

## HOAN SWEEPS MILWAUKEE BY 18,000

### MACDONALD GOVERNMENT CUTS NAVY IN WORK FOR WORLD PEACE

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

There is a good deal of soreness among the Liberals and among many of the Labor party with the decision of the Government to lay down five new cruisers for the Navy. But the building of these new cruisers does not involve an increased expenditure on the navy.

On the contrary, we have reduced the navy vote very considerably. When the late Government left office the navy estimates for the coming financial year had been finally approved at £55,250,000, exclusive of the new cruiser program, which was to be eight cruisers with an estimated expenditure for next year of five millions, making the total navy vote of £62,250,000. We had only three weeks when we took office to overhaul the estimates, and we succeeded in cutting down the estimates approved by the late Government from £62,250,000 to a total of £55,250,000—a saving of seven million pounds.

Naval expenditure is determined by policy, and policy cannot be changed in three weeks. The policy of the late Government was greatly to strengthen the naval forces in the Far East.

The possibility of war with the United States is ruled out. We are not and will not build against the United States. If the United States wants the useless luxury of a big and useless navy, that is her business. We will not be provoked into naval competition with her. There is now no European Naval Power which Great Britain need take into account. The naval problem is a concentrated one. It is the problem of naval defence in the Far East.

The policy of the Labor Government is to make a war as improbable there as it is with the United States. This can only be done by international understanding; and to establish an understanding the Labor Government will use all its diplomatic powers.

#### Five Years of "Peace"

It is a monstrous thing that five years after the end of the Great War, Great Britain should be spending more upon armaments than she did in 1913. But if the nations will live in mortal fear that some other nation is going to attack them, armaments will be necessary. We are going to try to remove that fear and to establish mutual trust, which is the only real security to a nation. It is a big thing to do, but it will have to be done if the nations are to be relieved from the fear of war, and from the burden of crushing armaments.

We have given proof of our pacific intentions by abandoning the proposal to establish a great naval base at Singapore. It is no use going into a conference to discuss reducing armaments unless the nations show proofs of their desires by practical sacrifices.

The Great War has destroyed the

### SOCIALIST CITY CONVENTION TO BE HELD APRIL 12

The Socialists of New York are at present engaged in voting on three important organization matters, national convention delegates, members of the state committee and delegates to the city convention that is to be held April 12.

The city convention was called by the state executive committee at its last meeting, at the request of a membership meeting held a few weeks ago. The delegates, representing the five locals of the city, will have before them the proposal of certain elements in the party for a merger of the locals, while delegates representing other subdivisions will come to the convention instructed to work against any proposal that would cause subdivisions to surrender the right to work within their own territory.

The convention promises to be one of the most interesting held in many years, and interest in it is high. The state executive committee will hold a meeting in connection with the convention, and the members will attend and take part in the proceedings.

The voting on delegates and state committeemen is taking place in the various party branches. A large vote is expected.

### GOOD WISHES FROM ENGLAND

By HENRY N. BRAILSFORD  
Editor, The New Leader, London  
It is with sincere pleasure that I hear of the appearance of The New York Leader, and I should like to convey to you my warm wishes for its success.

Socialism in America is carrying on a hard and uphill fight, and one of its most essential weapons must be such a weekly organ as your paper—a paper that will make its appeal to sympathizers outside the ranks of the movement, and will keep those within the movement in touch with Socialism in other countries.

I trust that The New Leader will go on and prosper that it may pave the way to the reappearance of a Socialist daily in America.

### GERMAN CREDIT PLAN EXPLAINED BY REP. BERGER

Washington.—Representative Victor L. Berger has written every member of the Senate and the House of Representatives explaining the \$1,000,000,000 credit which would be extended by the United States to Germany under a bill introduced by Berger.

The bill establishes a credit, not a loan as has been stated in newspaper reports, Berger said. The credit, he pointed out, will be extended only after satisfactory security is furnished so that this government assumes very little liability.

#### Millions Face Death

"Germany is starving," he wrote. "Reliable authorities say that three-fourths of the German people never get enough to eat and that from 10 to 20 million are in danger of dying from lack of food. And what is more, all of Europe is facing a similar danger, because Germany is a vital part of Europe."

"I am satisfied that the crisis can be relieved—not by charity, as is proposed in bills that have been introduced in congress—but by putting Germany into a condition to help herself. While involving a considerable tax on our treasury, a donation of \$20,000,000 means less than 30 cents per head of the German people."

#### Credit is Needed

"My purpose is to enable Germany to help herself. A credit of \$1,000,000,000 in food and raw materials involves no outlay of actual money. It merely permits the use of our credit to a limited extent for the revival of German industry."

"Moreover, it will not only help Germany and Europe, but it will also help our own farmers and manufacturers. A credit of \$1,000,000,000 paid and turned over three times annually means \$3,000,000,000 worth of business for the farmers and manufacturers a year, or \$15,000,000,000 in the five years the credit is to continue. The administration of the fund will always be under the supervision of our government."

#### The Eleven O'clock Rule

A government with an obedient majority would have invoked this practice weeks ago when faced by the obstruction the Labor Government has had to encounter, but not having a majority on which they could confidently rely they have hesitated to do so. But matters are reaching a serious condition. Unless something is done to deal with the deliberate obstruction it will not be possible to get the necessary financial business through before the end of the month, and in that event certain of the public services will have no money to pay their way. We are already five days behind the program.

I do not think the responsible leaders of the opposition countenance these obstructive tactics, but they appear to be unable to restrain the rank and file of their party. The idea of these obstructionists seems to be that if they can keep the Government to the routine work of financial business, they will prevent all legislative measures from being discussed. Then they will be able, they appear to think, to turn round and say to the country, "Look at your Labor Government. They promised you all sorts of great reforms, and they have done nothing." That would be alright if the country were such fools as these obstructionists think they are. But

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### DAUGHERTY'S DEFENSE OF SELF IS THAT HE SMASHED RAIL STRIKE

By MARX LEWIS

(Washington, Correspondent of The New Leader)

Carrying with him the apologies of President Coolidge, Harry M. Daugherty retires to private life a victim to the party expediency of which he was for so many years a beneficiary.

He was one of the best minds of the Harding administration, and President Coolidge expressly disavowed any belief in his unfitness. Political considerations on the eve of a presidential campaign required his removal.

It is in the realization of this fact that President Coolidge's responsibility for most of the scandal which has sickened the nation is evident. President Coolidge refused to lend the slightest moral encouragement to those who were trying to get at the truth of the deals in which his Cabinet members were involved. From the time that he knew of those deals—dating back a year and a half—to this day he employed his prestige to shield those responsible and hinder those who wanted to clean up the mess.

#### Calculating Cal

As in the case of former Secretary of the Navy Denby, after the Senate asked for Denby's retirement, President Coolidge stood by Daugherty while evidence continued to accumulate that the latter was even more unfit than Denby to sit in the Cabinet.

And if there was no or very little justification for making Denby the scape-goat for a situation of which the President had cognizance for more than a year and a half, there was even less justification for Coolidge's demand that Daugherty retire at the time that the demand was made.

On two occasions Daugherty tendered his resignation. On the first occasion it was generally believed that Daugherty was a disgrace even to this kind of an administration. In the second occasion there was even some evidence of it. On both occasions, Coolidge declined to accept the resignation, evidently believing that Daugherty was the type of politician that would be an asset to his administration.

#### Daugherty to the Mat

Then came the investigation. Daugherty let it be known that if he resigned it would not be while he was under fire—that he would first disprove the charges offered against him. His friends in the Senate, few as they were, defied Daugherty's enemies, declaring that Daugherty would go to the mat with his foes. After most of the damaging testimony, some of which was questionable, had been given, and the news carried in glaring headlines all over the country that Daugherty was about to submit evidence in his defence, he was called upon to get out.

As some one suggested in the Senate, when Daugherty, relying upon the promises of his friends that they would not permit him to be lynched, stood up to fight, they drew the mat from under his feet.

Coolidge's failure to show the slightest feeling of disgust, and his utter lack of condemnation for those

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#### THE VICTOR



DANIEL W. HOAN.

### STATE TICKET IS NOMINATED BY WEST VA. LABOR

Charleston, West Va.—The officials of the State Federation of Labor, headed by William T. Harris, president, have been trying to get the organized labor movement to abandon the path of independent political action, and to return to the old policy of "non-partisanship."

The State Federation called a political convention last summer that voted enthusiastically and unanimously to form an independent Farmer Labor party, opposed to both old parties.

At a convention of the party held at Clarksburg recently, Harris objected to the call issued by the duly accredited officers of the party, but his objections were squelched by a practically unanimous adoption of the call.

The following state ticket was named:

Governor—Dr. A. S. Bosworth, Elkins, Randolph county.  
Secretary of State—W. F. Naylor, McMechen, Marshall county.  
Superintendent of Schools—Mrs. Della Petrick Franklin, Huntington, Cabell county.  
Auditor—Joseph R. Diggs, Fairmont, Marion county.  
Treasurer—Dr. John S. Thayer, Grafton, Taylor county.  
Attorney General—G. H. Duthie, Clarksburg, Harrison county.  
Commissioner of Agriculture—J. B. West, Mannington, Marion county.  
U. S. Senate—Dr. M. S. Holt, Weston, Lewis county.

### 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 citizen's 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 convention and the possibilities that lie in that conference for the launching of a Labor party.

Arthur Garfield Hays of the Farmer-Labor party will speak on the Department of Justice, and former Assemblyman Charles Solomon of Brooklyn will also speak.

Jerome T. De Hunt, chairman of the American Labor party, will preside. Admission will be free.

### Socialist Mayor Beats Old-Party Combination for Fourth Successive Time—Flag-Waver Rose Routed.

Milwaukee.—Daniel Webster Hoan, Socialist mayor of this city for eight years, has swept the city for the fourth successive time, beating former mayor David S. Rose by about 18,000 votes.

In 198 out of 242 precincts, Hoan is leading Rose by 15,344, and the majority is climbing with every new district reported. Returns are coming in more slowly than usual because of the storm that crippled transportation and telephone service. But when the returns are all in, it is expected that Hoan's majority over his 100 per cent, flag waving "patriotic" opponent will reach 18,000, and may even go to 20,000.

The vote on other city officials is close, and there is a strong possibility that the final returns will show the election of Edmund T. Melms, former president of the council and present Socialist national committeeman, as comptroller.

Thus far, incomplete returns show 11 Socialists out of 25 elected to the Council. There are several close districts and Hoan may yet have a Socialist majority to work with.

The smashing Socialist victory, in the face of the hysterical flag-waving campaign against Socialism, supported by big business, the contractors and public utilities, and both old parties, has stunned the city. The Socialists are wildly jubilant.

Hoan scored his greatest success, winning his greatest victory. His former majorities have ranged between 3,000 and 5,000.

The mayor is known as the unbeatable candidate, having never been beaten for public office, and always carrying the entire city, twice for city attorney and four times for Mayor.

The elections of April 1 are a striking vindication of his splendid Socialist administration, during which there was no reaction, no anti-"red" hysteria, no police used against strikers, no "Hun" hunting, and no graft and corruption.

Dan Hoan was selected City Attorney in 1910 when Emil Seidel was swept into office as the first Socialist Mayor, but by a plurality over two opponents. In 1914, he was re-elected by a clear majority over the combined old parties, and in 1916, 1918 and 1920, he won the Mayoralty over a single candidate supported by both old parties. In 1920, the mayor's term was extended from two to four years. At the end of his new term, Hoan will have served twelve years, a record for this city.

Dave Rose was mayor for ten years in the early years of the century, during which time Milwaukee was "wide open" and reeking with graft. He was the old type of Mayor, and occupied a prominent place in Lincoln Steffens' book, "The Shame of the Cities."

He was practically driven out of the city when the Socialists became strong. He went to Los Angeles and then to China, attempting to establish himself as a business man—then went to New York to try his luck as a lawyer. But he was a failure at everything except political manipulation, his one specialty and profession. He returned to Sheboygan two years ago and ran for Mayor, and was emphatically rejected. Then he came home to Milwaukee, and raised the starchy banner of "patriotism" as against Socialism, and was accepted by both old parties as the leader in the fight to "redeem" the city from the Socialists.

His emphatic defeat by a humilatingly large majority makes this city safe for Socialism and for the working class. Old party fixers, bosses, political agents, strike breakers and professional "patriots" are not wanted.

### SOCIALISTS MEET IN SAN JUAN, P. R.

San Juan, Porto Rico.—At a Socialist mass meeting that filled one of the largest public parks, protest was registered against a manifesto issued by reactionary politicians who disregarded the rights of labor. The meeting was called for the day Santiago Iglesias, president of the Porto Rican federation of labor and Socialist member of the Porto Rican senate, arrived from the United States, where he was in the interest of the island's workers. More than 5,000 people assembled at the steamship pier and escorted the Senator to the open meeting where the citizenship of workers was defended.

### NEXT WEEK AND MAY DAY

Intelligent men and women know that the "next war" is coming if capitalism and imperialism continue. All the causes that brought the World War are more rife today than they were for two decades before August, 1914. The Balkans proved to be the immediate source of that struggle. Out of what region will the "next war" issue? V. F. Calverton attempts to answer this in his article on "An Economic Approach to the Yellow Problem." Do not miss it. Next week!

The Arbeiter-Zeitung of Vienna has for many years been accepted as one of the foremost Socialist dailies of Europe. Next week we shall publish a translation from its columns which considers "The Crisis in the German Social Democracy." This will enable you to understand the complex questions that have faced German Socialists since the fall of the monarchy in 1918.

Our May Day number will appear on Saturday, April 26. We are already promised special contributions for this issue from leading labor men and Socialists in this and other countries. Bring this up in your union and your branch. Order a supply for May Day!

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



## ANATOLE FRANCE SAYS WAR CAN'T GO ON FOREVER

Amsterdam.—Anatole France has written the following letter for anti-war day, the third Sunday in September, 1924:

"We wish for peace to continue forever. We wish it with all our hearts. Serious men and serious journals have sharply criticized us for this wish, and have overwhelmed us with mockery and sarcasm. But in their utmost hearts, those who reproach us most bitterly are no more hostile to peace than we are; they have no more desire for war than we have.

"What they do wish, however, is that we shall live under the menace of it. They desire that war itself shall be averted, but that the peril of it shall always be with us. They desire, not that Armageddon shall break out, but that it shall be always on the point of doing so. Hence these perpetual war scares which are deliberately engineered by the editors of nationalist and even of moderate newspapers.

### War Liars Are Busy

"Those who spread these mischievous rumors only half believe in them themselves. Still oftener they do not believe in them at all. But they find it very advantageous to have the people believe in them. You know what these advantages are. They are political and financial. A nation under the shadow of war and invasion is very easy to govern. It does not ask for social reforms. If there were labor men so obstinate as to demand that parliament should hasten to passing of some law increasing the powers of trade unions or establishing the 8-hour day, all the wise men who govern us would be quick to reply:

"Workers, this is not the moment to improve your working conditions. We must think of nothing but manufacturing guns."

"And what are we to reply to this?"

### Profiteers Make Trouble

"Under the shadow of war and invasion, a nation will not be niggardly with armaments and war supplies. And that is an excellent thing for those groups of financiers and industrialists whose patriotism is a useful means of piling up profits.

"Universal peace will come one day not because men will have be-

## BERTRAND RUSSELL SEES LIGHT IN EUROPEAN CHAOS

By LENA MORROW LEWIS

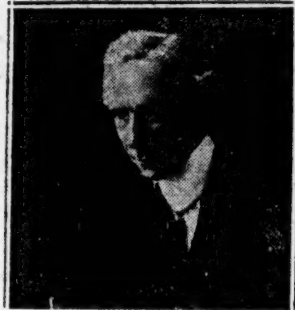
Grecian features, soft grey-blue eyes and near white hair, furnish the media through which the gracious mind of Bertrand Russell manifests itself. By accident of birth an aristocrat as genealogies go, but a man of culture and learning as the result of a well disciplined and studious brain. Gentleness of manner combined with rare courage make of him a man whom even his opponents respect. His friendliness and willingness to be interviewed reminded us of our own 'Gene Debs, whose reputation among newspaper men is that of a perfect gentleman.

"What is your opinion as to the European situation today and the outlook?" we asked after an informal conversation that gave us a basis for the foregoing comment.

"Things are more hopeful in Europe today than any time since 1916. The Labor Government in England is undoubtedly the largest factor in making this possible. You see," said Mr. Russell with a twinkle in his eye and a broad smile that revealed a fine sense of humor, "Mr.

MacDonald is a gentleman, and Lord Curzon is just a cad. MacDonald has ceased bullying the French and proceeds on the line of a program of straightforward and intelligent action thereby commanding respect and attention."

"Frau Schreiber, a member of the recent session of the German Reichstag, now visiting in this coun-



BERTRAND RUSSELL

try says that there is a large amount of French propaganda going on in this country and that everything is being done to line up this country on the side of France as against England and Germany. To what extent," we are asked, "do you think she is correct in her analysis?" "She is quite right. The oil situation, as well as other factors, are serving to create this condition. However, as to France, it is only a short while until Poincare is bound to fall. The tendency in France is more and more to the policies of Briand, which, considering the extreme reactionary tendency of Poincare is a step forward greatly to be desired."

### Sees Early Labor Majority

Mr. Russell expressed personal disapproval of Labor Government's position on Indian affairs and said he would have pursued a different policy were he premier. He frankly acknowledged, however, that his program might not be the better so far as the general security and future of the party is concerned. "I would go before the country on the issue of the Indian question, but Mr. MacDonald will not do so, preferring, if he can, to make the rent question the test of their right to be returned. If the Labor party can go to the people on some such issue as affects the immediate local interests of the people, it is more than likely it will be returned with a majority government."

In answer to our query as to what he had to say about our present political situation he remarked with a smile spread all over his face, "Well, your oil scandal is just what we expected in England. You see, you folks here in the United States do not know how to cover up your scandals as we do in England."

"Your chance for a strong Labor party in this country is not very promising so long as the leading forces of organized labor are opposed or indifferent to it. Your American working man is too prosperous seriously to consider going into politics for his own interest and your prosperity looks to be good for at least a hundred years."

Asked about Russia, he expressed the opinion that "the country is on the upgrade" and gave promise of being able to develop her own resources without the aid of American capital and if such were possible she would set a good example to India and China.

## LABOR GOV'T PEACE PLANS

(Continued from Page 1)  
this game will not end like that. The country is determined that Labor shall have a fair chance, and it will show its strong resentment against those who willfully put obstacles in its way from party spite.

### Party's Program Held Up

The Government have a number of measures of first-class importance ready to be introduced, but there is no opportunity at present. I regret to say that some of our members allow themselves sometimes to be made into the tools of the opposition. No less than five sittings have already been taken up wholly or partially with a measure which ought to have passed in five minutes. It is a little Bill simply to increase the amount of the guarantees which the Government can give to enterprises which will provide employment. There is no party opposed to it, but our own members have raised all sorts of petty objections to particular guarantees, with the result that days of valuable time have been wasted.

The last thing in the world the Government wishes to do is to shut the mouths of our own members, but they ought to realize that they are simply playing into the hands of the opposition and creating great embarrassment for the Government when they indulge in hours of useless talk on unimportant matters.

### Next Year's Estimate

The estimates of national expenditure for the next financial year have been published this week, and have created on the whole a

## LOUIS WALDMAN AND SUMNER TO DEBATE "CLEAN BOOKS" BILL

John S. Sumner, Secretary of the Society for the Suppression of Vice and most famous and active advocate of censorship, has agreed to debate the merits of literary censorship with Louis Waldman, former Socialist Assemblyman. Waldman has appeared in court as the legal representative of several publishers, in prosecutions directed by Sumner on the allegation that they published books containing indiscreet reference to sex.

The debate has been timed to precede the final legislative battle in Albany on the "Clean Books Bill," sponsored by Sumner. Delegations of book publishers, civil liberty organizations, and anti-vice societies, who are preparing to go to Albany to lobby for their respective viewpoints on a pending "Clean Books Bill" are expected to be present at the debate to hear the two spokesmen of the opposing viewpoint rehearse the coming battle in Albany.

The debate is to take place in Cooper Union Sunday afternoon, April 20, at 2 o'clock. The subject as worded by agreement of the opposing sides is, "Resolved, that a clean books bill is necessary to protect the morals of the community."

The debate is arranged by the East Side Educational Forum, which has its headquarters in Room 505, 7 East 15th street. Reservations for tickets may be made through that office or any of the following stations:

Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 217-219 Sackman street; Jewish Daily Forward, 175 East Broadway; Interstate Shoe Co., 86 Second avenue; Harlem Educational Centre, 62 East 106th street; Rand School, 7 East 15th street; Civic Club, 14 East 12th street; Sterns Jewelry Store, 1337 Wilkins avenue, Bronx, and 73 St. Marks place.

## BENEFIT PERFORMANCE OF 'FASHION' WEDNESDAY

A special benefit performance of the delightful play, "Fashion," which is showing at the Greenwich Village theatre, will be given Wednesday night for the benefit of the Naturalization Aid League and the Women's Citizenship Committee.

The committee has been organized to work with the Naturalization Aid League in aiding married women in securing citizenship. Under the terms of a recent law, it is necessary for women to secure their citizenship independently of men, and a campaign is required to acquaint the wives of workers with the terms of the law.

"Fashion" is one of the delightful plays of the year. It is a play of 1845, played exactly as it was played 79 years ago, and as funny as the early producers thought it important and serious.

Tickets are to be secured at the Naturalization Aid League, 175 East Broadway, at The New Leader office, Room 507, 7 East 15th street, and at the box office.

very favorable impression. When we came into office at the end of January these estimates were practically completed by the previous Government. There has been no time to make any very radical alterations. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has the final responsibility for the national estimates, as he has to find the ways and means.

He has made a total reduction on the Estimates for the three fighting services and the Civil Services of about forty-four millions.

### Making Germany Pay

The most important debate of the past week has been upon the subject of German reparations. About three years ago the ingenuity of Mr. Lloyd George hit upon a plan for making Germany pay. It was a plan which all the Allies were at liberty to adopt, but Great Britain has been the only country which has put it into operation. The plan was, simply put, as follows: A custom duty of 26 per cent has been put on all imports from Germany coming into Great Britain. The British importer paid this duty, and received a receipt for it from the Customs authorities. When paying the German exporter the British importer sent 74 per cent of the price of the goods in cash, and the Custom's receipt for 26 per cent, which the German exporter was expected to get from the German Government. In September last the German government intimated that they could not continue to reimburse the German exporters after November 1. Since then, up to the end of February, this duty has continued to be levied by the British customs with the result that it has become a protective tariff paid by the British importer on all orders given after November 1. This problem had to be faced by the new Government when they took office, and after protracted negotiations with the German Government the British Government decided to accept a reduction of the duty to 5 per cent, which the German government undertook to repay to their exporters.

This matter came up for debate last Thursday, and the action of the

## FABIAN SOCIETY BEING PLANNED AT DARTMOUTH

Hanover, N. H.—A movement to unite college students in all parts of the country into a sort of American equivalent of the Fabian Society has been started by the Dartmouth Club for Independent Political Action. The ultimate objective is the launching of a nation-wide labor party, somewhat on the lines of the British labor party.

The local club, formed of Dartmouth students, has Roland A. Gibson as President and James S. Wheaton as Secretary-Treasurer.

The club has issued the following appeal to college students everywhere:—

"The Oil Scandal has revealed to all intelligent American citizens the real state of political government in this country. The senatorial investigation has brought to the surface all the sordid details of the political corruption that involves the leading politicians of both the Republican and Democratic parties, and clearly shows that under our present party system the candidates of both parties, no matter how 'good' they may be when elected, are controlled after election by big business.

"This makes impossible the passage of any legislation which will effect fundamental economic and political reforms, and constitutes a challenge to all the progressive forces of the country to repudiate the old parties and unite to form a party which shall truly represent the majority of the people of the country.

"To American college students this challenge should come with special force in view of the example of the British Labor party, which has attained its present position of leadership largely because forty-odd years ago a group of intellectuals in England, revolting from the existing system of society, allied themselves with the working class in its struggle for freedom. The result of this alliance between Labor and learning has been the growth of a political party in Great Britain which holds out more hope for social progress in England than does any similar movement in any other country in the world.

"The Dartmouth Club for Independent Political Action has been organized in response to the challenge of the present political situation in America, and it welcomes your cooperation in the task of educating American students to bring about cooperation between Labor and learning for the organization of an American Labor party modeled along the lines of the British Labor party. To realize this object college students can cooperate with progressive and labor leaders in their community to carry on the movement for the formation of a party which will unite on a program of fundamental economic and political reform, including the nationalization and democratic management of public utilities and natural resources, taxation of excess profits and inheritances, government aid to farmers, opposition to war and imperialism, abolition of government injunctions in labor disputes, guarantee of civil liberties, and other measures which will pave the way for a government based on true political and industrial equality, social justice and world peace."

### MINING IS RISKY

Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.—"How many of the people who talk glibly about the high wages paid to miners would be prepared to go into the pits themselves in order to earn a miner's wage?" asks Editor Roper of the Alberta Labor News.

"Hardly a day goes by without it being recorded that somewhere there has been a mine accident and miners have been killed. It is such a common occurrence that little attention is paid to the reports.

"The mines of Alberta are no exception to those in other parts of the world. Miners in this province have lost their lives in as great proportion as in other parts of the globe, and consideration of the hardship, perils and dread of their occupation should grip the people of this province at a time when the mine workers are fighting to retain their present standard of living."

Government was strongly criticised by the Conservatives, and supported by the Liberals who would have preferred the reparation duty had been repealed altogether. The only exception among the Liberals was Mr. Lloyd George, who was very angry that the last relic of his four years' effort to make Germany pay should have been practically swept away. He spoke to the accompaniment of resounding Conservative cheers, and amid the complete silence of his own party. He bitterly complained that we were getting nothing from the countries which owed us money. His speech has done him incalculable harm among the Liberals. When the division was taken he did not vote. The action of the Government was approved by a majority of 71, the bulk of the Liberals voting with the Labor party.

## Lectures and Forums

### LABOR TEMPLE

14th Street and 2d Ave.

#### SUNDAY

5 P. M.—DR. WILL DURANT  
"Richard Wagner Philosopher"  
7:15 P. M.—American Int'l Church  
REV. EDMUND B. CHAFFEE  
"Religion and the New Physics"  
—The Problem of Matter.

8:15 P. P.—PROF. H. F. WARD  
Money and Work in Europe or  
Economic Restoration in Europe

### The PEOPLES INSTITUTE

COOPER UNION

FRIDAY, APRIL 4

EVERETT DEAN MARTIN  
(What Psychology Can Tell Us About Human Nature and Society)  
"The Psychology of Politics"

SUNDAY, APRIL 6

S. K. RATCLIFFE  
"Britain Under the Labor Government"

TUESDAY, APRIL 8

Concert by  
American Orchestral Society  
CHALMERS CLIFTON, Director  
ADMISSION FREE Lectures start at 8 o'clock

### Brooklyn Ethical Society

Academy of Music—Atlantic Ave. Sta.

SUNDAY MORNING AT 11

Apr. 6—DR. HENRY NEUMANN  
"THE LUXURY PROBLEM: WHAT SHOULD WE SPEND?"  
Apr. 13—CHARLES LAWSON  
Author of "You Can Change It"  
"CRIMES, IRONISTS, SEERS, AS CRITICS OF LIFE"  
PUBLIC INVITED

### East Side Open Forum

9 SECOND AVE., N. Y. CITY

Sun., April 6th, 8:15 P. M.

LOUIS WALDMAN

WILL SPEAK ON

"The New York Legislature From the Inside"  
Admission Free

### UNITY CHURCH (Unitarian)

Gates Ave. and Irving Place, Brooklyn (vicinity of Grand Ave. and Fulton St.)

#### Sunday

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## VICTORIES WON IN WORKERS' STRUGGLE

### GARMENT WORKERS WIN

Waterbury, Conn. — Garment workers have won their strike for a 44-hour week. Formerly they worked 50 hours. The union shop is recognized, and there will be no wage reduction.

Judge Hayes of the city court dismissed Jacob Grossman, organizer of the United Garment Workers, who was charged with intimidation. The charge was such a palpable frame-up that the court declined to give it any consideration.

The strikers' victories are a bitter dose to the small group of anti-union employers whose vindictive opposition to the trade union movement is reaching record proportions.

### PRINTERS RAISE WAGES

Denver. — Newspaper printers have secured a wage increase of \$4.50 a week through arbitration. The new scale is \$46.50 for day work and \$49.50 for night work. The award dates to last September and the printers will receive approximately \$20,000 in back wages.

### BUS MEN'S WAGES UP

Everett, Wash. — Members of the Street Car Men's union who are employed as busmen in this city have secured wage increases through arbitration. The new scale dates back to February 1 and the increase is by six-months' periods of service. The first six months is from 48 cents to 55 cents per hour; second and third, 52 to 58 cents; fourth, 52 to 61 cents; more than two years' service, 56 to 61 cents.

### BRICKLAYERS UNITE

Charlotte, N. C. — Bricklayers and masons in this city have organized and are affiliated with the trade-union movement.

### PLASTERERS RAISE WAGES

Topeka, Kan. — Organized plasterers in this city have raised wages \$1 a day.

### DRESS STRIKE SETTLED; WORK WEEK REDUCED

Boston. — A 42-hour week, distributed over a five-day week, was won by organized dressmakers after a three-weeks' strike. The workers compromised their 40-hour week demand.

### MINE KILLINGS GROW, SAYS U. S. BUREAU

Washington. — Explosions of coal dust, such as have caused a toll of hundreds of lives in American mines within the past few years, can be greatly minimized by proper rock dusting methods, according to the bureau of mines.

George S. Rice, chief mining engineer of the bureau, recommends that rock dust be spread upon the floor of mines and upon the roof and sides of passageways. This method is compulsory in Great Britain, where, it is stated, no coal dust explosions have occurred in any part of a mine that has been thoroughly dusted.

Although the bureau of mines urgently recommends rock dusting, only a few mine owners in the United

## FRAU SCHREIBER'S FINAL MEETINGS FOR NEW LEADER

Enthusiasm, is the one word that describes Frau Adele Schreiber's feeling over her western lecture tour. The distinguished member of the German Reichstag who has been lecturing in this country for the past four or five months on behalf



of the German Republic and her people and labor and peace problems generally, related with appreciation her fine reception in Chicago, Madison, Minneapolis, Milwaukee and other middle west cities. "Perhaps the most gratifying part of my whole trip," said Frau Schreiber, "is the number of letters from University professors, leading business men and prominent citizens, thanking me for the effect my lectures had in breaking down prejudice against the German people and helping Americans understand the real spirit and aim of the common people of Germany."

ed States have adopted the practice. The bureau states that watering will stop coal dust explosions if the watering is done with absolute thoroughness, but bureau engineers have rarely, if ever, found watering so perfectly done that a coal-dust explosion would not follow certain conditions. In the cold dry months watering is effective for only a short time because the air current rapidly dries the coal dust.

Between January 1, 1913, and December 31, 1923, there occurred 19 explosions in 16 of which coal dust was considered the contributing agent. In these explosions 530 lives were lost.

Already in 1924, at Johnson City, Ill.; Shankton, Pa., and Castlegate, Utah, mine explosions have cost more than 200 lives.

Commenting on this terrific toll, the bureau of mines, says:

"The fact that the watering method was either used or supposed to have been used in these mines has convinced engineers of the bureau of mines that the watering method is not reliable."

### UNION TEACHERS TO HOLD MEETING

Chicago. — Officers of the American Federation of Teachers, affiliated to the A. F. of L., have issued a call for their eighth convention, which will convene in this city beginning Monday, June 30.

Asked about the pending election, she expressed a fear that the Social Democratic party would lose a number of seats. "Many old time trade unionists and members of the party have been set aside as candidates and younger and more emotional type of men have been put in their places. Many who are carried away with bombastic phrases and are not given to careful weighing and sober judgment of facts."

"Of course neither the extreme right as represented by the Monarchists or the extreme Left as found in the Communist ranks can long remain in power. We are bound sooner or later to swing back to the middle ground and make general progress along gradual evolutionary lines. The aid of American bankers, the Morgans in rescuing the French franc, is a calamity. The sooner the franc goes down, the sooner Poincare falls, and this is the one thing we are anxiously waiting for in Germany."

The last few days of Frau Schreiber's stay in this country before sailing for Germany will be devoted to several meetings held under the direction of The New Leader.

No energy has been spared to make these meetings a grand final windup of her American tour. Newark comrades, where she makes her last public appearance at a banquet Sunday, April 13, are leaving no stone unturned to make that affair the best of its kind they ever put over in that burgh, and that's saying something. Other dates are: Bridgeport—April 4, Germania Hall; Philadelphia—April 9, Labor Lyceum; Bronx—April 11, 1167 Boston Road; Newark, N. J.—April 13, Berwick Hotel, 6:30 P. M.

## SENSINOFF TELLS OF COMMUNIST RULE

"Democracy is a word that plays small part in the affairs of Russia today," is the message Vladimir Sensinoff brought to the members of Local New York that assembled to hear at the Labor Temple last Tuesday night. "Elections are only held in big industrial cities. Those entitled to vote are gathered in a large room and some one announces that such and such a person is a candidate on the Communist ticket, and any one opposed to him please raise his hand. Knowing that to oppose the party in power means possible imprisonment or exile means of those who might be against the candidate refrain from voting against him."

"Bureaucracy has become more powerful and vicious under the Communist rule in Russia than it was in the days of the Czar. The right of the workers to strike is considered a great political crime."

Only another revolution that will rescue Russia from the Communist dictatorship and establish a more democratic rule of the people will ever restore peace and prosperity in that storm stressed country."

### RAND SCHOOL NOTES

BERTRAND RUSSELL'S LECTURE

Tomorrow (Saturday, April 5), at 3:15 p. m., the Bertrand Russell of England, who arrived in this country Tuesday last, will speak at the Rand School, 7 East 15th street, on "European Chaos." All those who have already purchased tickets—and the house was almost sold out at the beginning of this week—are urged to come early, as no seats will be reserved. Those who come late may have to be content with standing room.

At 1:30 p. m. Saturday, April 5, Scott Nearing will discuss "Cooperation" in his Current Events Class at the Rand School.

On Thursday, April 10, at 8 p. m., August Claessens will continue his lectures on "Sex and Society." The topic for this evening will be "The Home, Present and Future."

The second spring hike of the Rand School Gymnasium Department to Kensico Dam last Sunday included seventy-five students, and was a huge success. Arrangements are now being made for the next hike on Sunday, April 6, to Sprained Brook. All those who care to join are asked to meet at 10 sharp at Van Cortlandt Park subway station (downstairs). (Don't forget to bring lunch!)

The Suitease, Bag and Portfolio Makers' Union will have an important meeting Wednesday, April 9, at Clinton Hall to perfect plans for a huge organization drive. Mr. Wiener, the organizer of the union has suffered a physical breakdown due to overstrain in union activities, and will abstain from any organization work until he recuperates. A committee, however, was elected to carry on the work consisting of Max Weiser, Joe Gittelman, B. Kwalvasser. All members are urged by H. Kaplan, Secretary of the union, not to fail in attending the next meeting.

## DAUGHERTY BOASTS HE SMASHED STRIKE

(Continued from Page 1)

who had betrayed the nation's trust was evidenced in the pretext upon which he requested the Attorney General to resign. In the face of Daugherty's unfitness, Coolidge resorted to a technicality.

### Daugherty to fight

This incident, although one of many that might be cited, shows that there is not the slightest disposition in administration quarters to disapprove of the tactics employed by Fall, Denby, Daugherty and Roosevelt. If they are to be penalized at all it is only because they have been caught or because they did not have the cleverness to get away with it.

Daugherty retires to private life fighting, he says, for principle. He regards the President's demand that he retire as the "unkindest cut of all." He knows, the people whom he and the administration served know, that he deserved a better and squarer deal.

His own views as to why he should not have been permitted to fall are indirectly presented in a report which he sent to every member of Congress a day or two before the President called for his resignation.

### Daugherty's "Services"

"This report, which is an appendix to the annual report of the Attorney General for 1922, contains the correspondence relating to the action taken by the Department of Justice to break the railroad strike. In submitting these 700 pages the Attorney General declares that 'the strength and effectiveness of the several injunction decrees are a complete vindication of the use by the Government of the civil process of its courts to quell lawless disorders and compel obedience to it.'"

In the face of what developed at the hearing respecting the manner in which Daugherty compelled obedience to laws relating to prohibition, the transportation of prize fight films and in view of his refusal to compel railroad owners to provide safe transportation, his final statement in justification of the use of the injunction against the workers ought to endure him, not only to the prize fight promoter, not only to those who were permitted to steal lands from the Indians, not only to the bootleggers, but particularly to the railroad owners whom he served so loyally, as well as powerful thieves in general.

## Bertha Mailly Returns Monday

Bertha H. Mailly, executive secretary of the Rand School, who has been in Europe since December, will return Monday on the "America," of the United States Line, which is expected to dock at 2 p. m. at pier 4, Hoboken.

Many of Comrade Mailly's friends are expected to be at the pier to greet her after her first vacation in many years. She was in London upon the occasion of the assumption of office by the Labor party, and spoke at the convention of the French Socialists in Marseilles. She visited Vienna, Italy, Holland and Denmark. There will be a supper and reception to Mrs. Mailly Tuesday evening at the Rand School.

### LABOR TEMPLE SCHOOL

The following courses are being given: at the Labor Temple, 14th street and Second avenue:

Monday, "Jewish Personalities and Events," Maurice Samuel, 8:30; Tuesday, "Fact and Fad in Mouth

## War Profiteering in High Places; Mellon Interests Grab Vast Sums

Washington. — The American Legion is subjecting Secretary of the Treasury Mellon to "pitiless publicity" because of his leading opposition to the soldiers' bonus and his connection with war profiteering corporations. Mr. Mellon has stated that a bonus would "besmirch the honor of ex-service men."

### To this the Legion replies:

"The most illuminating war service rendered by Andrew W. Mellon, assisted by R. B. Mellon and W. L. Mellon, was in the case of the Standard Steel Car Company of Indiana, which made carriages for railroad artillery. We may quote from the remarks of the Hon. Wm. J. Graham, a member of the same political party as Mr. Mellon, who was chairman of the select committee which investigated war expenditures. In volume 50, page 4148, Mr. Graham said: "Approximately \$2,000,000 was paid to the Standard Steel Car Company of Hammond, Indiana, which was pronounced by Government accountants to be absolutely without justice or foundation; the award was approved by the fraudulent practices of Colonel E. S. Hughes and other officers of the military service whose names are in the record. Civil and criminal proceedings might well be brought in this case."

Lewis J. Blankey, assistant supervisor of the Ordnance District Claims Board in Chicago, told the committee that the Standard Steel Car Company is backed by the Mellons, bankers of Pittsburgh, and the Mellon-Stewart Construction Company is interested.

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## BUT IT IS CAPITAL TAKES THE RISKS

The risks of industry are assumed by Capital, says every apologist for things as is. The Post for March 29, gives the following samples of these risks:

Clarksburg, W. Va., March 29.—Three men are known to have been entombed today when an explosion of gas wrecked a section of Pennsylvania Mine No. 1, on Bigamon Creek, near Shinnston, W. Va. Other miners may have been trapped in the workings, it was said.

Bluefield, W. Va., March 29.—The presence of mind of T. J. Dawson, who three weeks ago became superintendent of the Yukon-Pocahontas Coal Company, at Yukon, W. Va., today is credited with the saving of the lives of 125 miners in No. 1 Mine yesterday, when an explosion claimed the lives of twenty-six men in No. 2 Mine.

When the blast came Dawson was near the entry leading between the two mines. He rushed into No. 1 and warned the men there. All the bodies of the victims were recovered last night from the Mine No. 2. After this we are sure that every true man's heart will bleed for the poor capitalists, who risk their bodies and their coin in the hazardous occupation of keeping the workers in luxury and in coal.

### FURRIERS' ELECTION

The Joint Board of the Furriers' Union of New York will hold its annual elections for six business agents, including the manager, this Saturday at the headquarters, 22 East 22nd Street. Voting will start at 10 a. m. and will wind up at 5 p. m. All the present business agents are running for reelection. Abraham Brownstein, manager of the joint board, calls upon the thousands of furriers not to fail in participating in this election.

Hygiene," Dr. Alfred Asgis, 7:30, and Russian Music, David Sapiro, 8:30; Wednesday, "Psychology and Life," Dr. Will Durant, 7:30, and "Science and Philosophy since 1815," Dr. Durant, 8:30; Thursday, "Physical Exercise for Health and Ability," Dr. C. Ward Crampton, 7:30, and "Debating Club and Public Speaking," Dr. Alex Cairns, 8:30; Friday, "What Civilization Owes to Italy," James J. Walsh, 8:30; Sunday, "Music and Literature since 1850," Dr. Durant, 5:00.

## War Profiteering in High Places; Mellon Interests Grab Vast Sums

"Andrew W. Mellon shared in this \$2,000,000 bonus, but that did not begin to approximate the profits made by the Standard Steel Car Company," continues the Legion statement.

"This corporation did not deliver a single carriage before the armistice. After the armistice it finished 200 carriages and the War Department spent more than \$18,000,000 in this venture. The Standard Steel Car Company was permitted to take buildings and machinery that cost \$2,900,000 for \$600,000, and materials that cost approximately \$5,500,000 for \$300,000.

It appears in the records that that material, valued at more than \$5,000,000, could have been sold to another concern for \$700,000, but that for some reason—and the honesty of it was frankly questioned—Mr. Mellon's corporation was permitted to purchase it for \$300,000, at 6 cents on the dollar. Government arsenals wanted this equipment for their own use, but they did not get it.

"Despite the advice of Congressman Graham that civil and criminal proceedings might well be brought in this case, it has never gone to trial.

"That is one war bonus in which Andrew W. Mellon shared. He may speak with authority when he says that acceptance of a bonus belittles the honor of war service. Nor is the Standard steel car—and steel is not spelled s-t-e-e-l—the only war contract under investigation in companies in which the name of Andrew W. Mellon has appeared as a director."

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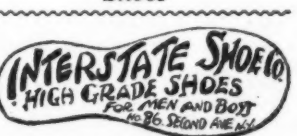
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## \$1,000, AND NOT GERMAN MARKS EITHER, SAYS FINKELSTEIN

"I'll Agree With You," Said His Partner, Maisel, "For Nothing Is More Convincing Than Cold Cash."

"With our prices, the high grade woollens we use, the way our suits and top coats are tailored and our guarantee to refund any customer's money on demand if he can duplicate our values anywhere, even if it's one of those fire sales, it puzzles me why everybody in New York doesn't buy here."

"Simply because the people have been bamboozled so often they think all are alike," replied Maisel.

"And I suppose, too, it's hard," said Finkelstein, "to make them believe we are really clothing-manufacturers, which should be explanation enough why a retail store can't begin to compete with us."

"Very true," said Maisel, "but wouldn't you think the great majority would be wise enough to investigate first before buying?"

"In that case," said Finkelstein, "ten factories like ours couldn't begin to hold the crowds."

"Well, what's the answer?" asked Maisel.

"Make ourselves more convincing," said Finkelstein.

"Announce we will give \$1,000, and not in German marks, either, to anyone who can prove we are not the same wholesale manufacturers who certain retailers tried to put out of business simply because we opened our factory to the public; also if we refuse to refund money on any just complaint—the fit of our garments, purity of our woollens, and price."

Imagine a pure wool spring suit, really finely made, with two pairs of trousers, at \$24.88! Also the purest worsted suits at \$29.76. And De Luxe models at \$34.88 and \$36.54. Top Coats of the finest grades at any one of the same prices!

Sensational? Highly so, as an investigation will prove. And remember absolutely guaranteed in every particular!

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## THEY OPPOSED LABOR'S CAUSE

By JOSEPH E. COHEN

Organized labor is shedding no tears over the casualty list of the oil investigation. If anything, it is celebrating.

For by no chance at all, the public officials who violated their trust have been outstanding figures in the open shop drive against the trades unions. It is not an accident. The two activities go together.

Charity may require that this is no time to pour salt into the open wounds of those seared and scathed by the government searchers after those who ravaged the national stores. But who can tell? Maybe the exposed will rather find consolation in their past hostility to the common people.

So it may be left with ex-Attorney General Palmer, Detective Burns and the Attorney General Daugherty. They do not seem to glory especially in the showing up they are receiving from the oil committee. Perhaps they are still proud of their record of antagonism to organized labor and their so-called "reds."

It is hardly curious that the most pronounced enemies of the trades union movement are charged with being the worst enemies of the nation. It is quite the expected.

For there is scarcely a shadow of proof left to the supposition which they offered as substance, that their operations against labor were in the interests of the public. They were against labor because they were against the public. It is the one strain.

### Labor's Enemies

Incidentally, if any argument were really left to be met, then it should be settled finally that he who opposes organized labor is thereby opposing the public. In so far as any group represents the interests of the people as a whole, that group is organized labor.

Consideration will show this to be the fact. Whether in cutting the hours of labor to provide a livelihood, increasing the reward to those who render useful service, elevating the conditions of work and life, broadening the outlook to one beyond mere struggle for existence—in looking after its own benefit labor is promoting the cause of society at large. What more remains to be done depends in the greatest extent upon the advance of the organized labor movement.

Contrariwise, those who set out to despoil the nation had to beat down the vigilance of labor. For the betrayal of the public trust could be done only by secrecy and stealth, by the cunning of those night-minded who manifestly require the dark for their machinations. To all of that labor is by its democratic form of organization opposed. It educates

and strives in broad daylight. For that reason, being the most forward-looking of public institutions, its strength must of necessity be a menace to those who want to sell out the nation.

So one by one the votaries of the open shop who occupy places of confidence at Washington show themselves to have violated their trust. The whole range of malfeasance in office has been run, not even stopping short of abject betrayal of government secrets to Japan and the disposal of our naval reserve oil to England. Organized labor can well be proud of its enemies!

### Cautious Cal's Dilemma

Scanning the casualty list, there comes the wonder over the curious position in which Mr. Coolidge finds himself. Of all the explaining his friends have done, there is yet a semblance of mystery left as to why he did not remove the Attorney General when that gentleman refused to hearken to the mandate of his party leaders in office to resign. Can it be that Mr. Coolidge still remembers fondly the activities of Mr. Daugherty in slapping injunctions against organized labor? [This was written a day or two before Mr. Coolidge requested Mr. Daugherty's resignation on a trifling technicality.—Ed.]

For, since a campaign is being made to attach the Republican nomination to Mr. Coolidge, his advisers might hint what will be the rating of their choice with regard to antagonism to the unions. It can hardly be forgotten that Mr. Coolidge rode into Washington upon his hostility to the servants of the people in the Boston Police strike. Is that to be the only record he is to make?

From what has happened, it should be clear that hereafter to scan the list of those bitterly fighting the common people is to identify such as, if holding office, are sure to bear careful watching. That simplifies matters considerably.

For organized labor is coming ahead with greater participation in questions of public moment, and the quicker those outside the movement, whose status enable them to do, go along, the sooner will all reap the benefit.

Those who have exposed themselves as ravagers of the public possessions have rendered more far-reaching good to the outraged nation than they could well have bargained for. However costly the experience, the demonstration is sufficient that only a political party of the common people should administer the affairs of state.

Likewise has enough been done to show that the most dependable custodian of the nation's liberties is the organized labor movement. Our liberties can be struck down only through blows upon that movement.

In the future, those who cannot find a way to care for the right and purposes of the trade unions will expect their public career to be scrutinized in every respect, and they had best be sure their conduct is above reproach and beyond the jail.

## Timber Lands and Oil Fields

By THORSTEIN VEBLEN

The following excerpts from the recent book of Thorstein Veblen, published by B. W. Huebsch, are of more than ordinary interest because of the Teapot Dome scandal. The New Leader is indebted to the publisher for the privilege of reprinting these excerpts from this notable book.

THE pine and other evergreens have been taken care of by enterprising lumbermen driven by a businesslike pursuit of immediate net gain without afterthought. The like is also true for much of the hardwood timber; for such of it as has not been included in the "farm areas." The greater and better part of the stand of pine timber east of the plains—and much of the hemlock, spruce, and cedar—was run through and virtually exhausted during the latter half of the nineteenth century.

In pursuance of this American plan of lumbering as shown in the pine-timber country the usual procedure of the business men who conducted the enterprise was to acquire title to tracts of timber-land by one means or another. There was a shady side to some—quite a large proportion, they say—of the transactions involved in so acquiring title to these timberlands or to the stand of timber on them; but this somewhat prevalent shady complexion of the enterprise at this point is not of particular interest here. Title was acquired under the broad principle that all is fair in competitive business; particularly so long as any dubious practices are carried through at the cost of the community at large.

ACCORDING to the standard routine of the time, as seen, e. g., in the pineries of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, these tracts of timberland would then be "lumbered" as expeditiously as might be; that is to say, as the practice ran through the larger and busier part of that half-century, the high-grade and accessible pine timber was taken out, turned into lumber, and marketed. The inferior grades of pine timber—the smaller sticks (say, under eighteen inches in the butt), the crooked and short sticks (say, under sixteen feet length), and other kinds than white pine (as, e. g., "Norway," "pitch," "jack" or "bull" pine)—were left standing or fallen, together with the greater part, sometimes all, of the hemlock, spruce, fir, cedar, tamarack, and any scattered bodies of hardwood. So also the slashings (approximately one-half of the total mass of material in each tree) were left on the ground. So soon as the loppings were sufficiently dry—say, in two or three years—they would presently be fired, by

accident or design, and the tract would then be turned over, destroying whatever timber had not been taken out.

When account is taken of the frequent spread of these fires into uncut tracts of standing timber, it is probably within the mark to say that something more than one-half of the original stand of timber was lost in these unavoidable fires. This standard routine of American lumbering, including the destruction by fire, did not vary greatly from place to place, and it has held true with little abatement throughout the period. It is doubtless within the mark to say that this enterprise of the lumbermen during the period since the middle of the nineteenth century has destroyed very appreciably more timber than it has utilized.

ON the other hand oil, that is to say the business in crude oil, is still in an immature phase of its development, resembling the earlier lumbering enterprise, and marked by a headlong competitive rush to disembody the available resources expeditiously and at any cost. In the course of nature the older oil-fields have passed this stage of development and have duly come to rest secure and orderly under the absentee ownership and absentee management of economically regular corporations, of the large and stable type which is known colloquially as Big Business. So also is very much of the business of refining, transporting and marketing the output. These things have already come in under the head of business-as-usual and are managed discreetly by collusion and coercion on the principle of what the traffic will bear; that is to say, these lines of business run on a settled plan of competition between the absentee owners and the underlying population, according to which the absentee management makes the terms for the underlying population on the principle of what the traffic will bear.

Many "independent" concerns are engaged in this enterprise, a number of which—perhaps the greater number—are unrecognized subsidiaries of the large absentee corporations which handle the refined. The affiliations of these "independent" oil concerns are surrounded with much painstaking obscurity. For such of them as are in any degree independent in fact, the manoeuvres of the greater corporations are conditioning circumstances to be guessed at and taken account of. The great corporations stand as massive impersonal vested interests which move obscurely in the background of the market and make the terms on which business may be transacted; and it is for the "independents" to make their peace with them on such terms as may be had. Having come to

terms with the master corporation, the enterprising knights of trover and conversion who are "developing" the newer fields go about their business of disemboweling the country's oil resources in all haste and without afterthought.

THE greater number of these "independent" concerns are scantily equipped for the work; although the total expenditure on equipment and work in the field greatly exceeds what would be required to produce the crude oil on any reasonably economical plan. . . . Also they are commonly ill prepared for contingencies, whether of a financial or a mechanical nature; partly because they commonly do not have the benefit of competent technical advice and experience; partly because much of this enterprise still carries the mark of the "wild-cat" and still does business in a hurry on a chance and a "shoe-string"; and partly because unfavorable contingencies are not infrequently arranged for them as a matter of business strategy in behalf of the vested interests that move in the background. And quite as a matter of routine there is a notorious initial waste of the output (both oil and gas) when a well is brought in. This waste commonly goes on for some time at a high percentage, and the waste of gas will often run on nearly unchecked through the life of the well, for want of storage capacity, pipe-line connections, etc.

This clamorous waste and manhandling of the oil resources runs on quite as a matter of business routine, and the recital of any part of the story here may well seem a piece of aimless tedium. It runs on in this fashion from the outset, but it is plain that the enterprise is in all cases due to head up eventually in a collective control of the output by large absentee owners. The older fields show what is to be expected in that respect and how it is likely to be done. The waste which this pioneering enterprise in oil involves, and the excessive cost of it, will not run to so high a percentage of the output as in the case of the gold production (some 500 per cent for the Alaskan gold), but counted in absolute figures the total of wasteful costs and wasted output entailed by private initiative in the production of oil is doubtless larger than the corresponding total for gold.

### TO PROTEST AGAINST RED TERROR APRIL 14

A protest meeting will be held Friday, April 11 to protest against art continued persecution of Socialists, Anarchists, and even Communists who disagree with the Government in Soviet Russia.

The announcement of the meeting says: "Arrests are being made daily. Anarchists, Social Revolutionists, Maximalists, and even Bolsheviks who dare to protest against the outrages of the Government are thrown into the dungeons. Workers are thrown into prison because they dare to strike against the oppression of the Commissars.

"The Red Terror must cease! The workers of the world must unite and stop it! In France, Germany and other countries the workers are already preparing to carry on a huge campaign until the political prisoners in Russia are free. We here in America must do likewise."

The meeting, under the direction of the Red Cross for the Relief of Political Prisoners in Russia, will be held at Webster Hall, 11th street and Third avenue. The speakers will be Isaac A. Hourwich, Harry Kelly, Carlo Tresca, and others.

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

In the clear atmosphere of clear, and unpolished thinking, founded upon truth and courage, to "bear witness" is the face of unpopularity, and withdrawal of "confidence" is the one quality called for.

What if the Labor Government be chewed up by the goblins of conservatism and liberalism and all the other isms that are muddling the English brain, if, before its disappearance in those fearsome jaws, it has pointed the way to a Great Light and has held the lamp aloft which lights the way. The Treaty of Versailles must go if Europe is to live. It is the sacred duty and privilege of Socialism wherever, as in England, it has a voice, to show no compromise on that point.

In last week's New Leader there was criticism of Comrade Nearing because in a recent lecture, discussing British Labor's probable development, he did not write himself down Socialist, Communist, Syndicalist or other things made up of letters from the alphabet. What the people who think want to know is— is Scott Nearing sincere in the great work he is doing? If so he needs no hall mark other than the great courage which he shows and the life of sacrifice which he is making in his knightly service to the world.

MARY C. TRASK.

121 Madison Ave.

## The New Leader Forum

### THE SOUTHWEST

Editor of The New Leader:

A sample copy of The New Leader has been received and read with interest. With assurance I am sending a money order for a year's subscription.

At present the Southwest is a fertile field in which to sow the seeds of Socialism; practically all of the stockmen and farmers are broke, the crops are not bringing enough pay for the cost of raising them and the stockmen are not getting enough for their cattle and hogs to pay for the feed it has taken to fatten them, but the consumer pays as much as ever for the meat he buys for himself and family.

No wonder farmers by the thousands are being abandoned and being sold for the taxes, and the former owners are moving to the cities in search of employment of some kind. The many vacant houses to be seen on every country road are silent witnesses to the present order of things.

When the World War was on Uncle Sam called on the stockmen to increase their herds and flocks so as to be able to feed our soldier boys and saving Europe; they responded most nobly and now there is an overproduction of meat animals and the stockmen have been rewarded for their "patriotism" by being forced into bankruptcy. I know of one stockman who borrowed one thousand dollars with which to buy cattle, and after several years' herding the original cattle and the increase were sold under the sheriff's hammer for less than one hundred dollars. Some say we should not criticize our government, but why not point out the defects so we can correct them, not with bullets but with our ballots?

In the words of the late lamented Jack London will say, "Speed the day when all will be joy-smiths and our task will be to beat laughter from the ringing anvil of life."

J. F. BARBEE.

Monticello, Ark.

### ON "MUDDLING THROUGH"

Editor of The New Leader:

I wonder if the editors of The New Leader are not sub-consciously conscious of the "muddling through" that all Socialism is doing in England as in other piously "Nordic" countries of the higher civilization?"

## COURTS GUARD PROPERTY; IGNORE WORKERS' RIGHTS

The United States supreme court has ruled that the federal trade commission can not examine the books of the American tobacco company to make a case against it.

The court opposes a "fishing expedition" into the corporation's papers in the hope that criminal action may be exposed. The court said:

"Common justice would seem to demand that before the business methods pursued by a corporation or an individual should be investigated, the party should be apprised either by a formal order or by notice of the extent of the proposed investigation, in order that a day in court may be accorded."

"This is essential to determining whether the commission is acting within its jurisdiction and to meet the charges preferred."

This solicitude regard for the rights of property is in startling contrast to the disregard of the rights of human beings when workers are arrested, fined and jailed by an injunction judge.

Then there is no demand that workers "have their day in court," or that "specific charges" be filed against them.

Under the equity process courts issue orders that were never intended to apply to personal relations or human rights.

The law protects the meanest criminal in his right to be considered innocent until proven guilty.

The United States supreme court now throws its protecting arm around the books of corporations. These must not be touched until specific charges are filed, says the court.

But note what happens when an employer's attorney tells an equity judge his injunction is being violated.

Workers are arrested en bloc. Every right is swept from them. They are at the mercy of the injunction judge, who calls them to "show cause why they should not be punished for contempt."

That is what the court says, but this is what the court means:

"I consider you guilty of violating my injunction. If you can not prove to my satisfaction that you did not violate it I will sentence you to jail."

There is no law or court rule to guide the injunction judge. There is no trial by jury. The worker is not presumed to be innocent, and the judge is privileged to give full sweep to his economic prejudices and class hates.

An act that is legal when no strike exists is a base conspiracy in the eyes of an injunction judge when workers are forced on strike to raise their living standard.

What would happen to that judge if he took this position with a horse thief or with a corporation charged with monopolistic practices?

The question answers itself. When workers demand the same treatment accorded that horse thief or corporation, they are accused of "wanting to violate the law."

The labor injunction undermines our entire system of government. It is revolutionary; it is cowardly and unfair.

Under it a judge not only usurps power, but he corrodes the popular mind to defend his usurpation.

The labor injunction has no place in the life of America. Workers will agitate against it until an enlightened public opinion drives it into oblivion.

### Scott and Brewer Out for Congress

Minneapolis.—At the request of the delegates from the Tenth Congressional district to the Farmer-Labor Federation convention, I. G. Scott, for 12 years Socialist alderman from the Tenth ward, has filed for the nomination for Congress from the Tenth.

There are thousands of voters in the Tenth who would like to see the same pep and enthusiasm brought into the hall of Congress that Scott has injected into the City Hall proceedings.

George D. Brewer, veteran of many hot political campaigns, has also filed for Congress on the Farmer-Labor ticket from the Tenth district. Brewer has long been identified with the progressive movement and is a member of the United Mine Workers.

Both men are old-time Socialist campaigners.

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## GRAFT SCANDALS

By NATHAN MALYN

Brooks Adams, a grandson of John Quincy Adams, in his book "The Heritage of Henry Adams" tells of the great disappointment of his noted grandfather. He tells us that John Quincy Adams cherished the idea of the vast national domain, with its unlimited treasures of natural resources being developed by the national government for the good of the American people. That he foresaw at that early period of our history the scramble that would follow the progress of industrialism in the United States, when individuals would attempt to loot the public domain for private gain. He feared the disintegration of the true democratic ideals among our people as the consequence of diverting the national wealth from public ownership to private monopoly. Brooks Adams tells us further how the advent of Jacksonian democracy shattered these ideals of his grandfather to such an extent that the latter died broken in spirit and on the verge of denying the existence of a righteous God.

## Victors and Spoils

"To the victors belong the spoils" was the dictum of a Jacksonian Senator at an era when industrial development had begun its onward march. This slogan, first applied simply to mere office holding, later assumed a more sinister meaning as commercialism spread. Since that time the powers of government have been used to help the rich get richer and to make the poor still poorer. All the idealism of John Quincy Adams was swept away by the uncouth fore-runners of the present day capitalist pirates. The rising class of new industrialists brought forth their spokesmen, who grasped for everything that would benefit the individual. Like in the European countries in the early stages of industrial development, individualism was placed on the pedestal, and collectivism was spurned.

The nature of capitalism, its origin and growth, is closely related and interwoven with the constant plundering of the natural resources of the nation. The whole economic order of today breeds graft and corruption. The great American fortunes had their inception in capitalist collusion with government officials to defraud the people and to furnish themselves, out of our natural riches. Gustavus Myers in his work on "American Fortunes," tells us of this great romance of capitalist brigandage.

## Lootings of the Past

Turn to the pages of such historians as Oberholtzer, for instance. Read of the bacchanalia of graft and corruption in the 'seventies, during Grant's administration, when almost all the valuable land and its mineral resources were plundered by the railroads and other capitalist combines.

Lincoln Steffens in his book, "The Shame of the Cities," tells us of the astonishing squandering of the public domain by crooked political combines. The streets of our large cities were given away to their capitalist patrons, who through absolute monopoly of the means of transportation, of the lighting systems and other

public utilities, exploit the people without compunction. The Vases, the Penroses, the Magees, the Flynns and other political henchmen of the capitalists have squandered the wealth of the State of Pennsylvania, taking it away from its rightful owners, the people, and giving it to the corporations for free and absolute exploitation. The Tweeds and Murphys have done it in the State of New York; other political combines have done it in other states.

## Legal and Legalized Graft

What is true of the United States is also true of other capitalist countries. Just a short time ago scandalous graft revelations have been made in France in connection with the reconstruction of its ruined provinces. Thus we see that graft in government is inherent in capitalist society.

The whole structure of capitalist society has at its foundation graft and exploitation. One is dependent on the other; one cannot exist without the other. To steal the public domain is but another way of getting something for nothing, just like the exploitation of millions of workers by taking from them everything they can earn above a meager subsistence, is another way of grafting. One is illegal, the other is legalized graft.

Capitalism breeds graft not only in industry and politics. It moulds the thought and shapes the psychology of the people.

The captains of industry, the Sinclairs, the Dohenys who enrich themselves on the public oil treasures; the Carnegies and Fricks, who amassed fortunes by defrauding the government by furnishing second rate steel plate for the United States Navy; the great magnates of the packing industry, who heaped up wealth by feeding the United States Army with putrid meat—all these men are looked up to as examples by our teachers and preachers.

## The Ethics of Capitalism

"Nothing succeeds like success" has long become the motto of the American people. What if someone's fortune was acquired by graft, or by exploitation? It's all in the day's work. It has become the ethics of our society. It has become the cherished ideal of the man in the street. The laborer often dreams of it. The worker is often fired with the ambition of earning a million at one shot. The office drudge follows religiously the financial page of the newspaper and believes that some day he will corner the market and get rich over night.

To expose graft in government and bring grafters into the limelight means merely to parade these gentlemen before the whole crowd of would-be grafters who look at them with envious eyes. It is an education in capitalist ethics, a lesson in graft. For the politician it is a political maneuver, a good opportunity to oust the opponent from office and get in on the spoils.

In order to regain the public wealth, in order that they should cease to be exploited, in order that America should be what it ought to be and can be, namely, a country for the people to work in and enjoy the fruit of its labors, the workers will have to strike at the root of capitalism, which is the source of all existing evils.

## Education for Progress

By ARNOLD H. KAMIAT

WHAT must education for progress consist of? What must be its goal? What if not the training of the young in the passing of independently formed judgments on the worth of social institutions?

The young must be taught, not that our forms of government are good, but that they are to learn how to determine for themselves whether they are good or bad. The rising generation should be taught, not how to accept the industrial order as full worthy of perpetuation, but how to judge for itself whether it is so or not. Nationalism should not be drilled into youngsters' heads; grant them the right and give them the ability to choose between this and a broader humanist outlook. In short, it should be the aim of an education in progress to help youths in the erection of their own standards, their own criteria of worth, wherever to pass upon the merits and demerits of the social structure of their parents. This would indeed be a training in independent thinking.

Education must make it its aim to reform men's attitudes toward ideas in general. Ideas must be revealed as instruments of action, as means to ends, the ends being adjustments to situations. The social ideas of the time should not be introduced as eternal principles, to be perpetuated, come what may. Ideas have no intrinsic value; they have no worth other than their effectiveness in meeting life's changing situations. They should therefore be described as levers of change and progress, undergoing change themselves, suffering even discard as necessity demands.

NO one generation has a right to dictate to the next the character of its social organization. No generation has the right to bind the next to a given institution, custom, or tradition. No generation has the right to impose its views on the one that follows it, and deny the latter the right to question them. No generation has the right to declare its way of doing things eternal, and to call upon succeeding generations to perpetuate them at all costs. But all these things past and present generations have done.

Think of the handicaps each generation imposes upon the next. Think of every generation forced to meet new problems with antique notions and antiquated institutions, and this because its parent generation sought above all else to make its own philosophies and its own ways of attacking evil eternal. What would be thought of the board of directors of a business corporation that voted to make eternal its management, sales, and engineering policies, forbidding future boards to so much as question them? Yet do not our conservatives in economic, politics, international relationships, religion, and other fields pursue just such a policy?

Our conservatives are wont to plead eternal life for their pet institutions on the basis of their sacredness. But it is time that social institutions came to be regarded as primarily instruments of human welfare, not objects of worship. Sacred they may be considered to be, but

only in so far as they facilitate the betterment of the lot of man. Institutions that do not do that, that have outgrown their usefulness, that do but hinder and obstruct, are no more sacred than a rusty tool.

GRANT each coming generation the right to meet its peculiar problems in the way most appealing to its intelligence. Teach it not to uncritically accept all that is offered by the past. Let it learn to analyze, examine, and mercilessly criticize, and to accept, reject, and modify anything it wishes. Let it also learn to do something of its own to the achievements of the past. Teach it the art of social invention, social construction and reconstruction, social architecture.

An education that aims at independence of thought, and not at the absorption of beliefs, might do much to eliminate intolerance. Children that are taught to accept enter adulthood with beliefs that are already fairly well crystallized. Rigidity follows soon. This makes for a type of mind which, if untrained in the sympathetic reception of differing ideas, will manifest intolerance, sometimes to the point of violence. To a man so minded, contrary opinions convey certain unpleasant implications. Views that differ carry with them the suggestion that the beliefs he has held, loved, and fondled for so long a time, are partly, if not wholly, erroneous. He thereupon interprets the expression of ideas in conflict with his own as a reflection upon his knowledge, his wisdom, his mental efficiency—as an affront, a personal insult. Hence the personal, emotional, and often violent reaction to contrary views.

OPPOSING ideas also suggest the need for the revision of one's own beliefs. But to the fixed mind, and more especially, it may be supposed, to the mind that accepted when it was still in its plastic childish stage, revision is relatively more of a painful process. It means the labor and the strain of breaking with deeply-rooted mental habits, not to speak of the efforts attendant upon the formation of the new. It means weaning oneself from ideas upon which one has rested, and to which one has long looked for counsel and for guidance. It means parting with the "certain," the well-known, the trusted, and the tried, and the assumption of the risks and hazards attendant upon the embrace of the strange, the new, and uncertain, the untried. The more deeply-grounded a belief, the more impervious to new ideas does it become, and the more vehemently does it resist any suggestion of change. Those beliefs that are in youth or childhood instilled are among the most deeply-rooted of all. To our habit of inculcating ideas into children, to our belief to teach them how to question, doubt, and analyze the social ideas and ideals of their elders, and how to regard ideas as instruments of action, to be modified or discarded as life's situations change, must be attributed much of the rancor, the bitterness, and perhaps the violence, that attend our controversies.

An education in independent thinking may eliminate much intolerance by delaying the youthful tendency to thought-crystallization. The young mind should not be hurried into finality of opinion. Most important of all, it is necessary to guide youth into independent relations, not only with regard to authorities and tradition, but with regard to his ideas as well. We are intolerant because we are slaves to our beliefs. We are their servants, who should their masters be. Our emancipation may come through our recognition of ideas as things provisional and tentative, levers of progress, themselves affected by the change processes they initiate.

FOR proof of the possibility of the progressive attitude, and for a vision of its life-enriching power, we must look to the world of science and to the field of business. What the constant quest for fresher truths has done for science is well known. What is not so well known is the fact that modern business expansion is due to just such a sustained quest for what might be called fresher business truths. It is the fashion to regard the business man as conservative. He is—in politics and sociology. In his attitude toward business matters, however, he is truly progressive. In fact, progress is a watchword of modern business. Pick up any business journal—your eye lights upon articles, editorials, and advertisements carrying the message of a newer process, a superior form of organization, a recent invention. Conventions of business men are veritable exchanges of ideas upon business progress—upon the relegation or modification of old, and the institution of new systems and methods. Corporations maintain laboratories and staffs of experts—chemists, inventors, engineers, efficiency experts, psychologists, personnel managers—all paid salaries for discovering new ways for old. Laboratories and staffs of experts maintained for and dedicated to progress! Let this attitude of the modern business man toward business matters become the attitude of the citizen toward civic matters, and of every man toward all affairs of life and mind, and what may not humanity achieve?

## FREE SPEECH ETIQUETTE

A free speech "book of etiquette," telling how to behave with the police, has just been issued by the American Civil Liberties Union, and sent to labor and radical organizations throughout the country. The booklet gives legal and practical advice as to the "relative rights of policemen and radical speakers." The booklet was issued as a result of the forcible breaking up of free speech and radical meetings by the police of various cities, although the speakers, according to the Civil Liberties Union, "were within their legal and constitutional rights." The new manual of etiquette makes no mention of what to wear on each occasion, or who should take the curb on the way to the station, but the rights of speakers and the wrongs of policemen are carefully outlined. The outstanding instructions follow:

1. The most important point to bear in mind is that free speech can be won only by speaking. When unlawful obstacles are placed in the way, the meeting should, if possible, be held, notwithstanding, and the speeches made. If the authorities interfere unlawfully, it may be desirable for the speaker to continue until arrested or forcibly prevented from continuing, if counsel advise that by such a course a clear-cut issue of free speech can successfully be raised. That issue can generally be raised successfully if the interference takes place on private property where there is no technical violation of laws as to admission fees, fire regulation, obstruction of traffic, and the like. It is important to bear in mind that police orders are not law nor are the edicts of officials other than courts or judges.
2. No speaker should submit to preliminary censorship by the police or other authority. No authority has the right to censor in advance what speakers have to say. Speakers should, however, bear in mind that the usual purpose of test meetings is to establish the right to speak, not to test the validity of laws penalizing certain kinds of speech or advocacy. They should refrain from predictions, prophecies or suggestions which hostile interpretation might twist into violations of criminal syndicalism and sedition statutes.
3. In case the police close the hall and thus prevent a scheduled meeting from taking place, efforts should be made to secure another meeting place, even if it involves having a much smaller audience.
4. If the meeting is stopped after it starts and the police attempt to adjourn it without arresting any speaker, an arrest should be forced, unless it would involve danger of disorder by others than the police. The best way to force the arrest is to keep on speaking. If the police refuse to arrest but endeavor to molest the speakers by putting hands on them, it constitutes a case of assault. Witnesses should be secured and a case brought against the offending officers, or, if possible, their responsible superiors. Whoever has charge of the meeting should refuse to adjourn upon the orders of a police officer if the officers refuse to make an arrest, so that the issue can be tested in the courts. If the officer attempts to disperse the audience, he may advise the audience to stay in their places unless there is risk of disorder and violence. Persons wrongfully arrested should, upon their release, bring civil suits against the officials responsible. Theoretically, of course, the public authorities ought to proceed against law-breaking officials. Experience has shown, however, that they are unlikely to do so and that when they do they are apt to conduct the proceedings faint-heartedly. In England notable vindications of civil liberty have been obtained by private suits.
5. If the speaker is unlawfully arrested and the meeting allowed to proceed, see that a red-hot protest is made against the conduct of the police and send a committee from the meeting to police headquarters to make a protest and to see if something cannot be done to get the speaker released without further proceedings.
6. Where meetings have been interfered with by official lawlessness, stage a protest meeting for the earliest practicable date. At that meeting make the subject only that of the right of free speech, repeating in substance what was said at the previous meeting as an evidence of exercising that right. Get persons not connected with the meeting and of as great prominence as possible in the community either to address the meeting or to sit on the platform.

## Italian Socialists

## Protest Johnson Bill

There will be a meeting Wednesday night, next, held by the Italian Socialist branches of New York, to protest against the Johnson Immigration bill.

The speakers will be Giralamo Valenti, national organizer of the Italian Socialist Federation, Frank Pignatelli, Francis M. Testa, and Carmelo Zito, who has just arrived from Italy.

The meeting will be held at the West Side Cafe, 568 Ninth avenue, near 41st street. Admission will be free.

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# THE SOCIALIST MOVEMENT AT HOME AND ABROAD

## NEWS FROM OTHER LANDS

### IN THE BALKANS

Plans calculated to prevent the dread clash between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria over the ticklish Macedonian question were worked out by representatives of the Socialist Parties of Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and Rumania at a conference held in Bucharest March 11, 12 and 13. This conference was arranged at the Luxembourg meeting of the Executive Committee of the Socialist and Labor International in February, and International Secretary Frederick Adler and I. Tseretelli of the Social Democratic party of Georgia were instructed to attend it.

The delegates from all three countries agreed that the raids on Yugoslav territory by bands of Macedonian irredentists, whose leaders counted upon making enough trouble for both Bulgaria and Yugoslavia to induce the League of Nations to take a hand and set them up as an independent nation, were likely to provoke drastic action by the Belgrade Government unless checked, and they also seemed to think that the Bulgarian authorities were really trying to control the situation in the interest of peace. It was decided that the Socialists in Yugoslavia and Rumania should show up the imperialist plans and lies of the interventionists, while at the same time agitating for complete amnesty and economic help for the Macedonian refugees, and that the Bulgarian Socialists should work along the same lines in their country. All three parties were said to regard it as a matter of course that they should actively defend the cultural and economic rights of racial minorities as laid down at the Hamburg Congress of the Socialist International last May. The Bulgarian delegates submitted a statement on the special conditions in their country and asked that it be transmitted to the Executive of the International. In it they pointed out that, while the majority of the Bulgarian Socialists had welcomed the overthrow of the Stamboliski regime last June as a relief from what had become a dictatorship of the propertied peasants, there had been no illusions as to the Tsankof Government being really Democratic or Socialist. They explained that the party had allowed one of its members, Dmo Kazassof, to enter the Cabinet merely in the hope of being able to exercise a liberalizing influence and that something along that line had actually been done, especially during the period of repression following the putting down of the Communist revolt in September. When the Tsankof Government in February had refused to accept the Socialists' minimum program of reforms, Kazassof was withdrawn from the Cabinet and now the party was in active opposition, demanding new elections, an honest proportional system, the freeing of all political prisoners, the return of émigrés and complete freedom of press and assembly. The statement concluded by hoping that the International would have faith in the Bulgarian Socialists doing their best for the restoration of democracy and for the interests of the working class.

The delegates to the conference were Deputies Yanco Sakasof, Assen Tsankof and Mimitr Neikof for Bulgaria; Deputy N. Divac and Dr. Zivko Topalovich for Yugoslavia, and I. Flueras, I. Moscovici and Deputy Dr. Pistiner for Rumania.

### GERMANY

With the outspoken monarchists becoming more rabid every day in their campaign speeches, the German Social Democratic leaders are trying to put down the discord in the ranks of their organization and line up the really democratic forces of the nation for the defense of the republic at the elections of May 4.

On March 11 the Executive Committee of the party decided that the nominations for the Reichstag in the Berlin and Teltow-Beeskow districts, as originally made in a block at a delegate meeting of the Greater Berlin organization by a vote of 255 to 216, would have to stand, regardless of the fact that later in the meeting, after a number of delegates had left, a motion had been adopted to nominate the candidates individually. The Executive Committee declared that after nominations had been regularly made by the meeting the question must not be taken up again, especially in the absence of so many delegates. Individual selection by the meeting was advocated by the radical elements for the purpose of putting the so-called moderate candidates so far down on the list as to make their election improbable, even if the Socialists carried the districts. The first four candidates on the lists, as approved by the Executive Committee, are Crispian, Heymann, Frau Bohm-Schuch and Aufhauser in Berlin, and Zubeil, Bernstein, Kuentler and Frau Ryneck in Teltow-Beeskow.

The Executive Committee, in announcing its decision called upon the party members to drop factional differences and get busy fighting the enemies on the Right and Left. It also announced that resolutions adopted by a number of local party organizations declaring that deputies who had voted for the law giving exceptional powers to the Marx Government last fall should not be renominated were against the party's rules and would not be heeded.

In Hanover the proposal to nominate Gustave Noske, President of

the Province and one-time Minister of Defense, has aroused such a dispute and opinions are so evenly divided among the local Socialists that the question has been put up to the National Executive Committee. In Cassel Mayor Philipp Scheidemann has been re-nominated. Regardless of the decisions of the Executive Committee, it is expected that the whole matter of nominations will be threshed over at the national congress of April 13 and last minute changes are possible.

### ITALY

#### COMMUNISTS WAR ON SOCIALISTS

In the manifesto issued by the Communist party of Italy for the general elections to be held tomorrow (April 6) special stress is laid upon the necessity of warring, not upon the Fascists, but upon the Socialists. As quoted in le Populaire of Paris, the manifesto says, "Every action of the Communist International has the sole aim of eliminating the Socialist Party from Italian political life. The tactics of the united front should be abandoned. These nationalist Socialists who are partisans of the Second International ought to be put under control." The manifesto bitterly attacks the Maximalist Socialist Party, compelling Avanti, the leading organ of that party, which advocated a united front with the Communists to remark that "these profiteers on the International" have never done anything but help the Fascists.

The Unitarian Socialist Party, despite the persecutions to which its candidates have been subjected by Fascists, is keeping up its campaign to the last day in the hope of obtaining a large share of the 179 seats in the Chamber of Deputies scheduled to go to the minority parties under the Mussolini election law. In what the Socialist press and also some of the bourgeois papers alleged was an effort to prevent the National Federation of Agricultural Workers from giving material financial aid to the Socialists in the campaign, the Prefect of Rome took possession of the national office of the Federation and started to check up its accounts, with the excuse of suspected financial irregularities. Protests by Argentina Altobelli, National Secretary, and Giuseppe Modigliani, the Federation's attorney, had no effect upon the agents of the Prefect.

### AUSTRIA

#### MANY STUDENTS BECOMING SOCIALISTS

Reports read at a recent convention of Austrian Socialist student organizations held in Vienna and attended by 118 delegates told of a rapid increase in membership, especially since the Socialist students of the University of Vienna led the fight last fall against the anti-Semitic elements in their attempts to imitate the Hungarian reactionaries and limit the percentage of Jewish students.

The Socialist students maintain two student homes, a study and reading room, a kitchen, their own health insurance, a vacation home, a job bureau and a credit association. The Vienna students recently succeeded in getting the rector to recognize their organization as entitled to representation in the "Chamber of the German Student Body." When it was reported early in March that the tuition and other college fees were to be raised for the summer semester from 30 to 100 per cent in line with the "sanitation" program of the League of Nations' High Commissioner, Dr. Zimmermann, the Socialist students began a campaign for the purpose of delaying the increases until next fall and then having them put in effect according to the ability of students to pay.

Recent gifts to the University of Vienna by Camillo Castiglioni and other war and post-war profiteers have caused the Association of Socialist College Teachers to adopt resolutions protesting against the Government soliciting such favors from capitalists and pointing out the danger of education being put under the control of anti-labor interests. It is admitted that money from capitalists may be accepted as a sort of restitution to the community of big gains, but it must not be allowed to influence the conduct of the universities.

### CANADA

J. S. Woodsworth, M. P. Socialist member of parliament from Winnipeg, has been elected to represent Canada at the British Empire Labor conference that is to be held in London in August. The conference will organize a sort of loose federation among the labor parties in all the British dominions. It is expected that Premier MacDonald will preside at the conference.

## PARTY NOTES

### THE TRINITY OF PLUNDER

The "Trinity of Plunder," a popular pamphlet written by August Claessens and printed by the late New York Call has been acquired by the National Office of the Socialist Party. The plates are now in their possession and orders for the pamphlet should be sent to 2653 Washington Boulevard, Chicago. A

new edition will be printed as soon as there are sufficient orders.

### TOUR OF COMRADE JACOB PANKEN

Los Angeles, April 6-10; San Francisco, Friday, April 11; Portland, Tuesday, April 15; Seattle, Wednesday, April 16; Tacoma, Thursday, April 17; Minneapolis, Sunday, April 20; St. Paul, Monday, April 21; Detroit, Friday, April 25; Cleveland, Sunday, April 27; Buffalo, Tuesday, April 29.

### JUGO-SLAV FEDERATION

By CHARLES POGORELEC, Translator-Secretary Jugo-Slav Federation

The beginning of the present year proves to be the most prosperous for the Jugo-Slav Socialist Federation. In the short period of six weeks eight new branches were added to the Federation with a total membership of 107. Branches were organized at Broughton, Pa., 13 members; Cliff Mine, Pa., 14 members; Verona, Pa., 12 members; Cle Elum, Wash., 9 members; Warren, Ohio, 7 members; Blanford, Ind., 16 members; Arma, Kansas, 21 members; and Mulberry, Kansas, with 15 members.

Most of the branches were organized by the local comrades, or those that were members of the Federation before. The branch in Blanford, Indiana, was organized with the assistance of Comrade John Pippin, Secretary of the Italian Federation, who made a short agitation tour through that territory. Comrade Pippin is a good speaker and a very useful agitator in our movement on account of his ability to speak both the Slovenian and Italian languages and of his wide experience in the Socialist and Labor movement in his native country. He was forced to leave Italy on account of his work in the movement there, and it is but natural that the "new liberator" Mussolini should have no desire to tolerate such men in the country where his bloody dictatorship against the Socialist and Labor movement rules supreme.

The branches in Kansas were organized by our organizer, Comrade Frances A. Tauchar and comrades of our branch in Gross, Kansas, especially Comrade Ant. Sular. Comrade Tauchar made an organization tour in the early part of March and his trip was a very successful one. Besides organizing two new branches, she sold about \$50 worth of literature and secured close to 100 subscribers to our paper Proletariat.

Our branches in western Pennsylvania held a most successful conference on the 27th of February. There were ten branches represented by forty delegates. Besides, there were a number of delegates representing the fraternal societies which are affiliated with the Federation as associate members. Comrade John Jereb of Canonsburg, Pa., was selected to act as Secretary for the conference committee. The next conference will be held in Broughton, Pa., on March 30. As a result of those conferences several new branches were organized; and the same progress will undoubtedly be made in future as in the past. Everywhere the rejuvenation of the Socialist movement is noticeable and the Socialist Party may feel assured that the Jugo-Slav comrades will do their share in strengthening the Socialist Party as the only real party of the workers.

Besides, various other activities within our Federation, we are giving assistance wherever possible. On appeal from Comrade Emil Herman, Secretary of the Northwest Organization District, for financial assistance for organization work, \$5 was donated from the treasury of the Federation. We also made an appeal to our branches in behalf of the Young People's Socialist League and no doubt our branches will do their best along that line too.

As to the convention of the Socialist Party at Cleveland, Ohio, the Jugo-Slav Federation will have its full quota of delegates.

### CALIFORNIA LOS ANGELES

The Socialist Party activities in Los Angeles continue their growth without hesitation, despite many handicaps. A united propaganda meeting under the auspices of the Central and South Park branches was held on Thursday night, March 13, at Music Hall in the Music-Arts building, addressed by J. H. Ryckman on the prospects for a third party. The meeting was well attended by an audience keenly interested in the political forecast. Ryckman, who was formerly prominent in the Socialist Party and is now California committeeman for the Farmer-Labor party, is enthusiastic for an amalgamation of all working-class forces that believe in parliamentary political action through the ballot.

The English-speaking branches are holding frequent meetings. New visitors are frequent at the party headquarters, 418 Bryson building, seeking information, literature, and Socialist news. Comrade Alice S. Eddy, city secretary, maintains office hours from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily.

### COLORADO

In reorganized Colorado we have fifteen locals and a list of members at large. District Secretary Kennedy reports that the Debs meetings at Pueblo and Denver did great work in strengthening the morale of the members. Late in January Denver held a mass meeting, the principal purpose of which was to organize for the campaign. The general response from the state is good. Comrade Kennedy is confident we will have national and state tickets in Colorado on the official ballot and also a large number of county tickets. Recently we received application

for charter from Durango, Colorado, with Allen Peeler as Secretary. Comrade Peeler and Comrade Gilbert are working to establish a county organization. In view of the excellent reports sent the National Office as a result of their work, the following quoted from a letter from Comrade Gilbert is illuminating:

"You are surprised, perhaps, that I have failed to answer your letters. Let me explain, I am now, and have been for over three years, under the doctor's care for paralysis. During three months of that time I could scarcely move . . . but of late I have improved wonderfully."

"I wish I could take up the fight again . . . I long indeed to be in the fight with you and the noble comrades. That is denied me and I must see the grand work go on with what little aid I can give it. I have received The Socialist World and how I have cherished it! May God grant that none may leave the field until we see the emancipation of the toilers."

### IDAHO

The State Committee of Idaho with C. H. Felton, Chairman, C. H. Cammans, Secretary, and W. R. Lane, State Organizer, directing the work, are putting up a splendid fight to secure the 6,000 names necessary for their petition to reestablish the official position of the Socialist Party.

### NEW MEXICO

New Mexico will be on the official ticket in 1924. Thomas B. Smith is state organizer. Almost unaided, in 1922 he called a state convention and secured the nomination of a state ticket. He is still directing the party work from his home in Estancia and will be able to enlist considerable support from labor unions in preparation for the campaign.

### UTAH

Secretary Kennedy reports we will have state and national tickets in Utah and Wyoming. The Socialist Party has legal standing in both states. The Debs meetings there, as in all other western states, gave new life to party activities. The liveliest spot on the Socialist map in the west during the campaign will be in Wyoming—"home of the Tea Pot Dome."

In Carbon County, Utah, D. C. Grunvig reports a letter campaign is under way. The members in different towns are active in supplying lists of voters as fast as they can be made up. Several thousand letters will be sent out together with the party platform and other literature.

### PENNSYLVANIA

"UNITED FRONT" IN READING The Berks county Socialist local, one of the most powerful of the party subdivisions in the country, has issued a statement on the proposed labor party in that city, that certain elements have been recently promoting on the plea of the "united front." The statement points out that the Socialists are willing to work with a genuine labor party if one is organized by the unions, but that pending such an organization the Socialist Party is the labor party, and has been recognized as such for many years. The party is not prepared to throw away its organization and influence just because a few individuals pretending to speak for the workers as a whole call for a mythical "united front."

The statement concludes, "With out wishing to question the sincerity of the rank and file of any political movement, the Socialist Party of Berks nevertheless feels it a duty to call the attention of the workers behind the call for a new party in Reading where the Socialist Party, representing the progressive workers of Reading, has, by many years of agitation and education, become the second power in the political field."

"(a) The 'Daily Worker' of March 24, which is the official organ of the Communist groups in America, frankly admits that the labor party was launched in Reading 'at a conference of several labor organizations, the Federated Farmer-Labor Party and the Workers Party.' The two latter organizations are Communist in character and are dominated largely by individuals who are recognized by members of the Socialist Party as disrupters of the Socialist Party."

"(b) The suspicion of Communist influences back of the call for a labor party in Reading is further strengthened by the fact that at the initial meeting called by the founders of the new party, Ben Gitlow, a prominent New York Communist, was present at the invitation of the organizing group and addressed the meeting. No advance information of Gitlow's presence was given to the various labor organizations who had been invited to send delegates to the meeting."

### PHILADELPHIA

Comrade Harkins' speech at the Tapestry Carpet Workers' Union on Thursday, March 27, was a tremendous success. An audience of 900 greeted him enthusiastically. Fourteen dollars' worth of literature was sold, and double that amount could have been sold had not our usual pessimism prevented us from taking more pamphlets to the meeting. Added attendance at the Labor College class run at the Tapestry Workers' headquarters is another good result of the meeting.

The Jewish Branch held a successful get together meeting Sunday night. This branch has been building up slowly but steadily. A reorganization meeting of the Y. P. S. L. circle was held Tuesday,

March 25, at which Comrades Harkins and Bord gave inspiring talks. A temporary organization was created with Comrade Leon Bord as secretary. The circle decided to meet hereafter at West Philadelphia branch headquarters where a piano and a fair-sized dance floor gives a good opportunity for social life in the branch. The secretary, Comrade Leon Bord, has had experience in building up a live Y. P. S. L. circle at Akron, Ohio, so the prospect seems very bright for a vigorous circle soon in Philadelphia.

There will be a rally of the reorganized Y. P. S. L., Sunday, April 6, at 5222 Haverford street, at 7:30. There will be refreshments, dancing, and brief talks.

### MASSACHUSETTS

Friday evening, March 28, the Socialist Party branches and the Young People's Socialist League of Boston, held the annual "Forward" Costume Ball at Mechanics Building, Boston. Beautiful, fantastic, and interesting costumes turned the immense hall into a scene from an Arabian Nights' entertainment. Russian peasants rubbed shoulders with Indian chiefs and Hebrew patriarchs from Jerusalem. The crowd was a gay and happy one. Everybody voted the affair a splendid success.

The outstanding feature of this year's "Forward" Ball was the fact that comrades from the Italian, Finnish, Jewish, and English-speaking branches of the Socialist Party, in Boston working shoulder to shoulder for the success of the Ball, learned to know each other, and to understand more deeply the meaning of the words comradeship, and solidarity. This foundation will be built on for increased party work and activity.

### NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT Y. P. S. L. TO HOLD CONVENTION

Fitchburg, Mass. — The Young People's Socialist League of the New England District will hold its fourth annual convention on April 5 and 6, at Fitchburg. About thirty delegates representing the circles of the three states of Massachusetts, Vermont and New Hampshire, will represent the ten circles of the District Yipsels. The important business on the agenda are plans for extensive educational work in the district, methods and means of helping the Socialist Party in the 1924 presidential campaign, and changes in the constitution. The question of the continuance of the "Yipsel Mirror" a mimeograph publication of the Yipsels of the district will be taken. The helping and supporting of The New Leader and Free Youth will form an important part of the business of the convention.

Comrade T. Tikka, of Fitchburg, present district secretary, will tender his resignation at the convention and a new secretary will be elected. A district executive committee will be addressed by Comrade Walter S. Hutchins, of Greenfield, representing the Socialist Party of the New England District as fraternal delegate at the convention. Comrade Albert Weisbord, National Director of the Y. P. S. L., will address the convention in behalf of the National Y. P. S. L. and Comrade S. Syrjala, former District Secretary of the New England District Y. P. S. L., will also address the convention.

### NEW JERSEY

On the night of Saturday, April 12, the Hoboken Branch of the Socialist Party will hold a "blowout" at 110 Grand street. Arrangements have been made for a feed, string music, dancing, etc., and a royal time is promised.

### NEW YORK

The referendum for the election of unofficial delegates-at-large to the national convention are out and in the hands of the membership. The candidates are Herman Kobbe of Nassau, Joseph Koopman of Woodridge, May Harris Mainland of Queens, Charles Solomon of Kings, and John Vanden Bosch, of Niagara Falls. Candidates for alternate are: E. W. Gray, Frank Heck, William Nolan, and Marie L. Steele.

### THE BRONX

The official county committee elected at Tuesday's primary will hold its organization meeting Monday night at 1167 Boston road. This meeting is mandatory under the State law, and all committeemen are required to attend.

### BROOKLYN

The Death of Three Comrades The Socialist Party of Kings

### LIMITED TICKETS—FIRST COME FIRST SERVED DEBATE

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County has lost three active members within the past few weeks. Steve Schreiber of Branch 1, 23rd A. D., Henry Muller of the 9th A. D., and Hyman Lurio of the 23rd A. D. Lurio, who was a frequent candidate upon the party ticket for judicial office, died in Los Angeles. The Central Committee of Local Kings passed resolutions of condolence with the families of the three faithful party members.

### FLATBUSH BRANCH

William M. Feigenbaum will speak at the next meeting of Branch 2, Second A. D., next Tuesday, at Kingsway Mansion, 1602 Avenue P. His subject will be "Oil and its Implications." On April 22, James Oneal, editor of The New Leader, will speak on "Some Forgotten Phases of American History."

### The Junior Yipsels

The following is the schedule of the meeting nights of the junior Yipsels

Circle 1 meets every Friday at 8 p. m., at 218 Van Sicklen avenue; Circle 2 meets every Saturday at 3 p. m., at 219 Sackman street, Brownsville Labor Lyceum; Circle 3 meets every Sunday at 7 p. m., at 420 Hinsdale street; Circle 6 meets every Friday at 7 p. m., at 167 Tompkins avenue; Circle 11 meets every Monday evening at 7:30 p. m., at 1336 Lincoln place.

I am a socialist because Socialism means fraternity founded on justice, and the fact that in order to secure this it is necessary to transfer land and capital from private to public ownership is a mere incident in the crusade.—Keir Hardie.

### SPECIAL

THIS SATURDAY NIGHT

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### Famous Tea Pot Dance

MUSICAL PROGRAM

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SAM DE WITT will Recite.

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"European Chaos"

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### SCOTT NEARING

"Co-operation"

1:30 P. M.

Thursday, April 10, 8:00 P. M.

### AUGUST CLAESSENS

"Sex and Society"

Friday, April 11, 8:40 P. M.

### JOSEPH JABLONOWER

"Drama of Social Conflict"

Saturdays, April 12 and 19

8:15 P. M.

### HEYWOOD BROWN

"Confessions of a Dramatic Critic"

Admission 50 cents

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THE FORUM  
CALENDAR

FRIDAY, APRIL 4

Manhattan

AUGUST CLAESSENS, "The Evolution of Morals," 62 East 106th street. Auspices, Harlem Socialist Educational Forum.

Bridgeport, Conn.

FRAU ADELE SCHREIBER, German Hall, Main street, foot of Frank street. Auspices, The New Leader.

The Bronx

JOSEPH A. WHITEHORN, "The Russian Revolution," 1167 Boston road. Auspices, Bronx Labor Forum and American Labor Party.

SATURDAY, APRIL 5

Bridgeport, Conn.

AUGUST CLAESSENS, "The Mental Differences Between Men and Women," 306 Fairfield avenue. Auspices, Socialist Party.

Manhattan

LOUIS WALDMAN, "Value of Investigations," Music room of the Washington Irving High School. Auspices, Culture Club.

SUNDAY

Manhattan

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

Brooklyn

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

DR. S. BERLIN, "Jack London: His Works and Philosophy," 1709 Pitkin avenue. Auspices People's Forum of the American Labor party.

Pittsburgh

PROF. ROSWELL H. JOHNSON, "Human Evolution and Its Control," Auspices Educational Forum, 220 Stanwix street.

New Haven

PROF. ALEXANDER PETRUNKEVITCH, "Freedom and Justice," Trades Council Hall, 215 Meadow street. Auspices Socialist Party Forum.

MONDAY

VICTOR L. BERGER, MORRIS HILL, "Quit and others," Cooper Union, 9th Street and Third avenue. Auspices of American Labor party.

Staten Island

AUGUST CLAESSENS, "Oil, Graft and Corruption," Dover Mountain Hall, Port Richmond. Auspices Socialist Party, Local Richmond.

TUESDAY

Brooklyn

W. M. FEIGENBAUM, "Oil and its Implications," Kingsway Mansion, 1602 Avenue P. Auspices 2nd A. D., Branch 2.

WEDNESDAY

MORRIS PARK, "Psychology," 1709 Pitkin avenue. Auspices 23rd A. D., Socialist Party.

Philadelphia

FRAU ADELE SCHREIBER, Labor Lyceum, 6th and Brown streets. Auspices, The New Leader.

Trenton, N. J.

AUGUST CLAESSENS, "Is the Condition of the Masses Growing Better or Worse?" Auspices, Socialist Party.

THURSDAY

The Bronx

EDMUND SEIDEL, leading discussion on Current Events, 4213 Third avenue. Auspices, 7th A. D., Local Bronx.

Brooklyn

OSSIP WOLINSKY, "The British Labor Movement and American Trade Unionism," Amalgamated Temple, 11 Arion place. Auspices, American Labor party.

## SHOE SALESMEN

## WIN VICTORY

Shoe Salesmen's Union of Brooklyn has won a significant victory in its new agreement signed with The Retail Shoe Dealers' Association of Brownsville which went into effect April 1, 1924.

Among the many new points gained are a 10 per cent increase in wages to those that are getting less than \$35 a week, that all stores are to close at 5 p. m. on all legal holidays including Sundays, and all store managers must belong to the union.

The following officers of the union participated in the conferences with the employers: S. Leventhal, President; H. Jacobs, Vice-President; H. Gahler, H. Bader and Robert Brown. Charles Solomon assisted materially as the union's attorney. The union is planning a vigorous drive to round up a number of shoe shops on Sutter avenue and in Williamsburg that are not under union control. An affair to celebrate the victory has been arranged for Sunday evening, April 20, at Petach Tikvo Temple, Rochester avenue and Lincoln place, Brooklyn.

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459 Kalsbecker Ave. BROOKLYN

DOES COMPETITION  
PROMOTE EFFICIENCY?

By ALFRED BAKER LEWIS

CAPITALISM is essentially anarchistic. Economic and industrial relations are left to chance without any attempt to bring order into chaos. The results have been so disastrous for the welfare of the community, that the community has been forced in some matters to interfere through the Government. But this interference so far has been very hesitating and reluctant. Always it has been assumed that leaving things to chance and "to the natural workings of economic law" would bring substantial justice, and the burden of proof has been laid by public opinion, always on those seeking to bring greater order or justice into our economic life and industrial life through some form of social control.

Competition today is allowed to decide the economic and industrial relations of classes and individuals. Hardly any attempt is made to bring about cooperation, except as it incidentally results from competition, or to prevent one competitor from getting rich merely at the expense of another.

This competition obviously does harm to many individuals, those who are beaten in the competitive struggle. A firm or corporation may be forced to the wall because its competitor has secured a patent or a new labor-saving device in its line of business, or because it is beaten by the more appealing or greater amount of advertising of its competitor. In addition to the owners of the firm, which is thus forced out of business, the workers who are hired by it suffer also, through losing their jobs.

OR a group of workers may be displaced by the competition of lower-paid groups, possibly women or children, or immigrants with a lower standard of living, or merely unorganized workers, who have been forced by a long period of unemployment, to take a job at practically whatever wage the boss class are willing to offer.

Similarly, in the fierce competitive struggle between the consumers and the profiteers, the one trying to keep prices down, and the other trying to raise prices further; or between the workers and the boss class over the standard of living, one side always loses, just to the same extent that the other side gains. Unfortunately, for the workers, the capitalist class and the profiteers are so strongly entrenched through their control over the land and capital used in large scale production, that all the gains of the workers in higher wages are generally wiped out soon by higher prices. And when the consumers are able to gain through a temporary period of lower prices, the boss class put all the burden on the workers by throwing them out of a job until unemployment and starvation force them to accept lower wages.

Yet, despite all this, we continue to trust to competition for carrying on our economic and industrial life.

THE defenders of Capitalism defend competition principally on the ground that competition enables the most efficient man to get ahead and beat out his competitors in the business world. As a rule, they say that competition leads to the survival of the fittest. Economists who support capitalism are fond of telling us how well competition works for efficiency by giving the able, efficient, and energetic man a chance to rise and get ahead, and by enabling the more efficient businesses to undersell their competitors and drive them out of business. By thus driving the inefficient firms out of business, competition, we are told, lowers the cost of production.

This defense, that competition leads to the advancement of the fittest is unsound. Even assuming that competition had some tendency that way, it could in reality, only lead to the survival of the fittest if all the competitors started equally. The fastest man will win a race only if all start from scratch. But in a handicap race, the fastest man may easily be the last. Dempsey could lick most men in a straight fight. But not if his opponent had a club or a pistol.

So it is in competition today. The ablest do not necessarily come to the top for the simple reason that all do not have equal opportunity. Some start with a silver spoon in their mouth in the form of the ownership of some large and flourishing business which has come to them from some ancestor. They will control that business because they own it, though there may be able men, by far, among their employees. These able men may rise to be the managers of the concern, yet it is certain that they would not get as much in salaries as the owner gets in profits.

Other men with great native ability were never able to get the education necessary to enable them to come to the top, simply because their parents were so poor that they had to go to work as soon as the law allowed, in order to help support their family. Such men may have greater natural capacities for technical or executive work than other men who are actually at the head of some business, through family influence or ownership of the business, yet these men cannot rise far because

they have never had the necessary chance.

THIS point is so clear, however, that it is not necessary to enlarge upon it. It is obvious that the fittest and ablest would only be the winners in the competitive struggle if all start equal, and obvious also, that all do not start equal but that some start with the great advantage that wealth, ownership of the business, and a higher education give, while others start with the handicap of poverty which prevents them from getting the higher education necessary to rise to the top in the competitive struggle.

Even assuming that all competitors started equally under capitalism; still those that came to the top of the heap in the competitive struggle would not be those who are fittest to increase the sum total of human happiness and welfare but quite the reverse.

The men who get ahead under competition are the ones who can best exploit their employees and fool the consumers. They must, of course, do this intelligently. They cannot pay less than an existence wage, for if they did, their employees would lose their strength and power to produce for them. But the nearer they can come to the point of the bare existence wage, the greater they can make their profits. Nor must they so adulterate and cheapen their product as to drive away their customers. But in proportion as they can make their customers believe that their product is much better than it really is, by constant, clever advertising, or by adulteration of a kind difficult to detect, they will gain extra profits.

UNDER competition, the most shrewdly and ruthlessly selfish man is the man who sets the standard for all the rest of us. He sets the pace in selfishness and the others

must meet his competition by being as selfish as he or else go out of business. The fierceness of his competition and the money power that comes from his success, forces each and every one of us, whether we like it or not, to come down to his level of selfishness, and take as our motto: "Each for himself and the Devil take the hindmost!" We must either exploit others, or be ourselves exploited. Faced with this dilemma, all, even of the best elements of human nature, the love for one's family, the very desire to get power so as effectively to help others, forces us to try to exploit others. As competition works out, it turns sour all the milk of human kindness and concentrates all the bitterness and gall of human greed.

We must all act selfishly because of competition. Not all of this selfishness is voluntary. Much, probably most of it, is forced on those who do it. It is clear, for instance, that under-cutting of one workman by another, in periods of widespread unemployment, is not voluntary, but the result of dire necessity.

During hard times, no doubt, many an employer who is kindhearted, would like to keep his men at work on full time, but he cannot do so without bankrupting himself. He must throw his men out of work.

In this way, competition glorifies selfishness; gives wealth to selfishness, and gives the power that wealth brings to the selfish. If we are rich, competition forces us to be selfish to keep our riches; if we are poor, it forces us to be selfish to keep body and soul together. It makes brotherhood impossible, by denying to us the economic basis necessary for true brotherhood.

EVEN if competition did help the fittest and the most efficient to survive and get ahead, it would only be the fittest in gaining material

## FOR YOUR SCRAP BOOK

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

## A Reply to Mr. Mallock

By GEORGE BERNARD SHAW

In "Socialism and Superior Brains"

I WILL not say that any railway shareholder today is so absurd as to plume himself on the fact that his dividends are the product of inventive genius, leaving it to be inferred that the genius is his own and not George Stephenson's; but passage after passage in Mr. Mallock's anti-Socialist writings either mean that a railway dividend is the reward of the ability which invented the locomotive steam-engine or else means nothing at all. The obvious fact that the interest on railway stock in this country is paid mostly to people who could not invent a wheelbarrow, much less a locomotive, he treats as an ingenious Fabian paradox. And a cool assumption that every child, every woman of fashion, every man about town, every commonplace lady or gentleman who holds shares in an electric lighting company, or a telephone company, or a Transatlantic steamship company, is a Wheatstone, a Bell, an Edison, a Bessemer, a Watt, or a Stephenson, he gravely reasons upon, and takes as a basis for elaborate statistical calculations and startling diagrams, as if it were sober sense instead of the most laughably extravagant bluff that has ever been attempted, even in a controversy on Socialism.

I am convinced that Mr. Mallock himself, now that I have placed his argument naked before him, will throw himself on the mercy of the town, and ask whether it is likely that so clever a man as he could have meant anything so outrageous. But there are his figures, graphic and arithmetical, to show that he meant that interest on capital is the price of exceptional ability, and that profits include payment for every human invention, from the potter's wheel to the marine steam-engine. Let me not here seem to disparage his common sense offensively. I cannot seriously believe that if some relative were to leave him a million of money, he would say to his stockbroker, "I am not satisfied with being a well-known author: I wish to be a great engineer too; so buy me some Manchester Ship Canal stock. I also yearn for fame as an aviator; get me instantly a few shares in the company which manufactured Monsieur Bleriot's airplane. As I wish to secure immortality as a great sculptor, I shall call a great statue into existence by my capital; no doubt Monsieur Rodin or some other professional person will put in the mere manual labor for a few thousand guineas. I have also, I must confess, a curious longing to be remembered as a famous actress; I shall therefore build a theater and engage Sarah Bernhardt, Eleonora Duse, and one or two other female proletarians who, without the aid of capital, would be selling oranges like Nell Gwynne."

Mr. Mallock has never got away from that unfortunate economic discovery of his about the hundreds of millions annually paid as rent and dividends being created by the ability of the recipients. During his lifetime he has seen several thousand millions of it produced by labor and ability, and then handed over gratuitously to "the man who has to take a pair of scissors and to clip coupons or to write a receipt for the tenant who pays him rent." (I borrow the phrase from that excellent Conservative, the late Prince Bismarck.)

Large shares of it pass daily under Mr. Mallock's very nose from adults to infants, from able men to imbeciles, from thrifty men to wasters, from all sorts of persons who might conceivably be producing something voluntarily and without compulsion for the community in return for what it unconditionally gives them, as Ruskin did, to ladies and gentlemen who make no pretense of producing anything.

My impression hitherto has been that the whole history of civilization is the history of millions of men toiling to produce wealth for the express purpose of paying the tax-collector and meeting the State-enforced demands of landlords, capitalists, and other masters of the sources of production.

## DOUBLE CROSS

By DAVID P. BERENBERG

In a recent article in the New York Times, Joseph Gollomb tells of the growth of Communism in Germany. The article is illuminating in more ways than one, but no one particular it contains is so important as his reference to the cooperation between monarchists and Communists in their effort to overthrow the German Republic. Of course, it is easy to supply the Communist reasoning to justify the alliance. "The means justify the end; every

wealth. Most material wealth is gained for those who are very wealthy, by using the economic power which comes from being a landlord, capitalist, banker or employer. To force those who have produced material wealth to surrender a large part of it to those who come to the top, is to be ruthlessly selfish.

This selfishness will do nothing to help increase the sum total of human welfare and happiness. The educator's desire to spread knowledge more widely; the scientist's desire to widen the boundaries of human knowledge; the artist's and poet's desire to create things of beauty; the physician's desire to eliminate pain, the desire of men and women in all walks of life to better the condition of their fellows, are not of any use or importance in getting ahead in the competitive struggle.

To sum up: Competition obviously leads to harm because what one person gains, another must necessarily lose. The only defense offered for competition is that it helps the most efficient to get ahead, but this defense is unsound; first, because competition could not do this unless all started equally, and they do not start equally; and second, because the efficiency which is promoted by competition is the efficiency in gaining material wealth, and the qualities which will most help to gain material wealth are not those which are most helpful in increasing human welfare and happiness, but rather the reverse.

SIGN WRITERS  
WINNING STRIKE

Over 450 Union Sign Painters returned to work in 62 signed up shops yesterday after a general strike had been declared by New York Signwriters Local Union 230, affiliated with the Brotherhood of Painters, and composed of more than 700 skilled artists and letterers.

The union demands include a 20 per cent increase in pay and a five day week, with emergency clauses for necessary Saturday work. Much activity is in evidence at union headquarters, 106 Seventh avenue, where the strike is being directed under President George B. Hovell.

President Hovell and business agent James P. Conlon said, "Our strike is practically won and the five day week has been definitely established in this trade since with one or two exceptions the majority of the representative shops and studios have agreed to the new conditions. Our demands are not unreasonable in view of the hazards connected with a great deal of our work which is done on high structures and buildings, and also because of the seasonable nature of employment."

"The skill demanded of our members requires years to acquire, and the new wage increase asked is the same as that generally prevailing throughout the country."

weapon that promises to end in success, is a good weapon to use; fight fire with fire; it will be easy to deal with the monarchists, after the Socialists have been dealt with. We are accustomed to this sort of logic; in smaller things, and on smaller scale, Communists here have justified unjust actions in similar terms.

What is involved here is the philosophy of the double cross. If the Communists are in earnest in their workers' program, they must as a matter of course, double cross the monarchists with whom they work. Are they so simple as to suppose that the monarchists do not understand this? Are they so simple as to imagine that the monarchists will not try to beat them to the punch, so to speak, and give them the double cross before they, the Communists, can realize their plans? This is not fighting fire with fire, it is playing with fire!

What an alliance! Hohenzollern princelets, and the disciples of Lenin! There was a church once that bargained with Constantine, the emperor, for place and power, and sold its soul. It is conceivable that the Communists may win with this unholy alliance they are planning. They may even betray their allies, before their allies betray them. But are they spiritually so blind that they cannot see that they can win only at the expense of the integrity of their movement? But then, integrity, and honesty are bourgeois inventions! The true Communist has no such superstitions!

In a movement of the sort that is planned, how can any man trust his neighbor? How can oil and water mix?

But is the combination really so strange as at first sight it seems to be? Is it not rather natural, after the first surprise? The monarchists do not believe that the workers, the common people, are capable of governing themselves. They need the guidance of their "natural rulers," the overlords of those who have been selected by divine providence to rule over them. The Communists have no more faith than the monarchist in the capacity of the worker. In their opinion, too, the common people need guidance and guides. They differ from the monarchists only in that they prefer to be themselves the rulers of the masses. Of course, they veil this similarity in basic philosophies, even from themselves, and they speak loudly of differences in aim. But even these differences in aim are not so profound as the Communists deceive themselves into believing. Every ruler seeks to persuade his "children" that he has their best interests at heart. He only wants their good. He desires only the chance to serve them.

We cannot affect the course of events in Germany. But we can study what goes on there. We can take warning. Of course, it is French imperialism, and the breakdown of German industry, that creates the conditions in Germany which give the Communists their chance. Communism seems to flourish only in ruins. And yet, the decay that breeds in ruins can spread. In America Communism would be a dangerous step backward. How communism would work we can see in the actions of the Lusk, the Stevensons and the Doteyes. The Ku Klux Klan and Fascism, are only the tactics of Communism in the hands of the middle classes. We ought to clear our minds of any illusion that the Socialist movement has anything in common with this breath out of the middle ages.

The Workmen's Sick and Death  
Benefit Fund of the U. S. of A.

Membership Dec. 31, 1922—53,139

Total Assets over Liabilities Dec. 31, 1922 \$1,847,420.96

Total Sick, Accident and Death Claims paid \$10,109,292.63

A Uniform Death Benefit of ..... \$250.00

Sick Benefits to male members from \$3 to \$15 per week.

Initiation Fees—\$3 to \$7, according to age.

Monthly Assessment—\$1.55, \$1.05, 80c and 30c, according to class.  
For further information write to the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund, Local Branch, or to the Main Office, No. 9 Seventh Street, corner Third Avenue, New York City

(ORGANIZED OCTOBER 19, 1884)

## PROTEST

## PROTEST

PROTEST AGAINST THE PERSECUTION OF THE  
POLITICAL PRISONERS

## IN RUSSIA

AND DEMAND THEIR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Come to the monster mass meeting!

Apr. 11, 7:30 p. m., Webster Hall, 119 E. 11th St.

Speakers in several languages: Isaac Hourwich, Harry Kelly, Carso Tresca, and others, who will be announced later.

Auspices of the Red Cross for the Release of Political Prisoners in Russia.



## IMPERIALISM OF OIL

A Review by James Oneal

**THE OIL TRUSTS AND ANGLO-AMERICAN RELATIONS.** By E. H. Davenport and Russell Cooke. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$2.50.

**THE WORLD-STRUGGLE FOR OIL.** By Pierre L'Espagnol De la Tramerie. Translated from the French by C. Leonard Leese. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. \$2.75.

These two books tell the story of the rise of oil interests, the importance of oil as a fuel for navies, the part oil played in winning the war for the holy Allies, and oil as one of the principal stakes in the diplomatic struggles staged between the Powers in the various conferences held since the "world was made safe for democracy." From Tampico to Mesopotamia, from Oklahoma to the Dutch East Indies, petroleum leaves its trail of politics and diplomacy. Some of the intrigues related to the acquirement of oil read stranger than fiction. Of the Mesopotamian struggle the authors of the first book write:

"The tangled oil history of Mesopotamia reads like a serial story of intrigue written for the studios of Los Angeles, of which the plot is a rather foolish pursuit for some vague hidden treasure. That civilized governments in the twentieth century should be concerned would have appeared too fantastic even to the writer of a film scenario. Yet so it turns out, and, like the film serial, the story is apparently without coherence or end."

Anglo-American relations have been disturbed because of the rivalry between American and British oil firms in Latin-America. Here the Monroe Doctrine is a handy weapon for American oil magnates, as we observed in Colombia in 1913 when Lord Cowdray obtained extensive oil concessions in that country. The Monroe Doctrine was invoked and the American reaty with Colombia, which Republican senators had opposed since Roosevelt "took Panama," was ratified. As one senator remarked, "It was the oil concession which Mr. Secretary Fall pipe-lined into the treaty that carried it through." Here is also convincing evidence that the Obregon Government was not recognized because of the vested "rights" of American oil interests in Mexico. Small wonder that in 1921 the Washington Government despatched "a cruiser and a gunboat to Tampico Harbor to join Mr. E. L. Doheny's yacht in waving the American flag of defiance."

Messrs. Davenport and Cooke appear to think that much of the friction between Great Britain and the United States will disappear if they reach an oil agreement. "Let America and Britain . . . agree that it is unwise the one to hold Standard Oil views and the other to hold Anglo-Persian shares," they write, "and they will do much to eliminate for all time this element of disturbance to the world's peace." Yet this oil entente would be merely governmental ratification of cooperation between the two great oil trusts of the world. The authors have shown that both governments have done the bidding of these gigantic organizations, and there is no reason for believing that they would not continue this servile role if an oil entente is obtained.

The Frenchman's book covers much of the same ground, but also includes other information that is in-

dispensable. For one thing, it carries tables and diagrams that are invaluable in a study of this period of petroleum imperialism. His chapter on the history of the Standard Oil Company is an excellent epitome of its career. The same may be said of the chapter on the history of the Royal Dutch-Shell and another one devoted to the amazing career of its chief, Deterding. The latter is regarded by many as the Napoleon of oil and in the struggle with Standard Oil he has been able to outwit it in many parts of the world. Indeed, Deterding has accomplished the remarkable feat of finding a foothold in Rockefeller's chief feudal domain, the United States, and has struck some powerful blows at the ruler of American oil. Deterding's alliance with the British Empire marks him as one of the ablest capitalist generals in the world. A list of their oil companies shows that the alliance has five in Europe; 14 in North, Central and South America; seven in Asia; three in Oceania, and four in Africa, making 33 in all parts of the world.

Another invaluable chapter is devoted to the origin, discovery and history of the petroleum industry, and another on the tremendous increase in the consumption of oil in the past two decades. What brings fear to the oil powers is the knowledge that eventually the oil deposits will be exhausted. The economy in the use of oil over coal and the increased speed its use makes possible, especially for warships in time of war, indicate why each power is determined not to be the first one to have its source of supply exhausted. This calamity would place it at a disadvantage in the "next war to end war."

The French author also presents an interesting account of the "revolution" in Costa Rica which puzzled many Americans a few years ago. We cannot resist quoting it here:

"The British Controlled Oilfields is at present negotiating for the control of important concessions in Panama and Nicaragua. It controls all those of British Guiana, nearly all those of Honduras, but I fear it is about to lose those it had in Costa Rica. In order to obtain them, Great Britain did not hesitate to foment revolution in this little republic. Unable to obtain anything from the established government, it helped to place in power the revolutionary President Tinoco, from whom it got all it wanted: more than 6,000 square miles granted to the British Controlled Oilfields. Unfortunately Tinoco has been overthrown: the regular government, restored to power, hastened to annul these concessions. Great Britain, to compel it to ratify these concessions, stirred up a war between Costa Rica and Panama, while she sent the cruiser Cambrian to the coast of Costa Rica in order to increase the pressure. Events went against her."

This banditry of the imperialist powers is not unusual in the weaker countries, and the United States has been guilty of similar conduct. Considering the great oil deposits that remain in Latin-America and the struggle of the powers for oil, it may well be that these countries may prove to be the Balkans, out of which will issue the next war. Be that as it may, those who would understand the imperialism of petroleum cannot afford to neglect these invaluable books.

## HOW TO GET A JOB

**THE RIGHT JOB.** By Katherine M. H. Blackford, M. D. and Arthur Newcomb. Introduction by Charles M. Schwab. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co., 2 vols. \$4.

This book is built on the theory that the reader is a capitalist and his or her assets are personality and talents. Dr. Blackford both as a lecturer and author has been endeavoring to show the boy and girl, man and woman, just how to fit in this life of ours under the present system.

The book is also an endeavor to analyze the human being, by means of the facial contour, the head development and the complexion. You are told how to analyze your child or yourself. Too often the parent never tries to find out just what the child needs and no effort is made to direct the child in proper channels of education and work, for the very simple reason that the parents are usually utterly ignorant of how to guide and direct themselves. There is a chapter devoted to types according to hands and many illustrations are used to bring home the writers' points.

The reader is also told how to apply for a job, how to think about the right job, etc. Getting and holding a job is a rather important problem in this present day world and many will find these volumes helpful—others will not.

There are many illustrations both in line and half tone.

"The New Encyclopedia of Music and Musicians" contains about 2,000 articles describing musical forms, instruments, etc., and concise biographies of nearly 7,500 musicians, as well as facts about the leading musical organizations in over 200 of the musical centers of the world. Waldo Selden Pratt is its editor, and The Macmillan Company its publisher.

## The Identity of Iconoclast

The secret of the authorship of "The Man of Tomorrow; J. Ramsay MacDonald," is officially out. Published in England last October and attributed to "Iconoclast," there was considerable speculation as to the identity of the writer. For some time it has been known in Socialist circles that Mary Agnes Hamilton, close associate of MacDonald, both in the Independent Labor Party and in the Union of Democratic Control, is "Iconoclast," and now the secret is officially out. Mrs. Hamilton is a well-known novelist and associate editor of "The New Leader" of London, official organ of the I. L. P. which is edited by H. N. Brailsford.

The book appeared in England when there was no prospect of a general election in the offing, and when "The Man of Tomorrow" meant literally the man who some time within a year or two or three or five, was expected to be called to form the first British Labor Government. It appeared in this country under the imprint of Thomas Seltzer, just about the time that MacDonald assumed the premiership.

William Beebe, author of "Galapagos: World's End" which the Putnam published recently, is now in British Guiana where he has a jungle laboratory established to study the life and habits of tropical animals, birds and insects. He will spend three months there before returning North. The method of Mr. Beebe resembles that of the late Henri Fabre who wrote volume after volume from the observations of insect life, which he made in his own vegetable garden. Mr. Beebe chooses a half acre of jungle floor upon which he concentrates all his attention.

## AMONG THE MAGAZINES

## THE CENTURY

The April Century is again crammed with interest. We turned first to the picture of a world without advertising; after the glowing description of Miss Kirkland in the March issue, Mr. Calkins takes up the tale. By intellectual ledgerism he shows that advertising is essential, but he has not played fair. Miss Kirkland's words were: "neither by tongue or pen, neither by painted sign or gesture, has anybody been able to invite anybody to buy anything." We doubt if even the letter of this can be twisted as Mr. Calkins interprets it, surely not the spirit; for he falsely extends it to include educational publicity—as new cures for disease—and the very indications as to where a store exists. Competitive advertising was the poison Miss Kirkland rid the state of, not all information as to any goods whatsoever. . . . We can readily see a healthy state without such advertising; it would inevitably become Socialistic. Robert Bruere calls the "comedy of coal" that "paradox in which common sense says coal is a public utility, but the common law says it is not." Meanwhile (and common sense speaks as strongly on many subjects) coal is manipulated for private profit. Hilaire Belloc contrasts the Catholic and non-Catholic viewpoint. The Catholic accepts that which the church decides, as good and salutary; what combats it, as evil; all else, as matter of personal choice. The attitude of tolerance he contrasts with this, as "indifference to those acts and doctrines which the State treats as private, coupled with enforcement of certain acts which the State insists upon treating as universal." Belloc overlooks the fact that if "church" be substituted for "state," his two definitions coincide; but he does indicate that what each may regard as fundamental differs, that the conflict between them, old in Europe, is coming to us. Has not the State of Oregon just passed a law wiping out parochial schools? Percy MacKaye's "Napoleon Crossing the Rockies" is another study of mountain life, less idealized than "This Fine Pretty World." Konrad Bercovici and Katherine Mansfield present effective character analyses. H. W. Massingham shows how in the early days

## THE SURVEY GRAPHIC

The March number of Survey Graphic is devoted to Giant Power and to "forecasting social changes as sweeping as those ushered in by the Industrial Revolution," to quote the cover. It is difficult to restrain the temptation to use superlatives in surveying this number. It is a number that the student of economic and technical changes will want to preserve, considering, as it does, the revolution brought by steam and machinery and the still greater revolution now promised by harnessing electric power to the nation's industries.

We are on the eve of this technical revolution; in fact, we are in its first phases and like most revolutions there are millions unaware of what is transpiring. This new Giant Power is considered in relation to public control, to production and distribution, to waste, efficiency, social engineering and private interests.

Among the contributors and subjects are: "Pandora's Box," by Robert W. Bruere; "Giant Power," by Governor Pinchot; "By-Product Ovens," drawings, by Joseph Stella; "Our Federal Power Policy," by Philip P. Wells; "Stake of the Public," by Governor Alfred E. Smith; "Negotiations for Giant Power," an interview with Herbert Hoover, by William Hard; "National Electric Highways," by Philip Cabot; "Ontario's Experience," by Sir Adam Beck; "Following the Hydro," by Martha Bensley Bruere; "The Long Look Ahead," by Morris L. Cooke; "Pools of Power," by H. G. Butler; "In the Southern Appalachians," by Joseph Hyde Pratt; "Idle Slaves of the South," by Marion Jackson; "Appalachian Power," by Benton MacKaye; "Forest and Stream," by George D. Pratt; "Power and Culture," by Joseph K. Hart; "Some Tools of the Trade," by Lewis W. Hine; "Power and Labor," by Samuel Compers; "The Engineer's Place," by Gerard Swope. All praise to the Survey Graphic for this invaluable number.

of the English Labor Government, MacDonald has won respect. Much more of interest, including comment from the Bok Peace-Prize office, and an intriguing poem, a version of "Eve's Adventures in the Garden," by Leonora Speyer, fill the current issue of this always worth-while magazine.

## A FAR FAIR STRAIN

**AN OUTLAND PIPER.** By Donald Davidson. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. \$1.25.

In some of our recent poets, T. S. Eliot conspicuously, the sterility of the present is a theme placed in constant juxtaposition with the fruitful glories of the past; they shock us with abrupt transitions and dissociations: today's ugliness, yesterday's beauty. In Donald Davidson this nostalgia for times gone effects a subtler—if conscious—evocation; he sees with eyes and mind of the Twentieth Century, he records with heart and tongue of the Eighteenth. His poems are aptly characterized by one of his own lines: "Their tangled thoughts are sweet with an old desire." The deliberate use of "thou," of old images and old licenses, heightens the value of the poems that best reveal this mood in him:

"We mariners of wonder, sent  
From islands of Hesperides . . .  
"They sleep while towers and streets  
are dripped  
With starry floating noises drawn  
From silver bell to silver bell  
Till dreams ebb musically at dawn . . .  
"The Faery smiled down from the  
window  
And opened the casement bars.  
She loosened her hair in the shadow  
And shook out a million stars.

While these old manners wake  
with a new beauty, Donald Davidson  
can also—as in his next section:  
"Cleave, O trumpets, the flesh of  
this iron shadow!"—call forth the  
old spirit through modern handling.  
Naiad is a mordant mingling  
of irony and beauty. The first and  
the last poems of the third section  
are witchcraft; Pot Macabre is  
brewed of Macbeth's cauldron; Alla  
Stocatta tumbles with the release  
nature brings to the man whom life  
has confined, until

"Phineas gathers  
Forget-me-nots,  
Heave-ho's home  
With a roundelay  
And butters his bread  
In the good old way."

It is in the good old way that Donald Davidson stirs us; with satire at times overburdened, but always sharp; and with the summoning of the spirit of far journeyings, that is the lure of poetry.

JOSEPH T. SHIPLEY.

Charles and Alfred Boni have returned to the fold of publishers again. Their first book is "One Little Boy" by Hugh de Selincourt. Margaret Sanger praises this volume very highly.

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**RAND BOOK STORE**  
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New York City

## THE WORKERS OF INDIA

A Review by Lena Morrow Lewis.

**LABOR IN INDIA.** By Janest Harvey Kelman. New York: George H. Doran Company.

India, the land of ancient wisdoms, the country from which come philosophers and sponsors of creeds as old as time itself. Such is the thought in the mind of the average person when India is spoken of, unless one perchance may be interested in the political struggle in her effort to be free from the rule of British Imperialism.

This book is the fifth in a series of publications put out by the Central Council of the Seelye Oak colleges as the result of research work done by the students and associates, and staff, without committing itself to any opinions expressed.

The title of the book at once places India along with other countries of the world facing labor problems, and the work itself in a study of the conditions of Indian women in modern industry. A nation with a great historic past, wakes from a long sleep in the struggle to take her place as supreme among the nations of the world. But the author very pertinently makes this observation in her introductory chapter: "It is possible that the years will prove to future generations of Indians and English alike that the effort for world supremacy in industrial matters is in direct opposition to progress in the conditions of labor and must for that reason eventually defeat its own aims."

Comparatively few books have been written on labor problems in India, and the woman's place in modern industry in India is a subject upon which there is no literature and "Labor in India" is the first creditable approach in that direction.

A chapter on civilization and poverty gives a glimpse into the home life and conditions of the people and the author points out the difference in the life of the people when England passed through her industrial change from the hand tool period to the machine method of production, and that of India entering upon the same industrial change. With painstaking detail she describes the village life, the economic conditions that force men and women into factory life. The handicaps that attend the workers because of their re-

ligious beliefs, customs, etc. An account of the growing and ginning of cotton, and the spinning and weaving of cotton and the jute industry is given with great thoroughness, possibly a little tiresome to one who reads merely to be entertained. To the real student and searcher for facts in life these chapters are full of valuable information.

The housing problem, health, conditions in the mills, industrial migration, standards of living, legislation, the trade unions, cooperation, are some of the topics treated in the book.

Very creditable progress has been made in Ambedkar in the work of trade union organization and activities. "The headquarters are in charge of Anusayabai Sarabhai, an Indian lady who has devoted her life to the organization of Trade Unionism. She is a convinced non-cooperator, and an intimate friend of Gandhi. At his trial he referred any one who wished guidance with regard to industrial matters in Ambedkar, during his imprisonment, to her."

In the chapter on Trade Unions there is this interesting incident related which we quote direct: "An interesting example of their capacity for joint action is seen in a mill in Bombay where there is on the wall in one of the rooms where they work, a clock that was bought for forty rupees by the women in the room and was brought by them to the mill. When it arrived they asked if they might have it put up on the wall; the management agreed, said they would be most happy to give the clock to the workers, and offered to pay the forty rupees that had been collected for it. The workers refused the offer. They wished the clock to be their own, and no doubt they wished to keep the management of it. Whether they feared that the time would be tampered with if they accepted it as a gift, it is impossible to say, but the incident shows the capacity for united action among them."

No trade union library is complete without a copy of "Labor in India" on its shelves. The students of industrial conditions throughout the world will find it well worth while familiarizing themselves with the contents of this book.

## SURVEYING THE CAPITALIST SYSTEM

**THE PROSPECTS OF INDUSTRIAL CIVILIZATION.** By Bertrand Russell in collaboration with Dora Russell. New York: The Century Co. \$2.

The coming of Bertrand Russell for two lectures in the Rand School of Social Science makes us turn to this volume with more than ordinary interest. The book is an interesting survey of economic, political, social and psychological forces that are shaping post-war developments. Of one thing Russell is convinced and he will also convince the candid reader: Capitalism in production, distribution and exchange is responsible for the maladjustments of modern civilization and the preservation of the best in civilization depends upon its obtaining a Socialist basis for society.

There are many, difficult and complex barriers in the way of socialization, and capitalist resistance is not the most important one. If capitalism continues Russell foresees the United States ruling all of North, South and Central America. If England goes to a complete Socialist basis capitalist America will attempt to starve out Socialist England by withholding wheat, cotton and other important supplies. He considers Socialism in undeveloped and advanced countries in two informing chapters that reveal a keen mind. We note, however, that he

falls into the error of ascribing to Marx a belief in the "iron law of wages," evidently unaware that Lassalle's belief in it was one of Marx's chief source of difference with the great German. Marx's "Value, Price and Profit" was also largely devoted to answering Citizen Weston on this score.

Part II of the book is devoted to a careful presentation of views regarding the sources and distribution of power, education, economic organization and intellectual freedom of people in a socialized society. It is in this section of the book that Russell's aptness with epigrams is evident. We quote three:

"A political party represents, as a rule, certain interests which do not violently conflict with each other. Its policy is a compromise between the need of funds and the need of votes the former determines its acts, the latter its speeches."

"Education as it exists at present, is subservient to church or state or both, and therefore aims at producing credulity and servility—the two qualities upon which those institutions flourish."

"The cynicism of many intellectuals (especially journalists) is largely due to the fact that they have to sell their brains to men whom they despise and whose opinions they believe to be pernicious."

An objective analysis of capitalist civilization by one of the most suggestive writers of today, this book is worthy of a place on any student's bookshelf.

J. O.

## GLEN GARRY'S REVIEW

Written for The New Leader

IF you believe  
In DISFIGURING yourself  
And INFLECTING  
YOUR GLOOM ON OTHERS  
By wearing "MARKS"  
Which TELL the world  
That YOU are MOURNING,  
Go out IN PUBLIC,  
On LINCOLN'S birthday,  
SWATHED thickly  
In MORBID crepe—  
NOT because  
Lincoln  
Is DEAD,  
But BECAUSE:  
"GOVERNMENT  
"Of the PEOPLE,  
"By the PEOPLE,  
"For the PEOPLE,"  
HAS UTTERLY  
PERISHED  
IN LINCOLN'S LAND.

OCCASIONALLY  
A SICKENING  
PUTREFACTION  
DISGUSTS the nation  
Into an ADMISSION  
That ALL  
Is NOT well,  
And that MUCH  
Is seriously ILL.

But WHAT else  
Can be EXPECTED  
In a CAPITALIST government—

Where DOLLARS  
Are VALUED  
ABOVE honor,  
And where HONESTY  
IS SCARIFICED  
TO THE CLINK  
Of a PENNY?

THOSE who consider LABOR  
AMENABLE to CAPITALISM  
(The MASTERS who DEMAND  
The SLAVES who RENDER)  
Should NOT be SHOCKED  
(NOR PRETEND TO BE)  
At any NEW form  
Of Political CORRUPTION.

IF YOU  
DUMBLY YIELD  
YOUR WHOLE LIFE  
(Your DEPENDENTS  
ARE ALWAYS INCLUDED  
IN THE BINDING LEASE)  
To the GRASPING grind  
Of CAPITALISM,  
You should be ASHAMED  
To PUBLISH (or ADMIT)  
ANY of the MANY  
INJUSTICES  
It CONSTANTLY inflicts  
On your BODY  
(And ON your MIND)  
And on the CHARACTER  
Of your WIFE  
And your INNOCENT child.

## X-RAYING THE MIND

**THE AMERICAN MIND IN ACTION.** By Harvey O'Higgins and Dr. E. H. Reede. New York: Harper Bros. \$3.

This book applies the new science of investigation—and holds a soul autopsy as it were on the person or persons written about. It is an endeavor to make us understand ourselves (a very difficult problem) by understanding the motives of others. Among those treated by the authors, Mark Twain heads the list and we know now how "fear" dominated the being of that humorist who in late years was so disgusted with life that he told his friend and biographer, Paine, that should he live two years longer he would commit suicide. We get much nearer in this study to the real Mark Twain than Van Wyck Brooks gave us a few years ago.

The analysis of Lincoln is based largely on a careful study of "Herdon's Life of Lincoln," the only real story of Lincoln yet written. This book, by the way, was suppressed by Robert Lincoln, son of the president. O'Higgins and Reede make clear much that usually is baffling to the reader and student of "Honest Abe." There are also studies of Carnegie, Emerson, Comstock, Barnum, Julia Ward Howe, Anna Shaw, and a number of others.

Back of the study of these people is an attempt to get at the actual workings of the American mind—the mind that exalts Coolidge, that puts a man like Harding in the seats of the mighty, a nation that develops the Klan, that fears and fights evolution and radicalism. The authors give this rather curious explanation of our Declaration of Independence:

"It would be difficult to find among human utterances anything to equal in subconscious magic that preamble to the American Declaration of Independence which maintains that all men are created equal and that they are equally endowed with the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Whether those sentences are true or not to intelligence, they express a powerful conviction of the human psyche—a conviction as instinctive as its belief in its own mortality."

This volume will make wide comment and will attract as much attention as Dr. Robinson's "Mind in the Making."

RYAN WALKER.

Carl Van Vechten has written an introduction to Ronald Fairbank's new novel, "Francing Nigger," which is to be published by Brentano's shortly. The story deals, as may be conjectured from the title, with ladies and gentlemen of color, but the author prefers to term it, "A Study of West Indian Life and Manners." Mr. Van Vechten's introduction is called, "An Icing for A Chocolate Eclair."



## LABOR JOTTINGS FROM ABROAD

### International Bureau Meets

At a meeting of the International Federation of Trade Unions, held in Amsterdam Feb. 28 and 29 and March 1, it was decided to begin negotiations with the various national federations of labor for the purpose of obtaining legal protection for foreign workers. Leon Jouhaux and Jan Oudegast were instructed to negotiate with the Socialist and Labor International regarding the eight-hour day, international social legislation and the mutual guaranty agreement. The question of labor attachés was added to the agenda of the international congress to be held in Vienna next June and a British delegate is to be asked to report on it. Sassenbach of Germany was delegated to attend the Latvian Trade Union congress of March 8 and the Yugoslav Trade Union congress of April 27, while Jouhaux will represent the Bureau at the world congress of Bakery Workers in Bern, April 23. It was decided not to send any immediate answer to the reply of the Russian Federation of Trade Unions on the question of affiliation, but to refer it to the next meeting of the Management Committee.

### Furriers To Debate Unity

The leading subject coming up for discussion at the seventeenth congress of the Furriers' International, which will open in Berlin June 28, is amalgamation with the International Clothing Workers. There are about 25,000 members in the unions making up the Furriers' International.

### To Study Spanish Labor Laws

Under pressure by the representatives of the Institute for Social Reforms, the Spanish Directory, headed by Dictator Primo de Rivera, has decided to name a commission to study new labor legislation. The commission is to consist of one representative of the employers, one labor representative and one representative of the other members of the Institute, aided by the director of the Institute and two officials of the Ministry of War and the Admiralty on technical questions. The Amsterdam Bureau of the International Federation of Trade Unions notes, however, that too much must not be expected from this move by the Spanish dictator, as the very communication announcing the plan was filled with threats against the General Union of Workers of Spain, the body affiliated with Amsterdam, and it looks as if Rivera were planning to play the Catholic Unions against the other organizations.

### Wages In Germany Low

Although there recently have been slight increases in the wages of German painters, leather-workers and bookbinders, the average of skilled workers is below the pre-war rate, despite the fact that the cost of living is higher than before the World War. Recent estimates by U. S. officials in Germany, putting the German workers' actual purchasing power at about 75 per cent of its pre-war value are supplement-

ed by the following comparisons of wages compiled by the International Federation of Trade Unions: Masons, in 1913, 68 pfennigs an hour, in 1924, 59; building workers, 55 against 54; metal workers, 57 against 52; cabinet makers, 56 against 53; holsters, 54 against 52; printers, 60 against 57; weavers, 50 against 47; tailors, 57 against 52. It takes about four pfennigs to equal one cent.

### Partial Victory in Austria

After having been on strike for several months, the Styrian miners have won all their demands, except in the Karl Colliery of the Alpine Montan Company, where the strike continues. Wages will be adjusted to the cost of living index, there will be an increase in the bonus for children and no reprisals on the workers.

### German Seamen Lose Strike

A hard strike lasting more than two months has resulted in defeat for the hundreds of German sailors who left their ships in British ports in order to enforce a demand for an increase in wages. They have returned to their home ports, many of them to be disciplined and persecuted by the German shipping companies who saw their plans for underbidding foreign competitors menaced if the German wage scale were raised to something like that of the British, which is about three times as high. The German strikers were aided by the British National Sailors' and Firemen's Union, but they could not hold out any longer. In addition to having the German port authorities arrest some of the returned strikers for mutiny, the German ship owners are trying to abolish the eight-hour day in all ships under 2,000 tons and to cut out the one-day leave per month. In return they offer a wage increase of seven marks a month, bringing the total up to \$16 for an able seaman.

### Swedish Tobacco Workers Gain

Under a new agreement concluded between the Swedish Tobacco Workers' Union and the Tobacco Monopoly, men's wages are raised from 95 to 110 ore per hour and women's from 50 to 65. Piece-work rates are raised in proportion. Twenty-six cents equal 100 ore.

### Dutch Textile Fight Continues

The thousands of Dutch textile workers employed in the cotton mills of the Twente, Province of Overijssel, who have been locked out for several months because of their refusal to accept a wage cut of 10 per cent, were recently heartened by the receipt of \$2,500 from the International Federation of Textile Workers, and \$125 from the German Textile Workers' Union. The German gift was especially appreciated because of the hardships undergone by the German unions. Since the fight began, the principal Dutch union in the struggle has spent nearly \$200,000 helping the locked out workers.

### CLOAKMAKER'S CONFERENCE CONTINUE

The cloakmakers' union of New York, through its conference committee headed by President Morris Sigman of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, has been in conference practically all week with the employers over the new agreement between the workers and the manufacturers that is to be negotiated following the expiration of the present agreement on May 30. The demands of the union, covering far-reaching changes in the relations between the workers and their employers, were handed to the association by Sigman, and conferences that are likely to last for weeks began. The details of the demands appeared in last week's issue of The New Leader. Fully 50,000 cloakmakers in New York are involved, and the settlement here will be reflected in conditions in the industry in every part of the country.

### PLEATERS' AND TUCKERS' PROGRESS

The Pleaters' and Tuckers' Union, Local 41, I. L. G. W. U. will elect delegates to the convention of the International this Saturday at the Peoples' House, 7 East 15th Street. The union reports remarkable progress during the last week in organ-

izing additional shops. According to organizer Julius Goldstein, about 400 shops have been unionized, among them the very largest in the industry. The organization has established temporary headquarters at 7 East 15th Street and the following officers have been approved temporarily by the local's Executive Board—L. Erlich, and Dave Kregstein to take care of complaints and Miss Sarah Freed and Robert Isquith as Financial and Recording Secretaries.

The organization work of the union will be continued until a 100 per cent unionized trade is perfected. The International organizers assigned to this task include J. Halperin, vice-president of the International and Philip Oretsky.

The Millinery and Ladies Straw Hat Workers' Union, Local 24, has announced its change of headquarters for the uptown section of the union from 644 Sixth avenue to 50 West 37th street. According to the officers of the union, Nathan Spector, manager and Alex Rose, secretary, the organization has made remarkable progress in the last year by more than doubling the membership of the uptown section. It is because of this fact that the union was compelled to take much larger headquarters located in the heart of the industry.

## UNION DIRECTORY

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

### Union Halls

#### AMALGAMATED TEMPLE

11-27 ARION PLACE  
Brooklyn, N. Y.  
Meeting Rooms and Mass Meetings for Organizations at Moderate Rates

#### Ladies' Waistmakers' Union

Local 25 I. L. G. W. U.  
16 W. 21st St. Watkins 7057  
Pauline Morgenstern, Manager  
Ada Rosenfeld, Secretary-Treasurer  
Pauline Gellman, Chairman Ex. Bd.

#### See That Your Milk Man Wears the Emblem of

#### The Milk Drivers' Union

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

#### AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA

31 UNION SQUARE, N. Y. Suite 701-715  
Telephone: Stuyvesant 6500-1-2-3-4-5  
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 19th Street. Stuyvesant 5565.  
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 CHANCER, Secretary.

#### CLOAK AND SUIT OPERATORS' UNION

LOCAL 1, I. L. G. W. U.  
Local 1 Building, 128 East 25th St. Madison Sq. 5590  
Executive Board meets every Tuesday at 7 P. M. in the office.  
LOUIS HOROWITZ, Chairman. LOUIS LEVY, Manager-Secretary.

#### Italian Cloak, Suit and Skirt Makers

Office, 231 E. 14th Street. Union Local 48, I. L. G. W. U. Lexington 4540  
Executive Board meets every Thursday at 7:30 P. M.  
SECTION MEETINGS  
Downtown—231 E. 14th St. 1st & 3rd Friday at 6 P. M.  
Bronx—E. 187th St. & E. Boulevard 1st & 3rd Thurs. 8 P. M.  
Harlem—1714 Lexington Ave. 1st & 3rd Saturday 12 A. M.  
B'klyn—195 Montrose Ave. Jersey City—76 Montgomery St.  
SALVATORE NINPO, Manager-Secretary.

#### CHILDREN'S CLOTHING WORKERS' JOINT BOARD

AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA  
799 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

Office, 144 Second Avenue. Telephone Orchard 0415-0416  
Regular Meetings Every Thursday Evening at 79 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 7050  
I. SCHOENHOLTZ, Manager-Secretary.

#### NEW YORK JOINT BOARD

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

#### Italian Dressmakers'

Union, Local 89, I. L. G. W. U.  
Affiliated with Joint Board Cloak and Dressmakers' Union. Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday at the office, 5 West 21st Street. Telephone 7748.  
LUIGI ANTONINI, Manager-Secretary

#### WHITE GOODS WORKERS' UNION

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

#### JEWELRY WORKERS

UNION, LOCAL 1, I. J. W. U.  
Office: 63 Park Row. Phone: Beckman 4934  
Executive Board Meets Every Thursday in the office at 6 P. M. Regular Meetings Every Second and Fourth Tuesday, Room 206, 63 Park Row, New York City.  
S. E. BEARDSLEY, LEON WILLIAMS, Organizer Sec'y-Treas.

#### NEW YORK SIGN WRITERS

Union Local No. 230  
Office and Meeting Room: 106 Seventh Avenue. Phone Chelsea 5549  
Regular Meeting Every Monday. Executive Board Meets Fridays at 8 P. M.  
GEORGE B. HOVELL, JAS. P. CONLON, President. Bus. Agent  
J. J. COOGAN, D. J. NAGLE, Sec. Secretary Fin. Secretary

#### CLEANERS AND DYERS UNION

of Greater New York  
Office and Meeting Room: 175 E. Broadway. Phone Orchard 6646  
Regular Meeting Every Monday at 8 P. M. Executive Board Meets Every Thursday  
J. EFFRAT, D. HOFFMAN, Manager Secretary

#### HEBREW BUTCHERS UNION

Local 234, A. M. C. & B. W. of N. A. 175 E. B'way. Orchard 8259  
Meet every 1st & 3rd Tuesday  
I. KORN, AL GRABAL, President. Sec'y.  
Manager. S. JACOB, Sec'y.

#### United Hebrew Trades

175 EAST BROADWAY  
Meet 1st and 3rd Monday, 8 P. M. Executive Board, Every Saturday, 12 Noon.  
R. GUSKIN, Chairman. MAX FINE, Secretary  
H. ABRAMSON, M. FEINSTEIN, Vice-Chairman Ass't Secretary

## WHEN YOU— BUY BREAD

LOOK  
FOR  
THIS  
LABEL



DEMAND  
THIS  
LABEL

UNION MADE BREAD DOES  
NOT COST YOU MORE AND  
IS MADE IN SANITARY SHOPS

Bakery & Confectionery Workers' Int. Union of America  
Organization Committee of Locals 87, 100, 163, 169 and 305

#### 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, ADOLPH LEWITZ, WILLIAM CHERNIACK, Sec'y-Treas. Rec. Sec'y. Vice-Pres.

#### FUR FINISHERS' UNION

LOCAL 15  
Executive Board meets every Monday at 6:30 P. M., at 22 East 22nd St.  
A. SOIFER, Chairman.  
S. LANGER, Vice-Chairman.  
H. ROBERTS, Secretary.

#### FUR CUTTERS UNION

LOCAL 1  
Executive Board meets every Thursday at 8:30 P. M., at 22 East 22nd St.  
WILLIAM CHERNIACK, Chairman.  
L. GOLDBERG, Vice-Chairman.  
N. FISHEROFF, Secretary.

#### FUR NAILERS' UNION

LOCAL 10  
Executive Board meets every Monday at 6:30 P. M., at 22 East 22nd St.  
I. RUBINSTEIN, Chairman.  
C. ZORENBERG, Vice-Chairman.  
N. LUTZKY, Secretary.

#### FUR OPERATORS' UNION

LOCAL 5  
Executive Board Meets Every Wednesday at 8:30 P. M., at 22 East 22nd St.  
H. BEGON, Chairman.  
M. GOLDFELD, Vice-Chairman.  
N. LUTZKY, Secretary.

#### 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

#### U. A. Plumbers, Gas Fitters and Marine Plumbers

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

#### PLASTERERS' UNION, LOCAL 60

Office, 4 West 125th St. Phone Harlem 6432.  
Regular Meetings Every Monday Evening. The Executive Board Meets Every Friday Evening at THE LABOR TEMPLE, 243 EAST 14TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY.  
MICHAEL J. COLLEMAN, President and Business Agent.  
JOHN PEARL, Vice Pres. MICHAEL J. COLLEMAN, Sec'y.  
THOMAS SHERIDAN, Fin. Sec'y. JOHN LEAVY, Business Agent. JOHN DOOLEY, MICHAEL GALLAGHER, Rec. Sec'y. JOSEPH LEMONTE

#### PAINTERS' UNION No. 261

Office: 62 East 104th Street. Telephone: University 2828  
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

#### Journeyman 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. McKEATH, President: WM. PIPOTA, Fin. Sec'y: JOHN W. CALLAHAN, Rec. Sec'y: CHARLES McADAMS and GEORGE FLANAGAN, Bus. Agts.

#### United Neckwear Makers' Union

LOCAL 11816, A. F. of L.  
7 East 15th St. Phone: Stuyvesant 7082  
Joint Executive Board meets every Tuesday night at 7:30 o'clock in the office.  
LOUIS FELDHEIM, President  
ED. GOTTESMAN, Sec'y-Treas.  
L. D. BERGER, Manager  
LOUIS FUCHS, Bus. Agent.

#### BONNAZ EMBROIDERERS'

UNION LOCAL 66, I. L. G. W. U.  
7 East 15th St. Tel. Stuyvesant 3657  
Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday Night in the Office of the Union.  
Z. L. FREEDMAN, Pres.  
M. M. ESSENFIELD, NATHAN RIESEL, Manager Sec'y-Treas.

#### Pressers' Union

Local 3, A. C. W. A.  
Executive Board Meets Every Thursday at the Amalgamated Temple  
11-27 Arion Pl., B'klyn., N. Y.  
LOUIS CANTOR, Chairman  
H. TAYLOR, Rec. Sec'y. LEON RECK, Fin. Sec'y

#### COMPRESSED AIR AND FOUNDATION WORKERS

UNION, Local 63, I. H. C. & C. L. of A.  
Office, 227 E. 84th St. 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Daily except Wednesday, closed all day. Lenox 7628.  
Meetings every 1st and 3rd Wednesday.  
JOHN McQUINN, Vice-Pres. PETER FINERAN, Rec. Secretary JOHN McPHELAN, Fin. Secretary MAT. J. HANNON, Bus. Agent

#### 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.

#### United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America

LOCAL UNION 488  
MEETS EVERY MONDAY EVENING at 495 East 166th St.  
OFFICE, 394 EAST 180TH ST., ROOM 2. Telephone Melrose 5064  
THOMAS DALTON, President. CHAS. H. RAUSHER, Bus. Agent.  
HARRY P. EILERT, Fin. Sec'y. JOHN CLARK, Rec. Sec'y.

#### Carpenters & Joiners of America

Local Union 536  
Regular meetings every Monday evening  
Walter Anderson, President Bert Post, Rec. Secretary James Deignan, Fin. Sec'y  
Victor Sauli, Vice President Joseph Vanderpool, Trans. Chas. Noble, Business Agent  
Board of Trustees—Jos. Hess, Louis Schmidt, E. Giew



# --- D R A M A ---

## THE NEW PLAYS

### MONDAY

"TWO STRANGERS FROM NOWHERE," MYRON FAGEN'S new play, will open at the PUNCH AND JUDY Monday night. In the cast are Fritz Leibler, Gail Kane, Thais Lawton, James Bradbury, Frances McGrath, Richard Gordon, Norval Keedwell, Theodore Babcock, Frank Allworth and Peggy Allenby.

"HELENA'S BOYS," a new comedy dramatized by IDA LUBENSKI EHRICH, from a short story by Harry Brecht Pulver, will come to the HENRY MILLER Theatre, Monday night, with MRS. FISKE featured. This is the star's first appearance under the management of Charles L. Wagner. Harrison Grey Fiske has directed the staging of the play. In her company are William Courtleigh, Louis Emery, Reggie Sheffield, Gay Pendleton, Ralph Shirley, Irene Purcell, Elaine Temple, Eunice Osborne, Charlton Rivers, and John A. Willard.

### TUESDAY

"SITTING PRETTY," BOLTON WODEHOUSE AND KERN'S newest musical comedy, will be presented by F. RAY COMSTOCK AND MORRIS GEST Tuesday night, at the Fulton Theatre. The cast includes Queenie Smith, Gertrude Bryan, Frank McIntyre, Rudolph Cameron, Myra Hamilton and a "ravishing chorus" (whatever that means).

## THE GUILT OF LIFE

MAURICE SWARTZ IN "BLOODY LAUGHTER" (HINKEMANN) ERNEST TOLLER'S TRAGEDY AT THE YIDDISH ART THEATRE

With almost intolerable intensity, "Bloody Laughter" lays human nature bare, and reveals the emptiness of schemes and dreams when faced with the horror of life. The play ("Hinkemann" in the original) is perhaps Toller's most personal; it appears in English, as "The German Hobblerman," in the magazine *Germination*, and the raw flesh of life in it bleeds for a theatre where it may cry aloud. The Yiddish Art Theatre must be congratulated not only on its prompt recognition of the masterpiece, but on the excellently suggestive settings of Samuel Ostrovsky, and for the powerful—and living—cast Maurice Swartz has directed. The audience is made to drain the bitter cup to the dregs.

Hinkemann is a powerful yet kindly soldier who was emasculated during the war, so wounded that physically he cannot call himself a man. Grete, his wife, is a sturdy young woman who loves him, yet whose sex needs drive her to an affair with their mocking friend Paul. Hinkemann is so tender that he rebukes his mother-in-law, thereby losing her help, when she blinds a bird to make it a better singer; yet he feels that he must find work to justify his existence, and in desperation accepts a job as strong man in a circus, being required twice a day to bite off the heads of living mice. "Culture," says the showman, "has triumphed, and demands for its pleasure, blood. This great spectacle can be seen only in civilized countries, like Europe and America." Grete, beholding her husband at the circus, realizes the extent of his sacrifice; in remorse she rushes to fall at his knees;—only to be held back by the laughing Paul. In a tavern nearby, Hinkemann's burdens force him to speak; he presents his own case as imaginary, asking the tavern talkers how their fine theories could aid. Paul comes in, drunk, and his mocking reveals that Hinkemann is the unmanly man; he adds that when they had seen him Grete had laughed at Hinkemann. In an outburst that cowers them all, the miserable man defies them from the depth of his suffering.

On his way home Hinkemann, outwardly the strong man of the circus, is fought for by eager prostitutes. So he buys a statue of Priapus, the god to whom all bow; about this god of lust he dances in half-crazed agony. Grete, who has driven Paul away, finds a deep love within her for her stricken husband. However, he cannot bear the last blow she has dealt, the thought that she had laughed at his condition. When Grete at last convinces him that she did not laugh, Hinkemann can find no heart to blame her for her faithlessness. Misery has brought understanding (he has said to the little blind bird: "Many have eyes and cannot see"); he urges Grete to leave him and fulfill happiness with him is impossible, he pretends that he can no longer love her. Grete bids him goodbye; but she, too, is capable of sacrifice; in a few moments her dead body is carried in. Hinkemann begs to be left alone, and in the silence draws out the rope that will make him once more like all men who have ever lived.

The story of these two victims of life is drawn with power and understanding; but Toller has done much more than merely present their tale. Little of modern utility escapes his smashing blows. The wounded veterans (see Kipling's "Tommy") are driven from the circus door; they have outlived their usefulness. A pimp demands better service from his "love-machine." Two workmen discuss life; the shingler insists that, no matter how society may be arranged, the shingler will always be superior to the bricklayer; which goes first, the Lord High Guardian of the Garter, or the Knight Commander of the Bath? The tavern scene portrays four types of workers—in life. (Indeed, every character is acted with understanding; at times when he is motionless, Swartz seemed to be watching the others, director rather than actor; at any other moment the cast fit the parts like a glove.) These four are widespread in life: the individualist, the Socialist, the religious man, and the indifferent thoughtless average man. The first two murmur, when Hinkemann presents his imaginary case, that the society they long for would be without war; when the case becomes real, they are helpless and silent. And all the world, faced with this stern indictment, has no defence.

J. T. S.

### Go and Guess

"THE MAN WHO ATE THE POPOMAC" AT THE CHERRY LANE THEATRE

In "The Man Who Ate the Popomac," W. J. Turner and the Cherry Lane Players have given us much to think about. The original idea is so good, the settings so effective, that they overcome the somewhat amateurish development and acting, and hold us to the theme. The play tells of Lord Belvoir, who eats a rare and delicious fruit, the popomac, and is forever after marked with a loathsome stench. He himself cannot notice the odor, feels fresher and keener than before; but no one else can bear him. When his sweetheart phones—she cannot come—to cancel their engagement, he stands before a picture he had bought when they became betrothed, and there he shoots himself.

What is it all about? Several critics who have tried to explain tell us that certain elements—the picture, the other victim—have no meaning, are pure fantasy; an attempt may nonetheless be made to include them all. The play is (off we go!) a symbol of the fact that the world judges by externals; despite the true worth of a man, so incidental a matter as his color, his odor, his eccentricity whatsoever, makes him the scorned, the outcast. Some, (like Sir Philo, who also has eaten the odoriferous fruit) can make capital of their peculiarities; they become circus freaks or parlor celebrities. Others, more sensitive and more sincere, attempt to defy the general stupidity of ocular or nasal estimation (for we DO judge a book by its cover); they defy the common attitude, and usually die in despair. The picture Belvoir bought when he was accepted represented a possibly unreal land; before this unattainable country where candor and truth dwell, forever sunk between dark mountains, Belvoir stood to shoot himself. . . . But the field is still open for other theories as to the application of the play to life; go down to Cherry Lane and make your own guess.

J. T. S.

### TREASURERS' CLUB ANNUAL EVENT

The annual benefit of the Treasurers' Club of America, which is made up of box-office men from the Broadway Theatres, will be held Sunday evening, at the Hudson. Florence Moore will act as Mistress of Ceremonies and Eddie Cantor will act as Master of Ceremonies. Following are the artists who have volunteered their aid:

Mary Pickford and Douglas Fairbanks, Olesens Band, Bert and Betty



EDDIE CANTOR

The popular comedian will act as Master of Ceremonies at the Treasurers' Club Benefit, Sunday night, at the Hudson.

Wheeler, Eddie Cantor, Florence Moore, John Steel, Solly Ward, Phil Baker, Joseph Santley and Ivy Sawyer, Charles Columbus and Buena Vista, Brox Sisters, Robert C. Bentley, Frank Tinney and Hugh Cameron, Clark and McCullough, Hal Sherman, Florence O'Denishawn and Nelson Snow, Fannie Brice, John Bowles and Margaret Wilson, Harry Richman, Little Jessie James Company (chorus), The James Boys (Paul Whitman Band), Al Raymond, Julia Sanderson, Jack Buchanan.

### Vaudeville Drama

#### "VOGUES" THE NEW REVUE AT THE SHUBERT

The curtain rises upon the usual musical comedy opening, a chorus of more or less attractive females of uncertain age; this time they seemed fairly young, and were prettily disposed about the stage in becoming costumes. But soon we discover that the scene of the awakening princess is but part of a play being written at the moment by two young men who have been temporarily released from the asylum. Allen and Savo step out of the asylum door, and discuss the coming scenes with the audience. Incidentally, one wears furs, the other a palm beach suit, so that wherever they travel one of them will be comfortable. The slow, high-pitched voice of Allen, the intelligently stupid glance of Savo, and the excellent quality of the humor that escapes through their talk, comes after almost every scene as welcome comedy diversion.

These humorous dialogues, indeed, are spread through the evening exactly as at a vaudeville bill, and the other acts combine to make us think we might be watching an English variety show. There is the usual—this time unusually skillful—trio of acrobats; the Pasquas are worth seeing. There are sentimental scenes, dramatic moments, burlesques. For the ninth (or is it the thirty-ninth) time "Rain" recycles the tribute of comic attention: a chorus of missionaries sings to the prostitute "Tell me, Sadie Thompson, are there any more at home like you?" "When shall we three meet again? In Tarnish, Lightning, and in Rain" touches off another good bit; "Disinfecting" makes undue apologies to "Spring Cleaning"; and "The Miracle" is an undercurrent throughout such scenes as include the Spielmann (The Piper) and the Princess Katinka—whose name has comic connotations in America unfortunate for the sentimental heroine, seeking the land of Happiness. Odette Myrtil labored under a still greater misfortune, however, for a cold bothered her all night, and kept her from displaying the full vivacity and verve she is famed to possess.

A number of details helped build up the general pleasant effect of the evening. The physicians in the princess' bed-chamber were delightful caricatures. Several spectacles were cut shorter than their worth deserved, as the tableau at the opening of the land of happiness scene, or the tea-kettle knitting party of the old-fashioned girls. In the millionaires' cafeteria, besides some good slapstick of Savo, we hear a brief sketch in which every word begins with the letter "w." "The Triangle" is a tabloid drama that summarizes a dozen plays of recent years; for emphasis it was given right through twice—receiving much more applause the second time. Then Allen and Savo are drawn back into the asylum, J. Harold Murray exposes his handsome countenance for the last time, Odette Myrtil smiles as sweetly as her cold will allow, and the evening of pleasant vaudeville, or, as it has come to be called, "musical revue," has been pleasantly spent.

J. T. S.



GENEVIEVE TOBIN

in Guy Bolton's comedy "Polly Preferred" at the Bronx Opera House next week.

### Katherine Cornell — Artist

THE STORY OF THE YOUNG WOMAN WHO DOES SUCH EXCELLENT WORK IN "THE OUTSIDER"

KATHERINE CORNELL, a member of a family long prominent in Northern New York, was born in Berlin, where her father was pursuing post-graduate studies in medicine. For a number of years after his return to America, Dr. Cornell engaged in the practice of medicine. Bit by bit he left his profession. He is today resident manager of the Majestic Theatre.

As long ago as the time of the Pan-American Fair in Buffalo the theatre lured him, however, and during the course of the fair he and his father put on a show called "A Trip to Buffalo," at a local theatre. Thus Miss Cornell, during the years of her education in Buffalo had an ever-present background of a family interest in theatre.

The Buffalo schooling was supplemented by attendance at Westchester school, and was followed by a return to the school as coach of dramatics.

Edward Goodman, then Director of the Washington Square players, visited the school to assist in the production of a playlet written by Miss Cornell herself. Before he left, he had prom-

# --- T H E A T R E S ---

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

### JOLSON'S 59th ST.

THEATRE, at 7th Ave.  
Eves. 8:30, Mats. 2:30  
Thurs. and Sat., 2:30

## Eleanor Painter

In the Musical Comedy Triumph  
THE  
CHIFFON  
GIRL

### 6th MONTH

250,000 PEOPLE HAVE SEEN  
THE PLAY OF THE YEAR

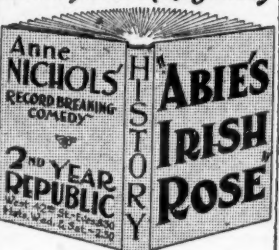
## "THE SHAME WOMAN"

By LULA VOLLMER, Author of "Sun-Up"

COMEDY THEATRE

41st St., East of B'way. Evenings, 8:30  
Matinees Thursday and Saturday, 2:30

### The Play that is Making History



### 2d Year in New York!

JOHN GOLDEN

PRESENTS

## 7th HEAVEN

Comedy Drama by Austin Strong

76th WEEK. 642nd to 649th Times

BOOTH W. 45th St., Eves. at 8:30  
Reg. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30

### 39th ST THEATRE EAST OF B'WAY

Eves. 8:45, Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:45

## DORIS KEANE

and  
BEN-AMI

## "WELDED"

By EUGENE O'NEILL

STAGED BY STARK YOUNG

Settings by Robert Edmund Jones,  
Direction of Kenneth MacGowan, Eugene O'Neill, Robert Edmund Jones, in association with the Selwyns.

## D. W. GRIFFITH'S

"Something to be remembered."  
—Times

## 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.

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used Miss Cornell employment as an understudy with the Washington Square players at any time she chose to apply. She chose virtually the following day—and so made her world debut at the Comedy Theatre in a one-line part in support of Jose Ruben in "Bushido." It would be pleasant to be able to record that Miss Cornell's talents were at once recognized and suitably put to work. But the chronicler is forced to record that for a year and a half she remained where she was, unused, undiscovered and unheralded.

In 1917, Miss Cornell went to work for Miss Jessie Bonstelle's stock company in Buffalo and Detroit. She played what is known as second leads. The Mary Nash role in "The Man Who Came Back" followed in a road tour that covered most of the Eastern cities. Miss Bonstelle, about to put on "Little Women" in London, remembered the Cornell girl who had played her companies and engaged her to do so. And Jo she was for a successful run of six

months at the New Theatre in London. Then back to America. And so, before long she was back, but as alternate leading woman with Miss Bonstelle this time—in stock in Detroit.

Alan Pollock, involved in the ownership of the American rights of "A Bill of Divorcement," had seen her in London in "Little Women" and insisted upon her inclusion in the cast of the Clemence Dane play. Then came "Will Shakespeare." Despite all the efforts of the enthusiasts, the play failed, but Miss Cornell had definitely established her position as an actress of overwhelming consequence to the American theatre.

Late last season she appeared in Pinero's "The Enchanted Cottage." Her first play of the season was "Casanova," in which she appeared in contrast to Lowell Sherman, and in "The Way Things Happen."

At the moment, Miss Cornell is appearing in "The Outsider" with Lionel Atwill at the Ambassador Theatre.

### SHUBERT 44th W. of B'way, Eves. 8:25 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:25

The Perfect Revue!!

## VOGUES

with ODETTE MYRTIL

J. HAROLD MURRAY  
AND A GREAT CAST

"ENTIRE PRODUCTION HAS A QUALITY NOT ALWAYS FOUND IN REVUES."  
—George S. Kaufman, Times

WINTER GARDEN BIG SURPRISE BILL

SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT

12-STAR ACTS—12

RICHARD HERNDON'S TWIN SUCCESSES

FRANCINE LARRIMORE

IN THE NEW HARVARD PRIZE PLAY

"NANCY ANN"

By Dorothy Heyward

"AN ASTONISHINGLY GOOD COMEDY—A REAL BROADWAY SUCCESS."

WELSH-MAIL & TELEGRAM

THEATRE 44th ST. W. OF B'WAY EVS. 8:30 MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:30

49th St.

THEATRE 45th ST. W. OF B'WAY EVS. 8:30 MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:30

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## MUSIC

## With the Orchestras

## PHILHARMONIC

The last subscription concert of the season will be given this Saturday evening and Sunday afternoon.

At Carnegie Hall, Saturday evening, under the baton of William Mengelberg. The program: Schumann, Concerto for Violoncello; Wagner, Overture to "The Flying Dutchman"; Schelling, "A Victory Ball"; Strauss, Tone-Poem, "Death and Transfiguration." Soloist: Cornelius Van Vliet, Violoncellist.

The program for Sunday afternoon, at Metropolitan Opera House includes: Wagner, Overture to "The Flying Dutchman"; Schelling, "A Victory Ball"; Strauss, Tone-Poem, "Ein Heldenleben" ("A Hero's Life"). Violin solo, Scipione Guidi.

## NEW YORK SYMPHONY

VLADIMIR GOLDSCHMAN, the French conductor, who has been invited by the Symphony Society of New York to conduct an extra concert of the New York Symphony Orchestra in Aeolian Hall, Sunday afternoon, April 6, has selected for performance Weber's "Euryanthe Overture"; Symphony No. 13 in G, by Haydn; Debussy's "Nocturne"; Nussens and Fetes; and Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Scheherazade" with Gustave Tinel in the solo part.

## ROCHESTER PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA

The first New York concert of the Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra, Albert Coates conducting, will be given at Carnegie Hall, Monday evening, with Guy Maier and Lee Pattison as soloists. The program: Suite Ancienne, Albert Coates; "Fountains of Rome," Ottorino Respighi; "Ballad for Two Pianos," Leo Sowerby; "A London Symphony," Ralph Vaughan-Williams.



MAIER AND PATTISON  
Soloists with the Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra, which will make their New York bow Monday night at Carnegie Hall under the baton of Albert Coates.

## Music Notes

JASCHA HEIFETZ will give his last recital of the season Sunday afternoon, at Carnegie Hall. He will play the Beethoven Kreutzer Sonata, several Bach numbers arranged by Franko, Press and Kreisler and shorter pieces by Godowsky, Brahms, Hubay and Paganini. Isidor Achorn will be at the piano. Mr. Heifetz will appear once more in New York this season, on Sunday evening, April 13, as soloist in the Sunday evening concert at the Metropolitan Opera House.

Sunday afternoon, April 6, Daniel Mayer will introduce a novelty to America—BASILE KIBALCHICH'S RUSSIAN SYMPHONIC CHOIR. By taking the symphony orchestra as his model and giving each voice in the choir the same value of each instrument, M. Kibalchich has successfully developed a new form of vocal ensemble which is revolutionary departure from the choral singing of the old Italian school.

A decided novelty will feature the program of EFREM ZIMBALIST on Sunday afternoon, April 13, at Carnegie Hall, in the appearance of two distinguished American pianists as accompanists for their own compositions. Mr. Zimbalist will play a sonata for violin and piano by John Powell and a concerto by Ernest Schelling with each of these composer-pianists at the piano. The accompanist for the other numbers on the program will be Emanuel Bay.

## "Polly Preferred" with Genevieve Tobin at Bronx Opera House

The F. Ray Comstock and Morris Gest production of Guy Bolton's comedy, "POLLY PREFERRED," will be presented at the Bronx Opera House Monday. This comedy of the movie folk is serving as the starring vehicle for GENEVIEVE TOBIN. Supporting Genevieve Tobin will be found the same cast that acted "Polly Preferred" during its run in New York, which includes William Harrigan, Edward Van Sloan, William David, Mary Phillips, Booth Howard, Louis Haines, Harold Waldridge, Myra Dean, Ethel Remy, Olga Brent, William Betts, David Burns, George Deener and many others. The next attraction will be "Irene."

## RICHARD BENNETT IN "THE DANCERS" AT THE SHUBERT-RIVIERA

Richard Bennett in "The Dancers," will be the attraction at the Shubert-Riviera Theatre beginning Monday evening. "The Dancers" ran for over a year in London and comes to the Shubert-Riviera after a six months' engagement at the Broadhurst Theatre.

## Chaliapin Back—Metropolitan Season Ends in Fortnight

## NINE OPERAS NEXT WEEK

"AIDA" as a matinee Monday, will open the last week but one of the Opera Season with Rethberg and Martinelli.

"MADAME BUTTERFLY" will be the opera on Monday evening with Easton and Tokatyan.

Other operas next week will be: "CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA" and "COQ D'OR" on Wednesday evening, "DER FREISCHUTZ" on Thursday evening with Rethberg and Meader.

"FAUST" as a matinee on Friday with Alda, Tokatyan and Chaliapin. "TRAVIATA" on Friday evening with Bori and Lauri-Volpi.

"CARMEN" will be the Saturday matinee opera with Bourskaya and Martinelli.

"DIE MEISTERSINGER" will be the "popular" Saturday night opera with Reinhardt and Taucher.

At Sunday night's "Opera Concert" ERNEST VON DOHANYI, pianist, will play and Mmes. Reinhardt, Robertson and Mellich and Messrs. Kingston and Schutzendorf will sing. The orchestra will be under the supervision of Mr. Paul Eisler.

## Stadium Concerts Start July 3

The Stadium concerts for the Summer of 1924 will begin Thursday, July 3, at the Lewisohn Stadium of the College of the City of New York, 136th Street and Amsterdam Avenue. This year the season will be seven weeks, instead of the six, as last Summer, it is announced by Mrs. Charles S. Guggenheimer, chairman of the concerts. WILLEM VAN HOOGSTRAATEN will again conduct, but this Summer will have a "guest conductor" as well—a Stadium novelty. The "guest conductor" will be FRITZ REINER. Mr. Van Hoogstraten will conduct for the first three weeks, Mr. Reiner the fourth and fifth weeks, and Mr. Van Hoogstraten the final two.

Mr. Reiner will be an interesting Stadium "added attraction." Mr. Van Hoogstraten is a familiar figure at the great stone amphitheater on Washington Heights, where 15,000 persons on a single night have heard him lead the New York Philharmonic in Tchaikowsky and Wagner.

## Music Notes

SASHA CULBERTSON, who was heard here earlier in the season in a recital with orchestra, will give the program of violin music at Aeolian Hall on Saturday afternoon, April 5. Mr. Culbertson will play the Grieg Sonata in C Minor, the Bach Chaconne, a group of shorter works by Paganini, Tchaikowsky, Hubay, Korngold and Sarasate and Paganini's "Witches' Dance."

JOHN EAGAN, who composed the music for Rachel Crothers' song, "Express Yourself," which will be sung in her new play, "Expressing Willie," which Equity Players are presenting for their fifth production and the final one of the group of subscription plays at the 48th Street Theatre this season.

On Monday evening, April 14, at Carnegie Hall, Mr. Mayer will offer the MINNEAPOLIS SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA, with Henri Verbrugghen conducting.

LAWRENCE TIBBETT, baritone, who is now completing his first year with the Metropolitan Opera Company, will give a song recital Tuesday afternoon at Aeolian Hall.

CECILIA HANSEN, Russian violinist and her husband, BORIS ZAKHAROFF, pianist and Miss Hansen's accompanist, are sailing Saturday morning, on the Red Star liner Belgenland after their first American tour.

EUSEBIO CONCIALLI, a baritone, will give a song recital at Aeolian Hall, Tuesday evening.

## MME. SIMONE AND JAMES K. HACKETT TENDERED RECEPTION

THE ACTORS' EQUITY ASSOCIATION, through its President, John Emerson, gave a reception to MME. SIMONE AND JAMES K. HACKETT on the stage of the 48th Street Theatre, at the close of the performance of "Macbeth" Wednesday evening. All of the actors and actresses now playing in New York theatres were invited by Equity Council to be present. A commemorative scroll, signed by the officers of the association was presented to Mme. Simone by John Emerson, in recognition of her creative work of this prominent French artist.

## ACTORS' EQUITY SHOW AT METROPOLITAN, APRIL 27

Robert Benchley, writer and critic, will receive official recognition from his fellow artists Sunday evening, April 27, when he will take part in the big Equity show at the Metropolitan Opera House along with the other 400 stars and leading men and women who will contribute to this unusual entertainment.

Anne Nichols, author and producer of that struggling candidate for public favor, "Able's Irish Rose," again won fame by getting her check in ahead of any one else for the first choice of a box for that gala night.

## DRAMA



## GAIL KANE

will be seen with Fritz Leibler in a new play by Myron Fagen, "Two Strangers from Nowhere," at the Punch & Judy, Monday night.

## The Theatre Guild Celebrates its Sixth Birthday

Sunday night, the Theatre Guild celebrated its sixth anniversary, with a speechless dinner at the Commodore Hotel, attended by about 2,500 friends of the Guild. Although there were no speeches, Alexander Woolcott as toastmaster introduced the entertainment, which was as delectable as the earlier dishes. Sweet songsters from the Music Box Revue and from Charlot's swayed to soft melodies; Nelson Keys, on his way to the latter, took the stage in America for the first time, with a hypnotic dance that held the audience. More appropriate to the special occasion were the playlets presented. The first of these was "St. Joan and St. Bernard," the characters of Shaw's play appear to him in a dream, and announce that he too has been made a saint. The consternation of Shaw on learning that his plays are favorite reading in heaven is but one of the subtle touches that enliven Lawrence Langner's skit. Even more immediate in its satire is "Ain't They Cute—They're Only Six!" by Kaufman and (no, he has a new partner this time) H. Mankiewicz. The directors of the Theatre Guild see themselves as others see them; blow after blow of stinging satire is launched, not overlooking the Guild's fondness for foreign playwrights. Perhaps as an indication of the quality of native talent, the bill closed with a revival of Moeller's "Helen's Husband," a travesty of the story of Helen of Troy, one of the early efforts of the old Washington Square Players. . . . Next year the Guild will have a new cause for celebration: its own theatre building.

## Vaudeville Theatres

## B. S. MOSS' BROADWAY

"LILLIES OF THE FIELD" will be the screen feature at Moss' Broadway next week. The cast of "Lillies of the Field" includes: Corinne Griffith and Conway Tearle in the principal roles.

The Keith acts on the program will be Ruth Royce, Gladys Clark and Henry Bergman, Wilson Bros., Felix Bernard, composer of "Dardanella," and Sid Townes in "A Song a Minute"; "Sultan," an equine surprise presented by Miss Emma Lindsay, and other B. F. Keith acts.

## HIPPODROME

Marta Ferra, the sensational Italian strong woman; L'Imperiale Revue, with the Fooshy Sisters and a special singing and dancing ensemble; Duci De Kerekjarto, concert violinist; Mabel Ford, in a dance act with Deno and Rochelle, and a large ensemble; The Four Mortons in "Wearing Out the Green"; Jan Garber and his orchestra; the Gaudsmiths, with their clown dogs; Royal Foster's Dancing Dolls; the Royal Pekin Troupe of Chinese wonder workers and Albertina Rasch's American ballet.

## PALACE

Marjorie Rameau with A. E. Anson in "Bracelets," by Sewell Collins (vaudeville premiere). Vincent Lopez and augmented Hotel Pennsylvania Orchestra in a recital of new "produced" numbers, Miss Ruby Norton with Clarence Senna in a recital of new songs, Enrico Rastelli, world's greatest juggler; Williams and Keene in "Shall I?"; "A Few Minutes with Jack Benny"; Jack Rose in "Some Hat-Traction"; Keller Sisters and Lynch; Snell and Vernon; 4 Ortons.

## LOEW'S PALACE

"Singer Jim McKee," starring William S. Hart in one of his own stories, will be shown at Loew's Palace Theatre Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. Mort Fox with His Girls, the Venetian Five, Lew Rice, and Harry and Buddy Lee, will be the vaudeville attractions. Laurette Taylor in "Happiness," J. Harley Manners' stage play, will be featured in the last half of the week. Frank Terry, will head the vaudeville bill. Others will be Barto and Clark as Columbia and Victor, Melody and Steps, Josie Rooney and Company, and Beehan and Hassen.

## ST. MARKS TO HAVE SYMPOSIUM ON THE DRAMA

St Marks-in-the-Bowery, William Norman Guthrie rector, will hold its spring symposium on the drama next Sunday afternoon, in St. Mark's Hall, Tenth street west of Second Avenue. The ritual office will be "The Christ's Song of the Holy Cross," to be followed by the symposium. Alexander Woolcott will talk on Sutton Vane's "Outward Bound," now playing at the Ritz Theatre. Members of the company presenting "Outward Bound" will be guests of the occasion. The program will begin at 4 o'clock.

## THEATRES

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Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.

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2d Year on Broadway  
LAST WEEKS  
JESSE L. LASKY Presents

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Directed by James Cruze  
Novel by Emerson Hough  
A Paramount Production (Famous Players)  
Twice Daily, 2:25, 8:30. Sun. Mats. at 3  
Mats. Except Sat., Sun. & Holidays, 10.  
\$1.00. Evenings \$1.00 to \$1.50.

## FATA MORGANA

## A Comedy By

ERNST VAIDA

## GARRICK THEATRE

65 West 38th St.  
Mats. Thurs. and Sat.  
MOVES TO LYCEUM  
APRIL 14. SEATS  
MONDAY

## 48th STREET THEATRE

Eves. 8:20 MATINEES TUES. & SAT.  
SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT ENDING APRIL 13TH

## JAMES K. HACKETT in "MACBETH"

WITH A GREAT CAST.  
"THEY GAVE THIS GREAT PLAY BOLDLY AND BRILLIANTLY. 'MACBETH' IS A MATTER TO RECORD IN GLOWING LETTERS."—Robt. Gilbert Welsh, Telegram-Mail.

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POP. PRICES 1 MATS. WED. & SAT.

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with  
GENEVIEVE TOBIN  
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WILLIAM HARRIGAN

WEEK OF APRIL 14TH  
"I R E N E"  
with an all star cast

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Mon., Tues., Wed. Th., Fri., Sat., Sun.

WM. S. HART Metro. presents

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JIM MCKEE" in "HAPPINESS"

Mart Fox & Girls by J. H. Manners

Other Acts. FRANK TERRY

BARTO & CLARK

"Columbia & Victor"

Other Acts.

## MUSIC and CONCERTS

## PHILHARMONIC

WILLEM MENDELSSOHN, Conductor  
CARNegie Hall, Sat. Ev. at 8:30.  
"DEATH AND TRANSFIGURATION"  
Cornelius Van Vliet, Violoncello Soloist

Metropolitan Opera House, Sun. Aft., at 3.  
"EIN HELDENLEBEN"  
Subscription renewals for next season now  
at 250 West Fifty-seventh St.  
ARTHUR JUDSON, Mgr., Steinway Piano.

## N. Y. SYMPHONY

CLOSING CONCERT OF THE SEASON  
Aeolian Hall, Sun. Aft., April 6, at 3.  
Extra Concert to be conducted by

## VLADIMIR GOLDSCHMANN

Overture Euryanthe . . . . . Weber  
Symphony No. 11 in G major . . . . . Haydn  
Nuages and Fetes . . . . . Debussy  
Scheherazade . . . . . Rimsky-Korsakoff  
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## CARNegie Hall, Mon. Ev., Apr. 7, 8:15

First New York Appearance

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First N. Y. performance, Leo Sowerby

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## The New Pictures

ASTOR—"Secrets," with Norma Talmadge.

BROADWAY—"Lillies of the Field."

CAMEO—"Which Shall It Be."

CAPITOL—Elinor Glyn's "Three Weeks."

COHAN—"The Ten Commandments." Directed by Cecil B. De Mille.

CRITERION—"The Covered Wagon."

44TH STREET—"America," D. W. Griffith's Story of the Revolutionary War.

LIBERTY—"Douglas Fairbanks in 'The Thief of Bagdad.'"

RIALTO—"The Moral Sinner" with Dorothy Dalton, based on "Leah Kleschna."

RIVOLI—"The Breaking Point," from Mary Robert's Rhinehart's play.

STRAND—John Barrymore in a screen version of "Beau Brummel."

"The Chariot Revue of 1924," will swap theatres with "Mr. Battling Butler," on Monday April 21, the Revue going into the Selwyn Theatre and "Mr. Battling Butler" taking up the residence in the Times Square Theatre.

A series of dances with illustrating living pictures, are being prepared by KYRA for insertion in the third edition of "Artists and Models." The third edition is scheduled for the Winter Garden when the Democratic Convention is held here this Summer.



## THE NEW LEADER

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CAMERON H. KING

Saturday, April 5, 1924

### JUST ONE PIMPLE LESS

**A**T last Daugherty is out of the Cabinet. A man possessed of any ordinary ideas of public decency and self respect would have resigned voluntarily a long time ago. Daugherty's ideas on these subjects, however, are by no means ordinary. Not why he was willing to stay in, but why it took so long to throw him out, is the puzzle.

The President had been plainly told that Daugherty's resignation would be forthcoming whenever he chose to write for it. Every day he postponed writing that little letter injured him and his party. Why did he delay?

The official explanation is, of course, that he believed in Daugherty's innocence—nay, that he still believes in it—and that he was loth to sacrifice him to political expediency. That is a very good story to tell to the marines. Calvin Coolidge is no intellectual giant, but he is not a baby nor a moron. And if the explanation were true, it would be most discreditable to Mr. Coolidge, for it is more inexcusably base to sacrifice an innocent man after long deliberation than to do it on a hasty impulse.

The unofficial and widely accepted explanation is that up to a certain moment Daugherty was in a position to say, "Turn me out if you dare," but that finally a point was reached where the administration could take the chance of saying, "Out you go; now squeal if you dare." Perhaps we shall some day know whether this is the fact—and perhaps we shall never learn the real secret history of this queer affair.

Meanwhile, if anyone thinks that the ousting of Daugherty comes anywhere near touching the root of the evil—well, he ought to start all over again and do some real thinking. Daugherty was only a pimple. The disease is still there.

### GOOD NEWS!

**H**EADLINES for the past week have dramatized the glad tidings of an enormous increase in the "national wealth" since 1912. The morning World heralded the news in the following headlines: "Everybody Richer by \$1,000 than in 1912, U. S. Reveals—National Wealth 320 Billions, Compared With 186 Billions 10 Years Ago, Is Estimate."

There are the figures. What more do you want? But upon analysis they mean nothing at all so far as individual possessions are concerned. Suppose the total wealth of a group of 100 men is \$100,000. The "national wealth" of the group would average \$1,000 for each person. But one individual might possess \$25,000, another \$15,000, a number of others \$5,000 or less. The overwhelming majority of the group may have only a few hundred dollars and a large minority have practically nothing at all.

This analysis holds good for the figures reported by the Department of Commerce. The total wealth of a nation may enormously increase while the masses may suffer increasing impoverishment. It is not only misleading, but it is untrue to say that "everybody is richer by \$1,000." The bulk of the increase in wealth has gone into the hands of the old capitalist class and the vulgar new rich spawned during the war. Even the man who may have the additional thousand dollars or a part of it knows or should know that inflated prices have rendered the increase of little or no value.

The headlines should read: Rent Hogs, Bankers, Railroad Magnates, Labor Skinners, Profiteers and War Grafters Safely in Possession of Enormously Increased Loot. The Gang's All Happy.

### SUPPLY YOUR OWN MORAL

**I**N all nations of the modern period the gang in control when caught in some dirty work will always crawl behind the flag and raise the question of "patriotism." If you are against the grafters and despoilers you desecrate the flag. If you crawl before the gang and consent to be skinned without making a noise about it you qualify for a "patriot." From which we gather that the modern "patriot," if he belongs to the gang in control, is a grafter or a skinner. If he does not belong to the gang the "patriot" is a fool.

With oil smearing some of the most eminent of the gang "patriots," a number of capitalist organs are reviving the question of "patriotism" and the "red menace." The Commercial has a kept man for the job and the Daily News is now specializing in this thing. It is all old stuff which comes down from the days of Palmer and his collection of bruisers.

Even Calvin Coolidge chimes in. At Northwestern University 38 students who signed a pledge against war have stirred up a tempest in a teapot. David Williams, a student, was dismissed from the university because he "was unable to adapt himself to the university group," which was a polite way of saying that he does not like to be cannon fodder for the gang. The next day another student was driven out.

The same papers that reported these events carried the statement of Senator Norbeck that Coolidge's supporters in South Dakota paid three dollars apiece for votes for Cal. Moreover, Cal's private secretary wired the university that the reactionary students have the blessing of Cal, that their "patriotic expression of devotion to America, Americanism, and the flag" gave Cal profound satisfaction. Cal's secretary, mind you, was shown a few years ago as a broker in Federal appointments. Letters of Slep's secretary—the former was then a member of Congress—showed a tariff rate for the "influence" of Slep in obtaining Federal jobs for ambitious camp-followers.

Oil, graft, plunder, the flag, Americanism, "patriotism," Slep, Coolidge, three-dollar votes, "red menace" revival, and university reaction! The reader can supply his own moral.

### RISE OF THE SERVILE STATE

**D**AVID M. PARRY, William H. Mallock, Father Vaughan and others enjoyed putting fear into our souls by assuring us that a Socialist society would conscript and regulate the life and opinions of citizens. The three gentlemen mentioned above should have lived to observe the tendency in the United States today.

A committee of the American Bar Association recently reported on the alarming tendency of legislation to regulate us. Laws defining what kind of history we may have, what school teachers may believe, requiring aliens in business to display a card stating their nationality, attempting to conscript the labor of wage workers, are a few items indicating the tendency.

In industry time clocks, numbering of the workers, requiring applicants to submit a biography of their lives, and other regulations leave only the lock-step and suits of grey to make many industries comply with prison regulations. The card index and the blacklist even follow the workers out of the plants and are used to check up on their movements.

But legislation and industrial discipline are not alone in this matter of reducing these "free" and God-fearing Americans to a goose-stepped life. Private organizations add their power to the forces that make the servile American. The Koo Koo take care of religion and the schools. The American Defense Society cultivates a worship of the state and its oil statesmen. The capitalist press scotches any idea that had its origin later than the eighteenth century.

Those who fear being reduced to one dead level of mediocrity, who fear state-enforced regulation of our lives, aided by organized coercion, need not await the coming of Socialism. We have liberal installments of the conscript citizen here and now. If Socialism had for its ideal this conscription of body and mind it would not have to organize machinery to realize it. It would simply take over existing methods and apply them. Capitalism simply places its own baby on our door-step when its apologists ascribe this tendency to us.

"Daugherty stands by President"; headline in Sun. That's a dirty revenge to take just for being fired!

The working class, may it always be right; when it is wrong set itself right, and eventually rule the world.

### THE NATIONAL LABOR PARTY

**F**OR 300 years there have been periodical farmer revolts against the commercial and industrial centers in this country. In the second half of the nineteenth century these revolts assumed a political character. When the price level became satisfactory farmer radicalism disappeared. Grange states and Populist states then rolled up big Republican majorities until prices again became unsatisfactory and when other revolts followed.

The farmer radicalism of recent years has had its main strength in the wheat belt of the Northwest. It has been wavering between activity within the capitalist parties and independent party action. In South Dakota early in December the independent Farmer-Labor Party Convention appointed a committee to negotiate fusion with the Democrats. The latter failed to agree to fusion and Farmer-Labor fusionists bolted. In the last week of December, Farmer-Labor men in several counties joined with Democrats to support McAdoo for President.

More ominous still was the news that in the Republican convention of North Dakota, dominated by the Non-Partisan League, Coolidge was endorsed for President. This was followed by the announcement on January 9 that Senators Ladd and Frazer of that State favor the nomination of Coolidge. Petitions are now out in North Dakota to oust the leaders who gave the Coolidge endorsement.

In short, this farmer radicalism in politics is running true to the history of these movements. It appears to be repeating the story of the Populist Party. It is divided between McAdoo and Coolidge and has factions working for fusion and office regardless of any stable principles. Coolidge is not refusing patronage to Non-Partisan League men, and this favor of Calvin drives the wedge farther into the ranks of the farmer movement.

How often must this history be repeated for the workers of the cities to understand that they constitute the one class that is necessary to establish an enduring working class party if it is ever established at all? Furthermore, this movement is regional. It is not national in scope; it is based upon rural grievances as the Populist movement was. With the stabilization of prices, one of the chief demands of the radical farmers, there is reason for believing that this region will again be the scene of G. O. P. majorities.

The workers of the cities have every reason to work for a Labor Party on a national scale, not a party with a dominant regional and rural group uncertain of its purposes, the sport of professional politicians, and leading into a morass of disappointment. Socialists cannot affiliate with such a movement. The Socialist Party favors a coalition of working-class organizations in a national Labor Party, but it cannot barter its two decades of independent party action for this illusive farmer radicalism.

### THE OPEN SHOP HOKUM

**P**OWERFUL organizations of capitalists engaged in fighting trade unionism remind us that a large section of the American capitalist class is still immune to modern ideas. Time was when this class, through its organs, objected to the establishment of the public school on the ground that, as mental capacities can never be equal, it would be folly to engage in public education.

Experience taught these die-hards better, but they also opposed full manhood suffrage on similar fallacious grounds. Their descendants have become reconciled to this also. In fact, few of them know that these questions were ever raised by the earlier capitalists of the American Republic.

In all modern countries except the United States the masters of industry have become reconciled to trade union organization. This does not mean that they agree without a struggle with all the demands of the organized workers, but it does mean that they recognize that organization of wage workers is inevitable under the wage system.

Our own industrial Babbitts have not yet reached this point. They babble about the "freeworker," the "independence" of the "open shop," encouraging "initiative" and that the owner holds his own. They are like the millions isolated in the southern Appalachians. Human progress has swept around them, leaving them marooned in a Sahara of ignorance and cherishing the traditions of other days.

Our open-shop Babbitts have yet to learn that the organized workers of the nation will yet teach them that this is an age of organization, that the open shop is the spider's den for the trusting fly, and that their hokum makes no impression on intelligent men and women.

### FRENCH REACTION

**W**ITH the temporary recovery of the franc Poincare has been able to jam through the French Chamber a bill which gives the French oligarchs the power to mobilize the army without consulting the Chamber. The mobilization carries with it large sections of the civilian population. Deputy Fabry, defending the measure, said that the government "must have full power to order mobilization without immediate ratification of Parliament as demanded in the Socialist amendment."

The Minister of War was frank enough to declare other intentions of the Poincare Clique. "We must also be prepared against the possibility of internal insurrection," he said. The meaning of this statement is obvious. The capitalist and financial bands that control the French Government want full powers not only to conscript the manhood of France without consulting the Chamber, but also to ruthlessly stamp out all opposition.

Here is another installment of a "world made safe for democracy." It is a drift toward a reactionary dictatorship which is fashionable among the ruling classes of the European powers. The Socialist amendment was defeated by a vote of 380 to 190. American financial aid has simply brought support to the reactionary clique and helped the ambition of French capitalism to serve as the gendarme of Europe.

By the way, you haven't noticed that there are any committees investigating the honesty and personal conduct of members of the British Cabinet, have you? And you don't recall that there have ever been charges of personal dishonesty and graft against a single Socialist official in this country, do you? Do you think it makes a difference whether public officials believe in carrying on all human affairs for private profit, or not?

Our beloved friends of the New York Commercial are certain that the attacks upon H. Micajah Daugherty have been inspired and carried on by the Reds. (Oooooohhhh! Horrors!) Since Cal Coolidge fired the noble Harry—by the way, Mister Commercial, will you have your Searchlight expose Cal and tell us what Communist nucleus he belongs to?

## THE Chatter-Box

### POETRY PRIZE ANNOUNCEMENT

The prize of \$10 in cold prosaic coin of the realm for the best poem published during the month of March has been awarded to Warren K. Billings, Prisoner No. 10699 of the Northern California State Prison, who submitted the poem "On the Chasm's Brink." It appeared in the issue of March 15. Check has been mailed this day with the love, greetings and congratulations of the staff. We earnestly hope to see the day soon when all our prisoners will no longer wall in the dreamers, the singers and the Isaiahs of our day. For fear that we be regarded as pedantic, we will not here declare what Labor ought to do about it.

Every month a prize of \$10 is offered for the best poem submitted and published in this column. Come, smite your blooming lyres.

### THE ORGAN-GRINDER

Thy priests accuse Thee of Omnipotence—  
They charge Thee with a bleak All-Lovingness,  
That work through creature agonies  
Inscrutable ends,  
And with a Providence that never wearies  
Providing Golgothas for Millions.  
Unwittingly Thy priests accuse Thee,  
Unceasingly they all condemn Thee,  
Christians, Jews, Mussulmen, All,  
To Immortality—their sentence  
Exceeds Thy own unholy Cruelty,  
Told of in Holy Writ.

Thy face was hidden for three-thousand years  
Behind the curtain-folds  
Of human ignorance.  
Three-thousand years have worn the curtain out,  
And through the holes  
An ancient organ-grinder is now seen,  
Turning the crank of a cracked music-box  
And grinding out the same old time-worn tune  
That a hundred generations listened to—  
The same old melody  
Of god-willed need and wealth,  
Of heavenly reckonings,  
Of giving to each Caesar his own due  
And a submissive servant's heart to God—  
Cease, organ-grinder, cease,  
Thy music-box is out of tune,  
Thy arm is getting limp.

Not we that know Thee now,  
Not we but Thy own priests  
Have sentenced Thee to an eternity  
Of grinding that stale tune.  
Thou didst not share with us,  
The struggling multitudes,  
Thy fabled Best—  
Be welcome now to ours:  
Poor organ-grinding Spectre, go to rest.  
Depart with us and free the Stage of Life  
For fairer Gods  
And better Men,  
Lending a keener ear  
To better tunes.

JAMES REYNARD.

We had a Spring Poem all tuned for this here pillar of perspicacity, full of flowers and showers and bowers and love-sweet hours, when all out of the clear sky came Winter and sleet and gripe and aspirin. So we called the game off on account of hard luck. Snow-checks will be honored at the gate next week, we hope.

S. A. DE WITT.