

BORAH'S SPEECH TAKES MINDS OF PEOPLE OFF REAL ISSUES

By MARX LEWIS

(Washington Correspondent, The New Leader)

Washington.—The speech of Senator Borah calling upon the two old parties to give up the practice of accepting large contributions from big interests increases the apprehension that the disclosures in the oil investigation will fail to bring any remedy. Once more the reformers seem to be barking up the wrong tree.

The speech lifted the discussion of Teapot Dome out of the "scape-goat" stage, although the committee is still investigating the heads of other departments. It is helped by William J. Burns of the Department of Justice who appears to have turned state's witness in an effort to escape liability in the corruption of which he was probably an important factor.

The value of the Borah speech is lost in that it fails to betray the slightest understanding of the causes of corruption, an understanding that is essential if the evils are to be eliminated. In one respect, the regulation, limitation or elimination of campaign contributions is more dangerous than attributing corruption to dishonest officials. In the latter case no solution is possible but the way is left open for a consideration of the cause of corruption. In the former case, attempt is made to divert attention from the cause.

Playing the Gang's Game
Senator Borah believes that a particular reform will do and thus plays the game that may give the corruptionists a new lease of life. That his work is appreciated by the old gang is evident from the fact that he has been considered as the "keynote" speaker at the coming Republican convention. Such reactionary journals as the New York Times have also commended him for his earnestness in taking up a problem that ought to be solved.

That the huge campaign contributions of the vested interests are an evil is not to be denied. The Republicans in 1920 spent the enormous sum of \$9,700,000. The Democrats spent over \$2,500,000. These do not include expenditures made by the various aspirants for Presidential or Vice-Presidential nominations. General Leonard Wood alone having spent \$1,173,303.

That these funds were advanced by rich men who would be greatly benefited or injured by legislation, or who could be served by the various executive departments, cannot be denied. Funds are not given because of any devotion to the principles of either party, even if it be assumed that there was any difference between them. Besides there are any number of contributions, such as the one made by Harry F. Sinclair, which went to both parties at the same time.

Capitalist Owned Parties

But these contributions did not buy the Republican and Democratic parties. Those parties do not have to be bought by capitalists; they are owned by them. The policies which they have both pursued in disposing of the natural resources of the country, in helping private enterprise through tariff and tax legislation, in handing subsidies to special interests, and last, but not least, in helping the employing class to break strikes would have been followed irrespective of the contributions. Representing the interests which are benefited by such policies, those political parties do not have to be bought.

This may be illustrated by the policy of the Republican party, expressed in its national platform of

EVICCTIONS BILL BRINGS 'DEFEAT' OF LABOR GOV'T

MacDonald Stands by His Principles and Enrages Old Parties—Liberals Vote to Evict Unemployed.

London.—The Labor ministry, headed by J. Ramsay MacDonald, has its principles, and it will stand by them even at the risk of losing the Government.

The Liberals voted against the Government because the Government took a stand for the unemployed, they are on record as having voted in favor of evicting unemployed workers for non-payment of rent.

That is the meaning of the incident that includes MacDonald's whole-hearted support of the recent evictions bill that the party knew was certain to be defeated in the House by Tories and Liberals voting together.

Following his defeat upon the bill proposed by his own party, the Premier announced that he was willing to accept the Liberal bill that covered the same grounds as his, but with the "objectionable" clauses removed. He said the Liberal bill was altogether unsatisfactory, but that under the circumstances he would have to take it.

This is the principle that MacDonald risked his Premiership upon:

That workers who are unemployed are the victims of the capitalist system; that if they cannot pay their rent it is not their fault, and that therefore no unemployed worker is to be evicted for non-payment of rent.

That is what the combined statesmanship of the two old parties damned as "red revolution" and "violence" and defeated the Government upon.

The Government's attitude has put heart and spirit into the entire nation, and especially the party. It is realized at last that here is statesmanship with idealism.

The bill was introduced by Ben Turner, and made a Government measure because of the tremendous increase in the number of evictions throughout the country.

Meanwhile, the Government is planning to go on with its program of housing. John Wheatley, Minister

WELCOMED HOME



BERTHA H. MAILLY

HOAN MAJORITY IN MILWAUKEE ELECTION 17,737

Official Returns Show a Landslide for Socialist—Constable and Justice of Peace Elected—Straight Socialist Vote 55,000.

Milwaukee.—The majority by which Mayor Daniel W. Hoan was elected for a fourth term in last week's election was 17,737, official returns show. The vote for the Socialist mayor was 74,468, to 56,731 for David S. Rose, the old party man supported by both political machines.

Carl Hampel was elected Justice of the Peace by 18,093 and Buer as Constable by 11,160.

In addition, the Socialists have twelve out of twenty-five members of the city council, with a contest in a thirteenth district that may give the Socialists complete control. There are also ten Socialist county supervisors, out of a board of twenty, four more than the highest previous number.

The vote for the other Socialist candidates upon the city ticket ran higher than ever before, but no one other than Hoan, Hampel and Buer was elected. Every winning Socialist had to beat a "non-partisan" supported by both old parties, as well as the banks, the big interests and especially the asphalt interests that were believed to have been guaranteed a monopoly of Milwaukee (Continued on Page 2)

NEXT WEEK AND MAY DAY

Bertha H. Mailly, Executive Secretary of the Rand School of Social Science, has spent four months abroad studying the Labor and Socialist movement in its various phases. Comrade Mailly promises an informing article for next week. Others will follow. You cannot afford to miss this first article by Comrade Mailly.

In England the Labor party, exercising temporary power that may be snatched from it at any time, has an educational program. It serves as a marked contrast with education policies in this country. Charles Trevelyan, president of the Board of Education, tells readers of The New Leader what this program is in his article on "The New Education Policy." Next week!

Australia is an experiment station in workers' democracy. The Labor party is a power. The trade unions are progressive and support their party. We are glad to announce that W. Francis Ahern of Sydney will be a regular contributor to The New Leader and through him our readers will obtain authoritative information on the movement in Australia.

Mexico is in many ways much more interesting than Russia. The workers of Mexico are rebuilding the nation with the hope of avoiding the worst phases of capitalist exploitation that the workers of other nations have experienced. Roberto Haberman will contribute to The New Leader. His contributions will interpret the ideals and the problems of our Mexican brothers. We are promised an article for an early issue. Watch for it!

Articles for the May Day number are coming in. We expect to make this an exceptional May Day number. Arrange a May Day meeting. Celebrate the ideal of international solidarity. Order a bundle of The New Leader for your meeting.

GET THAT SUBSCRIPTION FOR YOUR PAPER.
IT IS YOUR PAPER. FIGHT FOR IT!

Mussolini Fails To Bulldoze Workers

TORY TACTICS ARE DESIGNED TO OBSTRUCT LABOR MEASURES

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

London, March 25.—The purpose of the tactics of the Opposition is daily becoming more transparent. It is now over a month since Parliament met under the Labor Government and no bill of first-rate importance has yet been introduced. A few small measures have been brought in, and there has been as much time occupied with their discussion as ought to have sufficed to carry important measures.

Financial business is very much in arrears, and unless these obstructive methods can be defeated we shall be in a serious position at the end of the month, which is the end of the national financial year. It has always been the practice of governments in the past when faced by sheer obstruction to invoke its majority to appropriate private members' time and to suspend the ordinary hour for terminating the sitting. But the Labor Government is in the unfortunate position of not having a majority, and it can only get through the business of Parliament by the co-operation of one or other of the Opposition parties.

This week the Government made an attempt to suspend for one sitting the rule which brings the sitting to a close at 11 p. m. The Conservatives and Liberals united in opposing, with the result that the Government was defeated. The defeat was not a very material matter, but it illustrates the difficulties under which the Labor Government is working.

When the House reassembles after the Easter holidays the first business will be the introduction of the budget which is being very eagerly expected. All sorts of anticipations about this are filling the newspapers, but these are mere guesswork.

Housing and Obstruction
The method of procedure in the House in regard to bills is as follows: Bills, whether introduced by the Government or by private members, are formally read a first time. Then later, the second reading, of the bill is moved and this is the occasion for a full debate upon the general principles of the bill. If the bill is passed on second reading it then goes to Committee. This may be a Committee of the whole House, or it may be a Grand Committee, which is composed of about sixty members. These are constituted of members of all parties in proportion to their numerical strength in the House. In the Committee stage the bill is taken line by line and clause by clause. It is easy to imagine what opportunities there are in committee for obstructive tactics. Last session two members moved no less than a thousand amendments to one bill.

When a bill is a private members' measure it is still more difficult to get it through committee. About three weeks ago a private members' bill on housing passed the second reading and it was sent to a Grand Committee. This bill is capable of amendment in such a way as to be made quite a good measure, and one which the Government might accept. It is being bitterly opposed in committee by the Conservatives, and so successfully that after three sittings of the committee not a single line had been passed. At this rate of progress the bill, of course, will never get forward.

This is an instance of the difficulties which are being put in the way of the Government. Should the bill ever get through committee it will have to be "reported" to the whole House and then all the detailed procedure of the committee stage can be repeated. This will give some idea of the facilities which are available for an opposition bent upon obstruction.

I really do not see how the Government is going to get forward with any controversial legislation in the face of these difficulties. We have a very important Unemployment Bill ready for introduction, but the essential business of the House is so much in arrears that there seems to be little chance of getting even a second reading of this bill for some time.

But the country is watching all this, and the obstruction of the opposition is understood. The consequences will not be to the detriment of the Labor Government, but will fall upon those who are deliberately trying to prevent anything from being done. Among all classes of people outside Parliament one hears strong expressions of disgust at the meanness of the tactics of the Opposition. The country wants the Labor Government to

(Continued on Page 2)

(Continued on Page 2)

(Continued on Page 2)

(Continued on Page 2)

(Continued on Page 2)

(Continued on Page 2)

(Continued on Page 2)

(Continued on Page 2)

(Continued on Page 2)

(Continued on Page 2)

(Continued on Page 2)

(Continued on Page 2)

ITALIANS SCORE SOCIALIST GAINS DESPITE TERROR

67 Deputies Elected in Spite of Trick Law—Nearly Two Million Socialist Votes.

Milan.—Nearly two million votes cast and 67 deputies elected by the various Socialist factions is the defiant reply of the militant workers of Italy to the whip, the castor oil bottle, and the revolvers of the followers of Mussolini.

In spite of the "fixed" election law and the terrorism and violence that prevailed, Mussolini was met by an opposition in Sunday's fake election which shows him that he is not the popular hero, nor his methods the success he thought they were.

The vote for Socialism did not suffer any severe setbacks, except in those regions where terrorism and frauds were rampant and the citizens were compelled by Benito's movie "heroes" to vote for the Fascist candidates. This in spite of the most devastating factional quarrels in years and a vigorous fight upon the Socialists waged by the Communists.

The Socialist vote, based on incomplete returns, is 1,101,278, of which 304,682 were cast for the Communist lists. Complete returns will show a Socialist vote of 1,500,000, or even 2,000,000.

If the old proportional representation laws had been in effect, the Socialists would have had many seats in the old Parliament, if not a few more. The Mussolini gag law entitles his party to two-thirds of the seats, even though he did not poll a corresponding number of votes. The new law has killed local regional autonomy, for even if one region gives the opposition party a big majority Mussolini grabs his two-thirds of the seats for that region because he polled a heavier vote in remote country districts. Sicily and Piedmont, for example, were made into one district. For example, the vote in the city of Turin went as follows:

Fascisti	28,943
Anti-Fascisti:	
Unitarian Socialists ..	13,453
Maximalist Socialists ..	434*
Communists	9,672
Populari	16,163
Constitutionalists	14,062

Total

*Very incomplete.

Majority against Mussolini, 24,841.

In Milan, 30,000 Socialist votes were thrown out on flimsy pretexts, and yet Mussolini was badly beaten. The vote was:

Fascisti	58,222
Anti-Fascisti:	
Unitarian Socialists ..	45,552
Maximalist Socialists ..	20,744
Communists	8,631
Populari	12,158
Républicains	1,762

The Socialists thus have a majority over Mussolini of 16,705, and the total anti-Mussolini majority is 30,625. Under the terms of the law passed to whitewash his savage regime, Mussolini added all of Lombardy to Milan to swamp the Socialist strength there, and even then he polled only 504,374 in the district, against 511,065 for the opposition parties. Nevertheless, Mussolini gets two-thirds of the seats in the district!

This indicates the nature of Benito's great "victory"—with the aid of whips, revolvers, and the torch.

Among the prominent Socialists elected were Filippo Turati, Treves, Modigliani, Dugoni of the Agricultural Workers' Federation, D'Aragona, Secretary of the Federation of Labor; Labriola, and Lazzari, called "The Debs of Italy."

SUPERIOR, WISCONSIN, ELECTS LABOR MAYOR

Superior, Wis.—This city was swept at the recent city election by a labor ticket, headed by Fred A. Baxter, who was elected mayor. Baxter was nominated and supported by the central labor organization, the trade unions, the Socialists and all the labor and progressive organizations in the city. His majority was 1,601 in a total vote of 11,833.

SOCIALIST CITY CONVENTION HELD HERE SATURDAY

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 Saturday, April 12. It is called for 2:30 p. m., at the People's House, 7 East 15th street.

The city convention has been 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 state executive committee will hold a meeting in connection with the convention, and the members will attend and take part in the proceedings.

BERTHA MAILLY GIVEN WARM WELCOME HOME

"Bertha Mailly is back," was the greeting everybody got as he or she entered the People's House last Tuesday morning. One hardly needed to be told, for the smile on the faces of the staff of the Rand School, the elevator decorations, the whole atmosphere about the place, made one feel that something joyous was happening.

An unseasonably early hour did not prevent a large number of comrades from being on the pier to welcome her as the boat docked; while in the evening, at the Debs Auditorium, a large number of her friends and comrades broke bread with her around the banquet board.

Words of greeting from several comrades were appreciatively received by Mrs. Mailly, who gave a bird's-eye view of her trip, the report of which is impossible for reproduction here. However, we have the promise of an article by her for the next issue of The New Leader, telling of her European experiences. Mrs. Mailly comes back with new life and spirit and chock full of new ideas and plans for work. The New Leader voices the feeling of all the comrades and friends of the Rand School when we say, "We're glad you're back."

FAKE 'PATRIOTS' DRIVE FURBER OUT OF OFFICE

Socialist Mayor of Rahway Victim of 100 Per Centers—Had Been City's Best Mayor.

Rahway, N. J.—Attacked by all the special privileged forces of this city, Mayor James B. Furber suffered a defeat in the election here on Tuesday, March 25, in his effort to retain commission government, and resigned two days later. The vote was 2,992 to 891 for the return to the old ward system.

Following a campaign of intimidation during the last few days of the fight, the victorious groups conducted a celebration parade late Tuesday night, which turned into a mob before it was over. The demonstration was particularly violent before the home of Louis F. Budenz, managing editor of Labor Age, Mayor Furber's chief supporter and spokesman. The crowd of over one thousand people, accompanied by 50 to 60 automobiles, attacked his house, demanding that Budenz come out and be beaten up.

Furber's Great Work

Mayor Furber during his two years in office inaugurated more reforms than were ever introduced in the whole history of the city. He completely reorganized the fire department, putting it on a paid basis. As a result of this step, the fire insurance rates are about to be reduced in Rahway by thousands of dollars. He developed a municipal camp site and swimming pool—the best in the State; municipal milk stations, which cut the price of milk from 18 cents per quart to 12 cents; carried on an extensive sidewalk development and improvement program; and prepared the way for a permanent paving program. These are but a few of the things done. In taking these steps, however, the Mayor antagonized a number of special privileged groups. The banking monopoly fought him because he was looking into the matter of getting better loans for the city from New York resources. When Mayor, 26 years before, he

BUT CAPITAL TAKES ALL THE RISKS

COAL MINERS KILLED; NO NEED FOR TRAGEDY

Boston.—"Another batch of twenty-four lives gone in the eternal scramble for coal," says a Boston paper, in a bitter editorial on the last mine holocaust.

"About 2,500 lives a year sacrificed in accidents at the mines, and nearly all of these in the darkness underground," says the editor, who presents this picture of the usual coal mine tragedy:

"The same scenes repeated again and again as these accidents follow close upon one another; the explosion, the cold grip of fear at the hearts of the women and children in every habitation in the town; the scurrying to the shaft, the awful minutes and hours of waiting, the grim and desperate heroism of the men who defy death in its lair in their frantic efforts to reach, resuscitate, rescue their fellows caught like rats in a trap with hardly one chance in a thousand for life; an order for coffins; an interval of mourning, and then—the resumption of work in the old way, with the old dangers to face and the ever-present dread of disaster brooding over the town."

"And men whose opinions are entitled to respect declare that these explosions ought not to occur; that they are preventable."

158 KILLED IN FEBRUARY

Washington.—There were 158 deaths in the coal mines of this country in February, reports the United States Bureau of Mines. For each million tons of coal produced in that period the death rate was 2.69.

had earned their enmity by compelling them to pay interest on the city's money, which they had never done until then. The volunteer firemen—formerly an autocratic political force here—were angry because of the introduction of the paid fire force. The American Legion opposed him, because of his being a Socialist and pacifist during the war. And still another, and strong group, were antagonistic because of his having appointed a Roman Catholic to be chief of police and a Jewess to the School Board. The only newspaper in the city is bitterly opposed to the Mayor, be-

PROFIT RECORDS BROKEN

New York.—A profit for 1923 of \$1,602,817 is announced by the Remington Typewriter Company. This is after taxes, depreciation and interest have been cared for. The General Electric Company's net income last year was \$38,001,528, after maintenance, depreciation, reserves and taxes were provided for.

Last year's financial report of R. H. Macy Co., department stores, shows a profit of \$3,337,887 after dividends and all other charges were paid.

The net profit of General Motors Corporation last year was \$55,180,154 after dividends, taxes, depreciation and other charges.

The American Radiator Company announces that last year was the most profitable in its history. Its net profits totaled \$10,968,977. New profits were also made by the several foreign units of the company.

Western Electric Company had its banner year in 1923. Net profits were \$8,919,513. This concern is owned by the American Telephone & Telegraph Company. Liggett's International, Limited, made a net profit of \$3,107,525 last year. This concern is a holding company for the United Drug Company.

The 1923 report of the United States Smelting, Refining & Mining Company shows a net profit of \$2,678,090, after Federal taxes, depreciation and depletion funds were cared for.

A clear profit of \$8,110,660 is announced by the Magnolia Petroleum Company for 1923. During the same period the International Cement Corporation reports a profit of \$2,422,577.

cause he has failed to grant them special privileges. The Republican and Democratic machines joined hands against him, because under the war system they could enjoy a return to the partisan political system. As there is no Socialist Party organization in Rahway, the election booths were totally in their control on election day.

Whispering Campaign

The Mayor's support came from a group of citizens—largely railroad, union men and other workers—the Rahway Progressive Club. This club, under the presidency of George W. Palmer, a railroad man, held public meetings throughout the four weeks' campaign in the High School Auditorium. The champions of the move backward, on the other hand, held no public meetings, though challenged to do so by the Progressive Club. Instead, they satisfied themselves with secret meetings and with attacks on the Mayor privately.

During the last week of the campaign a vicious campaign of "patriotism" broke loose. The "Loyal Citizens' Association," whose members are not yet known, came forth as the organization back of the anti-Furber move. All the Mayor's supporters were attacked as "reds" and "Bolsheviks" and followers of Lenin and Trotsky. The local paper at the last minute called upon all who favored the old ward system to hang out American flags on election day, and such flags hung throughout the city.

The Progressive Club produced facts and figures to show the motives back of the secret campaign, and also showed the corruption and inefficiency of the old ward system. But the "patriotic" campaign intimidated many people, and on election day the result could be easily forecasted.

"Patriotic" Cowards

The parade of one thousand people on Tuesday night, after the election result was known, made demonstrations before the homes of Mayor Furber and his supporters, starting at 11:30 and lasting until after 4 in the morning. They carried a coffin, draped in an American flag. This was put on the lawn in front of Budenz's house and "taps" played over it, it is reported. The crowd returned three times to his house—calling him "skunk," "rat," "Socialist," etc. and demanding that he come out to be beaten up. "Drown the rat," "Kill the Socialist" and "one good wallop" are cries which it is reported were hurled at his home, while members of the mob hammered at the doors and windows, and the automobile horns were sounded and the automobile lights turned on the house.

Similar, but less intense, demonstrations were made before the homes of George W. Palmer, president of the Progressive Club, Mrs. I. W. Thorn, member of the School Board and Milk Commission, and Joseph Simon, one of the organizers of the club.

As soon as the election result was known, the American Legion began a recall movement for the Mayor; but he thwarted it by resigning. He stated that he did not have the time or energy to fight for the people, when they themselves

Tories Try Hard To Obstruct

(Continued from Page 1.)

have a fair chance, and it is clearly seen that it is not getting it.

Industrial Troubles

Industrial troubles still threaten the peace of the Labor Government. Fortunately a dispute which might have brought all the great cotton trade to a standstill has been settled, but there is a very serious situation in the coal mining industry. The agreement under which the miners are working comes to an end on April 17 and preliminary negotiations with the owners have broken down. A national conference of the miners held a few days ago rejected the owners' offer of a minimum wage of eight shillings a day. They are insisting upon a minimum of 78 per cent on the pre-war minimum which corresponds with the increase in the cost of living.

The Minister of Mines in the Labor Government is Comrade Emanuel Shinwell, of whose ability I have often written. He is going to bring the two sides together again, and hope has not been abandoned. It is likely, however, that the Government may have to intervene by trying to pass legislation establishing the minimum wage at a figure which will correspond with the increase in the cost of living. The conditions in the coal mining industry have been deplorable for the last two or three years.

German Reparations

Within the next few weeks it is probable that the Labor Government will have to face a problem which has baffled all European Governments for the last five years, namely that of German reparations. For some months a Committee of Experts appointed by the Reparations Commission has been inquiring into the question of Germany's capacity, and its report is expected shortly. Too much reliance must not be placed upon newspaper reports of the decisions of this committee, but if these reports really do forecast with approximate accuracy the decisions at which the Committee are likely to arrive it is doubtful if the settlement of the reparations problem will have been brought much nearer a solution.

But whatever the report of the committee may be it will be necessary to reopen the discussions upon the subject and the British Government will then have to face the problem. The letters which M. Poincaré has written to the British Prime Minister, published recently, have not created a very favorable impression in this country. M. Poincaré is polite, but there is not the least indication that he has moved an inch from his position. The recent catastrophic fall in the franc, it was hoped in some quarters, would have brought the French Government up against realities, but the intervention of international financiers has averted a calamity, and for the present a collapse has been averted.

The Abolition of the Army

The division upon a motion for the abolition of the army has just taken place. The debate has been quite interesting, and was carried on upon a high plane. The honesty and idealism of the movers was fully acknowledged. Only thirteen—all Labor members—voted for the motion. Today a debate of considerable interest is proceeding upon the Government's proposal to build five new cruisers. There is opposition to it from the Liberals and from a section of the Labor members.

The Labor Government is just as much opposed to spending money on armaments as those who are opposing this cruiser program, but the Government have had no option but to adopt it, and meanwhile they are pursuing a policy of seeking international understandings which will enable armaments to be reduced without involving any risk to national security.

Rand School Notes

To-morrow (Saturday), at 3:15 p. m., Heywood Brown, dramatic critic of the World and author of "The Boy Grew Older" and "The Sun Field," will speak in the Debs Auditorium, 7 East 15th street. As several hundred people were turned away at the Bertrand Russell meeting last Saturday, it is urged that all those who desire to hear Mr. Brown speak, either purchase tickets in advance or else arrive well in advance of the hour set for the lecture.

At 1:30 p. m. tomorrow, Scott Nearing will discuss the "Davies Report" in his Current Events Class, at the Rand School, 7 East 15th street.

On Thursday evening, April 7, at 8:40 p. m., August Claessens will discuss "Elements of Marital Incompatibility" in his course in "Sex and Society" at the Rand School.

allowed themselves to be led backward.

Friends of his, numbering about a thousand, have presented him with several gifts, as an organized body and with a memorial thanking him for his services to the people of Rahway.

BIG A. L. P. MEETING PACKS COOPER UNION

The American Labor party was on deck last Monday night with flying colors. Cooper Union was packed with a representative working-class audience. Not since the Debs meeting last October has there been such an enthusiastic gathering as assembled on this occasion.

Morris Hillquit, with his keen logic and fine analysis; Victor Berger, who never forgets "my crowd in Milwaukee"; Arthur Garfield Hays, with his scathing criticism of the participants in the oil scandal and plea for "an honest Government through a 'third party'"; and, last of all, Charles Solomon, whose keynote thought was not merely honest men in Government, but a new viewpoint in Government—a party in power based upon the right of the workers to the ownership of the things of life and the fruit of their labor, made up the program of speakers, and Jerome De Hunt was conductor of the meeting.

The success of the meeting was due to the untiring and efficient work of the secretary of the A. L. P., Marie B. MacDonald.

NATURALIZATION AID LEAGUE CONFERENCE

The 15th Annual Conference of the Naturalization Aid League will be held at the Forward Building, 175 East Broadway, Sunday afternoon, April 20, at 2 p. m.

According to the League's report, the year 1923 was one of the most active years in its history. The number of workers it assisted in gaining citizenship exceeded 17,000, eighty-five per cent of whom are members of progressive labor organizations of the city.

The League has recently started classes in citizenship which are proving highly successful and which have enabled the applicants to pass the citizenship tests in civics, history or government. The League also announces that it has opened new branches and increased its hours of daily service at its main office.

Representatives from labor and fraternal bodies will April 20 be present to take up questions of immigration, naturalization and special campaigns among the workers of various nationalities.

Labor bodies are requested to elect two delegates each to represent them at the conference.

Borah Muddles Issue by Speech

(Continued from Page 1.)

1920, to turn over the mineral resources of the nation to private interests to be exploited by them. The oil leasing act of that year is declared in that platform to have been the most constructive piece of legislation placed on the statute books by a Republican Congress, and the development of those resources "by private enterprise under lease" is declared to be the best feature of the law, and a continuation of the policy of previous Republican administrations. Regardless of economic and political program to campaign contributions this is the which the party is pledged.

Reformers Aid Gang
In other words, corruption resulting from contributions to political parties, like corruption resulting from the "bribing" of individual office-holders, may finally determine which of the special interests are to get the privileges, and, perhaps, how favorable the terms are to be. But some interests would get these resources, which belong to the people, and should be owned by them and exploited by them.

By seeking to divert the attention of the people from the fundamental evils of the day, Senator Borah is playing the part that reformers have often done, with benefit to those whom they profess to abhor and to the damage of those whom they pretend to serve.

Hoan's Majority Was 17,737 Votes

(Continued From Page 1.)

paving in the event of Hoan's defeat.

The vote for the Socialist candidates for city-wide offices was:

	1924	Same Office, 1920
Hoan, mayor	74,468	40,530
Rybacki, treasurer	55,229	36,903
Melms, controller	59,328	36,992
Knappe, city att'y	55,457	32,870
Hampel polled 66,632 votes for Justice of the Peace and Guer 59,456 for Constable.		

There is thus a straight Socialist party vote, voting for principles rather than personalities, of over 55,000. In addition, Hoan polled a heavy vote that is a tribute to his magnificent administration of the city in the interest of the workers during the past eight years.

In the 22d Ward, C. P. Carney, old party man, is credited with a majority of 41 votes in a total of 8,660. Hoan carried the ward by 2,000, and Tiege, the Socialist candidate will appeal for a recount. If he wins, the Socialists will control the Board by a majority of one.

This is Hoan's greatest victory, his largest majority in the past having been 3,700.

Lectures and Forums

LABOR TEMPLE 14th Street and 2d Ave.

SUNDAY

5 P. M.—DR. WILL DURANT
"Richard Wagner Artist"
7:15 P. M.—American Int'l Church
REV. EDMUND B. CHAFFEE
"Religion and the New Biology"
—The Problem of Life
8:15 P. M.—PROF. H. F. WARD
"Political Chaos in the United States"

The PEOPLES INSTITUTE

COOPER UNION

FRIDAY, APRIL 11

EVERETT DEAN MARTIN
(What Psychology Can Tell Us About Human Nature and Society)
"Ethics in the Light of Psychology"

SUNDAY, APRIL 13

CHARLES ZUEBLIN

"The Faith of Young Europe"

TUESDAY, APRIL 15

NO MEETING

ADMISSION FREE Lectures Start at 8 o'clock

Brooklyn Ethical Society

Academy of Music—Atlantic Ave. Sta.

SUNDAY MORNING AT 11

Apr. 13—CHARLES LAWSON
Author of "You Can Change It"
"CYNICS, IRONISTS, SEEMS AS CRITICS OF LIFE"
Apr. 20—DR. HENRY NEUMANN
"The Inner Life Re-discussed"
PUBLIC INVITED

East Side Open Forum

9 SECOND AVE., N. Y. CITY

Sun., April 13th, 8:15

PROF. JEROME DAVIS

WILL SPEAK ON

"Bolshevist Russia"

Admission Free

Office Equipment

DESKS — DESKS

A Big Assortment of Office Furniture and Partitions. Filing Systems of Every Description. Steel and Wood. New and Used.
K. ENNER
5 East 14th Street, Near 5th Ave.
Phone, Stuyvesant 3418

M.J. Roth INC.

Third Ave. at 84th St.

KODAKS

Sporting Goods

Stationery

Toys, Books, Dolls

KEIM ADVERTISING AGENCY

Stelner & Seldemann, Inc., Props.

1517 THIRD AVENUE

between 85th and 86th Sts.

Phone Lenox 1074.

Advertisements received for all newspapers at Main Office rates.

NOTARY PUBLIC ALWAYS IN

Hats

CALLAHAN'S HATS

140 Bowery, near Grand

HARVEY THE HATTER

Established 1888

If Our Hats Don't Make Good—We Will

2d Ave. Between 86th and 87th Sts.

Rochester, N. Y., Attention.

JOHN E. O'ROURKE

Sells all kinds of Insurance. Automobile liability is written in the Travelers of Hartford, Conn. Before placing your

liability insurance, write or call.

JOHN E. O'ROURKE,

65 BRONX AVE. Phone Genesee 3503 W.

Trusses

When your doctor sends you to a truss maker for a truss, bandage or stocking, go there and see what you can buy for your money.

Then go to P. WOLF & Co., Inc.

COMPARE GOODS AND PRICES

1499 Third Ave. 70 Avenue A

bet. 84th & 85th Sts. bet. 4th and 5th Sts.

(1st floor)

Open Even., 7:30 p. m. Open Even., 9 p. m.

SUNDAYS CLOSED

Special Ladies' Attendant

Clothier

UP-TO-DATE CLOTHING

B. PFEFFERKORN

420 Kullerbocker Ave. BROOKLYN

IN TUNE WITH THE SEASON

Spring Clothes

\$27.50

Visit our store where you will find gathered some of the best garments from the leading makers of America; a genuine exposition of the finest fabrics, style and workmanship; a value demonstration that marks an epoch in our business.

TOP COATS

Light, warm, good looking top coats which serve a double purpose.

SUITS

Tailored in accordance with the F. & S. standard; the kind of clothes you can depend upon for service and appearance. For the young fellow as well as a generous range of conservative clothes for the mature man.

THE F. & S. STORE

S. E. Corner 84th Street and Third Avenue

Remember the Address!

Just Off the "L" Station

For the Convenience of the Working Public: Our Store is Open Daily to 9 P. M. and Saturdays to 11 P. M.

REP. BERGER WILL OPPOSE JOHNSON ALIEN MEASURE

Washington.—Declaring that he takes no stock in the so-called superiority of the Anglo-Saxon race and that the immigrant has been largely responsible for the growth of this country, Representative Victor L. Berger, Socialist, Wisconsin, in an interview outlined his opposition to the Johnson immigration bill.

"To begin with," he said, "only about 40 per cent of this country belong to the Germanic race, even if we include not only the Anglo-Saxons but also the Germans, Hollanders and Scandinavians.

"The Latin nations—the French, Italians, Spaniards and Portuguese—undoubtedly have certain qualities which the Anglo-Saxon and Germans lack. Furthermore the average Irishman would object if you told him that his race is inferior to the Anglo-Saxon, yet the Irishman, the Welshman and the Scotch Highlander are Celts, not Anglo-Saxon."

Anyone who goes about with his eyes open, Berger said, will see that a great share of the hard labor which is making civilization possible in this country today—hard work in the mines, factories and shops—is being performed by immigrants no matter to which race or to which nationality they belong. We find the Irish and German immigrants working shoulder to shoulder with the Pole, the Italian, the Finn, and in many cases with the Negro, he added.

"When I came to Wisconsin half a century ago," Berger said, "the greater part of the State was an immense pine forest which was rapidly devastated by some smart Yankee speculators and capitalists. These men employed largely German and Scandinavian labor in the lumber camps, and after they made their money out of the timber they sold these cutover lands to these people and their friends and relatives, who worked the land and created farms out of the waste land."

"These Yankee settlers had bought the land from the Government at a very low price and after making a lot of money out of the lumber they made more money by selling the land to the settlers. The Government had got the land from the Indians and it usually paid nothing or still less."

"The only people that paid actual money and did actual labor were these settlers who dried the swamps, built roads, created wonderful farms where there had been wilderness and made very fine cities possible where there had been desolation before."

"Now, why should he object to these settlers and their work? Can you see any reason?"

"Of course it will be said that America gave these settlers the opportunity, but America also gave the opportunity to the so-called Anglo-Saxon settlers who came here 100 to 200 years ago."

"The same objections that are now made against the Russian, the Italian, the Pole, the Jew, and the Finn, were made 60, 70, or 100 years ago against the German, the Irish, the Scandinavian, and the 'common Englishman.' Yet this immigration turned out well."

"The fact is that immigrants willing to work hard can find the same opportunity they find here in any other country with colonial conditions. The same opportunities exist today not only in large sections of our country—especially down South where intelligent and willing workers are sorely needed—but also in South America, Australia, Africa, Siberia and in other sections of Asia. They will exist for some centuries to come."

RUSSIAN PROTEST MEETING HELD ON FRIDAY EVENING

This Friday evening, April 11, at 8 o'clock, there will take place a protest meeting arranged by the Red Cross for the relief of political prisoners in Russia. The meeting will be held in Webster Hall, 11th street, between Third and Fourth avenues, and will be addressed by the following speakers: Harry Kelly, in English; Carlo Tresca, in Italian; Isaac Hourwich, in Russian. Admission will be free.



To say "It's a Long's" means correct hat styles at a correct price.

—and they wear like the name.

LONG
The Custom Hatter

Largest Retailer of STETSON HATS

PUBLIC UTILITY RATES AND WAGES

By JOSEPH E. COHEN

Philadelphia is being asked to grant an increase in rates to the Bell Telephone Company, while the Philadelphia Electric Company announces a reduction in charges. This sounds like a paradox.

But like many apparent contradictions in our contradictory industrial system, the two phases of utility management are but the half shells of one economic oyster. They are easy to pry open.

The electric company is reducing rates for at least a pair of reasons. There is the somewhat real competition with the gas service, and there is the caution in face of the talk of taking over the whole electric industry by the community to perfect the projected giant power system.

The rivalry between electricity and gas may be considered friendly—for after all, there is something in the gentlemen's agreement among the corporation chiefs who belong to the same social set and are ever helping each other into interlocking directorates. Electricity is by no means displacing gas.

Some Camouflage

The gas producing corporation hesitates about asking an increase in its rates. Operating under an agreement as lessee of the City's plant, it is satisfied to try to eliminate the returns made to the municipal treasury, on the presumption that it would thereby keep down charges. It is characteristic camouflage, to conceal its exorbitant earnings for doing something the City could better do itself, as it has shown with the wiping out of the contract system in public work.

Aside from that, gas has sufficient get-up-and-go to keep from being relegated to the obsolete. By a change in the use of the product, the cost is now based on the thermal heat unit, most of the gas going for heat, whether in cooking or radiation through incandescent mantles. As a consequence electricity has by no means ousted gas.

Of course, electricity is trying to capture the illumination field. For that reason it has extended its operations to include wiring. Furthermore, it has opened a new branch in domestic appliances. And it is fast displacing gas as a source of power.

The Day of Reckoning

Here it has a real competitor in the almost unchallengeable sentiment that the proposed network of giant generating and transmission lines can be perfected only through public ownership. The success of the similar venture across the border in Canada clinches the argument.

To postpone the day of reckoning, electricity is willing to go along on reduced fare. Possibly what its principal stockholders lose thereby they will make up in the increase via gas and phone. That would not be an astounding revelation.

For the telephone company to ask for added toll has the merit of consummate nerve. Back before the war there was talk of public ownership. Since then the corporation has assumed that public ownership was only a matter of time. Instead of staving off the fatal hour, as electricity is trying to do, the telephone has gone in for the getting of all it could while the getting was good.

To speak of service in connection with the telephone is to tax the usage of words to the breaking point. Paying wages that sag to the bottom, labor turnover has been tremendous, skill handicapped, and the percentage of efficiency close to zero. A live wire public service commission would busy itself listening in to prove that the corporation was entitled to a large fraction of its present rates.

But it is plain to those who have followed the decisions of so-called public service commissions that the utilities control the commissions far more than the commissions control the utilities.

What is happening as between the lowering of rates for electricity and the raising of rates for the telephone is the long and short of corporate manipulation. Just as with the stock market, some lambs buy short and others long, but they are fleeced by the bulls and bears quite the same. The public is caught going, if not coming.

Fleecers Provide Amusement

Astute captains of industry are aware that the people are assuming an ever more considered view of public questions and that the taking over of the utilities by the community is only the matter of a short time. The range of wisdom among those in the upper seats is indicated as between the men of electricity and those of the 'phone.

Until the time when public ownership is a fact for large-scale industrial units, such as are now run by the so-called service utilities, the private promoters may be expected to afford amusement to those who see through their little game of extreme selfishness. Hence the advertisements of the Bell Telephone Company may seriously be accepted as that form of fiction which borders on farce. Those who know their Artemus Ward, Bill Nye and Mark Twain will likely find many passages in the ads which are none the less familiar for appearing without quotation marks.

To be sure they who, in the face of the exposure of the colossal fraud, corruption, graft and spoliation practiced by those who boasted of their patriotism, can go about the game of looting the public through the utilities must be complimented on their courage. If the public had half a sense of humor, it would laugh itself to death.

Of course, the joke is on the public. But that is up to the public. It could very easily be on the utilities. And it soon will!

Newark Banquet Is Completely Sold Out

Announcement is made by the committee that all plates have been sold for the banquet to Comrade Adele Schreiber, Sunday night, April 13, at the Hotel Berwick, Newark. The two speakers will be Morris Hillquit, on "The Coming Labor Party," and Frau Adele Schreiber on "World Conditions and Labor's Future."

George H. Goebel will be toastmaster. Hillquit will come direct to the banquet from the meeting of the National Committee of the Conference for Progressive Political Action, which meets in Washington this Saturday; while Frau Schreiber goes direct from the banquet on board the steamship to carry her to her homeland, for participation in the campaign now on for members of the Reichstag.

SUCCESSFUL MEETING AT BRIDGEPORT

Under the auspices of Local Bridgeport, Socialist Party, Frau Adele Schreiber addressed a much interested audience in Germania Hall, her address being followed by many questions.

Jasper McLevy also gave a stirring talk on organization and the need of joining the party, using the last election in Bridgeport and the near election of the Socialist candidate for Mayor as proof of what might be done if all who considered themselves Socialists were so organized as to get the increased power that comes only from collective action. George H. Goebel acted as chairman. Not the least interesting feature was the taking of upwards of one hundred subscriptions for The New Leader, with chances good for much increasing the total.

Swedish Paper Makers Strong

The membership of the Swedish Paper Makers' Union, which was 17,978 on January 1, 1923, is now put at 20,131. There are 2,440 paper workers organized in other unions, so that there are only about 6,000 unorganized workers in the industry employing a total of 28,585 persons.

Revolutions in Latin America Are Financed by Big Business

Washington.—If the numerous congressional probes now on in Washington only revealed the fact that South American revolutions are financed by big business, this publicity is worth much. This is the kind of "business" the investigations are injuring.

On the floor of the senate Mr. Herrell called attention to evidence before the senate oil probe committee that Doheny has personally contributed over \$5,000,000 to one of these insurrections.

Senator Borah, who has been pleading that "the senate resume business," acknowledged that "something of that kind was brought out."

"But it seems that Doheny was following a long-established custom; he was not initiating any new policy," explained Senator Borah.

During the debate attention was called to a book just published by a French author which makes startling revelations as to what Ameri-

cans do when they call for the protection of American lives and American property in Mexico and Central America.

The author states facts, figures, dates and individuals to support his claim that the fight in Mexico for the last 10 or 12 years has been a fight between individuals and oil interests organizing revolutions and supplying the means by which these insurrections could be carried on.

"The English interests, represented by Cowdray, and the Standard Oil Company, have actually organized and carried on revolutions there, and finally we get interested under the theory of protection of American lives and property," senators declared.

"As a matter of fact, we are protecting or opposing a revolution which has been initiated, financed and carried on by people who, of course, are Americans, but who are down in a friendly country actually violating the laws of that country."

VICTORIES WON IN WORKERS' STRUGGLE

"BIG SIX" GETS RAISE

The newspaper printers of New York members of Typographical Union No. 6 (Big Six) have just won a substantial increase in wages. The men asked for an immediate increase of \$5 a week, but after considerable negotiations they were awarded \$3 at once, and \$1 July 1, and another dollar January 1. That means that within less than a year their wages will have increased \$5 a week.

The minimum wage for printers now will be \$59 a week, and next January will be \$61.

PRINTERS RAISE WAGES

Worcester, Mass.—Newspaper printers have raised wages \$3 a week. The contract will continue for three years. The new rates are \$45 and \$48 a week.

CARPENTERS RAISE WAGES

Waterville, Me.—Organized carpenters have negotiated a new wage scale that raises rates 7½ cents an hour.

BRICKLAYERS ADVANCE

Rochester, N. Y.—Bricklayers in this city have raised wages \$1 a day.

MEAT CUTTERS GAIN

Scranton, Pa.—A new agreement between organized meat cutters and their employers calls for a weekly advance of \$5.

NEARING AND SOLOMON WILL DEBATE TACTICS

The present tactics of the Socialist Party will be the subject of a debate to be held April 30 between Charles Solomon, who will defend the party, and Scott Nearing, who adopts critical attitude toward the organization.

The subject will be "Resolved, that the Socialist Party, by its affiliation with the Conference for Progressive Political Action is jeopardizing its revolutionary principles and purposes." The debate will be held at the Debs Auditorium, 7 East 15th street, and will be under the auspices of Free Youth.

Woman's Citizenship Committee

The Woman's Citizenship Committee will meet on Wednesday, April 16, at 8 p. m., at the Civic Club, 14 West 12th street.

The committee is doing active work in bringing the quest of naturalization of women before every woman's organization in the city. A class has been organized in the Finnish Home and other classes are soon to be organized in other places. The individual membership of the committee is growing rapidly and a number of organizations have already joined.

The committee's field workers are active in explaining the various intricacies of the law to groups and individuals, and the prospects for the future work are very bright.

OBJECT TO PROFITS IN INJURED WORKERS

Albany, N. Y.—Organized workers are massed in opposition against the private insurance companies. The abolition of private insurance companies has always been one of the planks of the Socialist platform.

At a conference in this city trade unionists of the state declared that the profit-taking insurance corporations have practically nullified the workers' compensation law.

Profiteers have forced claimants into expensive litigation; they have impeded the law by long drawn out procedure in contesting the claims of injured and the widowed and orphaned, and have resorted to every tricky legal practice and claim agents' custom to defeat justice and secure more profits.

This policy of the companies does not benefit the employer. He pays to have his workers insured, and instead of meeting their obligations, the profiteers contest the claims of injured workers and of the widows of those who are killed.

The workers now demand that the profiteers be driven out of the compensation insurance business, and that the state be charged with this duty.

MacDonald Stands For the Jobless

(Continued From Page 1.)

of Health, is conferring with the building trade unions, guaranteeing them full weeks' work for years to come if they permit "dilution" by unemployed workers. It is expected that 200,000 houses will be built, at an average cost of \$500. They are to be rented at 9 shillings (about \$2.25) a week. There would be an annual loss of \$3,500,000, about one-fourth the cost of a battleship.

The Labor party has gained a new recruit in Oswald Mosely, elected as a Tory M.P. in 1923 and as an Independent in 1923. He is a son-in-law of Viscount Curzon. He joined the Labor party and became a member of the I. L. P. This makes 193 members.

For Your Child's Sake

Don't torture your child by making him swallow something that he does not like. When your child needs a physic, give him

EX-LAX

The Sweet Chocolate Laxative

EX-LAX is as delicious as the choicest confection, and cleanses the bowels in a most natural, pleasant and painless manner. It is absolutely harmless, and children love it.

10, 25 and 50c a box, at all drug stores.

FRAU SCHREIBER IN THE BRONX

Be sure to hear Frau Adele Schreiber, member of the German Reichstag this Friday night, April 11, at 1167 Boston Road, Bronx. This will be Frau Schreiber's last and only appearance in the Bronx. Admission is one dollar. Admission includes a six month's subscription to The New Leader.

DAILY STAR TO BE SOLD ON APRIL 12TH

Minneapolis.—Judge George W. Buffington of Hennepin County District Court has announced that he will sign an order for a public sale of the Minnesota Daily Star, former Labor daily, to be held on Saturday, April 12.

The action of the court was taken following an announcement by Thos. Latimer, attorney, representing a stockholder's committee which has been attempting to raise money to take over the paper. He stated that the committee had given up hopes of being able to raise sufficient funds. While mismanagement has been responsible in some measure for this unfortunate outcome, general industrial conditions have contributed largely to the failure of the paper.

A number of bidders for the paper will try to purchase it, and it is hoped it will bring a good price and that a progressive newspaper will be published.

GREAT INTEREST IN "CLEAN BOOKS" DEBATE

Considerable interest is being awakened throughout the city in the debate on the so-called "Clean Book" bill that is to be held April 20 at Cooper Union, under the auspices of the East Side Educational Forum.

John S. Sumner, chief advocate of literary censorship, and successor to the late Anthony Comstock as head of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, will urge the passage of the bill that is now before the Legislature; while Louis Waldman, former Socialist assemblyman, and attorney for several publishers whose works were attacked by Mr. Sumner, will oppose the idea.

The debate is to take place in Cooper Union, Sunday afternoon, April 20, at 2 o'clock. Reservations for tickets may be made through Room 505, 7 East 15th street, or at 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 Center, 62 East 106th street; Rand School, 7 East 15th street; Civic Club, 14 East 12th street; Stern's Jewelry Store, 1337 Wilkins avenue, Bronx, and 73 St. Mark's place.

CAN ANY READER HELP?

The New Leader is in receipt of a letter from Mrs. M. Hunter, 630 Duke street, Glasgow, Scotland, asking for assistance in locating her brother. She believes that he was active in the radical movement in this country. Last word received from him was from Pittsburgh about ten years ago. Went under the name of Colwell. Photograph sent bears the name of "Joseph Caldwell." Any information received regarding the missing man should be forwarded direct to the address above.—Editor.

Swiss-Austrian Agreement

Is reported in Swiss papers that Austria and Switzerland have concluded an agreement under which nationals of these countries are to enjoy reciprocity of treatment in the application of the unemployment laws of both States.

To Repatriate Yugoslav Miners

With the gradual resumption of normal activities in the mines of the Ruhr the Yugoslav miners working there to the alleged number of 40,000 (including their families) have become superfluous and are about to be shipped back home. The Yugoslav consul in Duesseldorf says his Government will help them get back, and the Yugoslav unions are urging still speedier action in their behalf.

A M E G I N PYORRHEA LIQUID

For the Gums
and Teeth

Superior to Tooth Paste
or Powder

Destroys Pus in the
Gums

Protects the Enamel and
Keeps Teeth White

on Sale at all Drug Stores

25c and 75c Size Bottles

The Karlin Laboratories
NEW YORK

Workingmen, When Buy- ing Your HATS Look for THIS LABEL



YOU WILL FIND IT
UNDER THE SWEATBAND
United Hatters of N. A.
Rm. 418 Bible House, N. Y.
MARTIN LAWLER, Secretary

Workmen's Furniture Fire Insurance Society

INCORPORATED
New York and Vicinity and 49 Branches in the United States.
Established 1872. Membership 40,000
Main office for New York and vicinity at 241 East 84th St. Phone Lenox 3559.
Office Hours, 9 a. m.-6 p. m. Sat. 9 a. m.-1 p. m. Closed on Sundays and Holidays.
Brooklyn Office open only Mondays and Thursdays, from 6:30 to 8:30 p. m. Labor Lyceum, 949-957 Willoughby Ave.
For addresses of Branch Secretaries, write to our main office.

Lawyers

WILLIAM KARLIN, Lawyer
132 Nassau St. Telephone Beckman 1904-5

S. HERZOG Patent Attorney
Even, Sunday, 1436 Glover St., Bronx. Take Lexington Ave. Subway, Pelham Bay Extension, to Zerega Ave. Station.

Shoes

INTERSTATE SHOE CO.
HIGH GRADE SHOES
FOR MEN AND BOYS
86 SECOND AVE. N.Y.

Instructions

ALBERT FRANCO
Teacher of Languages
-Gives instruction privately and in groups at reasonable rates.
200 West 111th St. Cathedral 6130.

LOST—PASS BOOK NO. 5231
Finder please return to Amalgamated Bank, 130 East 14th Street.

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

APPRECIATION OF TWO COMRADES

By EUGENE V. DEBS

It is with a deep sense of what is due to them both that I feel moved to say a word about the retirement of Comrade Otto Branstetter as Executive Secretary and the election of Comrade Bertha Hale White to succeed him to that very important and exacting office upon which depend more than upon any other official position the success of the party.

Comrade Branstetter served during the most trying period in the party's history and but for his tenacity and dogged determination it is doubtful if the party had not entirely gone to pieces. Few there are who can understand or imagine the trials and ordeals to which the National Office has been subjected during the last two or three years. It seems a miracle that the party could have lived through such a period of utter disintegration and demoralization at all.

Bankrupted financially in consequence of the fierce persecution and the official raids of the reigning powers; the enormous expense of litigation and defense, the lack of funds in keeping organizers in the field; in providing literature, holding meetings, and carrying on the necessary propaganda, all these and many other elements of disorganization and destruction combined to proclaim and insist upon the utter annihilation of the Socialist Party.

The most pressing obligations could not be met half the time, the office rent could not be paid, and Branstetter and his clerks worked on day and night for weeks and months on reduced wages or without any pay at all. Meanwhile the party membership was in a state of utter discouragement and local without number were persecuted out of existence, or for one reason or another had to resign to the inevitable.

But I need not go into further detail for the worst is in the past and the party, having weathered the fiercest tempest in all its troubled existence, is once more breathing the breath of life, facing the future with renewed strength and vigor, and bravely making for its destined port.

The loyal service rendered by Comrade Branstetter during the most critical period will be remembered to his credit and the best wishes of his comrades will follow him in whatever direction he may devote his splendid abilities in the future.

The party could not have made a better selection than in choosing Comrade Bertha Hale White to fill the responsible and trying position occupied by Comrade Branstetter. Comrade White was the chief ally, the confidential aid and the most trusted assistant to her chief during the entire period the party was on the rocks and battling for its existence. Familiar with every detail of the office, loyal in the highest degree and correspondingly able, energetic and tactful, she could not be better fitted for the office for which she has been chosen, and we may well have entire confidence in the management of the National Office and the faithful and efficient discharge of every duty under her administration.

Bertha Hale White and the party are equally entitled to congratulations and they are alike honored in her elevation to the office in which she has served with such single-hearted devotion and such signal ability these many years.

Comrade White is keenly alive to the fact that she enters upon the discharge of her high duties at a still very critical time in the party's struggle for existence. She realizes fully how greatly she will depend for success upon the co-operation and support of her associates and her comrades in general. But she has the courage and self-reliance which inspire faith and confidence, and she will put forth every effort in her power to overcome the difficulties that still confront the party and to win the battle decisively before the present year is over and see the party once more triumphant and proudly achieving its high aims in the struggle for emancipation.

Let us each and all hold up the hands of Comrade White in her sacrificial service to our cause and in speeding the day of the party's final victory over all its opposing forces.

WHY THERE IS NO PEACE

By Everett J. Warner

Humanity has always been embarked upon the high seas, with minds shrouded in doubt and ignorance of a definite port of destination. As always, we are without chart or compass, but ever hopeful of realizing a pleasant ending to lives spent under highly unsatisfactory conditions and handicaps.

As far back as history records human activity, prophets of various and sundry mixtures have projected their theories, sometimes called misconceptions, upon a gullible people, and endeavored thereby to direct them into paths labeled "peace and plenty," with what result the record speaks for itself.

If we are successfully to combat the errors of the past human history, our hope is in a knowledge of Principles; Principles, and not men, must be our guide if we would prove invulnerable to the voice of slavery which knows an almost infinite enticement to fetters!

Humanity is earth bound! The past dreams and illusions of history are still upon the brain of the age in which we live, and misconceptions of proven failure are even now leading our fellow men into the wilderness from which they invariably fail to extricate themselves in this space of existence. The human proclivity of following beaten paths in preference to striking out into the untrodden regions of experience, accounts for much, if not all, of this barren seeking of that which never uncovers worth-while progress and happiness. Freedom is only a technical term to the consciousness of this age, as present history attests.

"Two men looked out from behind prison bars—one saw the mud, the other saw the stars." The view point is what counts. It seems to some of us that a world that can produce a war such as our last one was, in which twenty million human lives were sacrificed, must be aiming low. Would it not be wise to focus our activities and abilities upon turning this Ship we are inseparably linked with, in a more starry direction?

Banks and insurance companies constantly impress upon the minds of men the uncertainties of life, and urge them to resort to every agency of material means in order to protect themselves from a sorry fate. They tell us that if we do not employ ourselves without deviation, during the productive years of life, to the discounting of impending disaster, that the poor house and the potter's field await us in the closing years! That is the philosophy responsible for our enslaved condition today. Like a man in a leaky boat we spend our feverish hours in bailing out the water, destined to sink at last.

Men are free! But like slaves many of us know not how to use political freedom, and so rush into the arms of their masters and beg to be enslaved and exploited of what life would willingly give to them. We hate to think! Dumbly we hang our heads and listen to the voice of command which shall lead us into the maw of those who see no wrong in benefitting themselves at others' expense. The army of those who will not look around them and get the bearings for themselves constantly grows larger, and so we find wars, and diabolical schemes of every sort, always in the making. To every thinker there seems an army ready to serve him, and it matters not how base the thought of him who thinks for those who would follow do so blindly. The pawns in the game of those who gamble for high stakes perpetuate the idea of conquest by their unthinking performance.

All that men can leave behind them on this earth, that will be an eternal monument to their posterity, is an advanced idea. Give us release from the restraint of the old and we will kindle the fire of our devotion and never forget the inspiration of your life here.

We tear the bandage from the eyes of Justice, and implore knowledge of a few facts, eager to proceed or the assumption that man is not the victim of capricious destiny, nor the tool of fools elevated momentarily to positions of earthly authority. We are ready to assert facts in the place of fears, knowledge where ignorance formally misruled, and finally restore the power of sight to the eyes of Justice.

BRAZIL

Mexico City.—Efforts by the Brazilian Government to hamper the organizing activities of trade unions in that country by issuing an order providing that no trade union meeting may be held unless a police agent is present have had an echo here in the shape of a protest by the Journalists' Union. This protest, which was handed to the Brazilian Charge d'Affaires, ended by saying:

"As this edict constitutes an attack upon trade union liberty, which we are bound to defend with all our power in any place in the world where it may be injured, we energetically protest, in the name of the organized newspaper workers of Mexico, and we ask you to convey this protest to the Government of the United States of Brazil."

Life without industry is guilt.—I. L. P. motto.

NEW LEADER SUB-GETTERS WORKING FOR THEIR PAPER

A dam will hold back just so much water! That's what we told the Master Mind last week when he declared no room in that issue for The Boosters' corner. And we've got him all right, for this week the flood of subs and nice letters is so overwhelming that even he admits it would be the rankest ingratitude not to give at least a few paragraphs of honorable mention to some of those who are putting The New Leader on the map by their praise, friendly criticism and subs.

The only trouble is as to whom of the many to mention or quote. Guess our old rule of just digging blindfold into the day's mail is best, for then we'll play no favorites.

One thing that is noteworthy in this grab is the number of well known folks who sign their John Henry to subs for themselves or somebody else—for instance, the only James F. Carey of Massachusetts and Maine (Who did build the army, Jim?) And then Fred G. Strickland of Indiana with a right royal good wish—we can in our mind's eye yet see him at the Unity convention, leading the parade of the delegates singing "The Man in the Moon" as only he can sing it—and then that steadfast comrade and Socialist Party organizer for the Northwest, Emil Herman, who writes he is having good meetings, and as usual ties subscriptions to the letter—and again, Chas. L. Breckton, now of Oklahoma, who will be remembered by a lot of the old-timers—and our good friend, the Massachusetts state secretary, Helena Turitz, who never sends less than three subs at a time—and that veteran, William Adams of Pittsburgh, who sends in a batch of twelve yearlies, four 6 months, and one 3 months' sub just as if it meant no more to get them than it did last week for the Police Dog next door to dig up our best tulip bed! And then, quiet like, our friend Julia Eldred, of far-off Washington, and Brough, of Amesbury, whom we call "The Massachusetts Weekly," because of his weekly habit of sending in a bunch of subs, and name to sample—and just to keep us warm, Fred Hostetter of Alaska with two—and here's one of the Connecticut weeklies, Wm. James Morgan with his weekly list (the other two are Jasper McLevy and W. E. Davis).

How was that for one fistful? Pretty good? Next! Ah, evidently the duplicators and triplicators got together on this grab—just look at them—A. F. Simmonds of Peekskill, with two, and W. P. H. Wilson, of Texas with five (in both classes), and to keep him company, Geo. N. Wedges, of Los Angeles, with another five—and right close behind him is E. A. Gardner, with four; then J. T. Atkins of Brooklyn and Mrs. Margaret Aiken of Kansas, both with two, and names to sample. Nothing like making sure your friends see a sample copy! Letter after letter show this to be a wonderful sub getter—particularly when the person sending us the name follows up by calling on the person to whom the sample copy was sent. Why not pick your man or woman and go after them? Do

you want proof of what we say? Mrs. Jessie Hunt of Pasadena, who not only herself subscribes, but says she will forward the letter we wrote her to a friend in the East, hoping thereby it will bring another sub—A. L. Morrison of Montana, who also wishes us all kinds of success—A. W. Bliss, of Harbor Springs, Mich., who writes a very interesting letter—and Floy A. Forbes of Vancouver—and George Becker of California—and John H. Milhollin of Washington, who's "afraid the paper will come into the hands of the unions" with consequent wreckage—which, however, we do not fear from either angle, knowing that the unions, like The New Leader staff, and our readers, must learn largely out of their own experience, and W. H. Golden of Baxter, Ark., who says he was "just wondering where he could get a good Socialist paper" when the sample copy came into his hands and likes us already—and S. A. Rouse of Chicago, who acknowledges receipt of sample copy, and says he likes its make-up and to count him in—and W. H. Schrock, of Utah, who says some one sent him three copies and now he wants it every week—and Mrs. Knowles of Miami, Florida, who is pleased and wishes us all possible kinds of luck—and Gustav Faber, also of Florida, who likes it so well that every week he rows nine miles to get it (how's that for a head-sweeper?) and Chas. F. Schaeffer of sunny Los Angeles, who has been at it a good while, and is one of those who know the satisfaction of having at least tried to make tomorrow better than today—and E. E. Dennison, also of California, who thanks us for informing him of our paper—and W. T. S. Wills, of Kansas, who misses greatly The Call, and hopes we may soon become a great big daily, and adds that a Socialist Party organizer and lecturer would do well in his part of the country just now, as a great change is coming over the people—and W. N. Beckwith, of Arizona, who, like the rest of us, is busy with the daily struggle for the three essentials (food, clothing and shelter), and for that reason, all the hungrier for a paper like The New Leader to inform and cheer with notes of the world-wide "onward march"—and Paul H. Shepherd, another Floridian, who adds that the paper is a HUMMER—and Frank Bradford, of St. Louis, Mo., who feels that The New Leader is indispensable as the successor of The Call, and Al. Peirson of the same State, and says the "people in that neck of the woods are all ready for a new party—quick!"—and John Z. Zarembo, of Schenectady—and Thos. A. Standifer, again of California, who welcomes us and says to be sure to concentrate all our energies for the building up of the Socialist cause, without any frills—to which we say Amen. And just to close this column, is—well, it will have to be in our next; for here comes The Master Mind, with a look that says "Time's up—cut it short!" DON'T FORGET WHAT WE SAID ABOUT SAMPLE COPIES, BACKED UP BY A PERSONAL VISIT—It's a winner!

After 20 Years

By S. A. DE WITT

We sat listening in recently at a strike meeting of one of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union locals. Everything seemed exotic. We had not attended one in many years.

A kaleidoscopic scene spanned twenty years for us as we sat there.

We saw the sweatshop slaves of 1904 who had torn the heart of Morris Rosenfeld, the poet of the tailors, and whose poems of their suffering come down to us with all their rasping, rending memories.

The long interminable hours, the slack seasons, the "sack," the famine rations of food and pay, the strangling tenements, ridden with filth and vermin, the dread of consumption, the horrible inroads of that pale terror, the sputtering weak strikes, the brutal defeats, the bludgeonings, the unending enumeration of all that is woeful, painful, horrible, unendurable in human life. . . . And twenty years later. . . .

This meeting of confident, well clothed, housed and nourished men and women, militant, intelligent; their power to command the industry they are in; their enthusiasm; the calm, clear reports of their sincere representatives; all this sense of sureness and security that pervades the meeting; it all cannot bear the dull paraphrasing of prose. . . . We simply had to write this for them—of them.

AFTER TWENTY YEARS
(Dedicated to the Needle Trade Unions of America.)

There is no clearer answer to the years
So spent in slowly building stone
on stone,
Mortared with stuff of dreams and
stinging tears
And trowelled with vain protest
and dull moan.

There is no braver challenge to the
dawn
Than this conclave of liberated
men,

Who shed their bondage with no
boast of brawn
Nor shout the epic of a fevered
pen.

For this they did, and need not peek
or pine;
They bend no head in beggary nor
plead,
And knighted with their strength
yet make no sign
Of arrogance too arrogant to
heed.

Time was when they were lowlier
than clod—
Dried flesh, drawn cheeks, bent
spine and sodden brain—
With a dead faith in every form of
God
And a dead sense to any touch
save pain.

Cold parts of cold machines that
shrieked and whirled
Weird rhapsodies of hopelessness
and doom;
Or spavined beasts whom vicious
hunger spurred
From dark to dark, from tomb to
hecatomb,

Till the white horror of an airless
hole
Had stoppered up the lung and
tuned the breath
To the hard melody that racks
the soul
And gives frail lips the strength
to spit with death.

But now I sit with strong and
laughing men,
Full grown to kingdom over all
their kings,
Without a trace of the grim serf-
dom when
They were maligned with drab,
ignoble things.

Now freedom dances in each clear-
filmed eye
And not a quiver in an upraised
hand;
And gone the tear, the whining
and the sigh—
They ask no master's favor, they
command. . . .!

WANT PRIVATE PROFITS OUT OF INJURED WORKERS

Washington.—The Fitzgerald bill, which would eliminate private compensation insurance companies in the District of Columbia, is opposed by business interests that are lined up with the private companies.

All the bugaboos of "private monopoly" and "destruction of private initiative" is used by those who would profit out of the misery of disabled workers.

Congressman Fitzgerald, the author of the bill, says there is a nation-wide campaign to defeat his measure. The companies fear if Congress approves this bill, the theory that there shall be no profit

in compensation insurance will have received additional support, and the fight against private compensation insurance in the various states will be renewed with vigor.

The chief lobbyist for the private companies admits that American and British interests are urging the Underhill bill, which is favorable to them.


Testifying before the house committee, President Gompers declared that the Underhill bill merely provides for litigation and the necessity for employing lawyers. Mr. Gompers said what was wanted was a law under which a man's injuries "will not be viewed from the cold, legal vision, but from a humane standpoint, even if it is without precedent."

Instruction
OUR 23d YEAR
"Rome was not built in a day."
MANHATTAN SCHOOL
183-185-187 E. Broadway
LEARN ENGLISH
in an Old and Reliable School
12 hours—five evenings a week—
\$20 for three months
EVENING CLASSES
Also Morning and Afternoon.

Learn English Prepare for College
ERON
183-185-187 E. Broadway
College, Cooper Union,
Commercial
DAY AND EVENING
CLASSES
Registrations now going on. J. E. Eron, Prin.

BROOKLYN PREPARATORY SCHOOL
Both Sexes—Day and Night
808 Driggs Ave. Williamsburg Bridge Plaza
REGENTS—COLLEGE
High School in ONE TO TWO YEARS
Admission to ANY College
Bookkeeping, Stenography, Typewriting, etc.

ENGLISH, MATHEMATICS, SPANISH, FRENCH, COLLEGE PREPARATORY
ALBERT FRANCO
High School Teacher
GIVES INSTRUCTION PRIVATELY
AND IN GROUPS AT REASONABLE RATES.
200 WEST 111TH ST. APT. 29

Opticians

EYES CAREFULLY EXAMINED
and eye-glasses scientifically fitted in every one of the eight offices of
DR. B. L. BECKER
All Departments under the personal supervision of Dr. B. L. Becker.
111 East 23rd Street, Near 4th Avenue.
131 Second Avenue, Corner 8th Street.
213 East Broadway, Near Clinton Street.
100 Lenox Ave., Bet. 115th & 116th Sts.
2313 Seventh Avenue, Near 130th Street.
202 East Fordham Road, Bronx, N. Y.
805 Prospect Avenue, Near 163rd Street.
1709 Flitkin Avenue, Brownsville, Bklyn.

DR. BARNETT L. BECKER
OPTOMETRIST OPTICIAN

MAX WOLFF
OPTOMETRIST and OPTICIAN
208 W. 125 St., Bet 8th and St. Nicholas Ave.
I. M. KURTIS
Expert Optician
1028 Broadway
GLASSES \$2.00 AND UP
Open Evenings Telephone Bushwick 344

Telephone 4756 Wmaburg
DR. M. ADEST
OPTOMETRIST
EYES EXAMINED
165 Tompkins Ave.
Corner Hart Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Next door to 6th A. D., S. P.
Office Hours: 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Sundays 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Gents' Furnishing
THE OLD RELIABLE
LARGE STOCK GREAT VARIETY
IN
MEN'S FURNISHINGS
S. WEINGARTEN
1332 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
(Near 112th Street)

CONVICT LABOR ENDED IN TWO IOWA PRISONS

Des Moines, Iowa.—The state board of control has terminated the Reliance-Sterling company's contracts for convict labor in the Anamosa and Ft. Madison prisons. Chairman McColl of the board said the trade union movement was the main factor in ending these contracts. Convict labor foes will continue their agitation, as it is feared that the convict labor trust will endeavor to secure a new contract.

DAUGHERTY IS OUT; HIS WORK REMAINS

Washington.—Attorney General Daugherty has resigned at the request of the President and the man who established a new record with the Labor injunction passes into private life. His injunction, however, remains a precedent, for which privilege will ever be grateful.

In complying with the President's request, the Attorney General bitterly declared that the war profiteers and railroad shop men are opposing him. He failed, however, to list the war profiteers whom he has jailed or forced to disgorge unlawful gains.

As with all law violators in high places, he pleaded for law and order, and closed his letter with this same bombast he used when defending his injunction policy:

"Is this to remain a government of law and order, of constitutional procedure, with its guarantees of individual rights and its safeguards for equal justice to the highest and the humblest?"

While lashing the public into a frenzy, to justify his shop men's injunction, Daugherty made this declaration in favor of Garryism:

"But it may be understood that so long and to the extent that I can speak for the Government of the United States, I will use the power of government to prevent the labor unions of the country from destroying the anti-union shop."

Be of good cheer, my comrade; you are not working alone and single-handed. Wherever there is human suffering there also are human sympathizers hastening to the rescue, and you are one with these wherever they are.—Hardie.

The people are not fools; they are only fooled.—Anon.

DEUTSCH BROS.
BIG FURNITURE STORES
OPEN UNTIL 9 P. M. DAILY; MONDAY AND SATURDAY UNTIL 10 P. M.
Life Time Service Guarantee
We will keep any furniture purchased from us in perfect condition as long as it is in your possession.
GO TO OUR STORE NEAREST YOUR HOME—OPEN MONDAY AND SATURDAY EVGS.
Money Back Guarantee
Money back if you are dissatisfied or can equal these values elsewhere.
West Side Cash Store
6th Av. cor. 125th St.
20th St. cor. 3d Ave.
Harlem
Third Ave., cor. 123d St.
Brooklyn
Broadway, cor. Saratoga Ave.
Downtown
Avenue A, cor. Fourth St.
NEW YORK'S MOST POPULAR FURNITURE HOUSE
CASH OR CREDIT
SEND FOR DEUTSCH BROS. FREE CATALOG

DOING GOOD
TO MANKIND

By DAVID P. BERENBERG

Among the most dangerous pests in the community are those who are always "doing good." Myopic, opinionated, and steeped in an unconquerable vanity, they put their hands into other people's lives, they apply the standards of one environment to another totally different, on the assumption that their standards are universal, and when the havoc they create becomes so evident that they can no longer fail to see it, they blame it on the "ignorance," the "perversity" of the victim of their goodness.

To the people who are always on the lookout to do good we owe prohibition, and its attendant hypocrisies. But far worse than that, to this impulse, and its acceptance on all hands as something praiseworthy, we owe social quackery in its most devastating forms. Societies to raise the morals of indigent workers, societies to teach ditch-diggers how to eat with knife and fork, societies to put dresses on Greek statues in the public museums, societies to controvert the slander that George Washington ever used language stronger than "Oh, fie!," societies to provide clothes, and labor for ten hours a day, for the aborigines of the Solomon Islands, grow on this soil of aimless philanthropy.

These efforts are more than merely futile. They are evil. They deceive the doer of good into thinking that he is affecting the course of progress. And to that extent they prevent him, and the thousands of others who take him seriously, from seeing the diseases that are eating at the roots of civilized society.

No doer of good is able to see that if there is to be progress, it must be made by the people themselves, and that crutches and props weaken the people. None of this tribe is able to understand that the morale of those whom he "helps" is undermined by his blundering activity. It never occurs to any of the genus to question his moral sanctions, so he bumbles through life blindly unaware of great moral changes going on around him. The interference into personal affairs that the doer of good would himself indignantly resent, leads him ultimately to divide the world into two classes—own kind, and the inferiors, whom he can patronize.

It is a short step from guarding our "morals" to safeguarding our thoughts. It is the same people who are everlastingly "doing good" who walk ruthlessly through public and private rights, who censor speech, who Bowdlerize books, who emasculate history books for the sake of some myth. It is they finally who, often having no religion of their own, yet passionately defend the work of churches and creeds, because, "it may be well enough for you and me not to believe in a God,—but what would become of the ignorant masses if they lost the sanctions of religion?"

Socialism is not a system of economics, it is life to the dying people; and unless we can inspire and enthuse with the higher ideal which underlies the Socialist movement it will never touch the heart of the world.—Keir Hardie.

THE PRESENT CRISIS IN THE
GERMAN SOCIAL DEMOCRACY

How the force of circumstances has put the Social Democratic Party of Germany into a middle-of-the-road position that is expected to result in heavy losses, to the Communists on the one hand and the monarchists on the other, at the Reichstag elections set for May 4, is ably pointed out in an editorial printed in the Vienna Arbeiter-Zeitung on March 13, the day the Reichstag was dissolved by Chancellor Marx. While admitting that the leaders of the German Socialists have made plenty of mistakes since the overthrow of the Kaiser's regime on November 9, 1918, the well-informed writer in the Austrian Socialist paper shows that the present situation is far from being the result of the poor judgment displayed on various occasions by Noske, Scheidemann, Ebert and others in official positions. The editorial reads:

Today the German Reichstag will be dissolved. Within sixty days, according to the Constitution, a new Reichstag must be elected. The German Social Democracy is facing the beginning of an electoral campaign of great importance. Never, perhaps, has a great Labor party entered a campaign under such difficult circumstances, in such a dangerous position.

The German working class has suffered a terrible defeat during the last half year. It has not been able to defend itself against the destruction of the eight-hour day and of the law protecting tenants, against the violent breaking up of the Labor Governments of Saxony and Thuringia, against the brutal application of the military state of siege against the working class.

Party Differences

This defeat has led to sharp clashes within the party itself; a powerful opposition has made the mistakes of the party leaders responsible for the defeat of the proletariat. And this charge against the leaders of the German party has found echoes everywhere, also with us in Austria. Now, that the leaders of the German party have made mistakes, fatal mistakes, is beyond a doubt. Marx once wrote to Engels, "In every revolution stupid things are done," and the German revolution surely was no exception to this rule.

Nevertheless, it would show very superficial observation of the events to explain the defeat of the German proletariat entirely, or principally, through the mistakes of this or that party leader. When the revolution of 1848 ended with bloody defeat Marx didn't explain this defeat through the mistakes of the leaders of the revolution. In writings of everlasting value he explained it through the economic changes taking place during the period of the political revolution, through the shift in the positions of power of the classes that were the results of those economic changes. It seems to us that it would be timely to apply the methods of Marx in order

to understand the course of the German revolution.

From the conclusion of peace at Versailles until the beginning of the Ruhr war German politics were basically dominated by a single question: Should Germany try to fulfill the reparation obligations that it had taken upon itself at Versailles in order to avoid an open conflict with France, or should it refuse to fulfill them and run the risk of such a conflict?

During this whole period the German Social Democracy advocated the carrying out of Germany's obligations and the avoidance of the conflict with France. After the experiences of the conflict, after the experiences of the Ruhr war, who can doubt that it was only doing its duty to the republic, to the working class, to the nation, in trying to avoid this catastrophe? But it could only avoid the catastrophe by trying, together with the Center and the Democrats, to break down the resistance of the Nationalist Right to the policy of fulfillment. At that time the policy of coalition was undoubtedly urgently demanded by the policy of fulfillment.

French Imperialism

But, indeed, this Democratic-pacifist policy, as attempted by the coalition parties under the leadership of Wirth, could only have succeeded if it had met with a favorable reception in France. Instead of that, French imperialism again and again humiliated this very Democratic-pacifist Government, and imposed upon it the most frightful burdens. Thus the governing parties, above all the Social Democracy, were placed in a tragic position. Under the pressure of reparation deliveries the mark sank lower and lower. Broad masses, the middle strata of the brain workers, of the public employees and office workers, and especially of the petite bourgeoisie, ruined by the currency depreciation, revolted with increasing wildness against the fulfillment policy of the Government, which was bound to appear to them as a daily humiliated tax collector for French imperialism, and streamed into the camp of monarchist-Fascist nationalism. Many workers, driven to desperation by the currency's loss of value, deserted to the Communists.

The Centrists and the Democrats, intimidated by the growth of nationalism, no longer dared to continue the policy of fulfillment. Wirth was overthrown and the purely bourgeois Government of Cuno formed, which abandoned the policy of fulfillment and brought about the conflict with France. The French occupied the Ruhr. The Social Democracy, intimidated by the strengthening of nationalism and of Communism, which in this case also assumed a nationalist attitude, did not dare to oppose the policy of the Cuno Government or to make its consent to the policy of financing the Ruhr war contingent upon a property levy. It feared that the raging nationalists would again ac-

cuse it of "stabbing the nation in the back."

Decline of the Mark

The results of the abandonment of the policy of fulfillment were soon to be seen. As a consequence of the Ruhr war the fall of the mark was frightfully accelerated. In July there was a wild movement among the masses. Then the Social Democracy once more tried to force a return to the policy of fulfillment. It entered the Stresemann Government in order to end the Ruhr war and to try for an understanding with France. But again the attempt was shattered against French imperialism. Even after the capitulation of Germany, Poincaré continued to battle on the Ruhr. In spite of its capitulation, Germany had to continue to bear the fearful weight of supporting millions of jobless workers in the occupied district. Under the pressure of this burden the mark collapsed completely and fell to the trillionth part of its peace-time value.

Because the Social Democracy was in the Government it now appeared to the masses as responsible for the currency catastrophe, although this currency catastrophe was the result of the Ruhr war undertaken, not by the Social Democracy, but by the Cuno bourgeois Government. And if the party was thus again weakened, the economic consequences of the mark catastrophe became far more fearful for it. For the collapse of the mark brought industry to a standstill.

The Workers' Weakness

Millions of workers became jobless. All those who still had work trembled in fear of losing it. The unheard of wholesale unemployment made the mass of workers entirely unfit for battle. The capitalist class was determined to exploit this hour of the proletariat's weakness. It brought the party face to face with this choice: Either agree to the instituting of a state of military rule and to unlimited power for the Government, or there will be a "nationalist" dictatorship, which, supported by the regular army, will decree, "on the basis" of Article 48 of the National Constitution, such things as it pleases to a working class unable to fight.

The majority of the party thought that the constitutional dictatorship was after all a lesser evil than Fascism. It agreed to the state of siege and the empowering act in order to avoid a coup d'état, which the working class was no longer in a condition successfully to resist, and the setting up of a dictatorial "directorate." It believed that in doing so it served the interests of the working class, whose lot under a Fascist dictatorship would have been still much more worse than under the state of siege. But in so doing it sacrificed the party, because it had voted for the empowering act and the state of siege, appeared to the masses as jointly responsible for all the edicts issued by the Marx bourgeois Government under the empowering act and for all the crimes committed by General Van Seeck during the state of siege.

The Party's Tragedy

Can it be said that thus the party was responsible for the defeat of the proletariat? Not at all! Only the policy of fulfillment, as practiced by the party until the Fall of 1922, only the speedy ending of the Ruhr war, which the party strove for in the Summer of 1923, could have saved Germany from the worst. It is not the fault of the party, but its tragedy, that these efforts were shattered against French militarism. But this failure spelled the money catastrophe, consequently spelled the desertion of broad masses to the camp of the reaction, finally spelled wholesale unemployment and, consequently, the defeat of the working class!

No matter what tactics the party might have chosen, in the Fall of 1923, none could have hindered any longer what was the consequence of the enormous shifting of the conditions of social power—the defeat of the working class. The tactical mistakes actually committed by the management of the party were not responsible for this defeat, they were responsible for only one thing—making the party appear to broad masses responsible for something that, even if it had adopted other tactics and had not accepted part of the responsibility, it was no longer, under the altered conditions of power, in a position to prevent. But, really, the fact of the party having burdened itself with this appearance of joint responsibility has become a frightful incubus for it. It has disappointed and embittered broad masses of the workers, chased some into the arms of the Communists, others into those of the anti-Semitic reactionaries, caused many to become indifferent and carried violent internal struggles into the decimated ranks of the party organization itself.

Dangers Ahead

Under these tragic circumstances, the German Social Democracy enters the electoral campaign. And, still, its making a good showing in the campaign is of immeasurable importance. If it is defeated, then there will come a Reichstag in which the leadership will inevitably fall into the hands of the German Nationalists, of the party of the Junkers, of monarchism, of militarism, of a war for revenge. This would mean to the whole world the resurrection

Who Are The
Reds of Glasgow?

In 1915, the ship workers on the Clyde broke out in the famous shop stewards' strike, the first fierce labor struggle after the outbreak of the war. The leaders of the nation bitterly attacked the leaders of the strike, and many of them were deported from Glasgow. Mr. Lloyd George went into the Clyde district and carried on a campaign of denunciation against the leaders, and had the Socialist weekly there suppressed.

Seven years later, the Clyde workers sent ten Socialists to Parliament, most of them men who had led the great strike, several of them men who had been deported by the savage anti-labor policy of the War Premier.

On a certain night last year, these ten men made their maiden speeches, and every one was a fighting, uncompromising Socialist speech. "We are here to smash your Capitalist system," they said, "We are here as Socialist propagandists and for no other reason." The Capitalist press was startled at what they called the "barbarous horde from the North." The papers commented upon the "red horde," the "Clydeside Lefts," who were, they said, the disturbing element in the unity of the otherwise placid Labor party.

The Labor party now governs Great Britain. MacDonald is Premier. The capitalist press is attempting to create a legend that within the Labor party these "barbarous hordes" are a disturbing element. That they are placated by the gift of a cabinet post given to one of their members, but—so the legend goes—they are alien to the spirit of the main portion of the Labor party.

The New York World sent an investigator to Glasgow to ascertain the facts. He found the answer. The reason for this "wildness," this uncompromising revolutionary spirit in Glasgow lies in horrible industrial conditions, and housing conditions that beggar description. MacDonald himself once wrote that nowhere is there a sturdier working class than in Scotland and nowhere a meaner ruling class.

So it comes right down to fundamentals again. The revolutionary movement does not come from the evil minds of men but out of conditions that make for a revolutionary movement. The Glasgow movement, like the Labor party as a whole, comes out of industrial conditions, not out of the minds of "wild men."

We can thank the World for pointing out—that Socialists have known all along—that the Glasgow movement is as much part of the Labor movement as a whole as the Glasgow working and living conditions are part of British industrial conditions as a whole.

FOOD PROFITEERS

SELL PAINTED FISH

Washington.—Food profiteers are painting an inferior grade of fish to make it look like red salmon, which is then sold at top prices. The Department of Agriculture reports that the dyed salmon is sold in various sections of the country.

Dr. William C. Fowler, health officer of the District of Columbia, says this dye is "harmless," and that no prosecution will follow if dealers post a sign that they sell doctored fish.

Department of Agriculture officials declare that the dyeing is an adulteration and is, therefore, a violation of the food and drug acts.

United States Senator Copeland, former health commissioner of New York City, said the coloring "is nothing more than adulteration, pure camouflage."

"It is misleading and entirely wrong, and is nothing less than fraudulent practice," he said.

of the old Germany of Wilhelm. All the hopes raised by the rise of the English Labor Party and the strengthening of the Left Bloc of France, all hopes for a peaceful understanding among the Democrats of the three great countries, would be buried! It would be a catastrophe for all Europe.

Furniture

BIG FURNITURE SAVINGS

DIRECT FROM FACTORY TO YOU
At prices that are positive savings of 25% to 50%—less than actual wholesale prices.

PRICES SMASHED—COSTS FORGOTTEN
Just call and see our 8 BIG LOFTS—filled with the newest designs that were the sensation of the recent Grand Rapids Furniture Exposition.

Prices That Defy Competition. Values That Cannot Be Duplicated. Here is—at last—just the money saving opportunity you've long been seeking—the greatest furniture event in our history of 43 years! Selling the public direct from the factory. Catalog No. 16 on request. Open daily 10:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m. Sat. 10:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. Phone Butterfield 3929

BIG G FURNITURE WORKS
203-207 EAST 76th ST.
JUST A STEP EAST OF 82nd STREET, NEW YORK

STOP
STAMMERING!

INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION. Confidential.
JAGER'S SCHOOL FOR SPEECH CORRECTION
113 LEXINGTON AVENUE, NEW YORK
Office Hours 2 to 8 P. M. Tues., Thu. and Sat.
Telephone Lexington 3577

Photographers

SPIESS STUDIO

Photographs That Please
54 SECOND AVENUE
Entrance on Third Street
Official Photographer for the
RAND SCHOOL

Hats

DON'T SPECULATE WHEN YOU
BUY A HAT
McCann, 210 Bowery
HAS THE GOODS

Dress Goods

SILKS and DRESS GOODS

A Complete Assortment
HAIMOWITZ BROS.
871 Prospect Avenue
Corner 161st Street, Bronx
1376 Fifth Avenue
Corner 114th Street, Harlem

Pipes

Don't Smoke Paint!

Most smokers are careless on pipes. We like cranks because we know we can satisfy their peculiar desire.

Our celebrated
H. G. P.
Natural Briar Root Pipes
are made from finest imported natural briar. All pores open to allow the moisture to permeate uniformly, and so produce the natural aging color. No breaking in sweet from the first fill.

Largest Assortment of Meerschaums in Town
BARCLAY PIPE SHOP
Barclay St., corner Church St., New York

Pants

The Pants Specialist

PANTS MADE TO MATCH SUIT
COAT AND VEST AT 5.00
AND HIGHER.

LOUIS BROWN
141 STANTON ST.

Dentists

Dr. Simon Berlin

Surgeon Dentist
1800 SEVENTH AVENUE
(Corner 110th Street)
Tel. Cathedral 9462 New York

DR. CHAS. KOPOLOV

SURGEON DENTIST
Formerly at 724 Financier Ave.
837 BROADWAY
nr. Park Ave. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Telephone Stagg 7418.

DR. E. LONDON

SURGEON DENTIST
240 W. 102d St. New York City
Phone Biltmore 3940

Dr. L. SADOFF,

DENTIST
1 Union Square. Cor. 14th St.
Room 503. 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

DRS. KUTYN

SURGEON DENTISTS
247 West 72d Street
PAINLESS WORK GUARANTEED.
MODERATE PRICES
Over 15 Years of Practice

Music

Samuel Schiller

Leader of String and Brass Bands
Office, 160 East Broadway, New York
Telephone 5520 Orchard

Only One Week Left

But You Can Still
Have Your Suit
Made To Order
For Easter

For we have engaged extra Fitters, Cutters, Finishers, to satisfy every one who wants his Suit ready for Easter.

At the "Majestic" Stores you get your clothes made to order especially for you. At their moderate prices they offer a world of value.

A SUIT TO ORDER WITH
TWO PAIR OF PANTS

In Any Style You Want

\$25 \$31.50 \$37.50 \$42.50

Extra Superfine \$47.50

Every Suit ordered will positively be ready for Easter
Quality and Style Guaranteed

The Majestic Tailoring Co.

106 EAST 14TH ST.,
between 3rd and 4th Aves.
112 WEST 116TH ST.,
between Lenox and 7th Aves.

83 DELANCY ST.,
corner Orchard St.
88 UNIVERSITY PLACE
near 12th St.

98 SECOND AVE.,
near 6th St.
953 SOUTHERN BOULEVARD
near 163rd St.



THE SOCIALIST MOVEMENT AT HOME AND ABROAD

NEWS FROM OTHER LANDS

THE INTERNATIONAL

Discuss Date of War Protest
At the meeting of the Bureau of the International Federation of Trade Unions held in Amsterdam, February 28 and 29 and March 1, a delegation from the Executive Committee of the Socialist and Labor International, in execution of a resolution adopted at the Luxembourg Socialist conference, asked the Bureau if the date fixed for the world-wide demonstration against war this year (the third Sunday in September) could not be fixed nearer to the actual tenth anniversary of the outbreak of the World War. While the members of the Bureau did not feel empowered to make such a change, they said they would be glad to put it up to the affiliated organizations. It is not improbable that the whole matter will be settled at the Vienna congress of the International Federation of Trade Unions in June.

Upon the request of the Socialist delegation it was agreed to constitute a special commission composed of two members of each International to agitate for ratification by the various States of the conventions on labor conditions voted by the International Labor Office of the League of Nations and to discuss the kind of an international treaty that would facilitate general disarmament. Leon Jouhaux and Van Oudenest represent the International Federation and Frederick Adler and C. T. Cramp, the Socialist International.

ARGENTINA

Buenos Aires.—Socialist candidates won overwhelming victories over their radical opponents in elections to the Chamber of Deputies, final returns showed. Only six radicals, the party to which President Alvear belongs, were returned.

FRANCE

Another Socialist Victory
Another of the frequent pre-election straws which seem to show that, even after having tried to take the cause off the Bloc National by changing its name to what he calls the Party of Republican Union and National Concord and dropping some of his most reactionary collaborators, Premier Poincaré is in for a beating at the general elections of May 13, is registered in Le Populaire of March 19. It appears that the Socialist members of the municipal council of Auchel, a mining community of about 10,000 inhabitants in Pas-de-Calais, recently became so disgusted with the conduct of the Communist majority that four of them resigned, cutting the membership of the council to two-thirds of its legal number and making a supplementary election necessary. The Communists thought they would win a great victory and brought in some of their best orators for the fray. But in vain; the nine Socialist candidates averaged 1,170 votes, against 580 for the Communist list, and were all elected.

POLAND

Socialists Defend Minorities
In line with resolutions adopted at the last national convention of their party, the forty-one Socialist deputies in the Sejm are reported as making a fight for the rights of the 8,500,000 non-Poles living in the revived republic of 27,000,000 inhabitants. At a recent session of the budget committee, Deputy Prager attacked the high-handed acts of the administrative officials of the Ministry of the Interior who were persecuting the minorities and elicited a promise of fairer treatment from the Minister. On March 28 it was reported that the Government had decided to create a special under-secretaryship to handle the affairs of the minorities and that there was

no truth in the rumor that the Government was planning to crawl out of its obligations to play fair with its minority races under the Treaty of Versailles.

GERMANY

Extremists Gain in Bavaria
Incomplete reports of the result of last Sunday's election for the Bavarian Diet show that, as was expected, the extreme Right and Left gained at the expense of the Socialists, Democrats and Centrists. Nevertheless, it looks as if the Social Democracy has remained the second party in strength, next to the Bavarian People's party (Centrists), and will be able to exercise a powerful influence upon legislation, unless the Centrists, who lost heavily to the so-called German Popular Liberty Party (the Hitler-Ludendorff group), choose to go the whole reactionary way and work with the Hitlerites and what is left of the Nationalists and Agrarians. While the Communists are reported to have more than doubled their vote all over the State, it must be remembered that in the old Diet they only had two members. Details of the election will be printed as soon as reliable figures are available. The proposition to create the office of State President and a Senate was defeated, which is considered a setback for the separatists.

Noske Not to Run

The National Executive Committee of the Social Democratic party has decided that Gustave Noske, who, as Minister of Defense in the Winter of 1919, suppressed the Communist revolt in Berlin with what was caustically criticized as unnecessary severity, is not to run for the Reichstag in the elections of May 4. Noske had been named by his partisans in Hanover, but his opponents carried the matter up to the Executive Committee, which ruled against him, incidentally voting that he was too busy as President of Hanover Province to make a good deputy at present. In nominating Stroebel, Kuhn, Stuecklen, Tony Sender, Molkenbuhl and Lischke as Reichstag candidates from the Chemnitz district in the order named, the Chemnitz Socialists adopted a resolution calling for a straightout Socialist fight all along the line and the abandonment of collaboration with bourgeois parties.

SPAIN

Communist Charges Resented
Answering repeated charges in L'Humanité, the Paris Communist paper, to the effect that the Spanish Socialists, led by Pablo Iglesias, have not only refused to join with the Communists and Anarchists in fighting the dictatorship of General Primo de Rivera, but have actually collaborated with the Dictator, the Madrid correspondent of Le Populaire, the leading French Socialist daily, points out that when Socialists accepted seats in the provincial and communal councils set up by the military directorate in place of those dissolved by force, they did so merely because they were entitled to these seats by virtue of the Socialist Party being the only organized political group representing the Spanish workers. There was no question of begging the Dictator for the places, nor have the Socialists accepted any kind of political mandate from General Rivera or his aides. On the other hand, they have consistently criticized the dictatorship, while realizing that the lack of unity among the Spanish proletariat would foil an attempt to overthrow De Rivera by force of arms. Furthermore, it is generally conceived that the dictatorship has proved a failure and that increasing economic hardship, combined with the Moroccan trouble, will soon put an end to this cheap edition of Fascismo.

AUSTRIA

Membership Jumps in Vienna
With a dues-paying membership in Vienna of approximately 250,000, the Austrian Socialist Party has registered a gain of 33,000 in the capital alone since November 1, 1923, and reports from other parts of the republic indicate that the high water mark of 535,022 registered on June 30, 1922, has been safely passed. The Vienna estimate is based on the obligatory circulation of the official party organs, the Sozial-Demokrat, for men, and Die Frau, for women, 180,000 and 75,000, respectively. The circulation of the daily Arbeiter-Zeitung has risen from 102,000 to 118,000 during the last few months.

Girls Rush to Join Yipsels
In noting a material increase last year in the strength of the Austrian Young Peoples' Socialist League, the Arbeiter-Zeitung rejoices at the fact that a large percentage of this increase consisted of young girls. It also reports that there has been a drop in the membership of the Clerical Girls' Association, and points to this as a result of the activities of the Pupils' School Councils, which in Vienna are 95 per cent Socialist. During 1923 the Young Peoples' Socialist League conducted more than 6,000 lectures, debates and similar educational affairs. It was enabled to do such good work through the devotion of the hundreds of young Socialist leaders who threw themselves heart and soul into the work of making the Austrian youth safe for Socialism.

Socialist General Explains
At a recent meeting called by the technical group of officers and officials of the Austrian Army, General Koerner, the noted officer who was retired a year ahead of time from his post as inspector-general by the Clerical Minister of Defense because of his insistence upon keeping the little regular army in condition to take care of any aggression by Hungary or uprisings at home due to reactionary or Communist agitation, explained in detail how he had progressed from monarchism to the Social Democracy and concluded by saying:

"But I am very thankful to the Minister for having given me time to study the scientific side of Socialism and to see what there is in it. In painful, serious mental struggling I have arrived at the firm conviction that Socialism is a cultural movement over which a person can become enthusiastic. Consequently, I have joined it in order to help it and to recruit soldiers for it so as to hinder this cultural movement from ever being put down again by force."

Party Notes

NATIONAL COMRADE BRANSTETTER NOW CONVALESCING

Comrade Otto F. Branstetter, former National Secretary, who has been in the Hospital with a broken leg for a little over four weeks, was brought home last Friday, and is reported progressing satisfactorily. Comrade Winnie Branstetter wishes to extend thanks to the Chicago comrades for their kindly visits and help while Otto was in the hospital. He is now at home, 1752 Park avenue.

MISSOURI

A defense committee has been organized in Kansas City to fight the case of Esther Friedman, who has been fined \$400 for "obstructing" the streets, making a Socialist speech. The case originated at a street meeting nearly two years ago, and has dragged on through the local courts. A fight is being made to appeal the case, and to win the right to use the streets for Socialist propaganda. Contributions for the appeal should be sent to J. G. Hoages, 2720 Park avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

MASSACHUSETTS

The comrades of Local Amesbury, Mass., will hold a "New Leader Booster Social," on Monday, April 14, at 8 p. m., at St. Jean Hall. An orchestral and vocal concert will provide the entertainment. A number of New Leader Subs will be distributed as prizes. Admission 25 cents. The comrades from Amesbury and vicinity interested in promoting the circulation of The New Leader are urged to attend.

CONNECTICUT

At the State Executive Committee meeting, March 30, at New Haven, arrangements were made for a speaking tour by Comrade Claessens early in May among the lately reorganized locals, Hartford, Waterbury and Derby. These locals are buying due stamps well and taking subscriptions for The New Leader. Comrade Claessens will also speak for other locals.

The annual state committee meeting will be held in connection with a State picnic near New Haven in June. The committee is planning for a large attendance. The committee authorized Secretary Plunkett to send flowers and a letter of sympathy to Comrade Branstetter upon the occasion of his accident.

DISTRICT REPORTS.—Second District: The speaker at the last Open Forum at New London was Dr. John W. Miller of the Connecticut College for Women. The local has not yet been canvassed for the special convention stamps but \$25 worth has already been sold. Subscriptions are still being taken for The New Leader.

Third District, New Haven: The Open Forum speakers during March were: Edwin M. Borchard of Yale, "Economic Elements in the International Situation"; Meyer London, "The Work of Congress"; Philip Troup, editor of the New Haven Union, "St. Patrick"; Robert Fechner, "What Labor Unions Are Doing for Character Building"; and George H. Goebel, "New Devils for Old." Speakers for April will be Alexander Petrunkevitch of Yale, on "Freedom and Justice"; James S. Furber of Rahway, "Experiences of a Socialist Mayor," and Mrs. Louis O. Kral of Meriden, "Wars Must Cease." The local has collected \$5 for German relief. The Finnish comrades are to have a social evening and dance at Labor Lyceum on Saturday evening, April 12.

Meriden: The local met at the house of Dr. and Mrs. Sugarman. After the business meeting a social evening was spent with music and refreshments. State Secretary Plunkett gave a talk on the ideals of the Connecticut League for Civil Liberties and Progressive Legislation. The local collected \$29.30 for the league and has sold \$30 worth of the special stamps. Comrade August Claessens will speak in Meriden, Saturday, April 19. Tickets 15 cents.

Fourth District: Local Bridgeport shows an increase in new members and many former ones are returning. The lecture course which is being conducted at the Socialist Headquarters, 306 Fairfield avenue, every Saturday evening, with August Claessens as the lecturer, is well attended and a financial success. Considerable literature is being sold and the course is stimulating a great deal of interest.

The big event of the season was the meeting of Frau Adele Schrieber, who spoke in Bridgeport at Germania Hall on April 4.

NEW HAVEN

Lena Morrow Lewis, national organizer for the Socialist Party will speak in New Haven, Sunday, April 13, at 8 p. m., at the Trades Council Hall, 215 Meadow street. The subject of her address will be "Americanizing the Immigrant Through Industry." The general public is invited to attend.

NEW YORK

The State Executive Committee will meet tonight (Saturday) at the Peoples' House, 7 East 15th street, in connection with the city convention that will be called to order in the afternoon.

The New Leader, in urging all party officials to send in the news of their branches and locals, again urges that all items intended for insertion in any issue be in the office not later than Tuesday. Party activities are usually planned long enough in advance to make it possible to have the notes here on time. Exceptions must be made, of course, for exceptional cases, but The New Leader cannot guarantee that any item that comes later than Tuesday will appear.

LOCAL NEW YORK

The following are the candidates for national convention and for state committee being voted upon by the membership of Local New York State Committee (three to be elected):

Fred Gaa; Julius Gerber; William Karlin; Florence Greenstein; Algeron Lee; Joshua Lieberman; David Mikol; Hyman Waldman and Ed. F. Cassidy.

National Convention (thirteen to be elected):

Simon Berlin; Morris Berman; Harriet Stanton Blatch; S. John Block; Joseph D. Cannon; August Claessens; Fred Gaa; Julius Gerber; August Gerber; Raphael Goldstein; Marins Hansome; Wilho Hedman; Karl Heidemann; Morris Hillquit; Jessie Wallace Huggan; Alexander Kahn; William Karlin; Leonard Lee; Kaye; S. P. Kramer; Algeron Lee; Joshua Lieberman; David Mikol; Morris Novik; Jacob Panken; I. M. Sackin; Bernard Schub; Isidore Silverman; Hyman Waldman; Louis Waldman; J. Watnick and Henry Zittr.

SIXTH A. D.

The next meeting of the membership will be held Friday, April 11, at 8:30 p. m., in headquarters, 257 East 4th street.

In addition to other important business, the members will elect thirteen delegates to the National Convention to be held at Cleveland, July 6-7.

15TH AND 16TH A. D. BRANCH

An important meeting of the Branch will be held on Thursday evening, April 17, at the headquarters, 227 East 84th street. Final voting on delegates to the National Convention. Members of the State Committee, and a number of other important matters concerning the Branch will come before the meeting. Every member of the Branch

should make it a point to attend this meeting.

BRONX

At the session of the Executive Committee held March 31, 1924, it was decided to request all Branches within the jurisdiction, to elect delegates to the Executive Committee on the following apportioned basis: Branch 1—three delegates; Branch 3—three delegates; Combined Branches 2, 4, 5—eight delegates; Combined Branches 7, 8—six delegates; Jewish Verband—two delegates; Jewish Verband (Lower Bronx)—two delegates.

It was further agreed that the Executive Committee will meet every second and fourth Monday.

Local Bronx being entitled to another delegate to the National Convention, P. J. Murphy, was elected, J. Hillman, alternate.

All delegates to the City Convention, which will be held Saturday, April 12, at 2 p. m., Peoples' House were urged to be present promptly at the specified time.

It was decided to recommend to the new Executive Committee that it sub-divide itself into two committees. One to be charged with visiting branches and supervising the Membership Drive now being arranged with Comrade Fred Paulitsch, chairman, and the other committee to arrange and plan all social affairs and if possible coordinate all activities of this nature to be held in the future amongst the local and branch organizations.

BROOKLYN

Kings County members are now voting on the referendum for five delegates from Kings to the National Convention. The following names appear on the ballot: W. W. Passag; James Oneal; A. J. Ship-laff; Joseph A. Whitehorn; Joseph F. Viola; Manny Switkes; Joseph Tuvim; Louis Sadoff; William Shapiro and Joseph A. Weil.

The following letter was sent by the Central Committee to Harry Kritzer, former executive secretary of the Local, who is ill and in the Workmen's Circle Sanitarium at Liberty, N. Y.:

April 8, 1924.
Dear Comrade Kritzer:
The Central Committee of Local Kings County was grieved to learn of your illness, as were all the members of the party with whom you have worked so long and loyally.

The delegates of the committee, therefore, unanimously voted to direct me to send to you their affectionate greetings and their best wishes for a pleasant and healing sojourn in Liberty, for a quick recovery of your full health and strength, and an early return home to your family, your Comrades and your work.

The sentiments embodied in the resolution of Local Kings, I need not remind you, are also held by myself and every one of the Comrades with whom I have come into contact.

J. F. VIOLA,
Executive Secretary.

The following delegates to the City Convention have been elected: J. F. Viola; James Oneal; Joseph A. Whitehorn; A. I. Ship-laff; W. W. Passag; W. M. Feigenbaum; Max Rosen; Martha Safranof; A. Bubno; Louis Freier; Emil Bromberg; Louis Weil; Julius Switkes; Manny Switkes; W. Silverman; H. L. Hanale; Louis Zicht; Wm. Shapiro; J. A. Weil; H. Silver; Charles Schousan; Henry Rosoff; Arthur Rosenberg; Joseph A. Cohen; Saul Wernow; Louis Sadoff; Simon Wolf; J. Friedman; P. Rothstein; Ben Senetzer; Joseph Bialy.

Alternates, Lee Nagler; Sidney Shafer; Vera Cushin.

There will be a meeting of the 1st, 3rd and 8th A. D., Tuesday evening at 122 Pierrepont street. Important business will be transacted, and a full attendance is asked for.

Debater Defends Marriage
The 5th A. D., Kings County, will have an opportunity to decide on whether to discard the ancient and honorable institution of marriage, at its meeting Sunday, April 13, at 14 Howard avenue, Brooklyn.

A debate on that subject was scheduled for two weeks ago, but Jules Freedman, who was to defend the famed ambisexual arrangement apparently heard that his audience would consist largely of benedicts, and is believed to have lost his nerve, feeling unable to

look them in the eye and defend marriage. Louis Weil, who was to urge its abolition, was on hand, eager to grapple with his foe. Freedman has been seen, and he has recovered his courage, and it is guaranteed that he will attend and defend his side. Louis Weil asks all his friends to bet on him.

Cahan at Amalgamated Temple.
Abraham Cahan, editor of the Jewish Daily Forward, will lecture on the British Labor Government Sunday at the Amalgamated Temple, 11 Arion place, at 11 a. m. Cahan was in London when Comrade MacDonald took hold of the British Government, and reported that event in the Forward.

The lecture will be in the forum conducted by the 13th and 14th A. D., Socialist Party. B. C. Vlodeck will also speak, and there will be a brief musical program.

17TH AND 18TH A. D.
The members of the 17th and 18th A. D. Branch of Kings County are building up a fine organization. They meet every Tuesday night at eight in their new headquarters, 1336 Lincoln place, near Utica avenue. An interesting lecture or discussion follows each meeting. All who are interested are cordially invited to attend. Please note the address and come early.

Package Party to be Given by 22d A. D., Kings County

A concert, package party and dance will be given by the 22d A. D., Kings, at the People's Lyceum, 218 Van Sicken avenue, on Sunday evening, April 27, 1924. All comrades residing in the vicinity will please attend and have a good time and meet old comrades.

YIPSELDOM

A meeting of Circle Seven will be held Saturday afternoon at headquarters, 132 Broome street, at 2:30. A report of the activity of the circle for the last four months will be given by the organizer, Julius Green, which will be followed by election for new officers. It is of importance that all members attend this meeting.

Circle One, Manhattan, will celebrate the appearance of Free Youth, the new publication of the Y. P. S. L. by an entertainment and dance at headquarters, East Side Socialist Center, 204 East Broadway. The proceeds of the dance will be given to the sustaining fund of Free Youth.

CIRCLE SIX, BROOKLYN

Circle Six, 167 Tompkins avenue, Brooklyn, will have its first session as an organized class for the purpose of taking up for study "The Philosophy of Socialism." All friends and comrades are cordially invited to become members of this class. For further information apply to Bernard Friedman, at the above address.

Rand School of Social Science

7 EAST 15th STREET
Saturday, April 12, 1:30 P. M.
SCOTT NEARING
"The Dawes Report"
3:15 P. M.
HEYWOOD BROWN
"Confessions of a Dramatic Critic"

Thursday, April 17, 8:00 P. M.

AUGUST CLAESSENS
"Sex and Society"

April 5, Bertrand Russell Debate, Carnegie Hall

The Center Restaurant

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



**BROWNSVILLE'S
OLD RELIABLE!**

**HARRY
THE
HATTER**

Features a most exclusive selection of Men's Hats—everything the heart desires at prices the pocketbook of every grade can afford.

You are invited to see Harry's wonderful array of Hats in all the latest shapes and shades—quality predominates.

NEWEST SPRING HATS

**HARRY'S
OWN SELECTION**

\$3 --- \$4 --- \$5

**STETSON
FAMOUS HATS**

\$7 --- \$8 --- \$10

HARRY the

HATTER

1685 PITKIN AVE.

515 SUTTER AVE.

Near Rockaway Ave.

Cor. Hinesdale St.

A RARE TREAT FOR INTELLIGENT PEOPLE!

"RESOLVED THAT A CLEAN BOOK BILL IS NECESSARY TO PROTECT THE MORALS OF THE COMMUNITY"

Affirmative

**JOHN S.
SUMNER**

Secretary of the Society for the Suppression of Vice

Negative

**LOUIS
WALDMAN**

Ex-Assemblyman

W.A. Brady
THEATRICAL
PRODUCER
Chairman

DEBATE
Sunday, April 20, 1924, at 2 p. m., in Cooper Union

TICKETS: 50c., 1.00, & \$1.50. Can be secured at: The Forward, 7 E. 14th St.; 86 2nd Ave.; Shoe Store, 62 E. 106th St.; 1167 Boston Rd.; 73 St. Marks Pl.

THE FORUM
CALENDAR

FRIDAY, APRIL 11

Manhattan

AUGUST CLAESSENS, "Ethics and Economics," 62 East 106th street. Auspices, Harlem Socialist Educational Forum.

The Bronx

FRAU ADELE SCHREIBER, 1167 Boston Road. Auspices, Bronx Labor Forum.

SATURDAY, APRIL 12

Manhattan

J. E. CARLIN, "The Future of Morality," Music Room, Washington Irving High School. Auspices, Culture Club.

Bridgeport, Conn.

AUGUST CLAESSENS, "Oil, Graft and Corruption," 306 Fairfield avenue. Auspices, Socialist Party.

SUNDAY

Manhattan

AUGUST CLAESSENS, "Is the Condition of the Workers Growing Better or Worse?" 73 St. Mark's place. Auspices, 8th A. D., Socialist Party.

MEYER LONDON, Current Events, 204 East Broadway. Auspices, East Side Socialist Center.

Brooklyn

ABRAHAM CAHAN, "The British Labor Government," Amalgamated Temple, 11 Arion place. B. C. Viadeck, Chairman, and musical numbers. Auspices, 13th and 19th A. D., Socialist Party, 11 a. m.

Newark, N. J.

FRAU ADELE SCHREIBER and MORRIS HILLQUIT, Banquet at Hotel Berwick, 6:30 p. m. Auspices, The New Leader.

New Haven, Conn.

LENA MORROW LEWIS, "Americanizing the Immigrant Through Industry," Trades Council Hall, 215 Meadow street. Auspices, Socialist Party.

TUESDAY

Manhattan

MARIE B. MACDONALD and AUGUST CLAESSENS, "Organization," Beethoven Hall, 210 East 5th street. Auspices, Paper Box Makers' Union.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16

Manhattan

SPEAKER TO BE ANNOUNCED, "Current Events," 204 East Broadway. Auspices, East Side Socialist Center.

Brooklyn

MORRIS PARIS, Third of a course of 12 lectures on Psychology, 1709 Pitkin avenue. Auspices, Socialist Party, 23rd A. D.

Trenton, N. J.

AUGUST CLAESSENS, "Can We Abolish Economic Insecurity?" 139 Mercer street. Auspices, Socialist Party.

THURSDAY

Manhattan

JOSEPH D. CANNON, Organization, 23 St. Mark's place. For the Sheet Metal Workers' Union.

LOW LUMBER WAGE;
HOUSES ARE UNFIT

Austin, Texas.—Out of 228 homes in the East Texas lumber section that was studied by the State Department of Labor, but 24 families reported any savings last year. The average savings over living expenses of these 24 families was \$271.12. Only five families reported clear ownership in their homes.

The 87 mills in operation in January of this year employed 14,145 persons, at an average daily wage of \$2.99. The average annual earnings of skilled employes in 1923 was \$1,256.31, and of unskilled, \$625.35. The 10-hour day is universal.

The companies own the land and furnish living quarters for their employes. There are no conveniences in these shacks which rent on an average for \$6.09 a month. Most of the concerns maintain commissaries and require employes to purchase supplies with store checks issued by the companies.

DUSTING CAN STOP
MINE EXPLOSIONS

Washington.—"Stone dusting," the method employed in British coal mines to prevent the wide-spreading of mine explosions, has proved more effective than the watering methods relied upon in most of the coal mines of the United States, according to an official mission from Great Britain. This mission has spent several weeks in this country arranging for joint research work with the Bureau of Mines under a plan agreed upon by the American and British Governments.

Cuban Railmen Win Strike

Havana.—A three-day strike by the employees of the United Railways of Havana was won by the men on February 25, when the company agreed to allow its workers to affiliate with the Railway Brotherhood, which embraces most of the organized employees of Cuban railroads. President Zayas and three members of the Cuban Cabinet took part in the settlement of the strike. It was agreed that future disputes about wages, etc., would be taken up with the company by committees composed solely of union men working for the concern. No general strike on the Cuban railways is to be called unless a majority of all the railroad workers vote for it.

AN ECONOMIC APPROACH
TO THE YELLOW PROBLEM

IN THE LIGHT OF RECENT MASSACRES IN THE EAST

By V. F. CALVERTON

The awakening of a world consciousness to a high ideal, the economic conditions opposing it remaining unchanged, is a dream, not a reality. It is only the utopian who imagines that transformations of society can successfully occur without necessary economic changes. Today the world is cluttered with these soggy utopian-mongers. Their presence, it is true, is inevitable. Attribute the plentifulness of them to the strained and distorted conditions succeeding the war—the world has been strained and distorted for many centuries previous—or to a patent ignorance of historical evolution, as Buckle, Marx or Croce might say, they are there just the same and just as helplessly. "The Great Bok Humbug" is only one form of this attitude. The prohibition craze is but another. There are quite a few intelligent people that object to both war and liquor who are forced to deplore, if not deprecate, the Bok-ist and prohibitionist with their imaginary panaceas.

While these things prevail, the deeper-lying issues are obscured. Civilizations have always lacked perspective. A correction for a temporary abuse has always been preferred to the curing of a fundamental cause that created with one abuse a thousand others. In Tokio and Yokohama, since the earthquake, massacres of Koreans and radicals have been appallingly numerous and wide-spread. Reports of these brutalities have been carefully (or should I say carelessly?) kept from the public consciousness. The Document of the Anarchists of Tokio, with all of its incisive truthfulness and glowing emotion, will be seen by a comparative few. Its significance is viewed as slight. For one to call the notice of any group of readers to The Yellow Problem is often to invite the anathema of lunatic. The exclamation may be invited for a moment, however, in order to see what connection the recent massacres have with the situation.

The yellow and white races are of different biological strains. Numerically, the former by far surpass the latter. China and Japan are inhabited by over four hundred millions of people. These people, particularly in China, are dangerously overcrowded, and with a rising birth rate of alarming proportion and with no more islands in the Pacific to be invaded the problem of expansion becomes increasingly threatening. This, however, is the old cry, no less true because of its age but certainly less frightening. Hundreds of excuses have been adduced to side-step its forcefulness. The real issue at stake, however, is the economic—but population is a significant factor in all economic situations.

If Japan and China should ever unite, by sheer numbers the fate of the Western world would be decided. The conquest of the Occident by these oriental powers would neither be an unusual nor a queer evolution in history. From 1200 to 1500 almost the Mongolians were the dominating people of the world. It was after the Battle of Tours, in fact as late as the battle of Lepanto in 1571, before Europe was finally saved from Mohammedan sovereignty. White supremacy has come with modern inventions and exploration; its duration, however, is by no means definite nor settled.

But an economic crisis with the East will never come! The Chinese are too peaceful a people. Glimpse a moment at the faces of their militarists. The Chinese have never fought a war of aggression in their entire history. Moreover, Japan and China are in too incessant conflict ever to unite. In this way runs the usual Western mind, however intellectual its fiber, and the danger is dismissed. The same intellectual, notwithstanding, realizes how closely knit is the entire economic system of the world, how wars are determined by economic crises, necessity for expansion, due to excessive surplus, and that no one country can live in successful isolation from the rest of civilization. He refuses to think, however, in terms of potentials that inevitably threaten to become drastic realities. That has been the attitude of every civilization, sometimes almost to the very point of its annihilation. The very existence of an entity which has been continued through generations too often gives the delusion of permanence.

1 See "The Nation," Vol. CXVIII, No. 3,054, for Wednesday, Jan. 16, 1924.
2 The ambition of a Chinese woman is to be a prolific mother. Large families are the custom, not the exception. Religious precepts promote and sanctify rapid production. In China one would not call a woman who bore twelve or fifteen children excessively fecund. Aristocratic women frequently give their children to wet nurses so that their capacity to reproduce is not postponed by the period of lactation.

Under a capitalist system when economic conditions reach a point of severe stress, war becomes inevitable, the sublimation of the pugnacious instincts notwithstanding. Of course, under a capitalist system such sublimation could never result. Japan has already developed industrially and capitalism flourishes there like a spreading and poisonous plant. In China industry is still in the embryo. With industry comes an entire transformation of life—as any Marxian knows. What of this?

Let us consider what will happen if China once becomes industrialized in a capitalist fashion. The Chinese people are of vigorous biologic origin. They have gone through a process of survival more intense and persistent than has any white race. The resistance power of the Chinese, in comparison with the whites, is well-nigh marvelous. Innumerable physicians in China have attested to the superiority of the Chinese over Europeans in the capacity to resist and recover from disease. Their endurance likewise is greater. Countless cases can be furnished to illustrate and prove these facts.

3 See Charles A. Ross' "The Changing Chinese."

Due to this struggle for existence the Chinese can live with almost incomprehensible cheapness in the most adverse of environments. The cheapness of Chinese labor, for instance, to one acquainted with the history of the Chinese people, is neither surprising nor strange. According to Professor Ross "the women reapers in the silk flatures of Shanghai get from eight to eleven cents for eleven hours' work . . . In the steel works at Hanyang common labor gets \$3.00 a month . . . Skilled mechanics get from \$8.00 to \$12.00 a month." As a result the cost of semi-bituminous coal is thirty-five cents a ton.

The ability of these people to live so cheaply is due to the superiority of their race fiber. The practice of infanticide, of course, has been an important element in perpetuating only the most vigorous strains of the population. In Western countries where medical attention is extravagantly expended in curing the sick and caring for the deformed these weaker strains have not been destroyed or checked. The apparent insensibility to pain, which it must not be thought is due to a mental stoicism, the resistance to blood-poisoning, immunity to all pus-producing germs and to typhoid and, to a large extent, to small-pox, are characteristics entirely in consonance with their race-development. All these qualities will be important

FOR YOUR SCRAP BOOK

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

THE ECONOMICS OF SLAVERY

By CARL SCHURZ

The following excerpts are from a speech delivered by Carl Schurz, in St. Louis, August 1, 1860. He spoke as a Republican. The speech was read to members of the Republican National Committee before being delivered and was approved. It is based on the conception that a class possessing the most important forms of property will be a ruling class. Aimed at the ruling class of the South, he could not anticipate that it might some time be applicable to a new ruling class which he was helping to place in power.

OUR moral impressions, the dictates of our consciences, the generous impulses of our hearts, are the sources from which our first convictions spring. But custom, material interest, and our natural inclination to acquiesce in that which is, whether right or wrong, that VIS INERTIA which has brought so much suffering upon humanity, are apt to overrule the native instincts of our moral nature. They are sickled over by the pale cast of calculation; the freshness of their impelling power is lost, and questions essentially moral are imperceptibly changed into questions of material interest, national economy, or political power.

The slaveholder will state his political views substantially as follows: "In order to put the political ascendancy of those who are most interested in the preservation of slavery upon a solid basis, we must put down everything that would produce and foster independent aspirations among the other classes of society. It would not only be insane to educate the slaves, but highly dangerous to extend to the great mass of poor white non-slaveholders the means of education; for in doing so we might raise an element to influence and power whose interests are not identical with those of the slaveholder. This is our policy of self-preservation, and we are bound to enforce it."

"Of what use to us is the abstract right to go with our slave property to the territories, if you pass laws which attract to the territories a class of population that will crowd out slavery. We want the Negro in the territories. You give us the foreign immigrant. Slavery cannot exist except with the system of large farms, and your homestead bills establish the system of small farms, with which free labor is inseparably connected. Our states are essentially agricultural states. We have but little commerce, and still less manufacturing industry. All legislation tending to benefit the commercial and manufacturing interests principally is therefore to our immediate prejudice."

It is a conflict of principles underlying interests, always the same, whether appearing as a moral, economic, or political question. The conflict of constitutional construction is indeed a mere incident of the great struggle, a mere symptom of the crisis. Long before the slavery question in the form of an abstract constitutional controversy agitated the public mind, the conflict of interests raged in our national councils.

But you may object, that they can at least encourage commerce and industry, and leave the execution of their plans and wishes to others. Indeed! But you must not forget that in modern times the most active and enterprising class of society, as soon as it becomes numerous, will inevitably become the ruling class. How can, therefore, the slaveholders do as you say, without undermining the foundation of their own ascendancy!

In the South, the intellectual development of the laboring classes necessary for intelligent labor would create aspirations dangerous to your domestic institutions. Your laboring man must be a brute in order to remain what you want him to be, a slave. Therefore, you withhold from him all means of intellectual development.

You speak of establishing the commercial and industrial independence of the slaveholding states! Do you not see that, in order to do this, you must adapt your system of labor to that purpose, by making the laborer intelligent, respectable, and at the same time aspiring? But if by making the laborer intelligent, respectable, and aspiring, you attempt to force industrial enterprise, in a large measure, upon the slave states, do you not see that your system of slave labor must yield? To foster commerce and industry in the slave states, for the purpose of protecting slavery, would it not be like letting the sunlight into a room which you want to keep dark? Hence, the slave states can never become commercially and industrially independent as long as they remain slave states.

factors in the future industrialization of China.

The inevitable tendency of capitalism, with its competitive, profit motive, is to produce a surplus which must be discharged into foreign markets, or if not discharged cause a financial crisis. For quite a time undoubtedly the Chinese will not be able to produce enough for their own inhabitants, but as capitalism develops and concentrates, as according to the law of historical evolution it must, the time when industry will be able to produce such a surplus will not be far distant. Foreign markets will be needed for such commerce, and in order to avoid any friction in development they will have to be as plentiful and large as the economic surplus demands.

Notwithstanding organization of labor, improvement of living conditions, and the infiltration of westernized conceptions, the cost of Chinese goods necessarily will be so far below that of Occidental countries that a catastrophe in commerce will have to result. Without question, to protect their own industries Western nations will have to erect tariff barriers so large and forbidding that the East will be aroused. Crises will be unavoidable. Foreign markets where the surplus can be despatched will have to be found. Just as this last war was a result of the necessity for expansion, due to the steadily accumulating surplus of German, better say European, capital, likewise will another war, this time with the Eastern powers, be equally inevitable. Such a war will prove more deadly and consuming than any previous.

It is useless for us to talk arrogantly in terms of martial superiority, of advantages in aeronautics and in the manufacture of poison gas, for in any such conflict there is no reason to suppose that the East, equipped with all of the facilities of an industrialized state, would not be able to equal if not surpass us in the production and operation of such materials and devices. The activity of Japan in recent years has been demonstrable proof of just this fact. With capitalism too will disappear many of the amicable and dormative qualities of the Chinese—as they did with the Japanese. The union of Japan and China, with mutual industrialization, would follow all the more rapidly, for both countries would face the same Western opposition and be afflicted with the same economic distress. In addition the irresistible cry for emigration, with the rising congestion of modern cities, would become increasingly accentuated. Both of these forces, the population surplus and the production surplus, each aggravated by the intensity of the other, will drive strongly and steadily to a violent conclusion.

Furthermore, by the time that such a crisis has developed, Western capitalism may have become so interwoven and destructive that in large part it will have massacred itself. Another war, similar to the last, would mean a rapid step in that direction. In the event of such a catastrophe, and perhaps a succeed-

ing one, the dominance and supremacy of the East might even be gained with slight if any struggle. This is not inflated and ominous prophecy. The wars that will follow under capitalism, with its nationalistic aspirations and its necessary surplus which, as the world continues to be industrialized and exploited, must be constantly more difficult to successfully discharge, are as inevitable as the coming of winter after an enchanting fall. The consequences of these developments are not difficult to appreciate. They are inescapably terrifying.

There is only one hope to advance. The replacement of capitalist enterprise by socialism. Production must be for use and not for profit. Anarchy in production must give way to science in production. Exploitation, by necessity, as production is made scientific and carried on for use, must disappear, and with it will vanish the economic crisis due to capitalist surplus. Such change in production, in time, will result, as Marx predicted, in an international union of the workers of the world. The petty jealousies, chauvinisms and other destructive tendencies of capitalism will gradually dim and die as the counteractive forces of Socialist enterprise acquire strength and power.

The East must follow the West in this move. But will it? The destiny of the West eventually depends upon it. The radical movements in Japan and China are good promise of what might develop with proper aid and nurture. The union of the workers in the West will stimulate the workers in the East to unite. The massacring of radicals in Tokio and Yokohama then is a subject of such vital importance that it cannot be ignored. Promotion of Socialist ideas in the East, therefore, is a matter not only of expediency but of necessity. Such massacres must be denounced in no equivocal terms. To those struggling for economic freedom in the East, all aid available should be given. And the aid should be of a consistent and practical character. The coming of revolutions and the fall of civilizations are not the processes of a day and a night—but sometimes the coming is but hazily seen and is more sharp and sudden than we anticipate.

4 Charles C. Josey, in his book "Race and National Solidarity," seems to sense, however obscurely, the importance of these consequences. In a letter to the "Freeman" (Jan. 23, 1924), in repudiation of a review that his book had received, he writes: "As a matter of fact, my book is a warning that unless our present international policies are changed, we are in great danger of seeing the white world pitted against the non-white . . . My fear of such a conflict and my concern to see more friendly relations established between the different white nations cause me to suggest that the white world should act as a unit, and that we should endeavor to strengthen race-consciousness and loyalty." Prof. Josey does not see, or at least gives no evidence of it, that the difficulty confronting him is fundamentally economic, and cannot be solved by appeals to race-consciousness and solidarity.

TO PROTEST
AGAINST THE PERSECUTION OF THE
POLITICAL PRISONERS

MARS AND THE SCHOOLS

A Review by David P. Berenberg

THE NEW EDUCATION IN EUROPE. By Frederick William Roman. New York: E. P. Dutton. \$3.50.

Those who hoped, or pretended to hope, that the war would bring with it a great movement toward democracy, and that this democratic tendency would be reflected in a far-reaching educational reform in Europe should read this book. Dr. Roman writes as one who shared in this dream. Even now he does not dare to admit that his hopes were entirely illusory. But he is primarily an observer, too honest to permit his sentimental desire to justify the war to obscure either his powers of observation or his judgment.

The book deals with modern educational conditions in England, France and Germany. It analyzes the laws under which the schools' systems in these countries function, the social environment in which the schools must work, the standing of the teachers in the various communities, and the forces that make for, or that oppose democracy, in each country. It goes far beyond the scope of the usual technical book. It is written by a man who realizes that a school is more than a building housing children and teachers and books, that it is an organic part of the life of the community, and that it reflects very accurately the standard of civilized life that prevail in a given country.

He shows us England still dominated by the so-called Public Schools which are really the most aristocratic of Private Schools; still under the thumb of the "better classes"; still the battlefield on which the question of secular versus religious education is being fought out. After the war England passed a very progressive measure, the Fisher Act, which materially improved the schools, the character of the work done by them, and the standing of the teachers. No sooner had the law been passed than it became a dead letter. Dr. Roman's book was written before the Labor Government took office. It remains to be seen what the Fisher Act can accomplish if adequately enforced. Primary education in England seems on the up-grade, but secondary education is still far too low in its aims and standards. Dr. Roman does note a growing opposition to the Public Schools, those remnants of medievalism, but it is his opinion that they will dominate education for some time to come.

Turning to France, the writer makes us realize how little, after all, we know about that country. Here even more than in England the line between the child of the bourgeois and the child of the worker is sharply drawn. For the one there are the poorly equipped, and poorly staffed public schools; while for the child of the bourgeois there are the private schools. Efforts are being made to abolish the private schools, at least in the primary grades.

These efforts are being bitterly contested by the clergy, which had almost complete control of the schools. In France, too, the War led to some highfalutin talk about the democratization of the schools. On the whole this ended, like all post-war reforms talk. The schools are as chauvinistic as ever. Where they are not controlled by the church, they are controlled by the

State. Anyone who has even remote knowledge of what the French State means, knows what this augurs for the future peace of Europe. Dr. Roman notes a few improvements in France. He points to the increased interest in sports and in physical training, but he also must admit that it is largely from the military angle that the state authorities view this change. He reports a determined war on the part of the clergy to bring the schools once more completely under church control. In the villages the priests sometimes make it difficult for the children to attend the secularized schools. It is noteworthy that in France there are no experimental schools like those to be found in America and in Germany. The influence of Dewey has hardly penetrated into France.

The problem of German education is complicated by the revolution, and by the financial collapse. On the whole, the defeat did lead to the democratization of the schools. The old aristocratic gymnasias still exist and still produce anti-republican forces, but under the Social Democratic minister Haenisch great advances were made in the schools between 1919 and 1921. The teachers ceased to be the lower servants of the church and the state, as they had been under the Hohenzollern regime, and were given a far greater voice in school management, and in method than they enjoyed anywhere in the world. Parents were urged to interest themselves directly in the work of the school. For the first time parents began to participate in school affairs. The Social Democrats secularized the schools. The church antagonism to the secular schools is open. All the monarchist elements, and the Center party, want the schools turned over to the pastors and priests who had dominated them before the war. The fight for freedom of education is not over in Germany. It is intimately bound up with the fate of the Republic. Dr. Roman is bold enough to state the truth that the success of the secular schools depends on the success of the Social Democrats. They are practically alone in honest support of the Republic and of a free public school system.

In Germany some interesting experiments are in progress. The Schools of Life, where the children are guided from one experience to another are growing. Even more interesting are the schools of the Hamburg system, where the children are permitted complete self-expression, where they are neither forced to do things, nor guided to extraneous experiences. These schools seem to have impressed Dr. Roman very much. He also devotes some space to the Work Schools, which resemble to some extent the Gary schools here, but which seem to become, too easily, the engines of state propaganda.

On the whole, education in Europe is not making the progress that had been looked for. All the old errors of authoritarianism, all the old chauvinistic propaganda still prosper. And Dr. Roman notes, with some apprehension, the tendency of English, French and American schools, to copy and to perpetuate some of the more insidious methods of the pre-war schools in Germany. In all three countries considered the schools suffer because the first lien on the national budget are the expenses growing out of the war.

AMONG THE MAGAZINES

THE AMERICAN MERCURY

Gamaliel Bradford, author of "Damaged Souls," has a characteristic sketch of Horace Greeley in the April American Mercury. Greeley had a passionate feeling that he was always eternally in the right, no matter whether he was lambasting the slave-holders, or urging the end of the war with the slave-holders, or standing as candidate for President upon a ticket mainly supported by the slave-holders. A striking character, Greeley is a figure that will live for a long time in American history.

Thyra Winslow Sampter has a story, "Stella," that is a perfect little cameo of character delineation. Harry Elmer Barnes contributes a study of Woodrow Wilson in which he carefully analyzes the good and the weak points in the late President's character. As a historian, he is merely mediocre. As a teacher and rhetorician, he was excellent. As a liberal—he wasn't. The main count against Wilson is the destruction of civil liberty, the responsibility for A. Mitchell Palmer.

William Bullock has a rollicking tale of Red Mike, known as Mayor Hylan. It is a scream, but it isn't one-tenth as funny as the subject warrants. But why didn't Mr. Bullock mention the part Morris Hillquit played in the 1917 campaign? The Socialist participation in that fight was what made Hylan's performance so ludicrous. Reading the story, one learns how practical jokes are played upon us in the matter of wishing public officials upon us.

Frederick P. Hier, Jr., writes on the End of a Literary Mystery, showing that a certain book about Walt Whitman attributed to John Burroughs was largely written by Whitman. To those to whom everything about Whitman is of fascinating interest, this article is of importance. There are other articles, and the usual "Clinical Notes," the always gorgeous "Americana," and the editorials, book reviews and theatrical notes.

SOCIOLOGY AND POLITICS

SOCIOLOGY AND POLITICAL THEORY. A Consideration of the Sociological Basis of Politics. By Harry Elmer Barnes, Ph. D. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. \$2.50

From the author's preface to this book we learn that it began as an investigation of the contributions of sociology to modern political theory. Owing to the cost of publication in 1917 its appearance was delayed. In the meantime the matter and arrangement was reorganized so that we have the book in its present form. "That wide differences of opinion exist among sociologists on almost every significant question is to be expected," he writes, and adds: "In this respect they do not differ from historians, economists, political scientists, and students of ethics and philosophy."

There are three fundamental reasons for the wide variation of views among sociologists which become apparent to the reader of this book. There are, of course, the differences that naturally develop in any science when the gathering of data has not been completed, and in the social sciences it will never be completed because human society is always changing. There is also the fact that the sociologist has his own particular complex of views and his philosophy will be modified and shaped according to his personal reactions to the society which he studies and of which he is a part. Moreover, there is the fact that the social environment has its influence upon the thought, work and views of the sociologist. These three factors account for a wide diversity of intellectual outlook in the social sciences.

We might add a fourth factor, the courage that leads the social scientist to venture into new paths and to abandon old dogmas, no matter how sacred they might be considered by the conservative. Professor Barnes belongs to this class. He is one of few university men who has not been goose-stepped by the drill-masters of American capitalist control of education.

The book is a short survey of sociological contributions to the conception of the State, its origin and development; its elements and forms; the processes and the mechanism of government; theories of sovereignty, liberty and rights; the scope of State activities; the State and social progress; sociological views of international relations, and other questions that come within the scope of sociology. It is a presentation and summary of the views of the most noted sociologists, together with a suggestive and critical presentation of the author's views. Those who have no time to investigate the works of Spencer, Ward, Small and others could do no better than to place this admirable introduction to sociological thought on their bookshelf.

The final chapter on "Political Theory and the Social Environment of the Writer" is short, but is so well done and presents a point of view that is missed by so many that

FREE YOUTH

The second number of Free Youth appears enlarged to twenty-four pages, and the Young People's Socialist League may well feel proud of this issue. Excellent as the first number was, the April number exceeds it in typography and contents. The illustrations and drawings are fine, the whole number being suggestive of the vigor and enthusiasm of youth conscious of the part it is to play in remaking our capitalist world. An editorial reminds its readers that the first number of Free Youth drew the fire of two exponents of Babbitry, one a literary poodle of Hearst's American and the other a clown maintained by the New York Commercial. Ben Belsky contributes an interesting article on youth demonstrations abroad which is illustrated with photos he obtained when in Europe. William Morris Feigenbaum offers a second installment on the elementary principles of Socialism. This number also contains a full account of the actions of the Youth Conference at Bear Mountain last March. The statement of principles adopted there, a digest of the proceedings and contributions by Devere Allen, Tucker P. Smith, Frank Lorimer and Morris Novik, give an informing account of this notable event in the youth movement. "Land Where Our Children Toil," by Jean MacAlpine Heer, is devoted to a consideration of one of the surviving curses of the early age of American capitalism. N. Bryllion Fagin, professor of journalism in the University of Washington, writes of "The New Student and the Old Teacher." He is confident that the future belongs to Youth and that "a free youth must demand a free, untrammelled education." The Pillory, The Theatre, The Bookshelf, The Swing Round the Circles and two sea poems by Charles Norman Bloom complete this issue. Hearty greetings to Free Youth, the most promising publication ever issued by the young Socialists of the United States.

we will present a liberal excerpt from it in another issue of The New Leader. In the meantime, if any reader is interested in a summary of the contributions of sociologists to the subjects mentioned above, this is the book he wants. No other can take its place.

J. O.

"The Journal of the Printing-Office at Strawberry Hill," printed at the Chiswick Press, London, and published by Houghton Mifflin Company, is a Horace Walpole first edition of great importance, especially to collectors of odd and rare volumes. The American issue of this work has the advantage over the English edition, of many rare and interesting photographs and facsimiles from hitherto unknown sources.

JOHN BULL, OBSERVER

A Review by James Oneal

AMERICAN SOCIAL HISTORY AS RECORDED BY BRITISH TRAVELERS. Compiled and edited by Allan Nevins. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$4.00.

In June, 1922, Jane Louise Mesick's "The English Traveler in America, 1785-1835" was published. Like Mr. Nevins' work, it was topical in treatment and excellently executed. The present volume is much larger. It begins with 1789 and brings the study down to a recent period, concluding with Henry W. Nevins' article, "Good-Bye, America!" which appeared in the London Nation and Athenaeum in 1922. Miss Mesick's work is interpretative and critical of the observations of British travelers throughout. The same may be said of the present work, only the arrangement is different.

Mr. Nevins divides his book into four parts corresponding to rough periods of social development and writes an introduction to each period. Having introduced his readers to the important characteristics of a period and given a critical view of the British travelers who came to the United States during the period and wrote of their impressions, he then surrenders to the travelers and permits them to tell of their impressions in their own way. A valuable addition to the book is the short biography presented of each writer. It is valuable not only because of the information regarding each traveler which it gives, but also because it assists the reader to understand the character of the man or woman who writes.

The importance of this information may be understood when we consider the observations of foreign travelers in Russia today. Since the beginning of the Russian Revolution the views of those who have traveled in Russia are often mutually contradictory. But if we know that one writer is attached to ultra-conservative views, that another is ultra-revolutionary, or that a third had a stake in old Russian investments, we are able to discount considerable that appears in the writings of each. We are able to check what is probably exaggeration, what is rumor, what is personal bias, what is fiction, credulity or propaganda. Indeed, one may read the excerpts from the books of British travelers and note the same contradictions which for years have appeared in books on Russia. Perhaps a hundred years hence some author who assumes the task of compiling and editing the observations of travelers in present-day Russia will add biographical data to assist the reader in understanding what has been and is being written today. If he exercises the discriminating judgment of Mr. Nevins his volume will prove of great value to many living in the next century.

Having enjoyed reading the travels of John Melish, Harriet Martineau, Frances Trollope, Fanny Kemble and a few others, my own impression of the selections offered by Mr. Nevins is that they are excellent. There are no more informing sources of American history than the records left by

those who traveled in this country and who gave first-hand accounts of American politics, slavery, indentured servitude, manners, customs and other phases of the economic, social and political life of the nation. For example, we imagine that the 100 percenters of today, he who joins in elevating the "fathers" to sainthood, will be somewhat shocked to read H. B. Fearson's account of the sale of redemptioners in Philadelphia in 1817. James Monroe, the fifth President, was in office while poor wretches—men, women and children; farmers, butchers, bakers, weavers, tailors, gardeners, masons, shoemakers, etc.—were being sold into a limited servitude that had many of the brutal characteristics of chattel slavery.

It was in the days of an expanding frontier that the intelligent traveler became impressed with the vulgar, illiterate, coarse and boasting aspects of a raw and uncivilized America. We still have a heritage of this period as a survival in the Ku Klux Klan, the 100 percenters, Kiwanis clubs, and our Main Streets. It is doubtful whether the native American of today is able to meet justified criticism of the raw and massive thing we call American civilization more intelligently than the quid-chewing rustics and boasting louts of press and politics could at an earlier time. The fact that anything departing from the intellectual standards represented by realtors and successful grafters is considered "foreign" indicates that we have not advanced much beyond the yokels of the thirties.

Those who have observed the appalling lists of titles of early American travels and have abandoned the idea of consulting such books may be assured that this excellent volume, added to the excellent book by Miss Mesick, has saved them much labor for the periods which they cover. If some writer will now do for the colonial period what has been done for the period beginning with 1789 we shall be very grateful. A good bibliography and an index complete a valuable addition to the social history of America.

Ernest Pascal, whose new novel, "The Dark Swan" (Brentano's) is causing considerable discussion, has been making his living by writing for the past seven years. He has been a regular contributor, under various pseudonyms, to many magazines, a playwright, a movie scenario writer and a regulation novelist. Mr. Pascal claims that, in order to attain perfect technique, a writer should practise his art every day of his life and become familiar with all phases of it.

All Books Reviewed on this page, and every other book, obtainable at the
RAND BOOK STORE
7 EAST 15TH STREET
New York City

AN UNUSUAL ROMANCE

THE THOUSAND AND FIRST NIGHT. By Grant Overton. New York: Doran. \$2.

One reviewer has spoken of this new story by Mr. Overton as "a beautiful story beautifully told," which it is indeed.

This rather unusual romance has only three living characters, the others who thicken the story come out of the ghostly past, from strange waters and stranger islands of the seas. All of this is so skillfully done as to make these things realities and carry the reader along breathlessly.

Cynthia Fanning, a beautiful young girl living alone with her aged and half-crazed grandfather, an old sea captain, Maellan Fanning, tells him a story of her own invention night after night for a thousand nights.

On the thousand and first night a young aviator, on his last lap in a round-the-world flight, is brought to earth by an accident on Long Island, near the old manor house now occupied by the Fannings. Cynthia finds the aviator, takes him to her home and hides him for the night.

The tragedy that follows (the action of the story takes place in a night) is swift, sudden and unexpected. It would not be just to the reader to outline the plot—but the dim past with its adventure and romance is so closely linked with the present that the reader is lifted out of realities of today and is wafted back without realizing how skillfully it has been done by the author.

This is said in all praise, "The Thousand and First Night," would make a gorgeous movie.

RYAN WALKER.

OUT OF THE DEPTHS

MY LIFE. As Told by the Peasant Anissa. Revised and corrected by Leo Tolstoy. Duffield & Co., New York. Price \$1.50.

The feelings of the heart, the heights of joy attainable, the tragic depths of anguish and despair to which one can fall, are experiences not learned in college halls or university centers. They are acquired in the great school of life itself. The capacity of Anissa, the Russian peasant, to relate in simple language the story of her life and yet with it all give it a touch of sublime grandeur makes of this book a rare treasure.

The best love of her life, which fate ordained to be only a youth-time ideal, ever remained within the holy of holies in her heart. One resents the cruel impositions of her parents in compelling her to a marriage of their choice. However, there is a comforting thought in the knowledge that out of great sympathy and tragic suffering for the sake of her husband there is born a love which can best be described in her own words: "When I think of the days of suffering with him in Siberia my heart beats faster. I loved him. He was a simple soul."

The reading of this book gives one a new and more vivid concept of how "man's inhumanity to man" makes countless thousands mourn. One who can read the book without an ache in the heart knows not what it means to live. But one who gives only tears without the service that helps to replace hate and cruelty with love and kindness has read the volume in vain.

LENA MORROW LEWIS.

AMALGAMATED
BANK OF NEW YORK

325 of the Largest Banks

The Foreign Exchange Department of the Amalgamated Bank is recognized as one of the best and safest, not alone by thousands of workers and commercial houses, who use its facilities for the transmission of money to Europe—but by over 325 of the largest Banks in New York and elsewhere, who now clear all their Foreign Exchange business through the Amalgamated Bank.

4% Interest on Savings

We pay 4% Interest on all Savings Accounts. Deposits made before APRIL 30th will draw interest from APRIL 1st.

The Amalgamated Bank of New York

103 EAST 14TH STREET

Open Evenings to 8 P. M.

Fridays to 5 P. M.

LABOR JOTTINGS FROM ABROAD

Slap for Mussolini's Government

In line with the action of the International Federation of Trade Unions, which has decided to have nothing to do with the international emigration conference in Rome being arranged by the Fascist Government of Italy, the Swiss Federation of Trade Unions recently replied as follows to an official Italian request for its cooperation: "We are very much interested in the emigration question, but we are unable to take part either in the preparations for the conference, or in the conference itself in view of the fact that the Italian bona-fide trade unions adopting the Amsterdam platform are persecuted and oppressed by your Government. You must not count upon our cooperation until a complete reversal of this policy has taken place."

Hodges Stays on the Job

At a meeting of the Executive of the International Miners' Federation in Brussels, February 28, it was pointed out by Frank Hodges, international secretary, that as the rules of the international said nothing about resigning in case of an official taking a job with a Government, he should like to stay at his old post, regardless of the fact of his being a member of the British Labor Government. His decision was approved by the whole Executive body. It was decided to inform the Russian Miners' Union that its application for membership could not be discussed until it had accepted without reservation the rules of the International Federation of Trade Unions.

Some Progress in Latvia

At the annual convention of the Latvian trade unions affiliated with the International Federation of Trade Unions, held in Riga March 9 and 10, a total membership of 13,000 was reported, against 12,350 the year before. There are six national and fourteen local unions, the strongest being the Factory Workers' Union, with 2,250 members; the Railwaymen's, with 2,150; the Bookbinders, with 2,000; the seafarers', with 1,100; and the Postal Employees', with 1,030. There is a Stage Artists' Union, with eighty members. The biggest local union is the Window Workers' Union, embracing mostly dockers, which numbers 1,700. The Agricultural Workers' Union, connected with the Right Wing of the Socialist Party, has about 2,500 members. The Communist unions claim 4,000 members. There are no Clerical or Fascist unions in Latvia, but there are some "yellow" ones. Due to the influence of the Socialists in Parliament, the unions enjoy full liberty of action, but they have to defend themselves once in a while from attacks by some of the "gilded youth" of Riga, playing at Fascism. War and post-war devastation cut the number of industrial workers in Latvia to about 34,000 out of a total population of 2,100,000.

German Metal Workers Meet

Attempts by Communist delegates to the convention of the German Metal Workers' Union held in Cassel recently to capture the convention registered a decided failure, as the old officers were re-elected by a vote of 252 against 36, with many of the 400 delegates not voting. Proposals by the opposition to introduce a proportional system of election were defeated. When President Dismann presented Mayor Philipp Scheidemann to the convention for a welcoming speech, the Communists raised a row and marched out in a body. Then the Socialist Deputy went on with his address. All the delegates chosen for the International Congress, which opens in Vienna on July 26, are members of the Social Democratic party. The national officials reported the receipt of contributions via the Metal Workers' International, amounting to \$30,000 and other gifts directly from unions in Czechoslovakia, Norway and Holland.

Norwegian Students Condemn Scabs

In connection with the action of some students working as scabs during the dock workers' strike in Norway the Norwegian Students' Union of Christiania adopted a resolution condemning every form of strike-breaking as unworthy and a disgrace to the professional classes. In a circular sent to the Police Officers' Union of Christiania by its Executive counseling the police to avoid any partisan action in the strike it is stated that, "A cut in workers' wages will lead to a decrease in our interest to be prudent. The duty of the police is to maintain law and order. Anything that is done over and above this will merely serve to provoke the strikers and may result in disturbance."

I. L. G. W. U. OPPOSES JOHNSON BILL

The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union has issued a statement declining to join the A. F. of L. General Council in support of the Johnson Bill for further restriction of immigration. The A. F. of L. has circularized all constituent bodies urging them to support the bill, to which the International replied that not only on humanitarian grounds, but on economic grounds, it is unable to support the bill. It is pointed out that the bill would shift the percentages of aliens admitted in a way to penalize the so-called "backward" races, the Jews, Slavs and Magyars.

ITALIAN DRESSMAKERS

According to the last census taken on January 1, 1924, this local had a membership of 1,087 paid up-to-date.

Only those in good standing were allowed to vote and all those who had a right to vote, participated in this election of April 3. The total number of voters was 961, regularly registered with their name and ledger number.

Brother Luigi Antonini, candidate for re-election as General Secretary, received practically a vote of confidence. He received 776 favorable votes and 17 contrary. The Executive Board members elected received votes ranging from 852 to 510. They were elected in the following order according to their craft:

Operators—Oreste Grassi, Salvatore Milazzo, Frank Milazzo, Margherita Di Maggio, Anna Alfano, Joseph Ranno, Joseph Salerno, Nicola Lauritano, Anna Radosti, Martino Appuzo; Pressers—Antonio Barone, John Egitto, Carlo Burrestano, Joseph Di Mella, Antonio Graziano; Finishers—Margherita Dirasi, Clara Fabiani, Anna Mangano, Adele Carbonetti; Miscellaneous—Grazia Di Marco, George Filomena, Margherita Leonadi, Anna Ruggero, Giuseppina Sinatra. Filling the vacancy in the Finishers' group, the Election Committee has declared elected the candidate who received the largest number of votes after those regularly elected: Frank Sciuto, operator.

The result of the election of the delegates to the International Convention was the following: L. Antonini, 912 votes; C. Cabati, 781; G. Di Nola, 774; C. Iandoli, 759; F. Libert, 678; O. Grassi, 671; J. Egitto, 642; A. Barone, 639; S. Milazzo, 616.

I. L. G. W. U. ELECTIONS

Elections for delegates to the convention of the I. L. G. W. U. that will be held on May 5 in Boston have been completed by all of the locals in Greater New York this week. The following are the delegates elected by some of the locals:

Locals 41, Hemstitchers and Tuckers, J. Halperin and I. Erlich; Local 62, White Goods Workers, Fannie Bremer, Sophie Darchman, Yetta Molafsky, Fannie Shapiro, A. Snyder and M. Zietz; Local 68, Bonnaz Embroiderers, Max Essendorf, Nathan Riesel, Rose Auerbach and Joseph Bernstein.

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.
Office:
365 Hudson St., City.
Local 584 meets on 3rd Thursday of the month at ANTORIA HALL, 62 East 4th St.
Executive Board meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays at the FORWARD BUILDING, 175 East Broadway, Room 3.
F. J. STERNIN, Pres. & Bus. Agent.
NATHAN LAUT, Sec'y-Treas.

AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA

31 UNION SQUARE, N. Y. Suite 701-715
Telephones: 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 12th Street. Stuyvesant 6565.
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 28th St. Madison Sq. 5390
Executive Board meets every Tuesday at 7 P. M. in the office.
LOUIS HOROWITZ, Chairman. LOUIS LEVY, Manager-Secretary.

Italian Cloak, Suit and Skirt Makers

Office, 231 E. 14th Street. Union Local 48, I. L. G. W. U. Lexington 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.
Brooklyn—E. 18th St. & S. Boulevard 1st & 3rd Thurs. 8 P. M.
Harlem—1714 Lexington Ave. 1st & 3rd Saturday 12 A. M.
B'klyn—105 Montrose Ave. Jersey City—78 Montgomery St.
SALVATORE NINFO, Manager-Secretary.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING WORKERS' JOINT BOARD

AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA
799 Broadway, New York City. Telephones: 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. Telephones: 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, at 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, Manager MOLLY LIFSHITZ, Secretary

JEWELRY WORKERS

UNION, LOCAL 1, I. J. W. U.
Office: 63 Park Row. Phone: Room 713, Beekman 4934
Executive Board Meets Every Thursday in the office at 6 P. M. Regular Meetings Every Second and Fourth Tuesday, Room 506, 63 Park Row, New York City.
S. E. BEARDSLEY, LEON WILLIAMS, Sec'y-Treas.

NEW YORK SIGN WRITERS

Office and Meeting Room:
106 Seventh Avenue. Phone Chelsea 9549
Regular Meetings Every Monday, Executive Board Meets Fridays at 8 P. M.
GEO. 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 6546
Regular Meeting Every Monday at 8 P. M. Executive Board Meets Every Thursday
J. EFFRAT, Manager D. HOFFMAN, Secretary

HEBREW BUTCHERS UNION

Local 234, A. M. C. & B. W. of N. A.
175 E. B'way. Orchard 6259
Meet every 1st & 3rd Tuesday
I. KOEN, Manager. S. JACOBI, Secy.

United Hebrew Trades

175 EAST BROADWAY
Meet 1st and 3rd Monday, 8 P. M. Executive Board, Every Saturday, 12 Noon.
E. GINSKY, Chairman MAX PINE, Secretary
M. ABRAMSON, M. FEINSTEIN, Vice-Chairman Asst. 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 Phone Gramercy 0618
Office: 22 East 22nd Street Meets Every Tuesday Evening in the Office
SAM COHEN, President ABRAHAM BROWNSTEIN, Manager
ABRAHAM ROSENTHAL, Sec. Treas. ADOLPH LEWITZ, Sec. Secy. WILLIAM CHERNIAK, Vice-Pres.

FUR FINISHERS' UNION

LOCAL 15
Executive Board meets every Monday at 5:30 P. M., at 22 East 22nd St.
A. SOIFER, Chairman.
S. LANGER, Vice-Chairman.
H. ROBERTS, Secretary.

FUR NAILERS' UNION

LOCAL 16
Executive Board meets every Monday at 5:30 P. M., at 22 East 22nd St.
I. RUBINSTEIN, Chairman.
C. ZORENBERG, Vice-Chairman.
N. LUTZKY, Secretary.

FUR CUTTERS UNION

LOCAL 1
Executive Board meets every Thursday at 5:30 P. M., at 22 East 22nd St.
WILLIAM CHERNIAK, Chairman.
L. GOLDWORG, Vice-Chairman.
N. FISHKOFF, Secretary.

FUR OPERATORS' UNION

LOCAL 3
Executive Board Meets Every Wednesday at 5:30 P. M., at 22 East 22nd St.
H. BEGOON, Chairman
U. GOLDFELD, N. LUTZKY, Vice-Chairman 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 84TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY.
MICHAEL J. COLLIERAN, President and Business Agent.
JOHN PEARL, Vice Pres. Business Agents: JOHN LEAVY, JOHN DOOLEY
MICHAEL GALLAGHER, Sec. Sec'y. JOSEPH LEMONTE

PAINTERS' UNION No. 261

Office: Telephone:
62 East 106th Street University 2828
Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday at the Office.
Regular Meetings Every Friday at 210 East 104th Street.
ISADORE SILVERMAN, J. HENNENFELD, Financial Secretary Recording Treasurer

Journeymen Plumbers

Local Union 418
Of Queens County, New York
Meets Every Tuesday Evening at 8:15 at 519 Jackson Ave., Long Island City
MICHAEL J. MCGRATH, President; WM. FIPOTA, Fin. Sec'y; JOHN W. CALLAHAN, Rec. Sec'y; CHARLES McADAMS and GEORGE FLANAGAN, Bus. Agts.

NECKWEAR CUTTERS

Union, Local 6939, A. F. of L.
7 E. 15th St. Stuyvesant 7678
Regular meetings 1st Fri. every month at 15 ST. MARKS PL.
G. LEVINE, N. ULLMAN, Pres. Secy.
A. Schwartzwald, Chas. Razzano, Vice-Pres. Treas.
LEO SAFIAN, Bus. Agent

United Neckwear Makers' Union

LOCAL 11016, 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. GOTTSMAN, Sec'y-Treas.
L. BERGER, Manager
LOUIS FUCHS, Bus. Agent.

BONNAZ EMBROIDERERS'

UNION LOCAL 65, I. L. G. W. U.
7 East 15th St. Tel. Stuyvesant 7637
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.

SUIT CASE, BAG AND PORT-FOLIO MAKERS' UNION

62 University Place Stuyvesant 6358
The Membership Committee and the Executive Board meet Mondays at the office. Regular meeting every Wednesday at 151 Clinton Street, New York.
M. WISNER, Organizer H. KAPLAN, Secretary

Waterproof Garment Workers' Union, Local 20, I. L. G. W. U.

130 East 23th St. Madison Square 1934
Executive Board meets every Monday at 7 P. M.
M. POLINSKY, A. WEINGART, Manager Sec'y-Treas.

SAMPLE MAKERS' UNION

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

Pressers' Union

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

COMPRESSED AIR AND FOUNDATION WORKERS

UNION, Local 63, I. H. C. & C. L. of A.
Office, 327 E. 84th St. 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Daily except Wednesdays, closed all day. Lenox 7629.
Meetings every 1st and 3rd Wednesday.
JAMES MORAN, President.
JOHN McQUINN, PETER FINNERAN, JOHN McPARTLAN, MAT. J. HANNON, Vice-Pres. Rec. Secretary Fin. Secretary 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 150TH ST., ROOM 2. Telephone Melrose 3674
THOMAS DALTON, President. CHAS. H. BAUSHER, Bus. Agent.
HARRY P. EILERT, Fin. Sec'y. JOHN CLARK, Rec. Sec'y.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America

Local Union 536
4215 3rd Ave., corner Tremont Ave.
Regular meetings every Monday evening
Walter Anderson, President Bert Post, Rec. Secretary James Dolman, Fin. Sec'y
Victor Saul, Vice President Joseph Vanderpool, Treas. Chas. Noble, Business Agent
Board of Trustees—Jos. Hess, Louis Schmidt, E. Giew

Children's Jacket Makers

of Gr. N. Y., Loc. 10, Sec. A. A. C. W. A.
Office: 35 2nd St. Drydock 4387
Executive Board meets every Friday at 8 P. M.
MAX B. BOYARSKY, Chairman
A. LEVINE, Rec. Sec'y.
SAM COHEN, Fin. Sec'y.

Lapel Makers & Pairs'

Local 161, A. C. W. A.
Office: 3 Delancey St. Drydock 3809
Ex. Board meets every Friday at 8 P. M.
IKE SCHNEIDER, Chairman
KENNETH F. FROED, Secretary
ANTHONY W. WARD, Bus. Agent.

--- -- DRAMA --- --

THE NEW PLAYS

MONDAY

THE THEATRE GUILD presents its final production of the season, ERNST TOLLER'S "Man and the Masses" ("MASSE MENSCH") a tragedy of the social revolution, on Monday night, at the GARRICK Theatre. The play is in seven scenes, translated by Louis Untermeyer. The entire production was directed by Lee Simonson who also designed the settings and costumes. The principals in a cast of forty people are Blanche Yurka, Jacob Ben-Ami, Ullrich Haupt, and A. P. Kaye. Others in the cast are Erskine Sanford, William Franklin, Arthur Hughes, Barry Jones, Marietta Hyde, Zita Johann, and John McGovern.

"THE CHARLOT REVUE OF 1924"—the Spring edition—will be presented by the SELWYNs at the TIMES SQUARE Theatre, Monday night, when Nelson Keys will make his first appearance



NELSON KEYS

on the American stage as co-star with Beatrice Lillie and Gertrude Lawrence. While Mr. Keys holds signal honors on the English stage as a character actor and comedian he has never before appeared in this country. Another new member of the cast of the all-English Revue is Irene Russell, who has been associated with Mr. Keys in many of his London engagements, and who is well known on the British musical comedy stage. Beatrice Lillie and Gertrude Lawrence will continue as co-stars with Mr. Keys in "The Charlot Revue," and the cast otherwise remains the same, although the revised edition will present many new numbers which Andre Charlot came over from London to produce.

TUESDAY

"CHEAPER TO MARRY," a new play by SAMUEL SHIPMAN, will come to the THIRTY-NINTH STREET Theatre, sponsored by RICHARD HERNDON.

A new play by Samuel Shipman is rather an event—interesting at least. This is the gentleman who with such exceptional success was responsible for "East is West," "Friendly Enemies" and "Lawful Larceny." His new play touches upon what is perhaps a more vital problem than any hitherto dealt with by him.

"Cheaper to Marry" is said to contrast with sympathetic insight and compelling dramatic force the lives of two couples. One of these has chosen the more unconventional approach of matrimony to the desired end of happiness; the other has chosen the more unconventional by-path of irregularity in the search for the same elusive thing. They are all friends—the men are business associates—and the contrasted lives which they lead develop dramatic situations of great strength and power.

Prominent in the cast are Robert Warwick, Allen Dinehart, Bertie Churchill, Claiborne Foster, Florence Eldridge, and Ruth Donnelly.



CLAIBORNE FOSTER

WEDNESDAY

"EXPRESSING WILLIE," a comedy in three acts by RACHEL CROTHERS, will be the last of the subscription productions this season by EQUITY PLAYERS and will be on view Wednesday night at the 48TH STREET.

The staging and casting of "Expressing Willie" has been under the direction of Miss Crothers. The scenic effects and designs have been done by Woodman Thompson who has designed the scenes and costumes for all of the productions which Equity Players have presented this season. In the cast are Chrystal Herne, Louise Closser Hale, Merle Maddern, Molly McIntyre, Richard Stirling, Alan Brooke, Walter William, John Gerard, Laura Richards and Douglas Garden.

ERNST TOLLER, MAN AND POET

By ERNEST FRIEDRICH, Editor of Freie Jugend

It is over a year now that a poet, who also has the unusual merit of being a man, has been behind bars in the republican prison at Nieder-Schoenfeld.

Innumerable protests and petitions for his freedom have fallen on the deaf ears of our so-called calculating Bavarian officials who good naturedly allow wholesale murderers like Ludendorff and Hindenburg to parade with the imperial flag, but try to stifle Ernst Toller's demands for humanity, reason and love behind prison walls. But they cannot kill his spirit.



ERNST TOLLER

They cannot check his creative flow with stone walls. Almost the opposite seems true. All the plays he has written in prison show a growing concentration of thought, a continual growth of his enveloping love for the masses he is anxious to free.

"Mass shall be the people, loving, Mass shall grow to harmony."

But Toller knows just as well as we do how far, how infinitely far the mass is from being "the people, loving." He does not idealize the mass, he shows its faults and weakness as plainly as the sins of bourgeois society and the crimes of the state.

This confession of Toller's is naturally uncomfortable for the professional revolutionaries, and no one is surprised that they are trying to discredit Toller, to brand him as a counter-revolutionary and bourgeois. On the other hand, this does not prevent the bourgeoisie from thinking that his work has "bolshievis tendencies." But luckily there are others beside political revolutionists and bourgeois individuals who think for themselves, not with any party or government. We see ourselves pitilessly mirrored in Toller's plays with all the beauties and uglinesses of our thought and action. There is the greatness in Toller which lifts him high above "didactic drama" and makes him a real poet: he creates, gives us the real art which can only arise from deep experience. But to understand his work properly we must know at least the outlines of his life.

When the war broke out he, being only twenty-one, was convinced by the Government lie that Germany was on the defensive, and he volunteered in Munich. When he passed his physical examination he was so overjoyed he telegraphed his mother, who was then living at Landsberg. At last he was to "fight the enemy." But the gory "field of honor" was very different from what he had been taught to expect in an imperial Prussian school. His honest reason revolted against the carn-

age and when he had to live through the terrific slaughter in the Priesterwald he broke down completely. He was sent from a Bavarian sanitarium to a convalescent brigade, and finally dismissed as a "blessed de guerre." He soon returned to Heidelberg and Munich as a student, and still in search of truth, he gathered about him the men who felt as he did, with the intention of forming a "League of German revolutionary youth" to join with the young French revolutionaries and put a check to the murdering. Rash thoughts and plans which would have needed an equally rash body of young people; but there were fewer such than then now.

But soon the political police interfered with this league which had by then spread to several other universities, either drafting or persecuting the leaders. Toller fled to Berlin where he met Kurt Eisner, and heard him tell a meeting: "An artist must be an Anarchist in his art, and as a citizen struggling for existence, a Socialist. The State can counsel nothing but free and independent following of his bent to the artist and greatest help that the State can give to art, not only to the self-supporting artist, is absolute freedom in his creative work." These words of Eisner's were eagerly accepted and understood by this seeker of absolute truth, and from an emotional he became a practical Socialist. In a letter to me which I have already printed in this magazine he comments on this pithily: "A magazine asked me why I became a Socialist. I answered: My contacts as a boy with the soul of the proletariat made me an emotional Socialist, the war made me an emotional revolutionary Socialist, study of the works of the great Socialist made me a practical revolutionary Socialist." All this is only half true. Nothing "made" a Socialist of me. Socialism is an inner necessity of mine.

At the beginning of 1918 he took active part in the munitions workers' strike in Munich. Kurt Eisner was imprisoned, the strikers elect Toller to the strike committee, and we see Toller as a labor orator before the great crowd. His success, in one way at least, was complete, he was imprisoned... he, a demoralized wounded veteran... and once more put in "the king's uniform": and the military prison. He finished the writing of "Die Wandlung" in prison. An indictment against him for treason was squashed and he was let out in September, 1918. Ernst Toller was engulfed by the revolutionary sea by now, and in November, 1918, he was in Berlin taking part in the revolution. Soon after Eisner summoned him to Munich. He was repeatedly offered responsible positions in the party but refused each time, but finally accepted a position as deputy to the central council of workers and soldiers. After Eisner was murdered, he took charge of the U. S. P. in Munich and had the dubious happiness of sitting between the S. P. D. and the K. P. D.

Toller tried to unite the three Ger-

Sweet Nancy Ann

"NANCY ANN" WITH FRANCES LARRIMORE, AT THE 49TH STREET

On the rainy, dismal evening when one is tempted by thoughts of sweet romance, of humor not too boisterous and excitement not too tense; in short, when in the mood for pleasant trifling, go straight to "Nancy Ann." As here is a Harvard prize play, it is unnecessary to state that Dorothy Heyward handles her theme skillfully; she draws, indeed, upon a slender thread, more than one expects it to bear. Mindful of the old warning, "How's your second act?" she exhibits her best wares in that division, showing a theatrical recruiting office whither our young heroine hopefully repairs, after escaping from four guardian aunts two minutes before her coming-out party. Out the window she must go. Nancy Ann realizes, to escape the odious attentions of her four stern monitors; so she is blithely off to the office of her matinee idol. The blunder she makes—mistaking her attempt to show her skill, for a blackmailing trick—gives Tom Nesbitt a chance to observe Nancy, and, as no one looks long at Frances Larrimore can resist her charms, the actor-manager properly falls—need I say more?

Yes, just a few words more: the play is ultra-modern; that is, it contains no cigarette-smoking, bobbed-haired, rolled-stockings flappers, but as quietly sweet a damsel as our Victorian grandmothers must have been. For which some thankfulness. For its quiet humor and its restrained romance, full praise.

J. T. S.

The Gem of the Ocean

D. W. GRIFFITH'S "AMERICA" AT THE 44TH STREET

"This picture-play is merely an attempt to suggest in a small way the great sacrifice made by our forefathers that America might become a free and independent nation." As a piece of pure pictorialization, of the art of the film, or, more specifically, of the camera, "America" is photography of the highest order. It represents a triumph of the operator's skill over the difficulties of catching horsemen sweeping over contrabands, of braving battles, and of portraying crowds at close quarters; it exhibits a directing taste of high order in the selection of scenes. From the standpoint of historical accuracy, the picture is amazingly triumphant. It shows the exact number of dead—you can count them lying at Concord and Lexington; the drum used by the Minute Men is the original drum used at the battle of Lexington, and are some of the flintlock guns, and Major Pitcairn's pistols. Homes, when not originals, are exact reproductions. Guaranteed 1776 quality.

The story itself is all that the American Legion could desire. The directions for teachers of history in our elementary schools tell the teachers to stress the emotional side, for that is what appeals to children; D. W. Griffith knows that we are children all. So with infinite skill all the emotional possibilities of the Revolution are exhausted. Early English impositions, early American resentment—a touch even of English sympathy; heroic deeds in the face of tremendous odds; the spirit of Washington working in a Tory family of aristocrats, so that the son, then the daughter, finally the father, all turn to strive for the new-fung stars and stripes. Later hardships, sacrifices, English and Indian devils, maddening last minute dashes, with ultimate rescue—victory over Cornwallis announced as the happy couples embrace. The vigorous surge of the spirit of '76; give me liberty or give me death; the fire and earnest devotion of the days when America was the land of the free and the home of the brave. A mighty, moving canvas stroked by a gigantic Robert Service of the screen. A tale Henry or Tomlinson would have loved to write. A land that is a glory—and a dream.

J. T. S.



CHRISTAL HERNE

In "Expressing Willie," a new play by Rachel Crothers, opening at the 48th Street Wednesday.

cialist parties as the first step toward the success of the Social revolution. Although he was primarily opposed to a Soviet form of Government, feeling that the absolute essentials of such political organization were lacking, he finally joined the Government at the persistent urging of his party and after much hesitation. Revolutionary tribunals were established. Toller prevents capital punishment! He destroys Red Guard and assumed command of the Red Army at Dachau. It was because he was sure the Reds could not make an effective stand against the White Guard that he took command at Dachau in the hope of preventing useless bloodshed at any price. I quote the following from a pamphlet by Stefan Grossman, entitled "Toller the Traitor."

"If any citizen ever deserved to be decorated it was Toller at Dachau," for Toller stopped artillery fighting at Dachau. He tore up the orders from time during which Toller was active in the Soviet Government no blood was shed. But in as little as eight days Lowien and the men with him were

--- -- THEATRES --- --

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

JOLSON'S 59th ST. THEATRE, at 7th Ave.

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

Eleanor Painter

In the Musical Comedy Triumph

3RD MONTH THE CHIFFON GIRL

SHUBERT 64th W. of B'way, Eves. 8:25

Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:25

"Bright With Comedy."—Times.

"THE PERFECT REVUE"

VOGUES

with ODETTE MYRTIL

J. HAROLD MURRAY

AND A GREAT CAST

"BRISK HUMOR, LIVELY DANCES, SUMPTUOUS SCENES."—Telegram-Mail.

WINTER GARDEN ALWAYS THE BEST SUNDAY

SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT

WINTER GARDEN Evenings at 8:15

MATINEES TUES., THURS. & SAT. 2:15

9th MONTH OF THE SENSATIONAL REVUE

Second Edition

ARTISTS MODELS

OF 1923—INCLUDING

THE NOTED RUSSIAN SOPRANO

VERA LAVROVA (Harcourt Michael Royce Garrett)

ALWAYS THE BEST SUNDAY

ENTERTAINMENT IN NEW YORK

MOVES HERE TOMORROW NIGHT

39th St. THEATRE (E. of B'way)

FRANCINE LARRIMORE

IN THE NEW HARVARD PRIZE COMEDY "NANCY ANN"

By Dorothy Heyward

EVES. 8:30—MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:15

RICHARD HERNDON'S 39th St. THEATRE

MOVES HERE TOMORROW NIGHT

"CHEAPER TO MARRY"

(A Vital and Arresting Drama)

WITH A DISTINGUISHED CAST INCL. ROBERT WARWICK—ALLEN DINEHART—BERTIE CHURCHILL—CLAIBORNE FOSTER—FLORENCE ELDRIDGE—RUTH DONNELLY

49th St. MATS. WED. AND SAT. 2:30

THE PLAY WITH 1002 LAUGHS!

By J. P. McEvoy

AN INDISPENSABLE PLAY Heywood Brown, World

EXTRA MAT. EASTER MON. APR. 21

THEA. 45th ST. W. of B'way Eves. 8:30—MATS. THURS. AND SAT. 2:30

The Play that is Making History

Anne NICHOLS RECORD-BREAKING COMEDY

2nd YEAR REPUBLIC

ABIE'S IRISH ROSE

2d Year in New York!

JOHN GOLDEN PRESENTS

7th HEAVEN

Comedy Drama by Austin Strong

77th Week, 64th to 65th Time

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

7TH MONTH MORE THAN 250,000 PEOPLE HAVE SEEN

"THE SHAME WOMAN"

By LULA VOLLMER, Author of "Sun-Up"

COMEDY THEATRE

THE PLAY FOR THE MILLIONS!

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

Matinees Thursday and Saturday, 2:30

D. W. GRIFFITH'S

"Something to be remembered."—Times

AMERICA

By Robert W. Chambers

44th STREET THEATRE

Twice Daily, 2:30, 8:30

Priest: 30c, \$1, \$1.50

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

THE CHARLOT'S REVUE OF 1924

With BEATRICE LILLIE, GERTRUDE LAWRENCE and JACK BUCHANAN

GOOD BALCONY SEATS AT \$1 AND \$1.50

AT BOX OFFICE ONLY

SEATS ON SALE EIGHT WEEKS IN ADVANCE

FREDERICK LONSDALE'S COMEDY

SPRING CLEANING

With VIOLET HEMING, ESTELLE WINWOOD, ARTHUR BYRON, A. E. MATTHEWS

GOOD BALCONY SEATS AT \$1 AND \$1.50

AT BOX OFFICE ONLY

MOVES TO SELWYN THEATRE MONDAY, APRIL 22

SEATS ON SALE EIGHT WEEKS IN ADVANCE

STILL THE FUNNIEST MUSICAL COMEDY IN NEW YORK

GEO. CHOOS

Mr. Battling Buttler

with CHAS. RUGGLES

SELWYN THEATRE

Moving Next Door to Times Square Theatre April 22

7th MONTH

LIONEL ATWILL

"OUTWARD BOUND"

42nd St. Eves. 8:30

Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

NATIONAL Thea.

41st, West of B'way

Evenings at 8

Mats. Thursday and Saturday at 2

HAMPDEN

Cyrano

161ST TO 168TH PERFORMANCES

MAIL ORDERS WEEKS AHEAD.

BELMONT THEATRE, 48TH STREET, EAST OF BROADWAY

EVENINGS, 8:30—MAT. THURSDAY & SATURDAY, 2:30

TARNISH

231ST TO 238TH PERFORMANCE

JULIA SANDERSON

IS THE NEW STAR IN

MOONLIGHT

A MUSICAL COMEDY GEN.

LONGACRE

THEATRE 49th ST. WEST OF B'WAY

EVES. 8:30—MATS. WED & SAT 2:30

SEATS 8 WEEKS AHEAD



HELEN WESTLEY

Who plays the gossip cousin in Ernst Vajda's "Fata Morgana." Miss Westley and the original company move with the play to the Lyceum Monday.

MIRIAM BATTISTA, aged ten, will make her debut as Juliet at the Palace Theatre next week, in the balcony scene from "Romeo and Juliet." Master Charles Eaton, the twelve-year-old brother of Mary Eaton, will be the Romeo. The children are being presented by Robert Edgar Long. Miss Sarah Truax directed the scene.

Literature is like music and painting: men who have no feeling for music are bored by a symphony, and people who have no feeling for color and line cannot appreciate a picture. They receive nothing but a physical impression. So in literature there is danger of half comprehending, of semi-appreciation, and if we do not give ourselves wholly to a work of art and try to penetrate the deepest meaning of a poet's words, if we see only with our eyes and not our souls, we cannot seize or be seized by the poetry. Then, at the host, our lachrymal ducts are tickled and Kropotkin's words fit us: "If a European were to tell a so-called savage that there are very charming people in Europe who love their children and are so sensitive they weep at misfortunes on the stage, but that these same people lived only a stone's throw away from hovels in which children died from nothing but malnutrition, the savage would not understand or believe him."

WALTER HAMPDEN has now passed his 150th performance in "CYRANO DE BERGERAC" at the National. It may surprise many to know that Richard Mansfield's "Cyrano," the sensational production of its season (1898-99), ran but eight weeks at the Garden Theatre.

the catastrophe clearly but tried to save calling the second one. They proclaimed the "Rule of the proletariat" and armed the proletariat. Toller saw as much as he could. He entered the sent to him. He is able to prevent all kinds of bloodshed.

"It is worth noticing here that all the orders for imprisonment that are pre-Munich to shoot the officers he captured. "His last act was to free six of his enemies whom he found imprisoned in the cellar of the Luitpold School." Grossman tells us, and continues: "He had them pulled out through the windows. He then tried to make his way to the Red Guards who were on sentry duty but he did not succeed. The councils decide he is to hide. He dyed his hair red and hid from the troops who had to contend themselves with Gustav Landauer's body." But finally Toller, with a price of ten thousand marks on his head, was caught on the sixth of June, 1919, arraigned, sentenced to five years' imprisonment on the sixteenth of July.

A little further introduction to Toller's work: every masterpiece must be read subjectively, less with the eyes than with the soul. The eye is merely a go-between. It is only when we bring to a masterpiece the power to live all the fitness and beauty of the work that its thought becomes thoroughly apparent to us.

MUSIC

Final Week at the Metropolitan

CHALIAPIN IN "BORIS"
 "SAMSON ET DALILA" will open the last week at the Metropolitan Opera Season Monday evening with Mmes. Branzell and Messrs. Martinelli, De Luca, Audisio, Rothier, Paltrinieri, Annan and Reschlian. Miss Ogden will dance and Mr. Hasselmann will conduct.
 Other operas next week will be: "LAFRICANA" on Wednesday evening, with Ponselle and Gigli.
 "BORIS GODUNOFF" as a matinee on Thursday with Dalossy and Chaliapin.
 "CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA" and "COQ D'OR" on Thursday evening, the former with Ponselle and Lauri-Volpi, the latter with Sabanieva and Diaz.
 "PARSIFAL" will be the Good Friday matinee opera with Easton and Taucher.
 "BOHEME" on Friday evening with Bori and Gigli.
 "LE ROI DE LAHORE" will be the closing Saturday matinee opera with Reinhardt and Lauri-Volpi.
 "IL TROVATORE" will be the last "popular" Saturday night opera with Ponselle and Martinelli.
 At Sunday night's "Opera Concert," JASCHA HEIFETZ, violinist, will play and Mmes. Sabanieva, Roessler, Dalossy and Telva and Mr. Schorr will sing. The orchestra will be under the direction of Mr. Bambochek.

MINNEAPOLIS ORCHESTRA
 After an absence of eight years, the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, under the baton of HENRI VERBRUGGHEN, will again claim the attention of New York. This Mid-Western organization will give a concert at Carnegie Hall, Monday evening. The program follows:

Symphony No. 1 in C Minor, Op. 68, Brahms; Two "Lohengrin" Preludes, Wagner; "Le Festin de l'Araignee" (The Spider's Banquet), (Symphonic Fragment from the Ballet-Pantomime by Gilbert de Voisins), Roussel; "A Victory Ball," (Fantasy for Orchestra), Schelling; "Hungarian March" (Rakoczy), from "The Damnation of Faust," Berlioz.

Music Notes

EFREM ZIMBALIST will give his final recital of the season on Sunday afternoon, April 13, in Carnegie Hall.

He will play the John Powell sonata for violin and piano with the composer at the piano. Ernest Schelling will appear at the piano in the same program, playing his own concerto for piano and violin with Mr. Zimbalist. The two remaining groups consist of short numbers by Percy Grainger, Kreisler, Sarasate and others.

Following the successful debut of the KIBALCHICH RUSSIAN SYMPHONIC CHOR last Sunday, another recital has been arranged at Town Hall next Wednesday night. The program: "Tantum Ergo," Gluck; "In Manus Taus," Novello; "Ava Maria," Luzzi; "Good Friday," Archangelitsky; "Gloria Patri," Gretchaninoff; "Credo" (alto solo by Mlle. Ivanova), Gretchaninoff; "Lord, Have Mercy," Lvovsky; Folk Songs of Russia, Folk Songs of other lands.



KIBALCHICH'S RUSSIAN SYMPHONIC CHOR will follow their debut of last week with another concert at Town Hall Wednesday night

CHILDREN GUESTS AT CIRCUS

Orphaned and crippled children of institutional homes will enjoy a special performance of Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey's Circus at Madison Square Garden next Monday morning. Continuing a custom established several years ago, the people of the circus will perform for them free of charge.

The management states the only invitation will be the announcement in the newspapers. It requests that, upon reading the notice, those in charge of the various homes write, not telephone, to the Secretary, Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey, Madison Square Garden, giving the exact number of children and attendance they wish to send to the special performance. Upon receipt of the request the Secretary will mail an order for admission.

The special performance will begin at 9:45 and the doors will be open at 9 o'clock. It is promised that the whole show will be given, for every man, woman and animal has volunteered to be there Monday morning to perform for the juvenile guests.

JANE COWL IN "ROMEO AND JULIET" AT THE SHUBERT RIVIERA

Jane Cowl in "Romeo and Juliet" will be the attraction at the Shubert-Riviera Theatre for the week beginning Monday evening.

Music at the Cinemas

CAPITOL

S. L. Rothafel announces a revival of a GILBERT AND SULLIVAN cycle at the Capitol Theatre. These popular operas will be offered in the form of "Impressions," consisting of a cameo presentation of twenty-five minutes. The artists who will appear are the regular soloists of the Capitol staff, augmented by a specially engaged ensemble. The first of the operas to be revived will be "THE MIKADO." Mr. Rothafel has engaged FRANK MOULAN to assist him in these presentations. The principals are as follows: "The Mikado," James Parker Coombs; "Nanki Poo," Avo Bombarger; "Ko-Ko," FRANK MOULAN; "Pooh-Bah," Douglas Stanbury; "Pish-Tush," Pierre Harrower; "Yum-Yum," Betsy Ayres; "Pitty Sign," Marjorie Harcum; "Kataisha," Florence Mulholland, and "Peep-Bo," Susan Dunbar.

The atmosphere of Holy Week is imparted by "The Palma" played by PIETRO CAPODIFERRO, solo trumpeter, and the Capitol Orchestra.

RIVOLI

EDNA MAUD is featured in a dance divertissement this week at the Rivoli. Michael Rosenker, concert master of the Rivoli, is scheduled for a violin solo. The overture will be "The Jolly Robbers." Irvin Talbot and Emanuel Baer will take turns at wielding the baton.

RIALTO

Eight-year-old RAYMOND S. BAIRD, "The Little Sousa," will be the guest conductor at the Rialto this week. Raymond reads and transposes music at sight, plays the saxophone, clarinet and piano, and is the youngest member in the world of the American Federation of Musicians. He will conduct the orchestra through the overture from "Orpheus From the Lower World."

A Riesenfeld Classical Jazz, "The U. S. S. Rialto," with orchestral arrangement by Edgar R. Carver, is also in the music program. As the title indicates, it will have a strictly nautical flavor. John Wenger has arranged some special settings for this number.

A new musical organization was introduced over the ether waves last Sunday night—the CAPITOL THEATRE BROADCASTING ORCHESTRA which gave its first performance as a unit on the program broadcast by S. L. Rothafel last week. The new organization will hereafter be a regular part of the weekly radio concerts from the Capitol.

The orchestra, which consists of twenty men, was organized by David Mendoza, conductor of the Capitol, and recruited from the solo players of the Capitol Orchestra.

Equity Players to Present "The Admiral"

CHARLES RAYN KENNEDY PLAY AT SPECIAL MATINEES

Equity Players announce six special matinees of a Christopher Columbus play by Charles Rann Kennedy entitled "The Admiral," at the 48th Street Theatre, Thursdays, April 24 and May 1, at 2:30 p. m.; Fridays, April 25 and May 2, at 2:30 p. m.; and Saturdays, April 26 and May 3, at 11 a. m.

"The Admiral" is the second of the repertoire of three plays by Mr. Kennedy, the first of which was "The Chastening," produced at the Equity 48th Street Theatre a year ago, and still playing throughout the country. The same cast, Miss Edith Wynn Mathison, Miss Margaret Gage and Charles Rann Kennedy, who presented "The Chastening," will be seen in "The Admiral."

LAST TIMES OF "BUFFOON" AND "ARAB FANTASIA" AT NEIGHBORHOOD

Sunday is the last performance of the pantomime-ballet bill, "An Arab Fantasia" and "Buffoon," which is being given at the neighborhood Playhouse. Beginning April 22, six special performances will be given of "Time Is a Dream," translated from the French of H. R. Lenormand by Winifred Katzin.

DRAMA



JACOB BEN-AMI

Will be seen as the Nameless One in Ernst Toller's "Man and the Masses," the play of the Social Revolution opening at the Garrick Monday.

Vaudeville Theatres

MOSS' BROADWAY

B. S. Moss has arranged a comedy bill for his Broadway Theatre for the week, beginning Monday. Funmakers will hold sway on both the screen and stage. On the screen, Sydney Chaplin, with a great comedy cast including Louise Fazenda, Chester Conklin and Ford Sterling and "Freddie," will appear in Thomas F. Ince's newest comedy, "THE GALLOPING FISH." This engagement is the first New York presentation. Charlie Chaplin in "The Idle Class" will be presented.

The Keith acts which will furnish the comedy from the stage will include John B. Hymer, "Toto," Bert Fitzgerald assisted by brother Lew; Will and Gladys Ahern, the Warden Brothers, and other Keith Comedy acts.

PALACE

Elise Janis in a vaudeville arrangement of her concert recital; James Barton (debut in Keith vaudeville) and Company in "The Pest," his own original skit; Miriam Battista and Charles Eaton in the Balcony Scene from "Romeo and Juliet"; Wells, Virginia and West in dances and comedy; Vera Michilena and Fred Hildebrand in "All for Vera"; Flanagan and Edwards, in "A Lesson in Golf"; Mlle. Rhea and Santora with Alex Gross and Joseph Mach, Jr., in sensational dances; Dixie Four in songs, others.

HIPPODROME

Singer's Midgits, Maria Farrar; Ukrainian Choir; Beatrice Gardel; Ruth Pryor; Ducl De Kerchard; Will and Joe Mandel; Morris and Campbell; the Lamys; Johnson and Baker; the Hippodrome Girls.

LOEW'S PALACE

MABEL NORMAND in "The Extra Girl" Mack Bennett's production, will be the main offering at Loew's Palace Theatre Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of the coming week. An added attraction will be RODOLPH VALENTINO in a modernized revival of his former success, "A Society Sensation."

The Lander Brothers, eccentric comedians, and Mignonette Koki, will lead the vaudeville end of the bill. POLA NEGRI in "Shadows of Paris," based on the play "Mon Homme" by the author of "Kiki," will be featured the last half of the week.

The Jewel Box Revue, Lane and Barry, McGreevy and Peters Rule and Nashand D'Almo will be among the vaudeville numbers.

"Irene" Returns to Bronx Opera House

"Irene" returns to the Bronx Opera House Monday night for another engagement of one week. The title role will be played by Dale Winter who has sung the title role over 1,500 times. Her associates comprise Mary O'Moore, Gladys Nagle, Dorothy Kane, Henrietta Honser, Dorothy LaMar, Howard Freeman, Jerre Delaney, Henry Coote, George Collins, Eddie Marr and George Mantell.

ELISE FERGUSON in "THE MOON FLOWER," with Sidney Blackmer and the original cast will be the next attraction.

"LEAH KLESCHNA" AT LYRIC APRIL 21ST

"LEAH KLESCHNA" by Charles S. M. McLellan, originally produced by Mrs. Fiske and her company at the Manhattan Theatre, New York City, on December 12, 1904, will be revived by William A. Brady at the Lyric Theatre, on Easter Monday night, April 21. Mr. Brady has enlisted a star cast which will include William Faversham, Lowell Sherman, Arnold Daly, Jose Ruben, Arnold Korff, Hal Crane, Helen Gahagan, Katherine Alexander, Edith Barker and others.

"THE THREE MUSKETEERS" CELEBRATE

"The Three Musketeers" otherwise known as the youngest trio of house managers on Broadway are celebrating the third anniversary of their present positions at the Capitol Theatre. They are John A. Matthews, Edward R. Douglas and Herman H. Landwehr, they having begun as ushers under the direction of S. L. Rothafel when he first launched on his Broadway career. It is part of the day's work for these boys to handle from twenty to twenty-five thousand persons of a Saturday or Sunday, and a hundred thousand patrons are weekly average.

Notes

"COBRA," the new drama by Martin Brown, being presented by L. Lawrence Weber, comes to the Hudson Theatre, the week of April 21. Ralph Morgan has replaced Donald Gallaher and played the role last Friday and Saturday in Brooklyn.

The dress rehearsals of "EXPRESSING WILLIE," the new play by Rachel Crothers, which the Equity Players will present at the 48th Street Theatre, April 16, will be held Monday and Tuesday evening for members of the Actors' Equity Association.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
 NOW TWICE DAILY
 AT 2 & 8
 Twice Daily—Doors Open Hour Earlier
 Ringling Bros. & Barnum & Bailey
 COMBINED

CIRCUS

More Than Ever Emphasizing Its
 Glorious Title to THE
 The GORILLA JOHN DANIEL 2d
 800 World-Famous Acrobats, Gymnasts,
 Equestrians and Aerialists—5 Herds of
 Performing Elephants—New Trained
 Wild Animal Acts—Gigantic Zoo—Con-
 gress of Freaks. Admission to every-
 thing, including seats, 50c to \$2, accord-
 ing to location (war tax included). Chil-
 dren under 12 at reduced prices to all
 matinees except Saturday to \$1.10 seats
 and over.
 Branch ticket offices (no advance in
 prices) Gimbel Bros., R. H. Macy & Co.

CAPITOL BROADWAY

World's Largest and Foremost Motion
 Picture Palace—Edw. Bowes, Mgr. Dir.
 GOLDWYN Presents
 EMMETT FLYNN'S PRODUCTION OF
 "NELLIE THE BEAUTIFUL
 CLOAK MODEL"
 By OWEN DAVIS
 featuring Claire Windsor, Mae Busch,
 Lew Cody and Hobart Bosworth.
 CAPITOL GRAND ORCHESTRA,
 David Mendoza, Conductor
 CAPITOL BALLET CORPS
 OTHER INTERESTING MUSIC AND
 FILM UNITS
 PRESENTATION BY ROTHAFEL

RIVOLI BROADWAY

Direction of Hugo Rosenfeld
 AT 49th ST.
 BEGINNING SUNDAY
 ADOLPH ZUKOR and
 JESSE L. LASKY Present
 THOMAS MEIGHAN
 in
 "The
 Confidence Man"
 A Paramount Picture
 (Famous Players-Lasky
 Corporation)
 Rivoli Concert Orchestra

RIALTO BROADWAY

AT 42d ST.
 BEGINNING SUNDAY
 Metro Presents
 JACKIE COOGAN
 in
 "A Boy of Flanders"
 With "TEDDY," The Famous
 Mack Bennett Dog
 BEGINNING MONDAY
 Raymond S. Baird (8 years
 old), "The Little Sousa" Con-
 ducting from "Orpheus from
 the Lower World," Rialto
 Orchestra.

LOEW'S PALACE

EAST N.Y. AVE. AND DOUGLAS ST.
 (BROOKLYN)
 Mon., Tues., Wed., Th., Fri., Sat., Sun.
 Mack Bennett
 presents
 MABEL
 NORMAND
 in
 "The Extra Girl"
 with
 RODOLPH
 VALENTINO
 in a modernized
 revival
 "A Society
 Sensation"
 (A Paramount
 Picture)
 SUPERIOR VAUDEVILLE

Music and Concerts

Carnegie Hall, Mon. Eve., April 14, at 8:15.
MINNEAPOLIS
 Symphony Orchestra
 HENRI VERBRUGGHEN, Conductor.
 TOWN HALL, Wed. Eve., April 16, at 8:30
 SECOND CONCERT
Kibalchich Russian
 Symphonic Choir
 Mgt. DANIEL MAYER. Tickets Now

The New Pictures

ASTOR—"Secrets," with Norma
 Talmadge.
 BROADWAY—Comedy week,
 "Gallo Pingfish," with Syd
 Chaplin, Louise Fazenda, Ford
 Sterling.
 CAMEO—"Which Shall It Be."
 CAPITOL—"Nellie the Beauti-
 ful Cloak Model," by Owen
 Davis.
 COHAN—"The Ten Command-
 ments," Directed by Cecil B.
 De Mille.
 CRITERION—"The Covered
 Wagon." Last two weeks.

EVA LA GALLIENNE

The charming Swan Princess in
 Molnar's delightful satire "The
 Swan" which just celebrated the
 30th performance at the Cort.

Notes

CECILIA FRANCIS has been engaged
 to play the lead in "The Bat" in its
 first stock presentation in America,
 next week at the City Theatre, Newark,
 N. J.

Next week is the final week of Wil-
 liam Hodge in "FOR ALL OF US" at
 the Lyric. Then come the suburbs and
 subway circuit.

"NANCY ANN," the Harvard Prize
 play, moves Monday to the 39th Street
 Theatre.

J. J. SHUBERT returned from Eu-
 rope Tuesday aboard the Olympic,
 where he has been for six weeks con-
 tracting for new plays, new material
 and foreign stars. Details later.

"FATA MORGANA" must move to
 make way for Toller's "Man and the
 Masses." Monday night on, you stop
 at the Lyceum for your seats.

MRS. THOMAS WHIFFEN of "The
 Goose Hangs High," has just celebrated
 her seventy-ninth birthday. She has
 been on the stage fifty-nine years.

The first play to be produced by the
 MUSICAL COMEDY GUILD under the
 direction of Col. I. Willard Hein will
 be "THE PURPLE COW," by Gelett
 Burgess and Carolyn Wells, with music
 by Edwin L. Helms. James Reynolds
 will design its settings.

The members of "The Goose Hangs
 High" company will be guests of honor
 at a private performance of "The Rab-
 bit's Foot" to be given in the Bijou
 Theatre Sunday evening, April 13. This
 is the new Rida Johnson Young play
 being produced by the Dramatists'
 Theatre.

Sinclair Lewis' "HABBIT" will be
 screened by the Warner Brothers.
 Clara Bow has been engaged for one
 of the leading roles.

THEATRES

New York's Leading Theatres and Successes.

THEATRE GUILD PRODUCTIONS

Special
 HUNGARIAN NIGHT
 MONDAY 8:30

FATA MORGANA

A Comedy by
 ERNST VAJDA
 LYCEUM THEATRE
 45th St. E. of B'way, Eves. 8:30
 Mats. Thurs. and Sat., 2:30

OPENING TOMORROW
 NIGHT at 8:30
**MAN AND THE
 MASSES**
 (Masses Menach)
 A PLAY OF THE
 SOCIAL REVOLUTION
 BY ERNST TOLLER
 GARRICK THEATRE
 45 W. 35th St. Eves. 8:30
 Mats. Thurs. and Sat., 2:30

BERNARD SHAW'S
 Latest and Greatest Play
**SAINT
 JOAN**
 EMPIRE THEATRE
 Broadway at 40th. Eves. 8:30
 Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:30

B. S. MOSS' BROADWAY AT 41 ST.
 "Where the Crows All Go"
 ALL NEXT WEEK
 COMEDY WEEK
 THOMAS H. INCE'S
 Sparkling Comedy
 "GALLOPING FISH"
 with Sydney Chaplin, Louise Fazenda,
 Chester Conklin, Ford Sterling, and
 "Freddie"
 CHARLES CHAPLIN IN
 "THE IDLE CLASS"
 John B. Hymer—"TOTO"—Bert Fitz-
 gibbon—Will and Gladys Ahern
 AND OTHER
 B. F. KEITH ACTS

B. F. KEITH'S NEW YORK
 HIPPODROME
 UNLIKE ANY OTHER THEATRE
 OF MUSIC HALL AND VAUDEVILLE
 B. F. Keith's Super Vaudeville
 DANCING, CIRCUS, NOVELTY, REVUE,
 COMEDY, MODERN MUSIC, BALLET, &c.
 MATS. DAILY
 Inc. Sun., 2:10
 1000 GOOD 50c
 SEATS
 EVERY NIGHT
 \$1.10 (incl. Sun.)
 1000 GOOD \$1
 Introducing the
 WORLD LEADERS
 IN EVERY CLASS
 OF AMUSEMENT!
 Everything on a BIG
 SCALE EXCEPT THE
 SCALE OF PRICES

CRITERION BROADWAY AT 44th ST.
 FAREWELL—
 LAST 2 WEEKS
 JESSE L. LASKY Presents
**THE
 COVERED
 WAGON**
 Directed by James Cruze
 Novel by Emerson Hough
 A Paramount Production (Famous Players)
 Twice Daily, 2:30, 8:30. Sun. Mats. at 2
 Mats. Except Sat., Sun. & Holidays, \$6.
 \$1.00, Evenings \$1.00 to \$1.50.

CRITERION BROADWAY AT 44th ST.
 FAREWELL—
 LAST 2 WEEKS
 JESSE L. LASKY Presents
**THE
 COVERED
 WAGON**
 Directed by James Cruze
 Novel by Emerson Hough
 A Paramount Production (Famous Players)
 Twice Daily, 2:30, 8:30. Sun. Mats. at 2
 Mats. Except Sat., Sun. & Holidays, \$6.
 \$1.00, Evenings \$1.00 to \$1.50.

CRITERION BROADWAY AT 44th ST.
 FAREWELL—
 LAST 2 WEEKS
 JESSE L. LASKY Presents
**THE
 COVERED
 WAGON**
 Directed by James Cruze
 Novel by Emerson Hough
 A Paramount Production (Famous Players)
 Twice Daily, 2:30, 8:30. Sun. Mats. at 2
 Mats. Except Sat., Sun. & Holidays, \$6.
 \$1.00, Evenings \$1.00 to \$1.50.

CRITERION BROADWAY AT 44th ST.
 FAREWELL—
 LAST 2 WEEKS
 JESSE L. LASKY Presents
**THE
 COVERED
 WAGON**
 Directed by James Cruze
 Novel by Emerson Hough
 A Paramount Production (Famous Players)
 Twice Daily, 2:30, 8:30. Sun. Mats. at 2
 Mats. Except Sat., Sun. & Holidays, \$6.
 \$1.00, Evenings \$1.00 to \$1.50.

CRITERION BROADWAY AT 44th ST.
 FAREWELL—
 LAST 2 WEEKS
 JESSE L. LASKY Presents
**THE
 COVERED
 WAGON**
 Directed by James Cruze
 Novel by Emerson Hough
 A Paramount Production (Famous Players)
 Twice Daily, 2:30, 8:30. Sun. Mats. at 2
 Mats. Except Sat., Sun. & Holidays, \$6.
 \$1.00, Evenings \$1.00 to \$1.50.

CRITERION BROADWAY AT 44th ST.
 FAREWELL—
 LAST 2 WEEKS
 JESSE L. LASKY Presents
**THE
 COVERED
 WAGON**
 Directed by James Cruze
 Novel by Emerson Hough
 A Paramount Production (Famous Players)
 Twice Daily, 2:30, 8:30. Sun. Mats. at 2
 Mats. Except Sat., Sun. & Holidays, \$6.
 \$1.00, Evenings \$1.00 to \$1.50.

CRITERION BROADWAY AT 44th ST.
 FAREWELL—
 LAST 2 WEEKS
 JESSE L. LASKY Presents
**THE
 COVERED
 WAGON**
 Directed by James Cruze
 Novel by Emerson Hough
 A Paramount Production (Famous Players)
 Twice Daily, 2:30, 8:30. Sun. Mats. at 2
 Mats. Except Sat., Sun. & Holidays, \$6.
 \$1.00, Evenings \$1.00 to \$1.50.

CRITERION BROADWAY AT 44th ST.
 FAREWELL—
 LAST 2 WEEKS
 JESSE L. LASKY Presents
**THE
 COVERED
 WAGON**
 Directed by James Cruze
 Novel by Emerson Hough
 A Paramount Production (Famous Players)
 Twice Daily, 2:30, 8:30. Sun. Mats. at 2
 Mats. Except Sat., Sun. & Holidays, \$6.
 \$1.00, Evenings \$1.00 to \$1.50.

CRITERION BROADWAY AT 44th ST.
 FAREWELL—
 LAST 2 WEEKS
 JESSE L. LASKY Presents
**THE
 COVERED
 WAGON**
 Directed by James Cruze
 Novel by Emerson Hough
 A Paramount Production (Famous Players)
 Twice Daily, 2:30, 8:30. Sun. Mats. at 2
 Mats. Except Sat., Sun. & Holidays, \$6.
 \$1.00, Evenings \$1.00 to \$1.50.

CRITERION BROADWAY AT 44th ST.
 FAREWELL—
 LAST 2 WEEKS
 JESSE L. LASKY Presents
**THE
 COVERED
 WAGON**
 Directed by James Cruze
 Novel by Emerson Hough
 A Paramount Production (Famous Players)
 Twice Daily, 2:30, 8:30. Sun. Mats. at 2
 Mats. Except Sat., Sun. & Holidays, \$6.
 \$1.00, Evenings \$1.00 to \$1.50.

CRITERION BROADWAY AT 44th ST.
 FAREWELL—
 LAST 2 WEEKS
 JESSE L. LASKY Presents
**THE
 COVERED
 WAGON**
 Directed by James Cruze
 Novel by Emerson Hough
 A Paramount Production (Famous Players)
 Twice Daily, 2:30, 8:30. Sun. Mats. at 2
 Mats. Except Sat., Sun. & Holidays, \$6.
 \$1.00, Evenings \$1.00 to \$1.50.

CRITERION BROADWAY AT 44th ST.
 FAREWELL—
 LAST 2 WEEKS
 JESSE L. LASKY Presents
**THE
 COVERED
 WAGON**
 Directed by James Cruze
 Novel by Emerson Hough
 A Paramount Production (Famous Players)
 Twice Daily, 2:30, 8:30. Sun. Mats. at 2
 Mats. Except Sat., Sun. & Holidays, \$6.
 \$1.00, Evenings \$1.00 to \$1.50.

CRITERION BROADWAY AT 44th ST.
 FAREWELL—
 LAST 2 WEEKS
 JESSE L. LASKY Presents
**THE
 COVERED
 WAGON**
 Directed by James Cruze
 Novel by Emerson Hough
 A Paramount Production (Famous Players)
 Twice Daily, 2:30, 8:30. Sun. Mats. at 2
 Mats. Except Sat., Sun. & Holidays, \$6.
 \$1.00, Evenings \$1.00 to \$1.50.

CRITERION BROADWAY AT 44th ST.
 FAREWELL—
 LAST 2 WEEKS
 JESSE L. LASKY Presents
**THE
 COVERED
 WAGON**
 Directed by James Cruze
 Novel by Emerson Hough
 A Paramount Production (Famous Players)
 Twice Daily, 2:30, 8:30. Sun. Mats. at 2
 Mats. Except Sat., Sun. & Holidays, \$6.
 \$1.00, Evenings \$1.00 to \$1.50.

CRITERION BROADWAY AT 44th ST.
 FAREWELL—
 LAST 2 WEEKS
 JESSE L. LASKY Presents
**THE
 COVERED
 WAGON**
 Directed by James Cruze
 Novel by Emerson Hough
 A Paramount Production (Famous Players)
 Twice Daily, 2:30, 8:30. Sun. Mats. at 2
 Mats. Except Sat., Sun. & Holidays, \$6.
 \$1.00, Evenings \$1.00 to \$1.50.

CRITERION BROADWAY AT 44th ST.
 FAREWELL—
 LAST 2 WEEKS
 JESSE L. LASKY Presents
**THE
 COVERED
 WAGON**
 Directed by James Cruze
 Novel by Emerson Hough
 A Paramount Production (Famous Players)
 Twice Daily, 2:30, 8:30. Sun. Mats. at 2
 Mats. Except Sat., Sun. & Holidays, \$6.
 \$1.00, Evenings \$1.00 to \$1.50.

CRITERION BROADWAY AT 44th ST.
 FAREWELL—
 LAST 2 WEEKS
 JESSE L. LASKY Presents
**THE
 COVERED
 WAGON**
 Directed by James Cruze
 Novel by Emerson Hough
 A Paramount Production (Famous Players)
 Twice Daily, 2:30, 8:30. Sun. Mats. at 2
 Mats. Except Sat., Sun. & Holidays, \$6.
 \$1.00, Evenings \$1.00 to \$1.50.

CRITERION BROADWAY AT 44th ST.
 FAREWELL—
 LAST 2 WEEKS
 JESSE L. LASKY Presents
**THE
 COVERED
 WAGON**
 Directed by James Cruze
 Novel by Emerson Hough
 A Paramount Production (Famous Players)
 Twice Daily, 2:30, 8:30. Sun. Mats. at 2
 Mats. Except Sat., Sun. & Holidays, \$6.<

THE NEW LEADER

A Weekly Newspaper Devoted to the Interests of the Socialist and Labor Movement
Published Every Saturday by the New Leader Publishing Association
Room 507, People's House, 7 East 15th Street
New York City
Telephone, Stuyvesant 6885.

Subscription Rates

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

To Foreign Countries

One Year	\$3.00
Six Months	1.50
Three Months75

Editor JAMES ONEAL
Assistant Editor WM. M. FEIGENBAUM
Manager U. SOLOMON
Assistant Manager GEORGE H. GOEBEL

Contributing Editors

EUGENE V. DEBS	DR. ISAAC A. HOURWICH
MORRIS HILLQUIT	JOSEPH E. COHEN
VICTOR L. BERGER	CLEMENT WOOD
ALGERNON LEE	JOHN M. WOKY
ABRAHAM CAHAN	G. A. HOEHN
NORMAN THOMAS	CAMERON H. KING
LENA MORROW LEWIS	

Saturday, April 12, 1924

Statement of the ownership, management, circulation, etc., required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of THE NEW LEADER

Published at New York, N. Y., for April 1, 1924.
State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
Before me, a notary public in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared Usher Solomon, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Business Manager of The New Leader and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, and circulation of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in Section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are:
Publisher—The New Leader Publishing Association,
7 East 15th Street, New York, N. Y.
Editor—James Oneal,
7 East 15th Street, New York, N. Y.
Managing Editor—James Oneal,
7 East 15th Street, New York, N. Y.
Business Manager—Usher Solomon,
7 East 15th Street, New York, N. Y.

2. That the owner is:
Owner—The New Leader Publishing Association, 7 East 15th Street, New York, N. Y.; Alexander Kahn, President, 329 Broadway, N. Y.; Adolph Warshaw, Treasurer, 464 Broome Street, New York, N. Y.; Julius Gerber, Secretary, 7 East 15th Street, New York, N. Y.; 225 Stockholders.
Stockholders holding 1 per cent, or more of total amount of stock: None.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent, or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; and that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and that affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association or corporation has any interest, direct or indirect, in the said stock, bonds or other securities than as so stated by him.

Usher Solomon, Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 29th day of March, 1924.

(Seal)
Notary Public, New York County, Commission expires March 20, 1924.

THAT EXPERT PLAN

WHAT the "expert" plan proposes for Germany is the pawn of German industries in order to get 2,500,000,000 gold marks annually for "reparations" and also giving the Allies access to all excess wealth. There is to be a partial moratorium for four years, stabilization of the mark, a "reformed budget system," a reorganization of the railroads, and a repatriation of German capital. The program is the work of months, representing the victorious powers that are acting on the basis of the fictions they circulated during the war.

These fictions concern us more than the character of this program. The program is based upon the assumption of a Germany that bears sole responsibility for the World War. In the face of diplomatic revelations of the origins of the war this program is flying in the face of all that is known. Revolutions and invasions of hostile armies for the first time in history revealed the secrets of the imperialist powers. The diplomatic archives of Russia, Germany, Austria, Belgium and Serbia have revealed their secrets. No intelligent human being having knowledge of these secrets can reconcile them with the theory that the German ruling classes were solely responsible for the war.

The secret documents show that those most responsible were the old Czarist officials and the gang that still rules in France, especially Poincare and his associates. They wanted war and they so played the diplomatic cards as to get war. They were afraid of German science and expansion. They planned to strangle their hated German rival. This is not to say that the German ruling classes were saints. They were not, but the documentary evidence shows that the German rulers tried to prevent an outbreak while Poincare and his Russian cronies were eager to have what they got.

Knowledge of the facts enables us to estimate at its true worth this program of forcing a "guilty Germany" to pay for the crimes of Poincare and his Czarist associates. It is swindle and robbery compounded. If this Commission had reported on the basis of the known facts it would have said: "We find that the Allied hypocrites have no further justification for demanding reparations of the German people, as the secrets of the diplomatic offices show that French and Russian officials planned for war and got what they planned. We recommend that all de-

mands for reparations be cancelled, an apology be made to the tortured German people, and that Poincare be urged to retire for his own health and the welfare of the French people."

WHEN IS NEWS?

ON Tuesday, April 1, Daniel W. Hoan was elected Mayor of Milwaukee for the fourth time by a majority of 17,737, polling 74,468 votes. The vote and the majority were unprecedented, no candidate for any office on any ticket in that city ever having approached it.

On Monday, March 31, several New York papers carried stories to the effect that it was expected that Hoan would be defeated; and the World even printed a picture of the notorious Dave Rose who expected to drive the Socialists from office.

But on the day following the election, you might have searched the papers with a high powered microscope without finding any news of the Socialist victory. Several papers gave incomplete and scattering figures, but not a single paper gave the news a headline or even a subhead in the body of the story. You had to read a long account of how Al Smith beat McAdoo in the Democratic primary (both together polling less than half as many votes in the whole State as Hoan did in the city) to find an obscure paragraph with partial figures. And the same was true Thursday and Friday, while the volume of comment upon the Smith-McAdoo primary kept swelling. Not a single daily gave the final results of the election. The New Leader alone gave the news of this highly important event.

This is as true of a local Communist daily as it is of the most reactionary capitalist dailies.

Now, suppose the predictions of Monday had come true, and Hoan had been defeated, do you imagine that there would have been no room for news and headlines in the front pages of the Times, the Tribune, the Volkszeitung, the Commercial, the World, the Wall Street Journal, the Daily News and the rest of the press hostile to Socialism? Why, do you imagine, was there room in the World for a picture of Dave Rose when he hoped to beat Dan Hoan, but not even for a ten point subhead when he ignominiously failed? Why was Rose's hoped-for victory news, and his defeat not news?

The answer is that news is what the newspaper proprietors want the people to know. And to shout the news of the great Socialist victory in big headlines would have put spirit and enthusiasm into the hearts of the workers everywhere. Hence, it wasn't news.

A powerful Socialist press would make it impossible for the non-Socialist press to get away with such tactics of suppression.

This incident shows more emphatically than a dozen lectures the need of building up the Socialist press to the power it deserves to be.

HIRAM AND HAYS

IN renewing his contract for the job of "movie king" prominence was given to the fact that Mr. Will Hays receives a salary of over \$800 a day. The rapid rise of Hays from obscurity is commented upon as a case of recognition of great organizing ability. The assumption is that Hays was a genius for organization and that the enormous vote received by the late President Harding showed what the man could do.

The facts hardly bear out this version. Had Hays been entrusted with the political fate of Woodrow Wilson in 1920 the former would have been buried with his chief. The disaster would have been just what it proved to be. The greatest organizing genius in the world could not have helped Wilson and a fool could not have so blundered as to defeat Harding. In fact, Harding blundered a number of times, yet his contradictions did not appear to have affected his vote.

Hays appeared in Indiana politics as a Bull Moose, one who wept for "social justice." He had never acquired any distinction in sleepy Sullivan County where Democrats have rolled up majorities since the Civil War. He was picked up by the G. O. P. to head its national committee in 1918. All he had to do was to ride the landslide, that no human agency could check. Any other man picked for the job would have obtained the same results. Hays did not create the Harding majority; the Harding majority created him.

Nevertheless, here is the "great man," the idol of the Sunday supplements, and drawing down a big wad of cash. If Hiram Smith of Johnson's Corners had been selected in a drawing for the G. O. P. post in 1920 he would have been the "great man." But Hiram still swaps jokes over the cracker barrel. The difference between

Hiram and Hays is the difference that often exists between the "great man" and the rural clod, but too many clods do not understand it.

SENATOR PEPPER'S "KEYNOTE"

A "KEYNOTE" was sounded by Senator Pepper in Maine last week as a sort of preparation for the elections this year. The prosecution of the oil scandal, said the representative of steel, coal and railroads, has discredited both parties of capitalism. Moreover, "an irresponsible and highly dangerous third party actually has suggested itself to the extremists." The tragedy of the situation, in the view of Pepper, is that the Democrats aimed at the Republicans and "hit America."

This "keynote" carries an awful squeak. It is about the weakest defense of an administration that has ever been offered in the history of American politics. The attempt to identify the oil grafters with "America" is an assumption that all who oppose the scoundrels smeared with oil are guilty of some offense!

Having located the offenders against "America," the Senator went on to remark about the "weighty responsibility" of the oil parties in "strengthening and safeguarding the republic." This is all the more necessary considering that a "highly dangerous third party actually has suggested itself to the extremists." Yes, actually!

Senator Pepper is regarded as one of the brainiest men of the party of the higher capitalism and when he becomes balled up in such absurd reasoning we may be sure that capitalist politics is facing the greatest crisis in its history. His defense would not do credit to a child.

If the workers of the nation know their wonderful opportunity this year to build on an enduring political foundation they will sweep forward in great battalions towards political power next November. Pepper's speech voices the fear which the agents of the great capitalists of the nation feel. This fear is the Pepper "keynote." What they fear we should welcome, a working class party emancipated from the spell of political agents who represent oil, banks, railroads, coal, steel and corporate power in general.

HARD BOILED, CORRUPT AND SHAMELESS

TWO weeks ago, The New Leader called attention to an amazing statement by the Republican News Bureau of the Republican National Committee in which, by implication, murder and mob law were held up as proper methods to use against political opponents. The statement was in the course of an attack upon a member of the Senate with whom the Republican committee disagree, namely, Mr. Wheeler of Montana.

There was a national outcry against the statement that "The decent, patriotic Americans of Butte took the matter in hand, hanged one of the leaders and ran the others out of Butte."

Among those who protested were the American Civil Liberties Union and The New Leader. This paper sent a letter to Mr. John T. Adams, chairman of the National Republican Committee, asking "whether (that statement) has the official approval of yourself as Chairman of the National Committee . . . We are interested in the question whether your national committee will take any action regarding this apparent support of assassination for political purposes." The letter was never answered.

Two weeks later, immediately following Senator Pepper's remarkable speech in which he assailed the investigations that are uncovering the horrible crookedness of his own party for "undermining confidence in the Government," the publicity department of the party that is in control of the national Government issued another statement, declaring that the National Committee "did not condone lynching or mob violence" but "it merely stated the fact that the patriotic citizens of Butte took a man by the name of Little out and hanged him." The statement goes on to recount Little's crimes, the principal one being that he was a strike leader and "he bragged that his crowd had been instrumental in tying up certain mines in Arizona."

Good. Now we know where this gang stands. Brutal. Corrupt. Murderous. Unworthy even of contempt.

Four years ago we learned what the opposition party stood for: Brutal. Corrupt. Murderous. Unworthy even of contempt. Drive both these gangs out of public life. Cleanse America! No one is fit to govern our nation except those who do America's work. There is no hope for a country that has been robbed, exploited and disgraced unless the producers take its control out of the hands of these two gangs and run it in their own interest.

WALSH IS WILLIN'

A RECENT guarded statement of Senator Walsh of Montana indicates that he will not be averse to a nomination for President by the Democratic party. With the decline of McAdoo stock Walsh will likely be considered. The publicity he has obtained by his leadership in the oil investigation makes him marketable as a candidate. We are, therefore, interested in him, especially as he is referred to as a "progressive."

We have it on good authority in Montana that Walsh is the candidate of the Amalgamated Copper Company, the railroads and other big interests of the State, to succeed himself in the Senate. If these interests want to return him to the diet of corporation nobles it is certain that they will also accept him as a feudal chief of State. Amalgamated Copper never makes the mistake of backing a man not in the good graces of this despotic corporation.

Walsh's record in the Senate is also of interest to us. He was the father of the Espionage Act, which struck down free discussion and gave the reactionary bands practically a free hand in their pleantry of mobbing dissenters. The railroad gamblers have affection for Walsh because he supported the Esch-Cummins bill which drove the railroad brotherhoods to political action. Then it is to be remembered that Walsh sent his affectionate regards to McAdoo when the latter gathered in Chicago in the hope that his friends would remove the tomato can which Doheny tied to him.

Fall may be the private property of Doheny, but it is just as evident that Walsh is mortgaged to the copper and railroad corporations. Just as the fighting bands of feudal rulers used to clash over the division of plunder, so it is evident that Walsh is fighting for one set of political brokers and not for those who are skinned by both sets.

Here is your "progressive" candidate, gentlemen. He does not fall for Fall; will you fall for him?

THE Chatter-Box

SPRING FANCIES

THE NECROMANCER

Strange things the wind can do
To marvel at;
Give magic to old, old leaves
Or be the tipsy knave
That steals my hat . . .

SPRING NIGHT

A Moor's daughter
In a spangled veil
Dances on a black carpet
To the jingle of a silver tabourine

APRIL CLOUDS

A cloud should be so happy
Floating on the sky
That I must always wonder
What makes it want to cry.

So light, so frail and airy,
So free from any pain,
And yet it oftentimes weeps itself
Into a rush of rain.

And then I greatly ponder
What makes it sorrow so.
Perhaps a cloud can understand
The things we do below. . .

APOLOGIA

Pardon, oh gentle readers, the perpetrations hereinabove. Whenever spring arrives these fanciful outcroppings come to the surface with primeval urge. Some people tell the arrival of the season by birds, groundhogs, and buds, by boils, restlessness and Peruna . . . We know most emphatically by the facility with which we pen these little rhymes and the alarming manner and rapidity with which our editorial wastebasket is being filled.

EXPLANATION

Contributing poets need not fear. We do not enter our own humble efforts in the poetry contest. Frank, the elevator emperor of our edifice had a suspicion to that effect until we reassured him. Last night we found him down in the basement feigning a mythical repair. He was really wooing Sappho using the gas meter for rhythm. (Here's hoping he doesn't think we are casting aspersions upon his usual nice behavior.)

A Tired Business Man's Revenge.

A Poetical Tragedy in Four Verses
Mr. Louis F. Edwards, who asserts himself as a business man of considerable proportions, (and we have looked him up in Dun's admitting no sympathy with Socialism, but assuring us that even business men have flights of ethereal fancy on the back of Pegasus, submits the following, with the threat that F. P. A. our nearest competitor has accepted it, if we refuse to publish it. Rather than lose our trade, we agree to print. We request a vote from our interested readers whether to encourage the author to continue seeking the elusive atom or devote the balance of his days to increasing his rating in Bradstreet's. Read, judge, and vote early. . .

THE MISSING ATOM

By Louis F. Edwards

Tell the maid to fill the tub,
And make the water cold,
I feel fatigued, in spite of sleep,
Methinks I'm getting old.
Age with fleeting wings,
Triumphs o'er one forlorn,
Inflicting gloom on a wounded soul,
Persistently every morn.
What's the matter, say you,
I swear it's hard to tell,
Of lucre I have plenty,
And my heart is working well.
Something's missing from my fill,
Without it life is strife—
The missing atom is I know—
The want of a spiritual life.