of this story. The writer is a lawyer who, fifteen years before, had loved and been loved by a young musical student. When her health failed, she gave up her career to marry a kindly and wealthy doctor who could care for her promising that if she ever needed Ronnie, she would send for him. The message has come; she is dying; through the week of her death and burial the lover sits in a nearby hotel writing to Olivia his memory of their days together.

The story is related so as to reveal the nature of the two, perhaps more clearly than the author intended, for both the lawyer and the girl seem too weak for life, unworthy of the love that surges in them. The man is dragged by the ease and smoothness of his progress in the law; he slips more and more snugly into the groove. The music student is too selfish, first in refusing to marry because of her future, then in marrying someone she does not love, because of her future. But the tale is rich in Ronnie's reflections, in the record of conversations that they had, in the glimpses of life that they took together. Olivia is a frail, sensitive lass; she shrinks in horror from the English court system as she sees it, from a visit one day to watch Ronnie try a case. A lad of sixteen, crowded with his family into

whether Hyndman made mistakes or not, large sections in the movement thought he did, and for all the years of his life he was involved in incessant disputes. He was early convinced that England, as an island nation, had to depend upon transport for its food, and upon a big navy for the protection of that transport. When the big navy scares, the noisy jingoism of 1909 and thereabouts jolted England, Hyndman was with the jingoes calling for a bigger navy, to the disgust of most of his comrades. "If I were God," said Bernard Shaw, "I would hang Hyndman, and make him admiral of the fleet, thinking that it is two different persons." Hyndman threw himself into the prosecution of the war with all his energy and regretted in the columns of the revered New York Times that he was too old to carry a musket. He had a fierce hatred and contempt for pro-Germans, pacifists and Bolsheviks to the very end. And so has his Rosalind—even down to 1923, when she wrote the book.

But the moment the war was over, he was busy again doing the same old Socialist work that he had done for decades, as if there had been no intervening war. His first work after the close of the conflict was the devastating "The Awakening of Asia," a book that should be read by every one who wants to know what is going on in that long exploited continent. A noble book; in ordinary times, it would be an epoch making book. Rosalind is justly proud of it.

He wrote "The Evolution of Revolution" in those years, his magnum opus, a book that will become one of the classics of Socialist literature. Or at least, one Socialist thinks so.

He fought the Bolsheviks with a fierce, contemptuous hatred, not shrinking from reminding his readers that among Lenin's early intimates had been the notorious police spy, Malinovsky, and pointing out the conspiratorial character of the early Communist movement, making for suspicion, deceit and betrayal.

Writing of intervention in Russia, Hyndman said: "The real reason for this monarchist policy in London and in Paris is finance. The bankers and loan mongers want to get 'their' interest on 'their' money. Policy follows cash with assiduous zeal. It is thought that investors have a better chance of squeezing interest out of the poverty-stricken peasants of Russia under a monarchy than under a republic. France has lent Russia upwards of a thousand million pounds and the bulk of her loans are held by the small French bourgeoisie and the French peasantry. The Rothschilds also hold piles of Russian securities in their vaults. We English lent Czarist Russia some hundreds of millions sterling at the beginning of the war. The new Muscovite monarchism [that is, the proposed dictatorship of Alexieff], now being subsidized by our exchequer, will be nothing better than an international bailiff to force wealth out of misery."

A good Socialist brain working in a good Socialist head, even if he managed to get into quarrels with everyone in sight. A gallant gentleman, Hyndman was, devoted to his cause. He gave up forty years of his life to serve it. He had no other interest. He never compromised, not even with his own comrades. He was a stormy petrel. But his work made for an understanding of the fundamentals of economics and for intellectual clarity. We need not follow his widow in her reverent tenderness toward everything that his hand touched, but we can thank her for a fine, honest, devoted piece of work. For those who know his work, and his books, this volume is invaluable in rounding out the adventurous life of H. M. Hyndman, father of Social Democracy in Great Britain.

one tenement room, is sentenced to six months' hard labor for incest. A starving girl is sentenced to six months for having erased the shilling from her lunch check, and paid only the remaining seven pence. The brief picture of these two cases reveals the callousness of the law, in one of the best bits of writing in the book.

The descriptions of scenes where the two have spent their days, or have wandered together, the lake in the park, the slums, the home of the working girl they had befriended, are all well handled. We follow these for their own sake, forgetting the queer situation, until the end of the book brings us back to this girl, smiling at her lover as she falls dead into the arms of her husband. It is unfortunate that end was necessary.

EVERY DAY PSYCHOLOGY FOR TEACHERS. By Frederick Elmer Bolton. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons, \$2.50.

This is a work primarily appealing to young teachers who wish to get a start in their profession, by becoming acquainted with the principles of psychology. Older teachers will also find the book of great value because of the results of experiment and research summed up by the author. Chapters are devoted to successful teaching, how to study successfully, native endowment, heredity and instinct, motivation and initiative, thinking and learning to think, etc.

This book is invaluable not only to teachers but also for persons interested in education.

LABOR JOINTINGS FROM ABROAD

Victory For Egyptian Strikers

With the coming into power of the new Government in Egypt conditions appear to have improved for the workers, as official negotiations with the textile bosses of Alexandria have led to the release of five strike leaders and the effecting of an agreement under which the workers have a legal representative of their interests in the mills recognized both by the Government and the owners. Consequently, the strike in the silk mills has been called off.

Church Ban On German Unions

According to a statement appearing in the Kirchliches Wochenblatt for the Diocese of Münster, Catholic workmen are not allowed to become, or remain, members of the Socialist trade unions, but must join the Christian unions whenever it is possible to do so, under penalty of not receiving the sacrament. Only in cases of compulsion can exceptions be tolerated.

Sporting Swiss Labor Meets

Much progress in the development of working class athletic sporting organizations during the last year was reported by the delegates to the annual convention of the Swiss Workers' Gymnastic and Sport Association recently held in Bern. It was decided to try to get in touch with officials of other Swiss workers' sporting groups, such as cyclists, marksmen, etc., for the purpose of forming a Swiss workers' sporting combine and publishing a working class sporting paper. The action of the Executive Committee in asking the officials of the Lucerne sporting international to put the question of uniting with the Red sporting international upon the agenda of the congress to be held in Frankfurt Easter Week was approved. This year the fiftieth anniversary of the Association will be celebrated.

Belated Russian Answer

The Amsterdam Bureau of the International Federation of Trade Unions announced on February 21 that it had at last received an answer from the Central Committee of the Russian Federation of Trade Unions to its letter of last December offering to take up the question of admitting the Russian unions to the Amsterdam International on condition of their withdrawing from the Red Trade Union International. According to the Amsterdam summary of the Russian letter, it contained nothing new and showed no signs of progress toward a trade union united front. The International Federation of Trade Unions maintains that it cannot consistently admit to its ranks organization affiliated with the Red Trade Union International, as the latter's program calls for constant war upon the Amsterdam body.

Regrets League's Indifference

In reporting the receipt of a letter from Eric Drummond, Secretary-General of the League of Nations, informing it that no member of the Council of the League had seen fit to take up a proposal by the Amsterdam Bureau of the International Federation of Labor for general action in aiding the starving people in Germany, the Bureau notes its regret at this indifference, but remarks that "we fear that little help in this burning question is to be expected from the present members of the League Council."

Czechs House German Children

Some 200 children of members of the German Workers' Gymnastic and Sport League are enjoying a three-months' vacation from hunger in the homes of members of the Czechoslovakian Association of Czechoslovakia. Most of them came from Silesia and Saxony.

German Unions Reviving

Commenting upon the recent improvement of union conditions in Germany, the Berlin Vorwärts says: "Stabilization of the currency enables the unions to resume their activities and this is, of course, the first condition for trade union success. The reestablishment of the organizations is dependent upon the improvement in the economic situation. Prosperity is essential to good trade union work. Moreover, the financial revival will cut the ground from under the feet of the Communist trade union 'deliverers.' The recent successes of the supporters of the Amsterdam Federation of Trade Unions in the unions of copper-smiths, textile workers, bookbinders and municipal workers, show the importance of propaganda for the maintenance of the organizations. The reconstruction of the trade unions has become a practical possibility. Conditions are such that this work of rehabilitation can now be taken in hand."

Painters' Working Hours

Data gathered through a questionnaire by the International Secretariat of Painters and Kindred Trades show that in the twelve countries concerned working hours were somewhat longer in 1923 than in 1922. In Finland hours were 46½ per week in 1923, compared with 46 in 1922; in Holland they were 48, against 45, and there were more violations of the eight-hour day in Austria, Switzerland and Czechoslovakia. In a few cities in Germany and Switzerland fewer than 48 hours a week were worked. In Great Britain the eight-hour day was universally observed. In the United States there was a 40-hour week in New York and Boston, with 44 hours the rule in most other big cities.

JAPAN

The Thirteenth Annual Congress of the Japanese General Confederation of Labor has just been held at Tokio. The Congress dealt with the

question of sending representatives to the International Labor Conference at Geneva next June. Up to now the Confederation has declined to send representatives because the Japanese Government will not grant legal recognition to trade unions. This time the Congress decided to elect representatives on the strong recommendation of Léon Jouhaux, the well-known Secretary of the Confederation Generale du Travail.

The Japanese Confederation has hitherto adopted somewhat of an anti-Parliamentary policy. But this Congress resolved to agitate for universal suffrage, and it has been stated that this step political wards is largely due to the political success of the British Labor party.

MINNESOTA STAR IN RECEIVER'S HANDS

Minneapolis—The Minnesota Daily Star, labor daily, is now in the hands of a receiver who is making an effort to dis-ose of it by sale.

A meeting of the stockholders a few months ago was informed that the paper was running on a deficit of \$12,000 a year. Methods were proposed for meeting the pressing obligations of the Star.

A few days after this meeting, however, the creditors of the paper petitioned for a receiver. The court appointed Mr. Dollenmayer, a newspaper man. Dollenmayer attempted to secure loans from local banks to carry the paper on. The banks refused to do this. Dollenmayer then decided to ask permission to sell the paper, unless the stockholders immediately find some method of continuing its operation.

"PINKS" FATTEN ON STRIKES

Minneapolis.—Industrial strife is fostered by private detectives who hope to create a demand for their services, said Floyd B. Olsen, county attorney, at a meeting of trade unionists.

The speaker drew a line between organizations of employers that recognize unions, and the citizens' alliance. "An organization whose purposes drive every union man out of industry has no more right to call itself a 'citizens' alliance' than I have to call myself a duke," the county attorney said.

"Organized labor has more moral and legal right than the agencies that oppose it, because its purpose is to benefit the family and humanity. There could be no more worthy purpose," he said.

UNION HEALTH CENTER HOLDS DANCE SATURDAY

The Union Health Center, the 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 1st 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.

Dorsha and her dancers will render a program of Russian and gypsy dances. Five hundred (\$500.00) dollars in prizes will be offered for the best masks.

The Health Center has a well-equipped building at 131 East 17th 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 \$4,546.52 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 that the affair is being held.

THE LEVER WORKER

Lord Leverhulme, the wealthy proprietor of a certain soap, advocates the systemization of work—that is to say, other men's work, from which he has derived his fortune. Not men he wants, but levers, that working, ever turn That labor into fortunes which he could never earn. He looks into the future, and, wise-acre or knave, You simply press a button, and you find—the abject slave! —Australian Worker.

N. Y. Joint Council

CAP MAKERS

of the U. C. H. & C. M. of N. A.
Office, 210 E. 34th St. Orchard 0460-1-2
Council meets every 1st & 3rd Wednesday
Jacob Roberts, B. Eisenstein, L. Bachr
Manager Rec. Secretary Fin. Sec.

Local 1 (Operators)

Regular Meetings Every 1st and 3rd
Saturdays, Executive Board Every
Monday.
MORRIS GELLER, Organizer

Local 2 (Cutters)

Meetings every 1st & 2nd Thursday
Executive Board Every Monday
G. M. SPECTOR, ED. SASLAVSKY,
President, Vice-Pres.
SOL HANDMAN, Rec. Sec. L. RAER, Fin. Sec.

All meetings are held in the Head-
gear Workers Lyceum
(Beethoven Hall) 210 East 5th St.

Union Halls
AMALGAMATED TEMPLE
11-27 ARION PLACE
Brooklyn, N. Y.
Meeting Rooms for Organizations at
Moderate Rates.

Ladies' Waistmakers' Union
Local 25 I. L. G. W. U.
16 W. 21st St. Watkins 7957
Pauline Morgenstern, Manager
Ada Rosenfeld, Secretary-Treasurer
Pauline Gellman, Chairman Ex. Bd.

AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA
31 UNION SQUARE, N. Y. Suite 701-715
Telephone: Stuyvesant 4360-1-2-3-4-5
SYDNEY HILLMAN, Gen. President JOSEPH SCHLOSSBERG, Gen. Sec'y-Treas.

New York Clothing Cutters' Union
A. C. W. of A. Local "Big Four."
Office: 44 East 12th Street. Stuyvesant 5368.
Regular meetings every Friday night at 210 East Fifth Street.
Executive Board meets every Monday at 7 p. m. in the office.
MURRAY WEINSTEIN, Manager. MARTIN SIGEL, Sec'y-Treas.

CLOAK and SKIRT MAKERS' UNION
Local 11, I. L. G. W. U.
Office and Headquarters, 219 Sackman St., B'klyn. Dickens 0882
Local meets every 2nd and 4th Monday eve. Ex. Board meets every Tues. at 7:30 P. M.
WILLIAM COHEN, Chairman. HARRY CHANCE, 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 25th 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
Union Local 48, I. L. G. W. U.
Office, 231 E. 14th Street. Lexington 4340
Executive Board meets every Thursday at 7:30 P. M.
SECTION MEETINGS
Downtown—231 E. 14th St. 1st & 3rd Friday at 8 P. M.
Bronx—E. 187th St. & S. Boulevard 1st & 3rd Thurs. 8 P. M.
Harlem—1714 Lexington Ave. 1st & 3rd Saturday 12 A. M.
B'klyn—105 Montrose Ave. J. SALVATORE NINNO, Manager-Secretary.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING WORKERS' JOINT BOARD
AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA
700 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 Delancey Street, at 8 P. M.
Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday Evening, at the Office, at 7 P. M.
ABRAHAM GOLDIN, President. J. HELLER, 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

Carpenters & Joiners of America
Local Union 336 4215 3rd Ave., corner Tremont Ave.
Regular meetings every Monday evening
Walter Anderson, President Bert Post, Rec. Secretary James Duignan, Fin. Sec'y
Victor Sault, Vice President Joseph Vanderpool, Treas. Chas Nobis, Business Agent
Board of Trustees—Jos. Hess, Louis Schmidt, E. Glaw

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:
175 E. Broadway. Phone Orchard 6646
Regular Meetings Every Monday at 8 P. M.
Executive Board Meets Every Thursday
J. EFFRAT, D. HOFFMAN,
Manager Secretary

JEWELRY WORKERS
UNION, LOCAL 1, I. L. G. W. U.
Office: 45 Park Row. Phone: Beekman 4924
Room 713.
Executive Board Meets Every Thursday
in the office at 4 P. M. Regular Meet-
ings Every Second and Fourth Tuesday,
Room 806 at Park Row, New York City.
S. E. BEARDSLEY, LEON WILLIAMS,
Organizer Sec'y-Treas.

United Hebrew Trades
175 EAST BROADWAY
Meets Every Monday Evening. Execu-
tive Board Meets Every Saturday at 12
B. GURKIN, MAX PINE,
Chairman Secretary
H. ABRAMSON, M. FEINSTEIN,
Vice-Chairman Ass't. Secretary

See That Your Milk Man Wears
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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 8
FORWARD BUILDING, 175 East
Broadway, Room 2.
F. J. STEBBINSKY, Pres. & Bus. Agent.
NATHAN LAUT, Sec'y-Treas.

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Organization Committee of Locals 87, 100, 163, 169 and 305

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 CHERNIAR, Vice-Pres.

The Amalgamated Ladies' Garment Cutters' Union
Local No. 10, I. L. G. W. U.
Office 231 East 14th Street. Telephone Lexington 4180
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 458
MEETS EVERY MONDAY EVENING at 495 East 166th St.
OFFICE, 304 EAST 150TH ST., ROOM 2. Telephone Melrose 3674
THOMAS DALTON, President. CHAS. H. BAUSHER, 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 LAZAR TEMPLE, 543 EAST 84TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY.
MICHAEL J. COLLIERAN, President and Business Agent.
JOHN PEARL, Vice Pres. THOMAS SHIDAN, Fin. Sec'y. JOHN LEAVY, JOHN DOOLEY, Business Agents.
MICHAEL GALLAGHER, Rec. Sec'y. JOSEPH LEMONTE

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

Journeymen Plumbers
Local Union 418
Of Queens County, New York
Meets Every Tuesday Evening at 8:15 at
519 Jackson Ave., Long Island City
MICHAEL J. McGRATH, President; WM.
PIPITA, Fin. Sec'y; JOHN W. CALLA-
HAN, Rec. Sec'y; CHARLES McADAMS
and GEORGE FLANAGAN, Bus. Acts.

United Neckwear Makers' Union
LOCAL 11016, A. F. of L.
7 East 12th St. Phone: Stuyvesant 7082
Joint Executive Board meets every Tues-
day night at 7:30 o'clock in the office.
LOUIS FELDHEIM, President
ED. GOTTFESMAN, Sec'y-Treas.
L. D. BERGER, Manager
LOUIS FUCHS, Bus. Agent.

**SUIT CASE, BAG AND PORT-
FOLIO MAKERS' UNION**
62 University Place. Stuyvesant 6358
The Membership Committee and the Ex-
ecutive Board meet Mondays at the of-
fice. Regular meeting every Wednesday
at 151 Clinton Street, New York.
M. WIENER, Organizer H. KAPLAN, Secretary

SAMPLE MAKERS' UNION
LOCAL NO. 3, I. L. G. W. U.
130 East 25th St. Madison Sq. 147.
EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETS EVERY
TUESDAY AT 6 P. M.
D. RUBIN, Manager-Secretary.

Pressers' Union
Local 3, A. C. W. A.
Executive Board Meets Every Thursday
at the Amalgamated Temple
11-27 Arlon Pl., Bkn., N. Y.
LOUIS CANTON, Chairman
H. TAYLOR, Rec. Sec'y LEON DECK, Fin. Sec'y

BONNAZ EMBROIDERERS'
UNION LOCAL 66, I. L. G. W. U.
7 East 13th St. Tel. Stuyvesant 3637
Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday
Night in the Office of the Union
Z. L. FREEDMAN, Pres.
M. M. ESSENFIELD, NATHAN REBEL,
Manager Sec'y-Treas.

**Waterproof Garment Workers'
Union, Local 20, I. L. G. W. U.**
130 East 25th St. Madison Square 1934
Executive Board meets every Monday
at 7 P. M.
M. POLINSKY, A. WEINGART,
Manager Sec'y-Treas.

--- -- DRAMA --- --

THE NEW PLAYS

MONDAY

FRANCINE LARRIMORE will be presented by RICHARD HERNDON on MONDAY night in "NANCY ANN," the new Harvard central role is said to afford Miss Larrimore with abundant opportunities for the display of a variety of contrasting moods.



LARRIMORE

Sair and Frank Knight.

The supporting company is headed by Tom Nesbitt, recently leading man in "The Way Things Happen" and other members of the company include Wallace Ford, Clare Weldon, Pauline Armitage, Edith Shayne, Ada C. Neville, Louise Randolph, Harry Blake, William W. Crimans, George Leeward, Mr. Herndon offers an annual prize of \$500.00 with a guarantee of production for the best play submitted by a member or graduate of Prof. Baker's famous "47 Workshop" at Harvard. Philip Barry's "You and I" won the prize last year.

"Nancy Ann" tells the story of the revolt of a young New York society girl from the restrictions imposed upon her by a group of well-meaning but tyrannous aunts. The

TUESDAY

"PARADISE ALLEY" will come to the Casino Theatre Tuesday evening (April 1st). "Paradise Alley" is the latest musical comedy to be presented on Broadway by Carle Carlton since "Tangerine."

"Paradise Alley" on which Mr. Carlton has worked unceasingly for the past two years, is a picturesque story, set to music, of a romantic by-way of old New York. The cast includes Helen Shipman, Paul Frawley, Ida May Chadwick, George Bickel, Arthur West, Dorothy Walters, Edward Wonn, Evelyn Darville, Hattie Manning, Ben Benny and Burke Western, and a singing quartette, Lloyd Balliott, William Reaud, Frank Stanhope and J. Garfield Brown, known as the Four Entertainers. The book is by Charles W. Bell and Edward Clark, the lyrics by Howard Johnson; Messrs. Archer, Carlton and others are responsible for the score.

Dorothy Brandon—A Playwright New to America

THE AUTHOR OF "OUTWARD BOUND" GIVES OUT AN INTERVIEW

"I first began making up stories when I was a very little, very naughty girl and my fairy books used to be taken away from me for punishment. I soon found I could make up better giants and princesses. My favorite invention was to make myself a queen who could chop off heads. Possibly a throw-back to my remote ancestor, the executioner of Charles I. Anyway, all my most abominated aunts and relatives were decapitated many times in my imagination, and I early developed such a power for telling ghost stories to my fascinated little friends that the nervous ones were forbidden to come to tea with me because their mamma found they waked up screaming at night after listening to my ghost tales, told in a manufactured darkness under the nursery table with the cloth pulled down. I myself used to horrify my nurses by managing to slip out of bed in my nightgown and explore darksome passages for the delicious thrill of looking for ghosts.

"I began to write at the age of 14 for competitions in childrens papers and after a very long while received a prize, and then at fairly frequent intervals many others. Till at the venerable age of 18 I met the very best friend I ever had, my brother's schoolmaster, an author himself, who told me that he believed if I would promise not to publish anything or even write anything down until I was 21 I might one day do something worth while. Till then I was simply to describe mentally to myself everything I saw, felt, heard, smelled and touched in the most vivid, original and compelling words I could think of.

"After 21 I started writing short stories, novels, etc., always with the most tremendous defeats at first and ultimate success. My two novels are "The Davosers," which has been published here, I think, by Charles Doran, and "Beau Regard," which has not appeared on this side.

"Then the stage lured me and I announced to my family that I intended to become a playwright. I first had a little one-act play, "Wintersport," done at a special matinee. Then a three-act play, "The Man With His Back to the East," which arrested considerable attention when put on by the Play Actors. Then another one-act play, also produced by the Play Actors, called "Venus on Earth." Then came my play, "Wild Heather," put on for a real run by Miss Horniman at the Gaiety Theatre, Manchester, and afterwards at the Strand Theatre, London. This play was also filmed by Hepworths and was a great success. Then I was asked by Sir George Alexander to dramatize J. C. Snaith's "Araminta," but unfortunately he died before the play was produced. "Araminta" was done, however, by Leon M. Lion at the Comedy Theatre, starring Lady Tree.

"Lion then asked to read anything else I wrote and I showed him "The Outsider," which within two days was accepted by him and after nearly a year of waiting to get Leslie Faber and Dawson Millward, was produced, by a curious and very significant coincidence, on my birthday, April 30th last year."

Hate in Love

EUGENE O'NEILL'S "WELDED" AT THE 39TH STREET

Those who watch the impetuous Doris Keane and the deliberate Ben-Ami in Eugene O'Neill's "Welded" are held at a high degree of mental tension throughout the play, as one penetrating bit of psychological insight leads to a still more startling flash of understanding. O'Neill has chosen an actress and a dramatist as his two lovers; he might have selected any others, for the theme is universal; it is the story of two persons who love, who are drawn deeply, intimately, irresistibly, toward one another; yet who have, in their pasts, such diverse events and memories and mental states as to develop suspicion, jealousy, inevitable conflict. The woman feels that the man is endeavoring to absorb all her individuality, to drown her personality in his own and in his work; she naturally tries to withhold herself. The man believes that she is not finding him sufficient, that she is reaching beyond him to seek friendship and fulfillment elsewhere; he redoubles his efforts to hold her to himself. Out of this mutual love and misunderstanding, a quarrel must come. She will not be mastered; he will not release her. They quarrel.

Each tries to break away, to defy the body so that the mind will not permit reconciliation. She goes to her manager, who loves her; this man understands and sends her home. Her husband goes to the room of a street-walker, but "the unholy bonds of bed-lock" seem too horrible. Incidentally, in an effective scene that somewhat recalls Nazimova's "The Unknown Woman," the prostitute upbraids the dramatist for using her, like a lifeless instrument, for his own purposes; her shreds of self-respect help him to find his own. There is more hope for the couple hereafter, for in the reconciliation scene the actress mothers her husband, and it is she, this time, that leads the way up-stairs. As mistress, instead of slave, her love will hold happiness—if he can be content. To married couples, as well as to all who may some day face the inevitable difficulties of living with someone strange (however near), "Welded" is not merely tense entertainment, but a demonstration of psychoanalysis that may be of decided help.

"The Outsider" Moves

William Harris, Jr.'s latest production, "The Outsider," now playing at the Forty-ninth Street Theatre, will move Monday to the Ambassador Theatre. The move is only next door, geographically, but the change will permit twice the seating capacity.



WALTER HAMPDEN

as the swashbuckling hero, Ryan Walker caught this gentleman—and here is the result.

"FASHION" IN NEW QUARTERS "FASHION" will play its last performance at the Provincetown Playhouse on Saturday night. It moves to the Greenwich Village on Monday marking the taking over of that house by Kenneth Macgowan, Robert Edmond Jones and Eugene O'Neill. The third subscription bill at the Provincetown will make its appearance on April 6, comprising O'Neill's dramatic arrangement of "The Ancient Mariner" and Moliere's "George Dandin."

Showing Up Shakespeare

James K. Hackett as "Macbeth," at the 48th Street Theatre

The performance of Shakespeare last season and this have done much to dispel the myth that has long hung about his dramas. We have probably been blessed with the worst performance of years, as well as, in the Barrymore Hamlet, and now in the Hackett Macbeth, with the best. The conclusion is more and more pressed home that the tragedies are become library rather than stage pieces, and ought to be brought upon the stage only on some memorial occasion, such as the four hundredth anniversary of the bard's birth, which will occur in just forty years. At present Shakespeare's plays are merely, so far as the stage is concerned, splendid vehicles for the display of some star's talent; they afford opportunity for depths of emotional acting to an ambitious Hamlet or Juliet—the audience, they bore.

Some reservation must of course be made to the foregoing statement. Stargazers will find recompense, at a Shakespearean performance, in watching the leading figure. Scholars will discover new points to argue. Much of the burlesque and of the broad humor still entertains. Pure poetic beauty, well presented in bell-like tones, atones for much. Moments come, too, when the soul is bared, and the terror and pity evoked by Lear is at times all that Aristotle could desire. The remainder of the time we have blood and thunder disguised poorly by the rhetoric of the passages, or actions no sane and few insane persons would commit. The poetry of Shakespeare, that can be best appreciated and absorbed in the leisure of the library, is potent still; the dramatic power of his pieces has sadly ebbed with time.

James K. Hackett has a deep, restrained voice that lends itself admirably to the emotions it is called upon to portray; his intelligent restraint, indeed, makes his performance as excellent a Macbeth as the generation has seen.

J. T. S.



MARICE SWARTZ

who makes Hinkemann a living character in "Bloody Laughter" (Ernest Toller's tragedy of the working class), now playing at the Yiddish Art Theatre.

Chauncey Olcott at the Bronx Opera House

George H. Nicolai and J. M. Welch, who are directing the tour of Chauncey Olcott, will present the comedian and singer, for an engagement of one week only, at the Bronx Opera House, beginning Monday night, in "The Heart of Paddy Whack," a new play by Rachel Crothers.

The players who will be seen in support of Mr. Olcott are those who accompanied him on his transcontinental tour and include Willa Frederic, Kalma Matus, Charles E. Verner, Richard Quilter, Helen Gurney, Blanche Seymour, Nina Saville, Ella Rock, James Marr and Francis Connors. "POLLY PREFERRED" with GENEVIEVE TOBIN and original cast will be the next attraction.

MARY NASH IN "THE LADY" AT THE SHUBERT-RIVIERA

Mary Nash in Martin Brown's play, "The Lady," begins a week's engagement at the Shubert-Riviera Theatre, Monday evening. This is the play which recently ran at the Empire Theatre. The original cast appears in support of Miss Nash.

JULIA SANDERSON JOINS "MOONLIGHT"

An aurora borealis will be visible at "Moonlight" in the Longacre Theatre Monday night. JULIA SANDERSON will be starred in this musical comedy which enters the tenth week of its existence. Miss Sanderson terminated her vaudeville tour to accept Mr. Weber's invitation.

O'NEILL PLAYS PUBLISHED

Eugene O'Neill's new play, "Welded," in which Doris Keane and Jacob Ben-Ami are appearing at the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre, and his "All God's Chillun Got Wings," will be shortly published by Boni & Liveright in one volume. The book will be out in a few weeks.

ARNOLD DALY IN REVIVAL OF "LEAH KLESCHNA"

Arnold Daly will be a member of the cast of the all-star revival of "LEAH KLESCHNA," which is listed to open in Atlantic City on Easter Monday. Hal Crane, too, has joined the company. Helen Gahagan has the title role and others in the cast are Lowell Sherman and William Faversham.

"TEN COMMANDMENTS" 200TH PRESENTATION

Saturday evening, Cecil B. De Mille's production of "The Ten Commandments," from the story by Jeanie Macpherson scores its two hundredth presentation at the George M. Cohan Theatre.

--- -- THEATRES --- --

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

JOLSON'S 59th ST.

THEATRE, at 7th Ave.

Even. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. and Sat., 2:30

ELEANOR PAINTER

In the Musical Comedy Triumph THE CHIFFON GIRL

PLYMOUTH

Thurs., 45th St. W. of B'way. Even. 8:30

MATS THURSDAY & SATURDAY, 2:30

The play with

1002 LAUGHS

THE

POTTERS

By J. P. McEVY

"An indispensable play."

—Hollywood Brown, World.

39TH ST THEATRE

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DORIS KEANE

and

BEN-AMI

in

"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.

6th MONTH

225,000 PEOPLE HAVE SEEN THE PLAY OF THE YEAR

"THE SHAME WOMAN"

By LULA VOLLMEYER, Author of "Sun-Up"

COMEDY THEATRE

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

Matinees Thursday and Saturday, 2:30

The Play that is Making History

ANNIE NICHOLS RECORD BREAKING COMEDY

2nd YEAR REPUBLIC

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2d Year in New York!

JOHN GOLDEN

PRESENTS

7th HEAVEN

Comedy Drama by Austin Strong

75th Week, 639th to 641st Times

BOOTH

W. 45th St., Even. at 8:30

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

D. W. GRIFFITH'S

"Something to be remembered."

AMERICA

By Robert W. Chambers

44th STREET THEATRE

Twice Daily, 2:30 & 8:30

Prices: 50c, \$1, \$1.50

This picture will not be shown at any other Theatre here this season.

Ernest Toller's "Man and the Masses" on April 14

On April 14 the Theatre Guild will have two plays in Broadway houses and a new one opening at the Garrick. The latter is "MAN AND THE MASSES," by ERNEST TOLLER, the final production of the season.

"FATA MORGANA" will take up new quarters in the Lyceum Theatre, on April 14, with Emily Stevens, Morgan Farley and the rest of the cast the same as before.

200TH PERFORMANCE OF "THE SHAME WOMAN"

The passing of the two hundredth performance of Lula Vollmer's play, "THE SHAME WOMAN," at the Comedy Theatre, also marks the withdrawal of Minnie Dupree from the cast. VIOLA FORTESCUE will replace Miss Dupree as Mrs. Barnes.

WINTER GARDEN

B'way & 30th St. Even. 8:15 Sharp

Matinees Tues., Thurs. and Sat., 2:15

SENSATIONAL REVUE—2nd EDITION

ARTISTS AND MODELS

Of 1923—With the Russian Soprano

VERA LAVROVA

(Baroness Michael Royce Garrett)

WINTER GARDEN

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CONCERT

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32 Star Acts

SHUBERT

44, W. of B'way. Ev. 8:20

Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:30

Unprecedented

Revue Hit!!!

VOGUES

with

ODETTE MYRTIL

85 Others—and

Debutante Chorus

of Girl Stars

Unfolding a New Idea in Revues!

OPENING MONDAY NIGHT AT 8:30

RICHARD HERNDON, presents

FRANCINE LARRIMORE

In the New Harvard Prize Play "NANCY ANN" By Dorothy Heyward

49th ST. THEA. W. OF BROADWAY—Eves. 8:30

MATINEES WED. and SAT. 2:30

CHARLOT'S

With BEATRICE LILLIE, GERTRUDE LAWRENCE

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GOOD BALCONY SEATS AT \$1 AND \$1.50

AT BOX OFFICE ONLY

SEATS ON SALE EIGHT WEEKS IN ADVANCE

FREDERICK LONSDALE'S COMEDY

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With VIOLET HEMING, ESTELLE WINWOOD,

ARTHUR BYRON, A. E. MATTHEWS

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GEO. CHOO'S

Mr. Battling Buttler

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200 TIMES

MOVES

MONDAY

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MATS WED & SAT

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"The OUTSIDER"

WALTER HUSTON

in ZONA GALE'S COMEDY SUCCESS

"MISTER PITT"

MOROSCO THEATRE, 43th ST., W. of B'WAY.

EVEN. 8:20. SEATS FOUR WEEKS AHEAD. MATS. WED.-SAT., 2:30

JULIA SANDERSON

IS THE NEW STAR IN

MOONLIGHT

A MUSICAL COMEDY GEM

THEATRE 49th ST. WEST OF B'WAY

EVEN 8:30—MATS WED & SAT 2:30

SEATS 8 WEEKS AHEAD

BELMONT THEATRE, 40TH STREET, EAST OF BROADWAY

EVENINGS, 8:30—MATS THURSDAY & SATURDAY, 2:30

TARNISH

215TH TO 222ND PERFORMANCES

NATIONAL THEATRE

41st, West of B'way.

Matinees THURSDAY

and SATURDAY, at 2

HAMPDEN

115TH TO 132ND TIME

MAIL ORDERS

WEEKS AHEAD.

Cyrano

Notes

L. Lawrence Weber's newest production "COBRA," a drama by Martin Brown, opened in Stamford,

MUSIC

"Tristan and Isolde" Friday Night at Metropolitan

"DIE FREISCHUTZ" will open the twenty-second week, the last but two of the Metropolitan Opera House Season Monday evening with Mmes. Rethberg, Mario, Hunter, Ryan and Guilford and Messrs. Taucher, Schutzen-dorf, Bohnen, Rothier, Wolf, Gabor and Schlegel. Miss Galli and Mr. Donfiglio will dance and Mr. Bodanzky will conduct.

Other operas next week will be: "WILLIAM TELL" on Wednesday evening with Peralta, and Martinelli. "ROI DE LAHORE" on Thursday evening with Reinhardt and Lauri-Volpi. "BOHEME" as a matinee on Friday with Bori and Martinelli. "TRISTAN AND ISOLDE" on Friday evening with Easton and Taucher. "ANDREA CHENIER" on Saturday matinee with Rethberg and Lauri-Volpi. "CARMEN" will be the "popular" Saturday night opera with Gordon and Tokatyan.

Sunday afternoon a Special Concert will be given at which Mmes. Roesler, Dori, Dranzell and Anthony and Messrs. Taucher, Lauri-Volpi, Tokatyan, DeLuca, Mardones, Bohnen, D'Angelo, Schorr, Wolf, Bada, Picco and Picchi will sing for the benefit of the Opera Emergency Fund. The orchestra will be under the direction of Mr. Bambo-schek.

At the regular Sunday night "Opera Concert" Miss Victoria Boshko, pianist; Mr. Warnke, cellist and Mr. Mi-schakoff, violinist will play and Mmes. Mario and Gordon will sing. The orchestra will be under the direction of Mr. Pelletier.

With the Orchestras

PHILHARMONIC

The Philharmonic Orchestra will conclude its series of ten concerts for students on Wednesday evening at Carnegie Hall, when Mr. Mengelberg, who, like Mr. Van Hoogstraten and Mr. Hadley, has given his services without fee for these concerts, will conduct a program which includes Strauss' "Death and Transfiguration," Ruben Goldmark's "A Negro Rhapsody," the Overture to Wagner's "Flying Dutchman," and Samuel Gardner's Violin Concerto in E Minor, Op. 18, which will be played by the composer. This work was composed in 1920 and was revised last summer, and will have its first appearance in the new version at this concert.

Ernest Schelling's "A Victory Ball" will be played by the Philharmonic Orchestra at Carnegie Hall on Saturday evening, at the final concert of the Saturday evening series, directed by Mr. Mengelberg. CORNELIUS VAN VLIET will be soloist, playing the Schumann "Cello Concerto," "Death and Transfiguration" and the "Flying Dutchman" Overture complete the program.

NEW YORK SYMPHONY

The New York Symphony Orchestra will conclude the regular subscription concerts for the season in Aeolian Hall, Sunday afternoon, when Walter Damrosch will conduct a program comprising the Brahms Symphony No. 3 in F; Albert Strossel's Suite Antique for two violins, Piano and Small Orchestra with Messrs. Tintot, Bourstein and Damrosch in the solo parts; the Prelude to L'Après—"Midi d'un Faun" by Debussy, and two new works by Holst, to be presented for the first time in America, are Fugal Concerto for Flute and Oboe with String Orchestra with Messrs. Barrere and Mathieu and the ballet music from "The Perfect Fool."

LITTLE SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

GEORGE BARRERE begins his season of three Little Symphony Orchestra concerts in Henry Miller's Theatre, Sunday evening, with the following program and with LORAIN WYMAN, soprano as the soloist. Haydn's Symphony in E Flat (The Schoolmaster); "East and West," by Skilton; "The White Peacock," by Griffes; Casella's "Pupazzetti" and a postlude of Elchelm's "Oriental Sketches."

Denishawn Dancers at Manhattan Opera House

Ruth St. Denis, with Ted Shawn and the Denishawn Dancers, will make their annual New York appearance at the Manhattan Opera House on Thursday evening, and give in addition a matinee on Friday, with an entirely new repertoire of dances.

The program consists of five numbers. The first, "The Spirit of the Sea," an elemental dance poem, the choreography by Ruth St. Denis and music by R. S. Stoughton. The second number is entitled "The Feather of the Dawn," a Pueblo Indian pastoral, by Ted Shawn and music by Charles Wakefield Cadman. This number authentically illustrates various Hopi Indian dances, including "The Corn Grinding Song," "Basket Dance," "Dance of the Corn Maiden," "The Eagle Dance," "The Proposal Ceremony," "The Blessing of the Bride," "The Wolf Dance," and "The Assemblage of the Catinas (Hopi Gods) for the Wedding."

The third number is called "Diver-tissements," in which there are six numbers. Miss St. Denis will dance by request a waltz (Brahms) and "Liebestraum" (Liszt), a "Pasquinade" (Gottschalk), "The Spear Dance Japon-ese" (Horst), "The Dance Americaine" (Howeey), waltz (De Lachau) and "The Legend of the Peacock" (Roth).

The fourth number is "Cuadro Flamenco." This is a Spanish gypsy dance scene, the music of which is arranged by Louis Horst from native manuscripts collected by Mr. Shawn in Spain. The fifth and concluding number is "Ishtar of the Seven Gates," a mystic dance of the Babylonian Aphrodite—goddess of love and creation. This dance is divided into a number of scenes and discloses the interior of the ancient Babylonian Temple of Ishtar. The first phrase shows the descent of Ishtar into the lower world to revivify her lover, Tammuz. The second includes three dances of generation: First, "Love"; second, "Hunting and the Arts of Music and Dance"; third, "Spiritual Regeneration." The third phase of scene is the love-death of Tammuz and the return of Ishtar.

Prokofiev's Ballet "Buffoon" a Delightful Fantasy

The Neighborhood Playhouse is again showing rare judgment in bringing out the Festival Dancers in this spirited and colorful Pantomime-Ballet of Serge Prokofiev's ("Chout") "The Buffoon." In this ballet the composer has been his own librettist. He has selected from among a number of folk-tales of the Archangel region, a legend whose hero is neither a court jester nor a circus clown, but merely a natural buffoon who likes to play practical jokes.

The music is closely woven with the action of the ballet, and underlines it with considerable fantasy. The Young Buffoon has a wife, also a buffoon, and



SERGEI PROKOFIEFF

the Modernist, whose farcical Ballet-Pantomime "Buffoon" is provoking much comment at the Neighborhood Playhouse.

to play a joke on Seven Old Buffoons, who visit them in their little futuristic parlor, the husband pretends to order a meal, the wife pretends to refuse to prepare it, the husband pretends to kill her, and then resuscitates her by cracking his whip. The Seven Old Buffoons purchase the whip and trot off home to try it on their wives. The killing is a success, but the raising from the dead a failure. Then the Young Buffoon is caught in his wife's clothes in a futuristic courtyard, by the servants of the Seven, whose wrath he hoped to elude by means of his disguise. The Seven have seven gay daughters whom they want to find husbands for, and when a rich merchant turns up to inspect them, he chooses the disguised Young Buffoon, thus placing him in a predicament. The large audience enjoyed the ballet and its music was plainly evident. The slight adventures of the buffoon disguised as a cook, whom the spice-merchant wants to marry, serve, as has been seen, as the main thread for a number of amusing and often satirical variations. These variations in the action the music embroiders and comments upon with much skill and character.

Prokofiev's music is modern, even futuristic. It has rhythms and melodies which one must grasp quickly—the action is so spirited. It is a perpetual change of color and expressiveness. "An Arab Fantasia," a folk story told in action, and with Arab folk melodies, was most enjoyable.

Music Notes

SIGRID ONEGIN will give her last New York recital Sunday afternoon at Carnegie Hall. Miss Oegin will sing a group of new German songs by Carl Loew, a group of French and Swedish songs and conclude her program with a group of Spring songs by Mozart, Schubert, Schumann, Rubinstein, Hugo Wolf and "A Spring Fancy" by John H. Denmore.

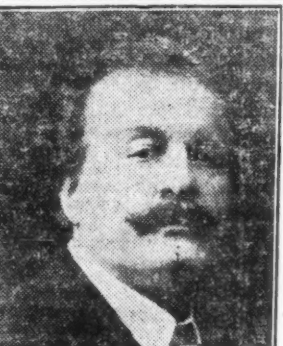
Friday evening, DUSOLINA GIAN-NINI and MISCHA LEVITZKI, will join forces at Carnegie Hall for the benefit of the Associated Music School Settlements.

JEAN NOLAN, who makes her American debut at Town Hall on Sunday afternoon, was born in Dublin of Irish parentage. Her musical education was started under the nuns at the Loretto Convent, Dalky, where she studied the harp and cello.

MICHAEL LEPORE, pianist, will give his first New York recital at Aeolian Hall Monday evening.

MARIA IVOGUN, the Viennese soprano, will sing among other numbers three Chopin numbers at her last New York recital of the season at Aeolian Hall, Tuesday evening.

DEVORA NADWORNEY, contralto, who was national winner in the National Federation of Music Club's contest in Chicago in 1921, will make her first New York recital appearance on Thursday evening at Aeolian Hall.



MORITZ ROSENTHAL

will give his last recital this season at Carnegie Hall, Saturday Afternoon, playing, among others, a group of his own compositions.

-:- DRAMA -:-

Vaudeville Theatres

HIPPODROME

First American appearance of MARTA FARRA, the Italian strong woman; Mabel Ford, with a special dance act presenting the Hippodrome Girls and Ballet Corps; Jan Garber and his Orchestra; the Four Mortons in "Wearing Out the Green;" Reynolds and Donegan in an elaborate skating carnival; The Royal Pekin Troupe, Oriental wonder-workers; The Alberts Rasch Corps de Ballet; Andrew Downie's Circus Elephants; the Gaudsmiths, French clowns; the Four Camerons, in "Like, Father, Like Son;" Sargent and Marni, and the Hippodrome dancers.

PALACE

Janet Beecher, Olive Wyndham, Violet Kemble-Cooper, and Harry C. Browne in a sketch "Apartment to Let;" Tessa Kosta in a music playlet, "Little Miss Door-Step;" G. S. Melvin, London comedian, in American debut; Miss Kitty Doner in dances and male impersonations; Jay Brennan and Stanley Rogers in "You Must Come Over;" Ward and Van in "Off Key;" O'Hanlon & Zamboni in "A Cabaret in Cuba;" Frederick Sylvester and Co., Johnson and Baker and others.

B. S. MOSS' BROADWAY

The feature photoplay at the Broadway next week will be a new Universal Jewel production, "SPORTING YOUTH," starring Reginald Denny. This is the first presentation in New York. "Sporting Youth" is a photoplay of youth, love, and life adapted from Byron Morgan's automobile story. Laura La Plante heads a cast in support of Reginald Denny. The other film is entitled "GREAT MOMENTS FROM GREAT BATTLES," a complete record of the knockouts in the various ring championship contests of 1923, the DEMPSEY VS. FIRPO, LEONARD VS. TENDLER are among the bouts pictured.

The B. F. Keith Vaudeville program will include the musical comedy stars, Janet and Jay Velle, assisted by Muriel Pollock, McKay and Ardine, Walters and Walters, Bob La Salle, Kessler and Morgan, David Barrett and Company, and other acts.



JANET VELLE

Musical comedy star, who will be seen in a playlet at Moss' Broadway next week.

LOEW'S PALACE

"THE NEXT CORNER," Kate Jordan's novel and play, will come to the screen at Loew's Palace Theatre Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of the coming week. Conway Tearle, Lon Chaney, Dorothy Mackall and Ricardo Cortez are the featured players.

CHARLES T. ALDRICH, famous character actor, in a series of impressions, will be the vaudeville feature. "THE STRANGER," originally called "The First and the Last," by JOHN GALSWORTHY, the English novelist, will be shown the last half of the week. Betty Compson, Richard Dix, Lewis Stone and Tully Marshall, who has the title role, head the cast.

"Ambitions," a musical satire with Bann and Mallon, Brennan and Winnie, and the Turner Brothers are among the vaudeville numbers scheduled from Thursday to Sunday.

Music at the Cinemas

RIVOLI The music program at the Rivoli will be Roger Wolfe's Symphony Jazz Orchestra, with Arthur Lange, held over for another week. The overture, "First Rhapsody," by Liszt, will be rendered by the Rivoli Orchestra, under the direction of Irwin Talbot and Emanuel Baer. "Pierrot Dance" by Oscar and La Torrealilla will complete the program.

RIALTO

At the Rialto musically: a duet by Miriam Lax, soprano, and Themy Georgi, tenor, an aria from "The Pearl Fisher." There will also be a Riesenfeld's Classical Jazz, and the overture, "Der Freischuetz," by Carl Weber, will be rendered by the Rialto Orchestra, with Hugo Riesenfeld and Willy Stahl wielding the baton.

CAPITOL

The soloist of the week is a new artist, KATHERINE REINER, a lyric soprano and a member of the Royal Hungarian Opera House of Budapest. Madame Reiner has sung operatic roles in the principal capitals of Europe; her appearance at the Capitol will be her first in America. She will sing the "Bird Song" from Hubay's opera, "The Violin Maker of Cremona," introduced by a violin solo by Eugene Ormandy, concert-master of the Capitol Theatre.

The Ballet Corps, headed by the prima ballerina, MLE. GAMBARELLI, will be seen in Drigo's "Polka Reconciliation."

The Sextet will sing the "Barcarolle" from the "Tales of Hoffman."

The Orchestra, David Mendoza conducting, will offer Tchakowsky's "Capriccio Italian."

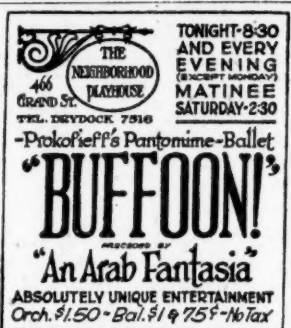
LAST RECITAL OF THE SEASON JASCHA HEIFETZ will give his last New York recital of the season at Carnegie Hall, Sunday afternoon, April 6. He then goes to Havana and from there to London and Paris for appearances before returning home for the summer.

-:- THEATRES -:-

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At 2.15 and 8.15
Twice Daily—Doors Open Hour Earlier
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More Than Ever, Emphasizing Its
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800 World-Famous Acrobats, Gymnasts,
Equestrians and Aerialists—5 Herds of
Performing Elephants—New Trained
Wild Animal Acts—Gigantic Zoo—Con-
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dren under 12 at reduced prices to all
matinees except Saturday to \$1.10 seats
and over.
Branch ticket offices (no advance in
prices) Gimbel Bros., R. H. Macy & Co.



B. S. MOSS' BROADWAY AT 41 ST.

"Where the Crowds All Go"
ALL NEXT WEEK
A Universal Jewel Production
"SPORTING YOUTH"
Byron Morgan's Dazzling Story
And a Spectacular Feature
"GREAT MOMENTS FROM GREAT
BATTLES"
A Record of Principal Ring Battles
of 1923
— AND A BIG BILL OF —
B. F. KEITH ACTS

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145th ST., E. of 3d Ave.
POP. 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Saturday, March 29, 1924

THE SPRING PRIMARIES

THE spring primaries are held this year on April 1, and enrolled voters are called upon to select delegates to the national convention, and to choose state and county committeemen of the various party organizations.

Enrolled Socialists who have not moved since the fall election should vote Tuesday without fail. Polls are open in the city from 3 p. m. to 9 p. m., and in the districts outside of the city from 12 noon to 9 p. m. There are no contests in the Socialist primaries, but it is essential that a large vote be cast to show that the Socialists take an interest in their party affairs.

This primary is held only in Presidential years. It deals with matters relating to Presidential nominating conventions, and there will be the regular nominating primary next October in addition.

Show your interest in your party by casting a good, substantial vote April 1. Then get to work and build up the organization for the Presidential campaign!

THE GERMAN ELECTIONS

THE German masses face a situation unprecedented in the history of the world. The vampire of French capitalism saps industrial Germany of her strength. Stinnes and his associates are gathering into their hands the chief resources and industries of the country. The militarists and old Junkers still plot for their return. Millions are unable to get enough to eat. Germany cannot be socialized without inviting an invasion of French armies and the installation of a French dummy at Berlin.

This leaves a chaotic political situation. Thuringia is an example. Socialists and Communists had a majority in the Diet down to the recent election. This has been wiped out by a coalition of a number of conservative and reactionary parties. A similar tendency is evident in other parts of the empire. When it is remembered that in Thuringia the former majority was unable to assure the teachers of the state sufficient meals to enable them to do their work, the plight of the German masses is evident.

The masses will therefore go to the polls in the next election not with the enthusiasm and joy of the days when the monarchy collapsed. They will go there as desperate men and women hoping for bread that no party can give. Communists and monarchists are promising it. They can no more guarantee it than the Socialists could in Saxony or the Socialists and Communists both could in Thuringia.

Despair will figure more largely in the results than calm deliberation. It is likely that the monarchists and Communists will gain, but Communist proclamations or monarchist platitudes will butter no parsnips. The Versailles Treaty and the French vampire will continue to strangle Germany, a Germany that is disarmed and helpless. The hope of the German workers lies in the French masses ousting the Poincare regime and whether that will be accomplished remains to be seen.

POINCARÉ'S DECLINING PRESTIGE

THE defeat of the Poincare Cabinet by a narrow margin of seven votes on a minor question not related to the general reactionary program of Poincare, does not necessarily mean disaster to French reaction. Another ministry may take office which would be little better than Poincare's. It could hardly be worse.

But it may be said with truth that the defeat of Poincare on this minor question is a blow to his prestige and what he stands

for. Moreover, local elections in France show that the tide is slowly turning against the naked rule of French capital and finance which Poincare represents. Our readers will find some significant returns of recent local elections on page 6 which show marked Socialist gains.

The hope of Europe lies in a pronounced shift to the Left in the French elections and we ardently hope that the blow at Poincare and his fellow criminals is a forecast of their overwhelming repudiation in the coming elections to the Chamber.

THE UNEMPLOYED JOURNALISTS

IT is common knowledge among newspaper men who have been left without positions because of newspapers consolidations in recent years that they are apprehensive of the future. Some are dazed to think that the economic law of concentration that has affected wage workers for many years should now disturb them. Until recently they have been immune. Now they know what it is to face the sacred law of "supply and demand."

It would shock some of the more conservative of these men to be told that the brains and skill they market are commodities that do not differ from the labor power sold by the wage worker in industry. They want to believe that they do not belong to a dependent class, that in some way their status is superior to that of the proletarian. Their associations and their trade too often have dulled their consciousness of the brotherhood of all dependent workers.

They now have time to think this matter over and we can thank the newspaper magnates for the lesson now being taught these journalists. Some may while away their leisure time going over some of the old stories they wrote regarding labor struggles. Some may appreciate the slender thread by which millions of wage workers hold their jobs. A consciousness of kind may dawn upon them. In that event they will come to understand that this chance world of capitalism plays no favorites with its workers. Whether we sell brawn or brains—and we all sell something of both to the modern masters—as a class the workers have common claims, common interests, and a common destiny.

Welcome to our ranks, journalists. We hope that your predicament will shake something of the upstart out of your conservatives and that the advance guard among you will help to drive a needed lesson home.

WHAT WE WANT TO KNOW

UNDER the caption of "What Everybody Should Know About Senator Wheeler and His Montana Gang," the Republican National News Bureau sends out an attack on the leading prosecutor of the Daugherty investigating committee. This document states that Montana had become a "hot bed of treason" when Wheeler was United States District Attorney for that state. Then comes this statement: "Finally the decent patriotic Americans of Butte took the matter in hand, hanged one of the leaders, ran the others out of Butte and then called a meeting of the Montana State Council of Defense for the purpose of trying Wheeler for his actions."

What we want to know is whether the Republican Party stands for murder as a political weapon and whether it regards assassins as "decent patriotic Americans." Its National News Bureau does. It is more important for us to know this than anything the G. O. P. can tell us about Wheeler. If the Republican Party believes in politics tempered by assassination it should advise its swindled dupes by inserting a glorification of political murder in its national platform.

SAD FATE OF A LABOR DAILY

CONSIDERING the plight of the Minnesota Daily Star, which is in the hands of a receiver, the Minnesota Union Advocate observes that "the policy of the paper, almost since its inception, has been a disappointment. . . . The Star has grown more colorless each year until it finally was without any character that would contribute to the advancement of the movement for which it was instituted to promote."

Those who read the Star the past two years will agree with this judgment. It had become "colorless," lacking in ideals or any consistent principles, yet its staff expected the masses to support it. It is meeting the fate that other publications met that have attempted the same thing. There is no need of citing examples. They will occur to readers who have knowledge of the labor movement in recent years.

It is folly to think that a paper can obtain or retain the allegiance of devoted workers by appealing to a vague "liberal" sentiment

or by trying to represent "all groups." Such a publication will satisfy no one. It will lose even the supporters it has. Just because it is "colorless" it can serve no useful purpose. It dies and it ought to die.

Far better is it for a publication to stand for a definite course and represent certain principles and then give up, than for it to pass into oblivion without its supporters having the satisfaction of seeing its flag waving at its masthead when it goes down. The former policy discourages. The latter policy leaves its supporters with a sense of a glorious battle lost and a determination to try again.

We are sure that the Minnesota movement will profit by its experience and that the workers of the State will soon rally to another paper that will not be all things to all men, that will chart its course solely with the view of serving the working class and relying upon that class to see that it receives the support it deserves.

WEAVING THE LEGEND

THE process of raising Calvin Coolidge to sainthood has already begun. The April number of the World's Work offers an important contribution to this end. Advertisements of this number state that an article devoted to Coolidge gives some approach to the mystery of the man. "Why has the public at large tried in vain to fathom the personality of this strange man?" is one question asked. "What makes him so hard to understand—so much of a mystery?" is another.

Really there is no mystery about Coolidge. He is a mediocre creation of the Massachusetts machine, a man adept in repeating hackneyed platitudes, of no deep intellectual abilities, and positively dull as a speaker. He made no impression before the Massachusetts bar and if his personality is difficult to fathom it is due to the fact that there is little to be found in it of much interest. Webster was not a mystery. Neither was Calhoun or Clay. No really big man in American history was difficult to fathom.

Coolidge is a political accident. The party chiefs of the Republican party recognize this and before Harding died there was serious discussion by the big brokers of what should be done to relieve the G. O. P. of the dead weight of this yokel from Northampton. The ascension of Coolidge to the Presidency brought chagrin to the brokers. Their only course, now that he is on their hands, is to begin weaving a legend, to pretend that here is an Aristotle that vegetated in western Massachusetts unknown to the world.

"Silent Cal" must be marketed as something that he never was and never can be. He recalls the story of an Italian writer who made a half-wit Premier of Italy. The man went through life rarely speaking. When he did speak people imagined that he was an intellectual marvel. He repeated commonplaces he picked up emphasized by queer gestures that impressed the masses. Without making a speech he was elected to Parliament. In a Cabinet crisis he roared something in the tumult, emphasizing it with his fist on the rostrum. The half-wit was thereupon elected Premier and became a noted "statesman."

Is this the "mystery" of "Silent Cal"? We do not know, but it is as good an explanation as any other.

THE NEW LEADER

SINCE the publication of the first number of The New Leader we have been receiving letters of appreciation. These letters come from active members of the Socialist Party, some who had become inactive, some veterans who have never relaxed their activity, and many who are not attached to the party at all.

Quite a percentage of those who have written have shown their appreciation in other ways as well. Week after week they have seen to it that their friends became acquainted with The New Leader. They have obtained subscriptions and have willingly given their leisure time to this work. They represent that loyal enthusiasm which is so essential to the success of publications presenting the claims of the working class.

We want to commend this sort of work to all the friends of The New Leader. There are many thousands of workers who may be secured as readers. We enjoy the letters of appreciation but we also appreciate the enthusiasm that is translated into new subscribers. If all our friends will show The New Leader to their friends and party sympathizers, on the street, in the union, the shop, and everywhere they are met, its influence and power will be greatly increased.

This is your paper. Use it. Work for it. Increase its circulation. Make it a power in the labor movement of this country. It is needed. You need it and we need you. We

will do our part in getting you a better and better paper, one that will be prized by Socialists, esteemed by sympathizers, and feared by our enemies.

Two things are essential: First, get that subscription. Second, get more! That's all.

The United States Steel Corporation gained a half billion in 1923, its profits running over \$108,000,000. It is one of the most powerful governments in the world and its subjects run into the hundreds of thousands working in many provinces of this feudal barony. That godly man, Judge Gary, who rules this barony, is exceeding happy in his report on the state of his realm.

From reading the English press comment the last two months one might conclude that the public service in the United States is generally corrupt and permeated with graft. The public service in the United States, as in England, generally is of a high order of ability, patriotism and morality.—Ambassador Kellogg, in London. Soft and smooth like oil.

Returning from Cuba, Congressman Britten of Illinois states that the Cubans answer American demands for political improvement in Cuba "with cartoons of Uncle Sam smeared with muck, mud and oil, and labeled 'Why Not Clean Your Own House First?'" The Cubans have thus demonstrated their right to complete independence.

When discussing a third party it is well to remember that the Socialist Party is now the third party in the nation, the second in Wisconsin, and will remain third or become the most important political factor in the labor party if it is organized.

The Chatter-Box

FELIPE CARRILLO*

"Felipe Carrillo,
Prince royal of the Maya line!
Thus called the angel at the gates of Paradise.
(He saw the royal soul beneath the garments torn,
From which blood dripped upon the glistening pave.)
St. Peter frowned.
"There is no place in heaven for kings
Or princelings of the line.
Felipe Carrillo, by what route didst thou come
To this holy place?"
"By the same path that all before me came.
I followed step by step the steep ascent
And rocky road earth's lowly ones have trod;
It led me here.
St. Peter was in doubt. "I feel not sure—
Only the elect can pass these gates."
"Felipe Carrillo, hast thou come?"
An aureoled form, whose five wounds red
Heaven's glory cannot heal,
Touched with his pierced hand the bars,
And lo! the golden gates swung wide;
St. Peter fell upon his face.
The echo of the fateful cock's shrill cry
Rang in his ears; he sobbed in agony:
"Even at the very gates of heaven
I have denied my Lord."

LUCIA N. OLIVIERRE.

Editor's Note:

*Felipe Carrillo was the Socialist Governor of Yucatan, who was brutally murdered by the Huertistas in the recent Mexican rebellion.

OUR OWN SIGHT-SEEING DIRECTORY

The Rendez-vous, Rand School Cafeteria, has become the "Salon des Artistes" of Greater New York, including Pitkin avenue.

For all sightseers of the metropolis we heartily recommend a visit therein. Strange scenes confront the circumspet. It is oftentimes possible to see a real artist like Bromberg eating a square meal—what an unforgettable vista! . . . Or a real poet, like our David, slipping the brown nectar that flows blissfully from the burnished samovar behind the railing; or a real philosopher like Al Lee (no relation to our celestial laundryman, if you please) break prosaic bread and munch thereon.

And then, the tete-a-tetes, the cabals, the conferences, the throbbingly intense seances that take place about the tables. These are tinged with the glamor of a Parnassian dawn—which means they are some conversation to crash in on.

We have seen mountains leveled, volcanoes frozen to hunks of spumoni; Rockefeller shriveled to a peteread-out whisper; the Standard Oil Company stoppered up into an iodine bottle, 10 cent size; empires have fallen into atomic bits, dynasties blown into oblivion like so much pollen in a storm's way; kings, princes, emperors, leaders, popes, prelates, billionaires, all things big, brilliant or bloated, have been but little inflated rubber mannikins crumpling before the idle pinpricks of the intellects about.

If you are at all a modern iconoclast, a shatterer of idols, a dynamiter of bourgeois fancies, a great destroyer of great fallacies, come, oh! come here, and feel at home—with Julius Gerber (our Voltaire, August Claessens, our Danton, Gus Gerber (our Robespierre), and Boss Dave (our Napoleon). You should see Dave when the cash register doesn't register. Bonaparte never posed as Napoleonic at St. Helena as Dave does over the recalcitrant register. By the way, Dave has asked us to join him in the restaurant business in the Village.

What, says we, with our love of its denizens and extensive acquaintance there, and his undoubted ability to dispose of them most innocently, it would almost pay to go into the embalming and funeral business, as a side line! . . . Nothing like interlocking industries these days—for success. . . . Get them coming and going, we echo.

And with these concluding remarks, we enter for our evening's repast.

This has been our most gratifying week. Three real good contribs—which we shall use to support next week's column.

Which reminds us to inform you that the Prisoner No. 10699—lifer at North California Prison—is none other than Warren K. Billings, partner of Tom Mooney in the heinous crime of being a fighter in the front ranks of Labor. . . .

S. A. DE WITT.