

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:  
One Year.....\$2.00  
Six Months.....\$1.25  
Three Months...\$.75

# The New Leader

A Weekly Newspaper  
Devoted to the Interest  
of the Socialist and La-  
bor Movement.

Vol. II, No. 1.

Twelve Pages.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1925

New York, under act of March 3, 1879.  
Entered as Second Class Matter, January  
19, 1924, at the Post Office at New York.

Price 5 Cents

## Final Drive On Child Slavery Begins

### LABOR LAWS ARE AT MERCY OF PROPAGANDA

Speakers at Welfare Leg-  
islation Congress Charge  
Finance Uses Ruthless  
Methods.

CHICAGO.—Recent legislative campaigns have furnished new evidence that proposed social and welfare laws are too frequently at the mercy of a powerfully financed and ruthless opposition which is able to mold public opinion by arousing unfounded fears, according to speakers at the opening session of the eighteenth annual meeting of the American Association for Labor Legislation here.

Federal-State cooperation in the protection of maternity and infancy, the child labor constitutional amendment, and proposals to extend workmen's accident compensation laws, were cited as measures that have especially suffered from organized misrepresentation.

Ernest G. Draper, treasurer of the Hills Brothers Company, New York, who presided, declared that one of the greatest obstacles to protective labor legislation is human nature itself.

"The natural inertia of the human mind, particularly when influenced by the economic motive," he said, "is enough in itself to account for much of the opposition to obviously beneficial laws of a social nature. There is, too, the fear of the unknown, the fear of anything that is new. The same arguments which are now being presented against child labor were presented against workmen's compensation laws and other legislation of this character. Now that workmen's compensation laws have been passed and we are familiar with their working, it is inconceivable that they would ever be rescinded."

Robert Bruere of the Survey Magazine, New York, speaking on "Propaganda Methods of the Opposition," took issue with what he termed the type of propaganda that tries to brand the proponents of any social welfare measure as "enemies of the family, the home, the church, the Constitution, and above all of private property, as in the case of the current tactics employed against the advocates of protective labor laws."

He also criticized the opposition for "lack of candor when, to defeat proposed protective laws, they camouflage their attack by professing our humanitarian purposes, as when to defeat the exclusive State compensation insurance fund in Missouri they professed opposition to the proposed accident compensation law on the ground that it did not provide adequate benefits for the disabled workers."

The people are divided into two conflicting camps, representing fundamentally different attitudes toward the business of life, according to Mr. Bruere.

"Opponents of protective measures," he said, "maliciously and humanely well being only incidental to the success of business enterprise in the acquisitive sense."

"We who advocate social legislation struggle to subordinate the mercantile technology to human service and to human well-being as the principal objective of civilized life."

"They measure wealth in terms of marketable goods; we, in terms of what, since the days of Socrates, has been rather vaguely called the good life."

In speaking of the propaganda methods of those opposed to protective labor legislation, Edward W. Macy, director of the department of public information, National Child Labor Committee, declared that the defeat of the child labor amendment in the recent Massachusetts referendum was brought about by misrepresentation.

"The campaign for the child labor amendment in Massachusetts," he said, "fully demonstrated the ability of a powerful group with almost unlimited finances, such as the National Manufacturers' Association working through affiliated State organizations, to overwhelmingly spread insidious propaganda through the use of paid advertisements in the press, posters on billboards, barns, and abandoned farmhouses, a large speakers' bureau, the distribution of enormous quantities of printed matter, and editorials in papers carrying heavy advertisements of manufactured articles."

### LESSON IN AMERICANISM



### SOCIALIST YOUTH CONVENTION

Fourth National Gathering  
of Y. P. S. L. Opens in  
New York City—Attend-  
ance Large.

The fourth national convention of the Young People's Socialist League, which opened its first session on Thursday in the Debs Auditorium of the Rand School, proved to be the best in work and enthusiasm which the Yipsels have held for five years. Evidence of a new awakening was marked and a cheerful spirit of optimism characterized the proceedings.

The convention was welcomed on behalf of the New York organization by Harry Bordman. The singing of the International and other songs followed.

A. J. Parker, acting National Director, submitted on behalf of the National Executive Committee a list of the accredited delegates, who were seated without a contest. The convention immediately proceeded with the business of the first session by electing Morris Novik chairman, Max Wagner vice-chairman, and Louis Dickstein secretary.

The convention was addressed by Meyer London, August Claessens, Samuel A. De Witt, Patrick Murphy, Frank Lorimer on behalf of the Conference of Youth Organizations, Bertha H. Mailly of the Rand School, and others. Greetings were received from Bertha Hale White, Executive Secretary of the Socialist Party, Eugene V. Debs, the Workmen's Circle, the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, and many others.

The trend of the convention was outlined in remarks made by the chairman, Morris Novik. After reviewing the work of the past six years he stressed the need of strengthening the organization so that it may be of greater service in the propaganda for a third party, the enactment of the child labor amendment, and do more effective work among the students in our schools and workers in the factories.

The convention was attended by 250 Yipsels of the local League as well as a number of invited party members. The convention concluded its first day with a banquet held at the Hotel Gonforoni, attended by 125 comrades.

Friday's session began at 10 a. m. and was followed by an entertainment by the Dramatic Group of the Young People's Socialist League of New York, and Dorsha's Dancers.

After Saturday's session, the convention will close with a dance, at the Debs Auditorium.

### Labor Student, Rand School Publication, Makes Appearance

The first issue of the Labor Student, the new publication to be issued monthly by the Rand School of Social Science, appeared this week and won general approbation in Socialist and Labor circles where it circulated. The new magazine is dedicated to "education for the new social order," and will present timely articles and discussion of Labor education problems, together with news of the progress of the biggest Labor college in the nation, the Rand School of Social Science.

The first issue contains an article by Bertrand Russell on "Socialism and Education"; Education, End or Means? by J. F. Horrabin, editor of Plebs and illustrator of Wells' "Outline of History." Algernon Algernon Lee is the editor of the new publication, concerning which further information may be had from the Rand School, 7 East 15th street, New York City.

### AWAIT RULING ON BALDWIN

Free Speech Trial in Paterson, New Jersey, Is Concluded.

The free speech trial of Roger N. Baldwin, director of the American Civil Liberties Union, and nine silk workers indicted by the Grand Jury for unlawful assemblage on the steps of the City Hall in Paterson, N. J., on October 6, was concluded last week before Judge Joseph A. Delaney in the Court of Common Pleas, sitting without a jury. The judge took the case under advisement, and a decision is expected shortly.

The Paterson free speech fight and the indictment grew out of the recent strike of 6,000 silk workers, when Chief of Police John M. Tracey suddenly closed the Turn Hall at which the strikers had been holding meetings for seven weeks without interference. Chief Tracey objected to criticism of local officials by "outside agitators."

The outstanding feature of the trial was the testimony of Baldwin, who assumed full responsibility for the October 6 City Hall meeting which led to the arrest of the ten defendants. The meeting, he said, was held there as the only available public place to protest against the action of the Paterson police in closing Turn Hall, both to strikers and to the Civil Liberties Union, which had engaged it for that night. The meeting was broken up at the start, when John C. Butterworth, candidate for the U. S. Senate on the Socialist Labor party ticket, tried to read the Bill of Rights. The police charged the crowd of 600-800 persons with drawn clubs, splitting open the scalps of two silk workers. Baldwin asserted he wanted to get the issue into the courts by holding this meeting in order to settle the right of free speech in Paterson.

Baldwin testified that when the police clubbed the crowd and arrested nine silk workers they failed to arrest him. He then went to see Police Chief Tracey and demanded to be arrested with the others, on the ground that he alone had arranged the meeting. Chief Tracey accommodated him. Baldwin quoted the chief as saying that he would not allow any speaker to abuse President Coolidge, and that was the reason for closing Turn Hall.

"Why, chief," Baldwin said he told him, "John W. Davis is abusing President Coolidge. This is the open season for abusing President Coolidge."

"I won't allow it at strike meetings," Chief Tracey replied.

"You talk as if you were the censor around here," Baldwin said. "I am," said the chief.

"Why, chief, you talk as if you were the law."

"I am the law," the Chief of Police replied, according to Baldwin. On the witness stand the police chief denied the conversation, but Baldwin's testimony was substantiated by Ernest A. Shay, a reporter for the Newark Evening News, who was present during the dialogue. Chief Tracey, however, admitted that he told Baldwin he would like to take him out on the City Hall steps and make him kiss the American flag, to which Baldwin replied: "Chief, you couldn't make me kiss my own mother if I didn't want to."

The Civil Liberties Union has announced that an adverse decision will be appealed to the New Jersey Supreme Court. Other cases growing out of the City Hall meeting are still pending. Five workers are being held for trial January 9 on charges of rioting.

### LIGHT THROWN ON CONDITIONS IN RUMANIA

Albert Thomas Is Shown  
Poverty of Workers Under  
Government Repression.

LONDON.—The rulers of Rumania, noted for its fascinating Queen Marie, its oil wells, its anti-Semitism and its hounding of Communists, Socialists and Labor leaders in general, may be sorry that they took the chance of inviting Albert Thomas, director of the International Labor Office of the League of Nations, to pay them a visit and see for himself that conditions were not so bad there, after all.

On former occasions M. Thomas, at one time a prominent leader of the Socialist Party of France and still a Socialist in theory, had been accused by Swiss Socialist papers of being inclined to accept King Ferdinand's and Queen Marie's assurances to the effect that everything was lovely in their war-swollen kingdom at their face value, so this time he concluded to go and see for himself. Incidentally, he made a sort of survey of the general situation in the Balkans and reported that the danger of Communist plots amounting to anything serious was slight.

According to a report given out by the London Bureau of the Socialist and Labor International, M. Thomas was received by Government officials and feted wherever he went. He would never have heard about the condition of the Rumanian workers if the Government had had its way, as he would only have spoken with the workers' representatives in the presence of high Government officials. But things turned out otherwise. It happened that Thomas had a long talk with Comrades Dan, Fluera, Gherman, Mirescu, Moscovici and Pistinc, and was informed of the facts concerning the persecution and oppression of Rumanian workers. One can understand the value of present day freedom in Rumania on hearing that this meeting was arranged with the greatest secrecy.

Finally Comrade Fluera succeeded in holding a public meeting at which it was possible to bring the truth to light. On November 30 Thomas was accompanied by Cluj by the Rumanian Minister of Labor. In this principal town of Transylvania martial law still reigns and all meetings of workers are forbidden. But on this occasion the authorities hesitated to show their true character and permitted the meeting. After various official receptions Albert Thomas appeared at (Continued on page 2)

### Keep Cool with Coolidge

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Accidents at coal mines in the United States during November, 1924, caused the death of 155 men, according to reports furnished by State mine inspectors to the Department of the Interior through the Bureau of Mines. Of the 155 men killed, 114 lost their lives at bituminous coal mines throughout the country and forty-one at the anthracite mines in Pennsylvania. Reports submitted to the Bureau of Mines covering the first eleven months of 1924 show a total of 2,135 deaths, of which 1,697 occurred at bituminous mines and 438 at anthracite mines.

### Camden (N. J.) Socialists Urge Legislature Back Child Labor Amendment

The Camden County Committee of the Socialist Party at its regular meeting held last Sunday night, at 205 North 28th street, Camden, N. J., by a unanimous vote called upon the members of the General Assembly and their State Senator to vote favorably on the proposed Child Labor Amendment to the Federal Constitution and work for its ratification by the New Jersey Legislature when it comes before that body for action.

The resolution adopted by the committee is as follows:

"The Congress of the United States is the only legislative body in the world which is without power to regulate the labor of children. The proposed twentieth amendment to the Federal Constitution which will presently come before the New Jersey Legislature for ratification is designed to endow Congress with this power."

"The enemies of this humane proposal are the enemies of the nation's welfare. In their efforts to defeat the ratification of this amendment they are conducting a campaign of falsehood and misrepresentation. It is the duty of all forward looking citizens to combat the efforts of these profit-mongers and spread the truth among the people."

"Congress has the power to declare war, to conscript our boys to fight in foreign trenches to tax the last penny out of the pocket of the citizen, to impeach and remove Presidents. It is ridiculous and absurd to contend that it has no power to intervene between profit-hungry employers and the child workers of the United States. The Child Labor Amendment should be adopted. Therefore be it Resolved"

"That the County Committee of the Socialist Party of Camden County calls upon the members of the General Assembly and the State Senator from this district to vote favorably upon this amendment and work for its ratification by the New Jersey Legislature, and be it further Resolved"

"That copies of this resolution be sent to the above named officials and to the press."

### Closer Relations Between Labor and Students Urged

Sixty students from twenty-three colleges and universities in the East met in New York under the auspices of the League for Industrial Democracy in a Students' Conference which closed December 30 and passed resolutions calling upon American trade union officials to cooperate with the League in the placing of college students in industry. A genuine demand was apparent at this conference for more opportunities to serve Labor directly by college students.

Paul Blanshard, Field Secretary of the League for Industrial Democracy, reported that he had spoken to 50,000 college students from Maine to California during the year 1924. About seventy-five student representatives from leading colleges and universities now comprise the student council of the organization with a student membership of about 3,000.

Norman Thomas and Harry W. Laidler, executive directors of the organization, described the extensive editorial and pamphlet service of the organization as well as its work among adults. Stirring messages appealing for nationalization of mines, workers' education and civil liberties were brought to the students by John Brophy, President of District No. 2, United Mine Workers' Union, A. J. Muste of Brookwood Labor College and Roger N. Baldwin, Director of the American Civil Liberties Union.

Reports from the colleges sending delegates showed a great increase in the interest among college students in Labor problems and social change.

In a plea for student support for the cooperative movement, Cedric Long, of the Cooperative League of America, declared that college groups are now occupying the leading positions of trust in the cooperative movement, and declared that the opportunity in this branch of development is even greater for college students than it is in the Labor movement. Justine Wise, daughter of Stephen S. Wise, reported an interesting experiment of college students now working in New Jersey textile mills and receiving about \$17.00 a week.

The work of the League for Industrial Democracy has more than doubled during the last two years and its speakers have appeared before the student body of almost every American university and college. Mr. Blanshard, field secretary, has just completed a trip from the Pacific Coast and will make a tour of the South and Middle West during January, February and March.

"The college students," he declared, "are not fond of labeling themselves radicals, Socialists or trade unionists, but there is a tremendous growth in understanding and sympathy with Labor in the colleges. Our discussion groups in the colleges are designed to break down the inertia and indifference of college students in the hope that they will not be subject to the type of reactionary hysteria which swept the country in the last campaign."

### FIGHT WILL BE WON OR LOST THIS MONTH

Hostile Activities of Business and Reactionary Organizations Endanger Proposed Act.

By JEAN MacALPINE HEER

The fate of the proposed national child labor amendment will be decided this month. Those who wish to erase the blackest spot in America's social life must put their shoulder to the wheel now. If they fail, another opportunity will not be had for some time.

New York is to be the next battleground in the national fight for the child labor amendment. This was made evident at a public hearing held by the New York State Children's Welfare Commission on December 29 at the City Hall, at which Senator Benjamin Antin presided.

Speakers advocating New York ratify the amendment were Dr. Charles K. Gilbert, Executive Secretary of the Social Service Commission of the Episcopal Church of New York Diocese; Mr. George W. Alger, Chief of the New York Child Labor Commission; Mrs. F. Louis Slade, President of the State League of Women Voters; Mr. James P. Holland, President of the State Federation of Labor; Mrs. Florence Kelley, Secretary of the National Consumers' League, and John P. Coughlin, Secretary of the Central Trades and Labor Council.

Speakers on the other side were Mr. Everett P. Wheeler, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the American Constitutional League; Mrs. E. S. Shumway and Miss Josephine Morton of the New York Committee for Protection of Our Homes and Our Children. Both of these organizations were active in bringing about the defeat of the amendment in Massachusetts. Mr. Wm. McCarroll, a director of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, also spoke against the Amendment.

The child labor amendment is part of the legislative program to be introduced by Senator Antin, chairman of the Child Welfare Commission, at the opening session of the New York State Legislature. Senator Antin predicts that New York will ratify the amendment, for it is well known that a majority of the lawmakers favor it. Both parties have pledged themselves to ratification.

Importance of New York State The ratification of the amendment by New York State would tend to assure a favorable verdict in other Eastern States. It is expected that the question will come up before thirty-eight of the forty State Legislatures which meet this month. One of these forty, Arkansas, has already ratified, and another, the Legislature of North Carolina, has refused to ratify (as have also the Legislatures of Georgia and Louisiana, which do not meet in January). Thirty-five of the thirty-eight States are needed to insure ratification. Ratification by New York State will undoubtedly influence New Jersey, although the Legislature is predominantly Republican, and its platform contained merely a promise to "consider" the amendment, in spite of the fact that prominent Republican committee women put up a strong fight for a more definite plank.

Senator Pepper will be a strong influence toward ratification in Pennsylvania, as will William Draper Lewis, ex-Denn of Pennsylvania Law School. Ira Jewell Williams, well known for his opposition to every piece of social legislation, appears to be the chief opponent of the amendment in Pennsylvania.

All indications from Connecticut point to the fact that she will follow the advice of the Massachusetts voters and reject the amendment. Other New England States seem to be on the fence, but New Hampshire may be saved, for its Governor-elect, John Winant, will be active in the fight for ratification.

Middle West Opinion The States in the Middle West seem to be divided in sentiment and hot fights are anticipated in those States where there are large urban votes. State granges and farm bureau federations have been persuaded by employing interests to throw their influence against the amendment. Through the efforts (Continued on Page 3)



## LIGHT THROWN ON CONDITIONS IN RUMANIA

(Continued from Page 1)

the workers' meeting and with him the Minister of Labor. Comrade Flueraș spoke first and said:

"We will give information to Albert Thomas because the Labor Minister, Chirculescu, is here and can learn from this meeting with what difficulties the workers have to struggle in order to improve their material and moral condition."

Flueraș continued to describe what was happening in Cluj and showed that scientific and non-party lectures had been forbidden even in the week when Thomas was there. He concluded by saying:

**A Courageous Speech**  
"The Labor Minister may take note of these conditions. It is not now the moment to speak about other serious injustices which we have brought to the knowledge of the Government and which we will continue to bring before its notice in order finally to have our grievances abolished. If they are not abolished the Government can expect demonstrations of our dissatisfaction, which will be of a much less pleasant form."

This speech jarred the Labor Minister and other Rumanian authorities.

After Thomas had returned to Bucharest he attended a meeting called by the Trade Union Committee in the Workers' Home. The Trade Union Secretary, Comrade Mirescu, opened the meeting with a courageous speech in which he described the oppression under which the workers of Rumania were suffering. After him, Thomas spoke at length about the work he had set before himself as director of the International Labor Office. Among other things he said:

**Frankness of Thomas**  
"I have come here at the invitation of the Government, but this invitation does not clash with my functions nor with my wish, which is to get to know the conditions of the workers in Rumania. I can do that because my mission is an official one. Naturally, I must enter into contact with the employers' organizations and the Government and I cannot refuse invitations which I receive. But I shall come to the workers with or without invitation. In the first place, there is the freedom of the trade unions,

## Communist Athletes Must Join International Or Stay Out of Olympic Games

VIENNA.—If athletic organizations linked up with the Communist International wish to take part in the international labor Olympiad, to be held in Frankfurt-on-the-Main next July, they will have to join the Lucerne Sport International and accept its regulations, according to a resolution adopted by the Executive committee of that organization at a meeting held here Sept. 13 and 14. A communication to that effect was sent to the Moscow headquarters of the Communist Sport International.

Other matters attended to by the Executive Committee included the consolidation of the various Austrian labor sport organizations and their admission to the Lucerne International, the granting of autonomy to the sport organization of Alsace-Lorraine and the passing of a resolution calling for the establishing of cordial relations with the International Labor Office of the League of Nations and the International Educational Center in Oxford. Following next year's Olympiad in Frankfurt there will be annual meets in Austria and Czechoslovakia, with Germany's turn coming again in 1928. The winter games of the Frankfurt Olympiad will take place at the end of next January.

which is bound to come sooner or later in all countries. But the workers themselves must organize and their organization will be a help to the I. L. O. and will mean the quickening of its work. The troubles and sacrifices of the Rumanian working class will be added to the sufferings of workers in other lands and will finally form the indestructible moral foundation for the organization and the victory of the workers. The Labor movement was created by men who suffered and has been maintained by martyrs. The workers must organize themselves as a class, and only by so doing can they reach their object. The I. L. O. throws light on the struggles of the workers and shows the way to them. Only by coordination in Labor policy can the I. L. O. be strengthened."

The conflict existing between Government and workers in Rumania was shown by the fact that the Socialist Party's secretary, Comrade Moscovici, who was invited to a banquet in honor of Thomas, declined the invitation.

## Rand School Fellowship Is Organized To Promote Working Class Education

By HELENA TURITZ

**D**RAWING its membership from every field of Labor and Socialist enterprise, the Rand School Fellowship, composed of present and former students of the pioneer Labor school of the country, came into being last Saturday and Sunday.

The purpose of the Fellowship is defined in the by-laws as follows:

"Promote a closer union and social intercourse among the former and present students of the Rand School of Social Science, help advance the high ideals of workers' education and comradeship to which the school is dedicated, promote the service of the school to the Labor movement, and to further morally, financially, and in every way possible, the advancement and growth of the Rand School of Social Science."

Membership in the Fellowship is open to all graduates of full and part-time courses, or the equivalent, and such other members as the Executive Committee may recommend.

Mrs. Bertha H. Mailly, executive secretary of the school, after calling the convention to order, introduced as the speaker of the afternoon Algernon Lee, educational director. Comrade Lee spoke on the meaning and necessity of the Rand School, and its hopes, aims, and aspirations for the future.

**Mrs. Michelson in Chair**  
Clarina Hanks Michelson, full-time student of the class of 1916-17, was elected chairman; Walter Karp, vice-chairman; Helena Turitz and Lily Kiraly, secretaries. Besides the officers, committees on by-laws, alumni program and activities, full and part-time student activity and student participation and cooperation, financial support of the Rand School, and cooperation with other working-class educational bodies, were elected.

At the Sunday morning session the Committee on By-Laws made its report, which after discussion was adopted as amended. Monthly meetings of the Fellowship will be held for at least the first six months of its existence.

The recommendations of the Committee on Alumni Program and Activities were adopted, and referred to the incoming Executive Committee for execution. Among the more important recommendations were the following:

The Rand School Fellowship shall endeavor to raise a Scholarship Fund. Representatives of the Fellowship shall attend all large conventions of Labor, cooperatives, and Socialists, for the purpose of furthering the interests of the school.

A committee of the Fellowship shall always be ready to go before local unions in the interest of the school. The Fellowship shall take steps towards the revival of the Correspondence Department of the Rand School, and out-of-town alumni should take the lead in organizing groups for correspondence study.

An Educational Committee of the Fellowship shall be organized to study educational matters and communicate its recommendations through a representative of the Fellowship who shall have a seat on the Board of Directors of the school.

Other recommendations were made as to the relations of the Fellowship with the cooperative, trade union, and Socialist movements, and for a publicity department. Provision was also made for a placement committee to aid capable graduates in finding their place in the Labor and Socialist movement.

**Recommendations Made**  
Recommendations made by the combined committees on Full and Part-Time Student Activities and Student Cooperation and Participation were referred to a special subcommittee of the Executive Committee for study, their recommendations to be made to the next general membership meeting of the Fellowship. A summary of these recommendations follows:

It is resolved that the training-school side of the Rand School be

separated from any other functions and be held up in the foreground at all times, and that our attention be riveted upon the problem of making it a better and more useful training school for the Socialist and Labor movement.

It is recommended that a more systematic endeavor be made to secure students from the rank and file of the trade unions and cooperatives as well as the Socialist Party, and give them the training which will compel attention. That more full-time and part-time students may be added to the school, and the proper training given, scholarships for this purpose are necessary. These scholarships must come from the unions and the alumni association.

The courses for the training-school should consist of such matters as bear directly on the struggles of the workers for their bread and emancipation; courses which will equip the student body to leave with a freshened idealism and with better tools to do the necessary daily work of the movement, whether in the shop or in the official's seat. The courses must be immediately practical.

**Teaching Methods**  
The teaching methods and the teachers must be such as to get the students to work, to study, to produce, themselves, and the laboratory method of first-hand contacts with the movement should be used, combined with a personal intimate touch of teacher and student, director and student.

Alumni and friends of the school should be constantly on the lookout in the unions, cooperatives, the party and elsewhere, for new full-time and part-time students.

A committee of the Fellowship on Part-time and Full-time Student Activities should be permanently on the job, meeting with the director and teaching staff of the School. Various recommendations of the Committee on Financial Support of the school were put into immediate action. George Ross of the class of 1913-14, and Celia Rotter of the class of 1918-19 pledging themselves to secure at least one full-time scholarship each for the training of capable young people in the Labor or Socialist movement. Other students, past and present, volunteered to circularize and follow up all the students in their particular classes in an endeavor to have them subscribe to the Scholarship Fund. David Mikol of the Furriers' Union reported at this point that his organization had appropriated \$200 for the Scholarship Fund.

On recommendation of the Committee on Extending the Service of the School to the Labor movement and Socialist Party, the convention decided:

That the Fellowship assist the Rand School in making available to Executive Boards and Joint Boards of those Labor organizations not having their own educational departments its service in conducting classes in the Rand School, or in their own headquarters, furnishing special lecturers, conducting advanced courses of study for particular groups, also practical training in organization, office-work, picket-line duties, etc.

That the Fellowship form a subcommittee to take a survey of the Labor union field and endeavor to form groups in favorable unions to study the question of Labor education and, wherever possible, take appropriate action in cooperation with the Rand School.

That the Fellowship express itself as favoring a conference of educational departments of Labor organizations and of workers' education movements for the purpose of coordinating the efforts of all such groups.

That the Fellowship express itself as desirous of cooperating with the Socialist Party in organizing classes for the study of Socialism and Labor questions in the branches, and as far as possible, helping the branches to secure speakers, with the aim of rebuilding the party.

Immediately following the close of the discussion on the committee reports and general welfare the convention rose for a moment in silent tribute to Angelo Creo, former student of the school in 1921-22, who died a few weeks ago as a result of his experiences during the war. It was voted that the secretary write a letter of sympathy to his wife.

The Executive Committee will consist of the following officers and eight other members, elected to serve for one year:

President—Clarina Hanks Michelson; three Vice-presidents—Geo.

## AWAIT RULING ON BALDWIN

(Continued from Page 1)

charges of assault. Two men who were sentenced by the police court to five days in jail have had their sentences reversed by Judge Delaney. Nine persons fined in police court for blocking traffic have appealed their cases. The strike was officially declared ended on December 12.

Judge Delaney is chairman of the board of directors of the Paterson Labor Bank, supported by A. F. of L. unions.

## International Conference To Open in Brussels

At a joint conference to be opened in Brussels today (January 3), the executive committees of the International Federation of Trade Unions and of the Socialist and Labor International will discuss the Geneva Peace Protocol recommended by the League of Nations' Assembly last Fall and make arrangements to hold an anti-war propaganda conference at the same time and place as the Disarmament Conference proposed by the Assembly. In view of the opposition to the League's plan developed in Great Britain under the Tory Government, the chances of the proposed disarmament conference amounting to anything, even if it is held, do not seem very bright. The executive committee of the I. F. T. U., at its meeting in Amsterdam, December 1-2, besides replying to the Russian letter on trade union unity, as reported in The New Leader of December 27, approved the plans for regulating immigration worked out at an international trade union conference in Prague, accepted the report on educational work (both reported in The New Leader of November 15), and, upon request by the International Transport Workers' Federation, decided to ask the unions of Belgium, France, Germany and Great Britain to furnish statistics on export and imports, cost of living, and wage and labor conditions in 1922-23-24, as a basis for determining how the operation of the Dawes Reparation Plan affects the proletariat of Europe.

Ross, Celia Rotter, Emanuel Switkes; Recording Secretary—Lily Kiraly; Financial Secretary—Jacob Kant; Treasurer—Sigmund Heyman.

At large—Nathan Fine, Minnie Goldman, Morris Novik, Max Sherman, Emanuel Deutsch, Joshua Lieberman, Sophie Ross, Marius Hansome.

The business of the afternoon session was pleasantly broken into by a short address from Meyer London, former Socialist congressman, who, pointing out the eminently richer field the Socialists have to work in today, than ever before, stressed the necessity of beginning to build from the very foundations in this field. The delegates manifested their pleasure at hearing again this old "war-horse" of the movement by prolonged applause from time to time throughout his remarks.

Sunday evening marked the closing session of the convention, which was in the nature of an open meeting, with Celia Rotter presiding. Short addresses were made by Paul Blanshard, of the League for Industrial Democracy; David Mikol of the Furriers' Joint Board; Bela Low of the Socialist Party; Leonard Bright of the Bookkeepers, Stenographers and Accountants' Union; Emanuel Switkes of the Young People's Socialist League, and August Claessens, well-known lecturer, former student at the school, and at present one of the teachers. Conveying the greetings of their organizations to the newly formed Fellowship, they offered help and cooperation in carrying out the aims of the Fellowship.

A splendid musical program was rendered by the Chamber Music Players under the direction of Sam Jospe, who played several numbers from Handel, Schubert, Tchaikowsky, and others.

The foundation has thus been laid for what its organizers hope will develop into an active functioning body of all students of the school whose voice and vote will help in realizing the aims and purposes of the Rand School of Social Science.

## Lectures

### The Community Forum

Park Avenue and 34th Street

Sunday, Jan. 4th, 8 P. M.

GLENN FRANK

"The Three R's of 1925:  
Religion, Race and Radicalism"

11 A. M.—The Community Church

JOHN HERMAN RANDALL

"How to Make Our Ideals Effective in 1925"

### The People's Institute COOPER UNION

FRIDAY, JANUARY 2

EVERETT DEAN MARTIN

"The Great Mass Movements of History"  
"Luther vs. Erasmus in Reformation—An Issue That Still Lives"

SUNDAY, JANUARY 4

DR. WM. ALLEN NEILSON

"Patriotism and the Immigrant"

TUESDAY, JANUARY 6

PROF. E. G. CONKLIN

"The Inheritance of Acquired Characters"

Eight o'clock Admission Free

OPEN FORUM DISCUSSION

### LABOR TEMPLE 14th St. & Second Av.

Sunday, December 28

5 P. M.—LECTURE, at 9 Second Ave.

DR. WILL DURANT

"The Modern French Drama"

8:30 P. M.—FORUM, at 9 Second Ave.

BISHOP PAUL JONES

"Can the League of Nations Stop War?"

7:15 P. M.—American International Church, 239 East 14th Street

EDMUND B. CHAFFEE

"Is America An Empire?"

### Children: The Nation-Builders of the Future

A Lecture by

JAMES ALLMAN

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7—8:30 P. M.

BRONX MODERN SUNDAY SCHOOL

BRONX LYCEUM

Third Avenue, Corner 170th Street

ADMISSION FREE

### NOTICE OF MEETING

The annual meeting of the Finnish Workers' Educational Association of Manhattan, Inc., will be held on

Wednesday, January 21, 1925, at 8:30 P. M., in the Finnish Workers' House, 2056 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Order of Business:

Election of members to the Board of Directors for 1925, and reports of officers. Other business according to the By-Laws. Meeting is open to members only.

T. WITALA, President.  
W. HEDMAN, Secretary.

### Read Published Debates! PROHIBITION?

Clarence DARROW vs. Rev. Dr. John H. HOLMES (Against) vs. (For)  
Introduction by Senator Royal S. Copeland

Clarence DARROW vs. Judge A. J. TALLEY (Against) vs. (For)  
Introduction by Hon. Louis Marshall

SOVIETISM IN AMERICA?  
Bertrand RUSSELL vs. Scott NEARING (Against) vs. (For)  
Introduction by Samuel Untermyer

LITERARY CENSORSHIP?  
John S. SUMNER vs. Ernest BOYD (For) vs. (Against)  
Introduction by Clifford Smith

Each debate is the actual stenographic and verbatim report, illustrated with pictures of debaters.  
EACH \$1.00 POSTPAID

**FREE!** To all who purchase the above four debates for \$4.00, we will send Free of Charge a copy of the "Flea of Clarence Darrow in Defense of Loeb and Leopold, Jr., an advertisement report, 121 pages.

The League for Public Discussion  
500 Fifth Avenue, Dept. 20, New York

## A Leader in Clothes and a Friend of The New Leader

### OVERCOATS

All our Overcoats at Reduced Prices

NOW ONLY

\$24.50

### SUITS

The Latest and Smartest Styles for Winter are here. Tailored of fine material; a varied assortment of attractive patterns and colorings. Just the Suits you can depend upon for service and appearance.

\$29.50

New Designs - New Models - All Wool

## BOYS' QUALITY CLOTHING

We specialize in Boys' Suits, Overcoats and Furnishings. We are now in readiness with ample assortments of new Season Stock. At moderate prices, you will find a selection of clothing for the little fellows, the boys and the more advanced youths.

## 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.

## Rand School Opens New Term

The Rand School of Social Science will open the New Year with many new courses in widely varying fields.

Dr. Walter N. Polakov, well-known engineer and author, will begin a ten-lecture course on "Managing Industry for Production," on Thursday evening, January 8, at 8:30 P. M. On the same evening, Herman Epstein is to begin a six-lecture course, illustrated at the piano, on "The Ring of the Nibelungen."

### QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF THE METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK

Interest for Three months ending Dec. 31, 1924, at rate of 4% Per annum on all sums from \$5 to \$5000 has been declared payable Jan. 21

Deposits on or before Jan. 15th will draw interest from Jan. 1st. Bank Open Mondays all day Until 7 P. M. SOCIETY ACCOUNTS ACCEPTED

Join Our 1925 Christmas Club

On Tuesday evening, at 7:00, Algernon Lee will begin a course in "The History of Mankind." Margaret Daniels is to offer a course in the "Elements of Psychology," beginning Tuesday evening, January 6, at 8:30 P. M. On Friday evening, January 9, at 8:30 P. M., Carl Van Doren, associate editor of the Century Magazine, will begin a three-lecture course on the "Love Theme in American Literature."

The Youth Movement will be the topic at the Saturday Afternoon Camaraderie at the Rand School, 7 East Fifteenth Street, on Saturday afternoon, January 3, at 3:30 P. M. The speakers will include A. J. Muste of Brookwood Labor College, Devere Allen of the World Tomorrow, Gust De Mynck, secretary of the Belgian Labor College, Morris Novik of the Y. P. S. L.

At 1:30 P. M. on Saturday, Scott Nearing will discuss "The Economic Prospect" in the Current Events Class.



## FIGHT WILL BE WON OR LOST THIS MONTH

(Continued from Page 1)

of David Clark, the editor of the Southern Textile Bulletin, 50,000 pieces of literature were distributed in rural districts, pointing out to the farmers that the amendment was aimed at their seventeen-year-old boys. They seem to have been completely fooled. The only farming opinion in favor of the amendment appears to be that expressed in Senator Capper's papers, which take the stand that the farmers' children must be protected against exploitation when they enter industry. The Labor papers are giving tremendous support to the amendment in the Mid-West, and if opinions in large centers are the only consideration the ratification of the amendment would be assured.

Sentiment on the Pacific Coast seems to be overwhelmingly in favor of the amendment. California, Washington and Oregon will undoubtedly ratify at their earliest opportunity.

Throughout the country the forces which stand for social progress are lined up solidly for the amendment. The organized employers, often concealed behind sonorous titles indicating a patriotic purpose, constitute the chief opponents. On the one side are Labor, women's organizations, teachers' organizations and other organizations such as the National Consumers' League and the National Child Labor Committee, which have been identified for years with the cause of the children. There follows a list of national organizations which are actively supporting the Amendment: The Socialist Party, American Association of University Women, American Federation of Labor, American Federation of Teachers, American Home Economics Association, American Nurses' Association, Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, Commission on the Church and Social Service, General Federation of Women's Clubs, Girls' Friendly Society in America, Ladies of the Macabees, Medical Women's National Association, National Child Labor Committee, National Consumers' League, National Council of Catholic Women, National Council of Jewish Women, National Council of Women, National Congress of Parents and Teachers, National Education Association, National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, National League of Women Voters, National Women's Christian Temperance Union, National Women's Trade Union League, Service Star Legion and Young Women's Christian Association.

### Opponents of the Measure

The list of opponents is almost as long, but the personnel overlaps in most cases. An industrious person could make a "spider-web chart" of the officials of these organizations, whose only object seems to be "to preserve American ideals." Fred W. Keough, director of the newly formed National Committee for Rejection of the Twentieth Amendment, has been associate editor of industrial Progress, formerly industry, one of the most rabid anti-Labor journals, which has devoted much space to a campaign against the eight-hour day and which has even attacked the Y. W. C. A. for its industrial program. It is now producing articles from The Roman Patriot, an anti-feminist paper edited by a man, which spends most of its time hounding the "reds." On its board are Mrs. Margaret Robinson, President of the Massachusetts Public Interest League, which was prominent in the fight against ratification in Massachusetts, and Mrs. John Balch, who is active also in the Citizens' Committee for the Protection of Our Homes and Our Children.

This very Citizens' Committee, although padded with names of public-spirited persons such as A. Lawrence Lowell, Bishop Lawrence and Cardinal O'Connell, received its chief support from Charles R. Gow, past president of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, Charles S. Rackemann, director of the Dwight Manufacturing Company, and Louis A. Coolidge, treasurer of the United Shoe Machinery Corporation. Mr. Coolidge is also chairman of the Sentinels of the Republic, which, at a recent meeting in Philadelphia, planned a nationwide campaign to defeat amendment.

### Manufacturers Chief Opponent

All of these organizations are supplied with material by the National Association of Manufacturers, whose counsel, James A. Emery, has prepared a brief against the amendment, and whose employee, Nila F. Allen, who was removed

## Greed of Capitalism Is Epitomized by Satiric Bas Relief In Dining Room of New Boston Chamber of Commerce

(Special to The New Leader.)

BOSTON, Mass.—The beautiful new dining room of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, with its artistic bas relief worked into the ceiling, has been the subject of many proud boasts since the building was opened last October.

But, as the architects feared, "sooner or later some damn fool will always ask the meaning of a design," they had said—somebody has told the Chamber of Commerce members what it's all about.

Unknown to the officers and other

members of the Chamber of Commerce, a Socialistic bas relief adorns the ceiling of the dining room in the magnificent new building at Federal and Franklin streets.

### The Grasping Midas

For months, while the members have been eating contentedly, unconscious of the radical symbolism immediately over their heads, Prometheus, representing inventive genius, has been chained to a plaster rock in a group called "Industry," while Midas, alias predatory capital,

has been grasping at his torch, as Apollo, or the finer feelings of humanity, has bowed his head in shame at the scene. Labor is pushing forward to wrest the torch from capital.

Beside it is another plaque titled "Education," Minerva, the goddess of wisdom, is fast asleep at her post, while her pupils slip away to athletics and jazz, for which Pan provides music on a neolithic saxophone.

The reliefs have been in place ever since the building was opened last October. But so cleverly were they designed and so well has the secret been kept, that no one noticed the rather sardonic jest until the perpetrator himself, Homer Eaton Keyes, told the story in the current number of The Center, one of the chamber publications.

Mr. Keyes explained that the architects of this particular building, Parker, Thomas & Rice, were not satisfied with merely traditional classic figures.

"It must convey some kind of clearly concerned and definitely intended meaning. The architects were most insistent upon this point, for, as one of them feelingly remarked, 'Sooner or later some damn fool will always ask the meaning of a design.' In such case it is embarrassing to admit that there is none."

So Mr. Keyes racked his brains. "Why not try something new? was my thought," he said. "Nobody had any idea what was going on, so naturally nobody objected."

"In all three panels were needed. One of the three had already been designed with an extremely safe and sane motif. It was safe because, as representing 'Commerce,' it showed Mercury, the god of commerce, seated on a throne and receiving gifts presented by dignified figures symbolizing Industry, Agriculture, and whatever other activities might be imagined as yielding up something to commercial progress."

"It was agreed that the two general ideas of industry and education, both of which are of widespread New England concern, might likewise offer suitable subjects for decorative treatment. It was here that I ventured to suggest that perhaps a new point of view might be permitted in the interpretation of these two rather well-worn topics."

### Traditional Figures

"Why might it not be possible—while adhering to perfectly well recognized classic forms and symbols—to portray a modern conception of education and industry? If this were possible, the outward aspect might remain in correct traditional accord with the architectural features of the room. The inward spirit would, however, be in keeping with twentieth century conceptions of life."

"With these ideas in mind I set about making two rough sketches to indicate a possible arrangement of figures and their meaning and to fix the general rhythm of the composition. There was but one obvious requirement. If the throned Mercury were to occupy the centre of a series of three panels, he should, if possible, be offset by a profiled figure at the extreme end of each balancing panel. In due course, I turned two sketches—together with a brief notation—over to the architects. They passed them on to the sculptors. The outcome is observable in the accompanying illustrations, which may be examined without the inconvenience attendant upon reposing on the dining room floor."

"The central panel—for which I am in no wise accountable—speaks for itself. The notations provided to accompany the other two were approximately as follows:

"At the left is the panel Education. Minerva, goddess of wisdom and learning, is fast asleep on her throne, her aegis laid aside, her spear drooping. At her feet, a maiden grimaces impudently through a comic mask. This maiden symbolizes the various social diversions of young folk in school and college. The rest of Minerva's flock are taking advantage of her slumber to slip away to the athletic games, while Pan provides saxophonic music upon his pipes. Atalanta and Meleager and the golden apples by whose aid the hero won his race with the girl may be discovered in the composition, but they are not essential to its general implications."

"At the right is the panel Industry. Prometheus, symbolizing that inventive genius without which industry cannot survive, is shown chained to a rock, while an eagle swoops down to devour his liver. Meanwhile the torch of the divine fire which has been stolen from heaven slips from the relaxed grasp of Prometheus. Thereupon, Midas of the ass's ears, symbolizing purely selfish capital, tries to seize the torch for his own benefit. But, at the same time, Cyclopean laborers interfere, seeking to gain the inspired flame in their own behalf. Neither, of course, can wholly win; but, in the confusion, Apollo, representative of the finer aspects of life, ceases to play his lyre and hangs his head in shame."

## Bourgeois Bedtime Stories

By McALISTER COLEMAN

THE secret is out!

For years I have been wondering just what makes a social pariah. I have always thought a social pariah was a member of the Socialist Party, or somebody who didn't believe that wisdom began and ended with the Republicans, or a poor duck who thought that by and large, peace was a better state of affairs for mankind than war.

But it seems that I was wrong. I found out how mistaken I was, the other night when I was reading a theatre program.

Now before you begin to say, "Pretty soft for that guy always bumming around at theatres in free seats that he grafts from the paper," I want to explain.

The play that I went to see was written by a friend of mine who had asked me to come to his house for dinner. Naturally I couldn't sit around all evening without saying something about how grand I thought his show was. So, you see, I had to go to Gray's and do a lot of bargaining and finally got the young feller with slicked down hair to sell me a seat in the balcony at half price.

It was while I was trying to think up something to say about the show except "it wouldn't be so rotten if you'd fix up the first act and put a kick in the last act and change most everything around in the second act," that I found out what a social pariah is.

I found the definition under "What the Man Will Wear" and it seems that a social pariah is one who thinks its O. K. to go to a lady's house to dinner in a dining jacket and who hasn't got sense enough to wear leather field gaiters such as the pair pictured, when he goes out for sports in the afternoon.

"When a woman is dressed ex haute ceremonie," says my program informant, "deference from her escort makes it obligatory that he match the dignity and propriety of her own turnout with his or write himself down a social pariah."

Which left me pretty flat, because when I go out with a woman who is dressed that way and go through all the agonies of fighting my way into a dinner jacket purchased at the Hub Gents' Clothing Emporium in 1909 I figure that I'm hauter ceremonie than anything and it seems I might as well have gone in the old red flannels.

And then the important matter of the leather field gaiters. After this I shan't be able to enjoy my foxhunts one moment until I get me a pair of those things. You know that I'm Master of the Chase for the Arverne, Hammel's and Far Rockaway Pinechle and Fox-hunting Clubs, Inc. When I read about the gaiters to my fellow-members, Eddie Levinson, Master of Refreshments, Pinechle Decks and Fox Hounds, went

from her position as Chief of the Child Labor Tax Division of the U. S. Bureau of Internal Revenue, has written a pamphlet called "Find the Facts."

The force of this group is well known to readers of The New Leader. It is the same group which always wages bitter war on the Labor movement. Only by the unremitting efforts of every person can the amendment succeed. Once the manufacturers prove to themselves that their propaganda can kill such a mild proposal as the child labor amendment, there will be no limit to the power they can exert. The amendment is the crucial test as to whether the American people are capable of ruling themselves, or whether they can be deceived and bulldozed by the manufacturing interests. This is a fight, not only for the children, but for every other move for future social legislation. Let every worker see to it that the fight is won.

right over to Brooks's to get a supply of leather gaiters for all the boys.

When we get dolled up in these things we are thinking of inviting the Monday Night Opera Club as an auxiliary body. We have already extended an invitation to membership to the Colonial Dames of East New York and the Astoria Sons of the Russian Revolution and they have every intention of joining up once they are assured that we aren't social pariahs.

I wish some of you boys and girls could get some social distinction and break into our little circle. You can't imagine how essentially democratic we are, in the finer sense of the word.

When we ride to the hounds, it's just a bunch of good fellows together. We chaff and jolly each other. Sol Newberg is our official kibitzer and he stands around and jollies us while we are cutting off the fox's tail to hang up in the club-room.

At the first clear notes of our hunting cry, which is, "Oy, yoy, schicker iest de goy!" we are all in saddles ready for a brisk ride across country. Once we galloped as far as Bath Beach, where we ran our quarry to earth in the back of Henry Smolz's soft drink emporium. Henry was quite sore about what happened, claiming that he had killed his big brown cat Bismarck by mistake for a fox. But when we explained that most of us had got near-sighted from drinking in Henry's place, everything was cleared up satisfactorily.

If you get yourself a pair of these sporting gaiters and learn about when to wear the old soup and fish, en haute ceremonie, we will be glad to have you drop around at the next meeting of the hunt club, provided you got a horse, of course.

A horse is really essential. If there are no horses handy around your home, I can tell you where you can get a pretty good second-hand horse that used to run to hounds on the Chambers street cross-town line. This horse's name is Prince, unusual as that name may strike you. He has a penchant for pretzels and is blind in one eye, but his qualifications are impressive and his character unimpeachable, and after all it's character that counts in this world, isn't it. As we read so often in the American Magazine, character will get you, most anywhere. If you don't believe it, look at Fatty Arbuckle or Leopold and Loeb.

So consider this an invitation to come over and take Prince out for a trial spin. He goes quite steadily if you ring two bells behind the ear that isn't deaf and have a little boy running up ahead with a bag of pretzels and a red flag. You see, in his youth Prince was organizer for a radical local—The Chambers Street Crosstown Horsecar Horses 189—and you can take it from me that he is no John Spargo. He still gets a kick out of the old flag.

## Bonnaz Embroiderers To Elect Officers

Elections for officers of the Bonnaz Embroiderers' Union, Local 66, I. L. G. W. U., will be held this coming Thursday, January 8, at the Debs Auditorium, 7 East Fifteenth street. The polls will be open from 6 to 8 P.M. All the officers except that of the vice-president are unopposed. Max Diesenhaus is running for that office against Sydney Chaitin, the present incumbent.

The union is still continuing its negotiations with the manufacturers for the renewing of the agreement with some additional demand which the union presents, and it is believed that a settlement will be reached shortly.

Max I. Essensfeld, manager of the union, points out that the organization drive that the union has been conducting with the co-operation of the Miscellaneous Trades of the I. L. G. W. U. has brought many workers into the union and many "open shops" were unionized. The drive will be reinforced in the next few weeks so that this industry will be thoroughly organized in this city.

What concerns all must be approved by all.—Justinian.

Liberty and private monopoly cannot live together.—Henry D. Lloyd.

### 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.

**PIANOS**  
**Player Pianos**  
DIRECT FROM MANUFACTURER  
**PHONOGRAPHS**  
**RADIOS**  
**RECORDS**  
LOW PRICES. EASY TERMS. OPEN EVERY EVENING  
**O.W. WUERITZ CO.**  
THIRD AVE. COR. 85<sup>TH</sup> ST.  
THIRD AVE. COR. 152<sup>ND</sup> ST.

**LEVY BROS.**  
CLOTHIERS and TAILORS

## 20% Reduction Sale 20%

ON ALL OUR  
**SUITS and OVERCOATS**  
51-53 CANAL STREET  
Corner Orchard Street. NEW YORK CITY  
NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE

## RAND SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

7 East 15th Street, New York

### NEW COURSES

TUESDAYS, 8:30 P. M.—16 LECTURES—FEE \$5.00  
"Elements of Psychology" ..... MARGARET DANIELS  
WEDNESDAYS, 7 P. M.—16 LECTURES—FEE \$5.00  
"History of Mankind" ..... ALGERNON LEE  
THURSDAYS, 8:30 P. M.—10 LECTURES—FEE \$2.50  
"Managing Industry for Production" ..... WALTER N. POLAKOV  
THURSDAYS, 8:30 P. M.—6 LECTURES—FEE \$2.50  
"Ring of the Nibelungen" ..... HERMAN EPSTEIN  
FRIDAYS, 8:30 P. M.—3 LECTURES—FEE \$1.00  
"Love in American Literature" ..... CARL VAN DOREN  
TUESDAYS, 8:30 P. M.—19 SESSIONS—FEE \$5.00  
ALGERNON LEE, Leader—(BEGINS JANUARY 17TH)  
"Social Theories and Movements" ..... DISCUSSION GROUP  
WEDNESDAYS, 8:30 P. M.—ADMISSION 25 CENTS—Begins January 14th  
"Topics of the Times" ..... B. CHARNEY VLADECK

SATURDAY, JANUARY 3—1:30 P. M.  
"The Economic Prospect" ..... SCOTT NEARING  
SATURDAY, JANUARY 3—3:30 P. M.  
"The Youth Movement"—A. J. MUSTE, DEVERE ALLEN, and Others

## Minneapolis Farm-Labor Party Bars Political Parties From Membership

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The Hennepin County Central Committee of the Farmer-Labor Federation passed a resolution declaring that political party organizations could not affiliate with the central body and delegates from branches of such political parties would not be eligible. This resolution will bar the delegates of the Workers' party who have been heretofore affiliated. It will likewise exclude any delegate coming from the Socialist Party or any other organized party except, of course, branches of the Farmer-Labor Federation.

State Chairman William Mahoney, who for many years was a very active member of the Socialist Party, was influential in inducing the body to make this decision. That the organization should decide to bar Communists was not surprising considering their disruptive methods, but that the decision should include Socialist Party branches came as a surprise. Socialists have cooperated loyally with the independent political movement in Minnesota, and it is pointed out that for nearly thirty years they have been carrying on a work of education without which the present movement would not have realized its successes.

Of course, Socialist Party branches will not disband because of this decision. Socialists are well aware of the unstable character of the political movement in this State. It includes in its composition business elements that must inevitably dilute its Labor character. These elements

are uncertain allies, and the stressing of a number of important Labor demands that are in conflict with the business of profit-making must in time make clear the unreliable composition of the movement.

Mahoney's action on this question is considered another one of his unfortunate moves since the independent political movement became strong. He was one of the most persistent supporters of the admission of Communists to the St. Paul convention in spite of warnings made and the experience of Labor organizations with Communists in other parts of the country. Even after the convention had adjourned, Mahoney for some time defended the participation of Communists in it. Not until some months later did he admit his mistake and take a position against any fraternal relations with Communist organizations.

Meantime the Socialists will go along with their work just the same, confident that Mr. Mahoney will again be proven mistaken as he was regarding the possibility of working with Communist organizations. His first mistake cost him the confidence of many sincere workers and it was only with difficulty that he has rehabilitated himself with them.

All power exercised over a nation must have some beginning. It must either be delegated or assumed. There are no other sources. All delegated power is trust, and all assumed power is usurpation.—Tom Paine.

## LAKE VIEW COTTAGE

15 FOREST AVENUE — LAKEWOOD, N. J.  
Telephone Lakewood 689

Spend a few days or weeks at Lakewood, New Jersey and really enjoy yourself. Make your reservation at our place. Beautiful place, opposite the lake. Comfortable rooms and real home cooked meals.

### Moderate Rates

REBECCA SILVER and SARAH CAMEN, Props.



# What is Behind the Coal Strike in Pennsylvania

By EDWARD LEVINSON

"WE heard the United Mine Workers had lost 12,000 members," representatives of miners in the Schuylkill, Penn., anthracite district told a meeting of representatives of Wyoming Valley miners in Union Hall, Wilkes-Barre, last Saturday night.

"Our union knew we couldn't afford to lose 12,000 members, and so they sent us over to look around and see what it's all about. We also thought maybe you needed some help, and being as District 1 didn't lose any time to help us during the war, District 9 is ready to help you now."

Many others are wondering what the wholesale expulsion of members of the United Mine Workers by International President John L. Lewis "is all about."

The 12,000 members of the United Mine Workers who came to the union office to pay their dues one morning only to find they weren't wanted have been on strike against the Pennsylvania Coal Company since November 24.

## 40,000 Others May Strike

After more than a month of fruitless attempts to adjust the grievances on a basis that would permit the men to return to work, the situation in Wyoming Valley has taken a turn where 40,000 other members of the United Mine Workers may align themselves with the strikers, defying the International and district officials, as well as the coal companies.

When the 12,000 miners in and around Pittston, at a meeting from which their district officials were barred, repudiated their officials, forbid their attendance at future strike meetings, refused to receive any communications from them and generally kicked over the traces, the outside world, whose interest in coal usually begins and ends with steam-heated, heard for the first time of what seemed to be a sudden revolt. The strikers and others in the coal fields knew the revolt to be the final culmination of a long series of trying events.

Grievances of long standing, some dating back a year, some nine months, were pending before the conciliation boards set up in the agreement between the United Mine Workers and the anthracite operators. The men had waited patiently for some adjustment of these grievances. Several strikes of short duration had been called and called off, only to bring adjustment of these matters no nearer.

The adjustment of grievances has been primarily within the province of the district officers and executive board. On them devolved the responsibility of presenting the miners' complaints before the Conciliation Board and getting a decision. A strike to bring adjustment was specifically barred in the agreement. Between failure to secure speedy and satisfactory adjustments and the necessity of preserving the sanctity of a contract, the district officials had to prove themselves pretty agile.

## Two Points of View

District President Renaldo Cappellini and his Executive Board, saw, from their Scranton offices, the prime necessity of preserving the integrity of the United Mine Workers as an organization that kept its agreements. The miners in the coal-sooted hills sized up the matter a little differently.

To them the wrongs they had suffered at the hands of the company, for which their district officials had apparently failed to secure any redress, could be weighed in dollars and cents at the end of each week.

Whereas Cappellini and his associates in the district office were for sticking to the contract, the miners felt that the company had itself broken the contracts and, therefore, no contract to speak of existed. The miners cite a dozen grievances against the companies, none of which have received what they believe was sorely needed attention.

## Some of the Grievances

Tony Panne, leader of the Pittston strikers, spoke of a number of them.

"The biggest problem," he said, "is that of our idle men. At the Underwood colliery, they would rather pay a contractor with a white collar who does nothing but stand around all day \$100 a day than



"The six-hour day will put thousands of people to work."  
"Well, who said it wouldn't?"

pay the men that dig the coal the difference between a fair wage and a dishonest wage. In colliery No. 9 the company agreed to pay \$5 a car; they haven't paid that since March 12. In the central colliery the company promised \$8 a car for work on a vein that had a lot of rock in it. After the men had worked through 500 feet of bad work and struck a clear vein of coal, the company went back on their agreement.

"At the Butler colliery three grievances are pending in one instance since May, regarding a violation of the agreement by the company on rates for new work. When we asked Cappellini what assurance he would give us of an adjustment of this, he said, 'None.' At the Ewan colliery we have 120 men laid off since March 1 and a long negotiation by Cappellini has gotten us nowhere."

With these grievances piling up and their district officers seemingly unable to get anything done for

them, the miners turned to their own grievance committees. Therein, it seems, lies the crux of the entire conflict. The grievance committees have not worked as a sort of complement to the efforts of the district officials; they have been rather a sort of battering ram, used to stir the companies and, incidentally, the district officers into action.

## Cappellini Led Sixty Strikes

Cappellini knew the value of these grievance committees when he was fighting Brennan, who preceded him in the office of President of District No. 1. What the miners can't understand about Cappellini's bitterness against these committees—he has termed them "illegal"—without any official standing whatsoever—was his enthusiasm back in the days when the Workers' party, ever a noisy though absolutely inconsequential element in the miners' union, called him a radical of the radicals.

In those days, it is figured,

Cappellini led more than three-score strikes, most of them of the "outlaw" variety. He rose to the popularity which finally elected him to office by organizing the very same miners around Pittston who now find themselves out of the union because they disobeyed his orders that they return to work. A few years ago, Cappellini himself was suspended as union organizer because he led an "outlaw" strike. For his tireless efforts to organize the Pittston miners who now seldom speak of him in complimentary language, they presented him with a big motor car. He was then the power behind the grievance committees and he swore by them as they by him.

Soon after his election to office there came a reshuffling of the cards. Formerly on the "outs" with International President John L. Lewis, Cappellini was soon on cordial terms with him. Without intending to suggest any connection between the two events, Cappel-

lini's friendship with Lewis warmed as his relations with the men in the mines cooled.

Cappellini was with President Lewis' party at the recent Calles ceremonies in Mexico City when the strike broke on November 25, the third strike in that month. The story of the subsequent strike developments further indicates the lengths to which Cappellini and his miners have drifted apart. Part of the original strike resolution declared they would "refuse any telegram from union officials."

## Want a District Convention

In addition to their demands for adjustment of their grievances, the strikers reiterate a previous oft-repeated demand for a district convention to consider the matter of the long list of unsettled grievances. Such a convention has been refused by Cappellini, although the constitution provides that requests from five locals make a district convention mandatory.

After the men had turned a deaf ear to pleas that they return to work, on December 3 came the order rescinding the charters of the ten local unions on strike. The strikers' answer was a demand for the resignation of Cappellini and other district officers and the immediate calling of a district convention.

Two days later, the general grievance committee of the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company met and joined in the demands for speedy adjustment of long-standing grievances and a district convention. Meanwhile President Cappellini returned. His contribution to the efforts at settlement of the dispute was the promise that he would "single out the parties responsible for the strike and read them out of the organization." He would have returned to the scene of the trouble immediately, he said, had not President Lewis "assigned me to a task in El Paso."

President Cappellini's plan for ending the strike did not impress the Pittston strikers with any great hope and so they decided to remain

out. The grievance committee submitted their peace plan to Cappellini which, in turn, he turned down. It was quite apparent that Cappellini and the grievance committee would not mix.

With the Pennsylvania Coal Company men remaining fast, the grievance committee of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company threw itself into the scales against Cappellini and for the strikers by authorizing a strike vote, which has since been overwhelmingly carried. Cappellini met this with threats of further expulsions.

Matters finally came to a head with a meeting of all the grievance committees of District 1 in Wilkes-Barre last Saturday night. At first glance it seemed that a general strike was brewing. When the meeting opened, however, it was evident that different strategy had been decided upon. A general "outlaw" strike would bring more expulsions which would leave any district convention that might be called completely in Cappellini's hands. It was decided, therefore, to create an organized, insistent demand for a district convention within fifteen days.

The spirit of the meeting was undoubtedly "district convention or strike." In the balance, whether the strike is extended or not, hangs the fate of the spontaneous, democratic movement for the concentration of more powers in the hands of the grievance committee.

## Schools

**The UNIVERSITY**  
Preparatory School  
STATE BANK BUILDING—FIFTH AVENUE AT 15 STREET

**Regents**  
**College Entrance**

Day and Evening Sessions

Catalogue Upon Request

**The Language Power**  
**English School**

STATE BANK BUILDING  
Fifth Avenue at 15th Street

The largest and most successful school in New York devoted exclusively to the teaching of English.  
**Day and Evening Classes**  
PRIVATE LESSONS

## Opticians

**A Radical Difference**

will be made in the clarity and strength of your eyesight by the marvelous new "Punctal Glasses." Let us prove it to you by actual demonstration.

All Departments under the personal supervision of Dr. B. L. Becker.

111 East 23rd Street, Near 10th Avenue.  
131 Second Avenue, Corner 8th Street.  
213 East Broadway, Near Clinton St.  
100 Lenox Ave., Bet. 115th & 116th Sts.  
262 East Fordham Road, Bronx, N. Y.  
805 Prospect Avenue, Near 165th St.  
1709 Pitkin Avenue, Broomfield, Bklyn.

**DEBARNETT-LEBECKER**  
OPTOMETRIST OPTICIAN

**MAX WOLFF**  
OPTOMETRIST OPTICIAN

328 W. 125 St., Bet 8th and St. Nicholas Aves.

Telephone 4786 W'msburg  
**DR. M. ADEST**  
OPTOMETRIST  
EYES EXAMINED

**165 Tompkins Ave.**  
Corner Hart Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
Next door to 6th A. D. & P.  
Office Hours: 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.  
Sundays 8 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Phone UN1 versity 2633

**Dolan-Miller Optical Co.**  
Manufacturing and Dispensing Opticians

**DR. I. I. GOLDIN**  
OPTOMETRIST

**1690 Lexington Avenue**  
(Corner 106th Street)

**Workmen's Furniture Fire Insurance Society**  
INCORPORATED

New York and Vicinity and 49 Branches in the United States.  
Established 1872. Membership 44,000.  
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 8:30 to 8:30 p. m. Labor Lyceum, 949-957 Willoughby Ave. For addresses of Branch Secretaries, write to our main office.

# The Power of Love and Understanding

By VLADIMIR KARAPETOFF

(Professor of Electrical Engineering, Cornell University.)



PROFESSOR KARAPETOFF

(The widespread belief that given human nature you cannot hope for social progress, makes the following article by a great scientist peculiarly timely. Professor Karapetoff is Professor of Electrical Engineering at Cornell University and a head engineer who has taken over some of the work of the late Charles F. Steinmetz.—Editor.)

GIVEN a task of demonstrating that humans are more cruel, treacherous, and beastly to their own kind than any other living creature on earth, one would have little trouble in filling several volumes with narratives of the past and the present to prove this contention. On the other hand, one could, with equal ease, fill volumes with stories of heroic self-sacrifices, conversions to sublime devotion, intelligent care of weaker ones, spiritual visions, and divine creations of art, for which we know of no parallels in the animal kingdom.

A decision between these two views, as to what humanity is, is a matter of immense importance to anyone, in that it determines one's mode of behavior and life program. Since both conflicting views can be substantiated by numerous proofs, and therefore both must have elements of truth in them, a conciliation of the two, acceptable to our reason, must be sought.

One way of compromising such views, suitable for an active life program, is that humanity is "in the process of becoming." To put it in other words, humans, while still endowed with the strong and cruel biological instincts of self-preservation and propagation of the species, in common with other animals, seem to be undergoing a long and very slow, deep-rooted process of modification of such traits into what may be called specifically "anthropological" traits. This is probably the reason why we often look, in our actions, like a squirrel in the midst of shedding its summer fur for a winter one, or like a left-handed person who is trying to become dextrous with his other hand.

The childish view that the tiger is bloodthirsty, while the pigeon is loving and meek, gradually gives way to a rational interpretation of

their behavior in biological terms. So it is time for educated persons to begin interpreting human history, politics, economics, religious movements, and personal and group behavior in terms of dominant biological instincts, at the same time point-

ing out such timidly-sprouting higher anthropological traits as are discernible. While we are still infinitely far from becoming truly human, we have accomplished at least the following step of incalculable importance in our spiritual progress: We begin to be ashamed of open and naked manifestations of biological instincts, and, not being as yet able collectively to suppress or to modify them, we give to our selfish actions various decorous names, such as bringing the light of civilization to backward peoples and helping them to develop their natural resources, spreading the true religion, maintaining an open door, making the world safe for democracy, etc.

In spite of their naive hypocrisy, I welcome these statements, for they all have a truer and broader connotation which is a worthy program for our children's children. Let them give us credit at least for having invented the names.

As soon as you take a biological point of view, many movements will become clear to you; persecution of Jews and Catholics about them, the Ku Klux Klan, the yellow peril, torturing of pacifists during the War, the Herrin massacres, of England in Egypt—all these are as simple to understand (even though mysterious teleologically) as why the cat eats mice and fights the bulldog. Only the cat does this automatically and

not in the name of high-sounding principles.

Interpreting social phenomena biologically, and believing that humanity will forever be governed by the two great animal instincts, are two different things. Small observed that anthropological traits of love, service, human brotherhood, and forbearance, point unmistakably to the existence of new hidden forces which are destined to become powerful springs of action in generations to come. An observing youth saw a little steam lift the lid of a tea kettle, and powerful steam engines, aggregating millions of horsepower, sprang up in a few decades and revolutionized the physical aspects of our lives. Just as a natural scientist observes a barely perceptible secondary phenomenon and then magnifies it many times by suitable surroundings, so the present problem for the optimists among us is carefully to discover, to study, and to magnify these higher human traits or call them divine ideas, if you wish.

The practical program thus is: To place groups of humanity under such conditions that there will be less and less occasion to exercise their brutal animal propensities and where more and more accomplishments and satisfaction will result from love and cooperation. I feel sure that many of those now engaged in brutal strife, competition, and oppression are groaning and traveling within for a practical guidance to a realization of life, of love, and of international cooperation.

# Labor Party Tendencies

By LENA MORROW LEWIS

SCARCELY five million votes for La Follette and Wheeler!

Enough to encourage the workers to go forward in the organization for independent political action.

Enough to discourage the self-seeking pie-counter politician.

These latter are not the stuff out of which a worth while constructive American Labor Party can be built. So they will not be with us yet, awhile. For this, let us be truly thankful.

During the recent campaign, I spoke for the La Follette-Wheeler ticket in eleven states, and in my travels I was continually impressed with the number of persons who were looking beyond the immediate November election. Again and again active workers in the Labor movement, like James Morgan of the Wyoming section of the United Mine Workers, proclaimed their readiness to keep right on after election. In fact a number of them said that were it not for the promise of a Labor party after the 1924 election they would not waste any time working in the La Follette campaign.

Ed Nolan, of the Machinists' Union, with whom I spoke the last

night of the campaign in South San Francisco, laid great stress in his speech, for the workers not to be discouraged if the vote did not measure up to their expectation and to bear in mind that the all-important thing was our getting ready for the organization of the workers on the political field so they might be equipped to better serve their own interests.

In my judgment, the opinion of the rank and file of workers and farmers and progressive minded persons regarding the organization of the new Labor party will only be temporarily affected by the action of the recent American Federation of Labor Convention.

Francis Drake, editor of the Southern California Labor Press, expressed the view that, "it would have been better to call the Conference in May or June. The February date brings the meeting too near the date of election, and the size of the vote is not large enough to give the workers sufficient encouragement to organize a Labor party. Let the Republican party have a free hand for several months, and let it give the workers a good taste of the kind of legislation it will put over, and by summer the workers will be a good deal more anxious for independent political action than they are now. They have got to come to it some time, if not now, eventually," is the opin-

ion of this veteran in the editorial field of organized Labor publications in Los Angeles.

P. D. Noel, a veteran Socialist in the early days of the movement and in more recent years serving in official positions and devoting most of his time to the activities of organized Labor, questioned the advisability of trying to do very much in the way of immediate organization unless sufficient number of independent Labor unions joined in the move to overcome the action of the A. F. of L. That a Labor party is destined to play its part in American politics, as the British Labor party is in England, was claimed by Brother Noel, but whether it is wise to organize now in face of the A. F. of L. opposition or indifference is a question. In case the party is not organized in January, Noel expressed the opinion that the Socialist party should continue its educational work and carry on its organization work with a view of preparing the workers for independent political action later on.

It seems to me there are several points to be considered in the contemplation of the new Labor party.

First—The large number of workers voting for Coolidge does not prove they are not ready or in favor of independent political ac-

(Continued on Page 11)

**MICHIGAN**  
FURNITURE CO.  
HARLEM 274 THIRD AVE. COR. 119th ST.  
BRONX 3251 THIRD AVE. COR. 163rd ST.  
BIG STORES  
LIBERAL CREDIT.  
ALWAYS BIG VALUES  
and LIBERAL CREDIT  
Both Stores Open Monday and Saturday Evenings



# Labor in 1924—A Year of Progress and Setbacks

THE forty-fourth convention of the American Federation of Labor forces every student of the movement to glance over the light and shadow sides of the trade union movement for the year 1924. What were the main topics of discussion at the convention of the American Federation of Labor? What were the issues raised? What are the accomplishments? Yes, one has to ask these questions only to find much disappointment.

The report of the Executive Council indicates a membership of 2,865,979 for the fiscal year of 1924, a loss of 60,489 over the year of 1923. The trade unions of America have been constantly losing ground as indicated by the following record:

1919	3,260,068
1920	4,078,740
1921	3,906,528
1922	3,195,635
1923	2,926,468

Taking in consideration that the open-shop drive against trade unionism died in 1924, the decline in membership during the year is significant.

The last convention, like all previous ones, was far from serving as an inspiration to the laboring men and women of the country: the usual jurisdictional disputes, the old-fashioned approach to every social and economic issue, the old-time attitude towards the formation of an independent labor party. The capitalist press played up prominently the new insurance feature of the convention, but our unions had long lousy-bodied themselves with various insurance schemes and the Executive Council has yet to devise a plan generally acceptable to the trade union movement of our land.

True, President Gompers issued warning to the captains of our industries to beware of the temper of the American laboring men in the new conspiracies to slash wages, but the trusts, chambers of commerce and manufacturers' associations took very little heed of all past threats. They knew what it all meant and they know that it doesn't mean any more at the present time. The very fact that the American Federation of Labor Convention should have made a plea against further wage reductions in face of promised prosperity due to the Coolidge landslide and the Wall Street victories is itself an admission of the deplorable conditions of the trade union movement.

## Some Notable Achievements

Many of our unions have made every effort to protect life and limb of the workers of their respective industries. We are no more contented with the simple provision in our union contracts to the effect that sanitary conditions shall prevail in factories, workshops and all places of employment. The Painters' Union has conducted a big campaign against the growing danger of the spraying machines. The United Hatters of North America have been waging war against poisonous dyes used in the making of colors. Some unions are establishing health clinics for the benefit of their fellow-members. The Health Center of the International Ladies' Garment Union may in this case serve as a model example for all other unions.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, one of the largest unions in the country, has acquired 1,684 acres of land in Lakeland, Florida, to provide a home and shelter for the old union members reaching the age of sixty. Other unions are facing the same problem—that of caring for the aged and feeble, the people modern capitalist society does not provide for. To provide for insurance against sickness, old age and death is a commendable work the trade union membership should be grateful for, but that all kinds of benefits offered by the unions do not make for continuous growth of unions nor for the chaining of old members to the organization, not to speak of inducing new recruits into organized labor's army, has been proven more than once by the various benefit unions (as I call them) within the fold of the American Federation of Labor.

The trade union movement must

## Continued Use of Injunctions to Break Strikes and Loss of Membership by A. F. of L. Matched by Rise of Labor Banks and Conference for Progressive Political Action.

By OSSIP WALINSKY

seek salvation not in benefits, however important they may be, but in direct frontal attack against all enemies of Labor, inspiring the rank and file of Labor with a spirit of idealism and devotion for Labor's cause.

### Defeats and Victories

The last report of the A. F. of L. Executive Council claims, and rightly so, "that the bigotry and obviously selfish movement of reactionary employers to destroy the unions and inaugurate what has been variously described as 'pen shop' and 'American plan' was contrasted in the public mind with the constructive, logic and thoroughly American declaration of Labor for the steady growth and development of democratic practice in our industrial life, and the comparison of these two decisions has left reactionary and bourgeois employers in a most unfavorable position." Yet, many unions had to fight for their very existence during the year 1924.

The newly created baking trust was especially bitter in its onslaught against the baker unions. The Ward Baking Corporation, one of the largest, inaugurated the open-shop. Others followed. The baker unions called for the support of organized Labor for the union label. Many true blue union men and women heeded their plea.

Many internationals held their conventions in 1924 and recorded substantial progress. The conventions of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union held in Boston, and the convention of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, held in Philadelphia, were inspiring to the rank and file. Many unions have renewed their contracts and have scored in their respective agreements better working standards and conditions for the toiling masses.

The Cloakmakers gained a strong-

er grip over the industry and for the first time brought the jobber and heretofore irresponsible employer of contracting labor under control. The Cloakmakers also gained the use of a sanitary label on all garments manufactured in union shops, a long cherished dream of the leading spirits of our movement.

But the greatest reform of all in the cloak industry is undoubtedly the provision for unemployment insurance. The needle industries are seasonal industries and suffer most because of unemployment. The unemployment scheme will bring succor and relief to the victims of an industrial system who are forced into idleness because of a selfish and profit-seeking employing class controlling the tools and means of life.

### Some Advanced Ground

The clothing workers under the banner of the Amalgamated also repelled all attacks and frustrated all attempts of employers to reduce wages. The New York Joint Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America conducted a successful reorganization strike, with the result that it has reestablished collective dealings with the men's clothing employers in the New York market. The guerrilla warfare waged for the last few years in the men's clothing industry in the New York market to the detriment of all concerned ceased, and collective bargaining and impartial machinery are taking its place. The New York market is bound to recover, which recovery will make for a stronger Amalgamated Union in the City of New York.

The shirtmakers of New York scored a great victory. Anti-union strongholds heretofore impregnable and unapproachable were conquered, and even the famous local-

ity of Greenpoint, so well known for its immunity against unionism harboring a large percentage of shirt manufacturers, is now under union jurisdiction and control.

The exceptional good season the fur workers enjoyed in the year of 1924 did not deter them from working out plans for unemployment insurance and providing for the rainy days to come.

The United Cloth Hat and Capmakers also renewed their agreement with the employers and secured greater control over the industry. It records among other gains the provision for unemployment insurance. The plan for unemployment insurance in that industry differs from those of the Inter-

national Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. The employers paid three per cent. of the total payroll for the unemployment fund, which fund is solely under the jurisdiction and control of the union, whereas the other funds are contributed equally by the employers and workers alike and under joint supervision and control.

The International Pocketbook Workers' Union renewed its agreement in 1924 and gained for the workers of the industry a wage increase of 10 per cent., besides full control over outside shops. The factional fights in the needle industries caused by the so-called left wing Communists are dying out. All ef-

forts to stir up trouble in the year 1924, such as the attacks against the leaders for increasing union dues and unit revenues, as well as against certain provisions of the new agreement signed, resulted in complete defeat of the union breakers who were playing directly into the hands of all enemies of Labor.

### Industrial Organization

The railroad labor unions have continued their agitation against the so-called Railroad Labor board which has been serving the interest of the railroad corporations to break down union standards and conditions, as well as against injunctions issued for the purpose of breaking the strikes of the railroad unions. There is, however, no unanimity among the various railroad labor (Continued on Page 11)

### PATENTS & TRADE MARKS

GEO. C. HEINICKE,  
32 Union Square, N. Y.  
Registered in U. S. and Canada.  
MODERATE PRICES AND TERMS.

### DR. KARL E. GOTTFRIED

SURGEON CHIROPODIST  
(Podiatrist)  
Putnam Building, 1493-1505 Broadway  
Between 43rd and 44th Sts.  
Room 514, Tel. LEXINGTON 7123-7124

### Hats

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

### Dentists

#### DR. E. LONDON

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

#### Dr. L. SADOFF,

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

#### Dr. Theodora Kutyn

Surgeon Dentist  
Telephone—TRAFALGAR 9025  
247 West 72d Street  
MODERATE PRICES  
Over 15 Years of Practice

#### DR. J. M. JAMES

#### DR. EVA KATZMAN

SURGEON DENTISTS  
1271 HOE AVENUE,  
Cor. Freeman St., Bronx.  
Tel. Interval 5895

### 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. then Even., 9 p.m.  
SUNDAYS CLOSED  
Special Ladies' Attendant

GUARD YOUR HEALTH  
**SANYKIT**  
PROPHYLACTIC for MEN  
Affords Ultimate Protection  
After Intensive Coitus  
LARGE TUBE 50c. KIT (4's) \$1  
All Druggists or  
Sany-Kit Dept. A  
91 Beekman St., New York  
Write for Circular

## The Inevitable Drift to Socialism

By JOSEPH E. COHEN

IN this country at this time it would be improper to stress the conscious effort for socialization as the most pronounced. It seems anything but that.

Not that there is not a plenty of fulsome boasters. Such prosperity, meaning plenty of work, as has blessed us in the past is assumed by the Republican party to be the direct rays from its high tariff furnace. Likewise, the present depression and hard times are inexplicable and unavoidable accidents, similar to the blowing out of a tire because of some one else's careless scattering of glass on the road.

Actually, however, individualism is supposed to be rampant still. Governmental interference in business is assaulted as a policy, although it manages to make headway in practice. For the most part industrial development is meant to be left to take care of itself and just grow, like Topsy.

Plans for expansion lay no particular stress upon the human factor. With immigration seriously restricted, so long as there is smoke going up the factory chimney, the Labor unions can hold their own and the toilers keep their larders provisioned. And sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof.

### "Captains Still Rise"

Back of this viewpoint are the indigenous conditions of the land. The domains are extensive; while the days of exploration are over pretty much in fact, they trail along as part of the mental stock-in-trade of the "night minds." However limited opportunities are, captains of industry still rise from the ranks before the eyes. Fabulous fortunes are amassed in the highways and even the byways of commerce. Rewards of no inconspicuous size yet await those who have the talent and are willing to play the game with the cards marked by the corporations.

### The Flux of Ideas

It is but natural, then, that the resulting ideas should be loose-jointed and far-flung. There is no assembling data and deeds into one body. To search for permeating social forces in this chaos of conflicting impulses is to cast forth on a long journey.

That being given, it should go without saying that the character of these conditions must be reflected in the Labor movement and the Socialist Party. But is that so?

For the Labor movement it can be quite readily admitted. That movement displays a rather self-sufficient exterior which is not parcel of the European brand. It is almost smug in its tolerance of leaders who ape the grosser affectations of the newly rich. It is all too ready to tie up with arrangements pleasing to the employers, on the plea of stability. It is fearful to be caught harboring any such ideals as

## SOCIALISM

By NORMAN HAPGOOD

THERE are more persons in the world today who call themselves Socialists than ever before, but the meaning of the term is far less narrower than it was before the war. Those who today are Socialists in the sense of wishing every activity to be conducted by a bureaucracy are rare. What do the other, broader kind of Socialists, want?

Even Russia now has retired from complete nationalization, not only in practice but even in theory. In more experienced countries it is realized that some national assets must

be handled by the Government, others by fairly large private business, while still others are best conducted in very small units. The details, the devices, will be settled as the issues come to maturity, and settled differently in different countries. Socialism, in the living sense, will be the activities of those who are making a hard and persistent effort to put as much economic power as possible into the hands of the masses, and to destroy as thoroughly as possible the strangle-hold that private wealth now has on the community.

us say, our nation sees no counterpart of the long, steady building up of an organization like that of the British Labor party, created of the unions and animated by the Socialist breath of life. Quite far from it.

But even in England, with the making of progress comes the admission and assimilation of every other element, not even the idle wealthy excepted. What persists as the essence, however, is the purpose to bring about the elevation of Labor in industry to the point of fetching social democracy.

What cannot be gainsaid is that the influence of Labor as such in party councils remains the dominant note.

That is what really counts. For Labor unions to call such a gathering as that which met in Cleveland last July and which nominated La Follette is to make history. From now on, Labor is raising its voice in politics. It is raising it as Labor. That granted, there cannot come too quickly the broadening of the movement to include every element willing to sustain social change.

That an unbreakable bond must be formed between workers and farmers is not disputed anywhere. But the appeal must be such as to reach far over that. The discontent which runs through all classes must be gathered and piped for the common outlet.

Discontent in Industry  
There is not a capitalist institution, economic or otherwise, in which such discontent is not seething.

In every industry there are men, many if not most responsible for the total administration of affairs, who remain a class apart from the owners, often treated with contempt, and suffering the exquisite refinements of hirelings from those who are in every civilized way their inferiors. Socialism would bring them merited approbation. They would let their genius get full play.

On every newspaper and magazine and in every other agency of capitalist publicity are men who either stultify their convictions or conceal them while they drool over inconsequential details. They are keenly alert to the

ultimate emancipation from capitalism. Maybe only because it is Latin does it accept the shibboleth of "Labor Omnia Vincit."

If this be censure, it can only be mild. Those impatient with this sort of thing bite their thumbs in solitude. The irreconcilable, who delude themselves with the moonshine that the great bulk outside the craft unions want stronger drink, organize their I. W. W. and sound their bird call in vain. Beyond the organized movement are the less determined workers. They have yet to be stirred to as much semblance of protest as is manifest in the American Federation of Labor.

The regular Labor movement is very near an understanding of conditions as they are. How is it with the Socialist Party?

To distinguish itself at all, it had to form a party separate and apart from all others. It had to preserve its identity. Incidentally it must, no matter what happens. Even if a Labor party were formed, with the Socialist Party a contributing factor, it would have to keep its own organization for its work other than political, just as the Labor unions would keep their organizations for their work other than political. All the more so, since no Labor party of national scope is functioning.

With the even partial awakening of Labor, the stressing of its aloofness in political matters becomes secondary with the Socialist Party. Party members will still prefer to stay outside the garden while the voters bite into the wormy interior of the forbidden fruit of old party progressive candidates. But we cannot close our eyes to the fact that there are such progressives, genuine and militant.

Until the two-party prejudice is broken down, there will have to be some waiting for Labor to make itself decisive in the politics and government of this country. While waiting, there can be no harm in circumstances bending half way to meet the Socialist requirement.

That may be said to be happening. Although nearest to England, let



Count Parasitzky will not occupy his palatial winter residence in the mountains this year. He expects to remain in the city doing uplift work.

ORGANIZED 1850  
**The MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION**  
154 East 86th Street  
(bet. Lexington & 3rd Aves.)  
The only mutual savings bank in Yorkville  
Quarterly Dividend  
Quarter ending Dec. 31st, 1924  
at the rate per annum of  
**FOUR PER CENT**  
Deposits made on or before  
Jan. 15th draw interest from  
Jan. 1st, 1925.  
Open Monday Evenings  
Main Office until 9 P. M.  
Branch until 6:30 P. M.  
Branch Office: 644 Broadway  
Cor. Bleecker St.

**DEUTSCH BROS.**  
BIG FURNITURE STORES  
2222 WEST 12th ST. (W. 12th St. and Broadway) and 12th St. and Broadway  
Life Time Service Guarantee  
We will keep any furniture purchased from us in perfect condition as long as it is in your possession.  
GOTO 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  
6th Av. cor. 20th St.  
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



# SOCIALIST MOVEMENT AT HOME AND ABROAD

## Through the States

### NEW JERSEY

#### State Convention

A special State Convention of the Socialist Party of New Jersey will be held at State Headquarters, 256 Central Avenue, Jersey City, on Sunday, January 4, for the purpose of electing and instructing two delegates to the National Convention of the C. P. U. A. to be held February 21.

The date for the State convention was set when it was expected that the national convention would be held in January, and as all arrangements have been made and as there seems to be no good reason for postponement the date originally set will be adhered to.

In order that the membership might be as fully represented as possible and that the decisions of the convention might truly reflect the opinion of the membership throughout the State, a very liberal basis of representation was decided on and all branches are entitled to send one delegate for every ten members or major fraction thereof.

The convention will be called to order at 2 P. M.

### PARTY NEWS

### CONNECTICUT

At a meeting of the State Executive Committee of the Socialist Party of Connecticut held in New Haven, a committee was appointed to look into the cost of getting out a monthly propaganda paper for Connecticut.

Martin F. Plunkett was appointed to attend the annual meeting of The New Leader Board of Management Tuesday evening, December 30.

The committee voted to get out subscription blanks for the purpose of collecting funds to pay the delegates' expenses to the Socialist Party convention, February 25, in Chicago.

The Executive Committee voted to recommend to the Socialists of Norwich, Conn., that they make a protest against the proposed sale of their electric power plant to the power combine.

The Socialist Party of Bridgeport will move into their new headquarters January 1, 1925.

Local Bridgeport will hold its first meeting of the New Year at its new headquarters, room 33, Lincoln Building, 62 Cannon street, on Wednesday evening, January 7.

The headquarters are centrally located, contain all the latest improvements and conveniences, and are attractively furnished. It is an ideal rendezvous where members and friends can meet any time of the day or evening. A reading room, where all the leading Socialist publications, books and literature can be secured, will be one of the leading features of the new quarters.

The program for Wednesday's meeting includes the election of officers, plans for increasing the membership and propaganda work, and arranging for the annual get-together banquet to be held the latter part of the month.

Comrades in Bridgeport and vicinity are urged to be present both to inspect the new quarters and to participate in the deliberations of this important session.

### PENNSYLVANIA

#### TO PENNSYLVANIA READERS

Information concerning the Socialist Party of Pennsylvania may be obtained from the State Secretary, Darlington Hoopes, 415 Swede street, Norristown, Pa. News items concerning Pennsylvania Socialist activities should be sent to that address.

is developing an unexpected spurt of activity, so much so that some members seem to have difficulty in keeping up. At its meeting last week an ambitious program was outlined.

The branch decided to put the new organizing plan into operation immediately, that a period of preliminary activity would be advisable in order that the bigger program embodied in the plan will have the benefit of a larger field of active workers.

A grand opening meeting is to be held at 600 West 161st street, corner of Broadway, Tuesday, January 13, 8-15 p. m., at Gillis Foyer, ground floor.

There will be a musical program as well as an able speaker, probably Meyer London. Every member of the branch, every active Socialist and every enrolled Socialist is urged to attend.

A little intelligently directed concerted action could result in giving Washington Heights the banner branch of Manhattan, a branch with permanent headquarters, an active corps of officers and as good a field for propaganda as there is in the city.

This is the time to make it such. All get to work now to put the 22nd-23rd A. D. on the Socialist map.

### Upper West Side Branch

Owing to the fact that Rev. Howell is moving his headquarters, the Upper West Side Branch will meet Tuesday, January 6, at the home of Comrade Dr. Maurice Caspe, 73 West 119th street.

Dr. Anna Ingermann will address the meeting on Labor conditions in Europe. Dr. Ingermann has just returned from abroad and she will be able to give a vivid picture of what is happening on the other side. Every member should attend this meeting. Dr. Caspe, who also spent some time abroad, will give his point of view. Discussion will follow. A large attendance is expected. Outsiders are welcome.

We hope to be permanently located by our following meeting.

### THE BRONX

Judge Jacob Panken will address a general membership meeting of Local Bronx on Monday evening, January 5, at the headquarters, 1167 Boston Road. Comrade Panken will speak on the "C. P. U. A. at the Coming Conventions." Discussion will follow, and the sentiment of the Bronx membership will be gauged for instruction to its delegates.

Branches 2 and 4 will meet on Tuesday night, January 6, at the Bronx headquarters.

Branch 7 meets every second and fourth Thursdays at its club rooms, corner Tremont and Third avenues. August Claessens lectures every Friday evening on the topic, "Social Progress and Human Nature." The lecture of January 9 will deal with "The Role of Environment in Social Evolution." It will be delivered at the Bronx headquarters, 1167 Boston Road, at 8.30 sharp.

## Yipsel Notes

### New York City

Due to the National Convention, there will be no circle meetings on Saturday evening, when a reception and dance will be arranged in honor of the delegates to be held at the Debs Auditorium. League members should bring their friends.

Circle 7, Manhattan, meeting at 24 Ridge street, elected the following officers for the coming six months: Organizer, Joe Feldman; Financial Secretary, Sol Farber; Educational Director, Lester Dia-

mond; Recording Secretary, Bertha Steiner.

An Executive Committee of five was elected consisting of Sam Berkowitz, Mollie Friedman, Hyman Hochburg, Miriam Milgrim, Tillie Rosenberg.

"Labor Mexico, What It Really Is and How We Can Help," will be the topic of Morris Novik, Executive Secretary of the Greater New York Y. P. S. L., at the meeting of Circle 8, 207 East 10th street, Sunday afternoon, at 3.30.

Norman Thomas was unanimously elected at the last meeting of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Local New York as the representative of the Local on a joint Yipsel Committee consisting of a representative from each of the Greater New York Locals having for its purpose the furthering of Yipsel activity and propaganda.

Brooklyn has elected Louis P. Goldberg an old-time Yipsel member and director. The committee will function as soon as the Bronx elects its representative.

This committee will work out ways and means by which the Yipsels will be able to have the active support of the party and will therefore be in a better position to carry out their activities.

## The International Front

### ITALY

#### Ready for Electoral Battle

Although the leaders of the Italian Socialist parties, both Unitarian and Maximalist, are quoted by cable as not expressing much confidence in the outcome of elections under Fascist rule, in case Dictator Mussolini makes good his latest bluff, dissolves his hand-picked Parliament and goes before the voters demanding an expression of faith in himself and his policies, their parties are growing fast and, even under the proposed American system of congressional districts, the number of Socialist Deputies is likely to be materially increased. The Unitarian Socialists are determined to keep the memory of their murdered leader, Giacomo Matteotti, before the public and to use his beloved name in the words of Filippo Turati, as the devout Christians used the Cross, to exorcize the devils of Fascism. The party's membership card for 1925 will carry the photo of Matteotti, with a tribute by Turati, and an agitation has been started in Rome to have the new bridge to be built over the Tiber named after the Socialist martyr.

When some followers of Mussolini had the hardihood to remove a crown of flowers recently placed at the scene of the kidnapping of Matteotti in his memory and throw it into the river, public indignation was so great that the Dictator himself was forced to issue a denunciation of the vandals. Matteotti's seat from the Venetian district has been taken by his comrade, Elia Musatti.

Another Fascist Legend Shattered  
One of the reasons most frequently cited by Mussolini and his lieutenants as justification for their domination of Italy is the alleged loss of 3,000 Fascist lives in conflicts with the "Reds." This tale finally got on the nerves of the Unitarian Socialists so much that they had their secretary check up the number of Fascists actually killed during the civil strife and found that it totaled just 234. When this statement was made public a howl of protest went up from the Fascist press, but no data were cited to refute it. The Socialists got their figures from a Fascist pamphlet distributed during the electoral campaign.

No circle will hold its meeting this week. The three sessions of the National Convention, January 1, 2 and 3 are expected to attract every member. Everything points toward a successful convention. The first session started Thursday, January 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Rand School Auditorium, 7 East 15th street.

Circle 7, Manhattan recently celebrated a change of meeting from 132 Broome street to 24 Ridge street, and will hold their next meeting January 10, at 8 o'clock. Hyman Hochburg, their organizer, invites all Y. P. S. L. members to visit the new place.

### Brooklyn

An open discussion of Hillquit's book, "Present Day Socialism," led by Elizabeth Friedman, Educational Director of Circle 6, Brooklyn, will take place at their next meeting held at 167 Tompkins avenue, Sunday evening. A musical program has been arranged to follow the discussion.

"A fine time was had by all," is the general statement of all that were present at the dance given by Circle 2, Brooklyn, at their headquarters, 1304 Lincoln place, last Sunday evening. The place was

crowded with Yipsel members of the Greater New York League with party members of Brooklyn and with a lot of school friends of the members. "The Circle wishes to thank all the league and party members for the cooperation shown. Special mention is due to Circle 6, Brooklyn, which came down one hundred per cent strong." The Circle meets every Sunday evening at 1304 Lincoln place. All are invited to attend the meetings.

We have two new circles. The Juniors, meeting at 420 Hindsdale street, have become a senior circle, Number 3, Brooklyn. They meet every Sunday evening at 8 o'clock.

The Fabian Circle is now Number 5, Brooklyn, meeting every Friday evening at 167 Tompkins avenue. Gertrude Weil Klein, their director, helps them in arranging very interesting programs. With these additions to our ranks, we bid fair to progress to even a greater extent than the organization of 1917, when it was at its height.

## Mayor Hylan, McAneny, Waldman, Delaney To Discuss Transit

Mayor John F. Hylan, George B. McAneny of the Transit Commission, Louis Waldman and John H. Delaney, have been invited to take part in a discussion of transit problems at the Civic Club, 8 West 12th street, Wednesday evening, January 7. Admission will be free.

## Max Pine

NEW YORK

### Life Insurance

Office:

110 EAST 23rd ST., NEW YORK

From 9 to 10:30 A. M.

Telephone: Gramercy 4224

## A NEW OPTICAL SERVICE FOR BETTER VISION

### Dr. M. J. LANE

Optometrist—Optician

Specializes in Strengthening Weak Eyes and Strengthening Cross Eyes Through Calisthenics

659 NEWARK AVENUE at Five Corners Jersey City, N. J.

TEL. MONTGOMERY 1801-B

### Lawyers

WILLIAM KARLIN, Lawyer

291 Broadway Telephone Worth 8248-8249

S. HERZOG Patent Attorney

116 Nassau Street

Evenings and Sundays, 1436 Glover Street, Bronx. Take Lexington Avenue Subway, Pelham Bay Extension, to Zerega Avenue Sta.

Patent Attorney

116 Nassau Street

Evenings and Sundays, 1436 Glover Street, Bronx. Take Lexington Avenue Subway, Pelham Bay Extension, to Zerega Avenue Sta.

Patent Attorney

116 Nassau Street

Evenings and Sundays, 1436 Glover Street, Bronx. Take Lexington Avenue Subway, Pelham Bay Extension, to Zerega Avenue Sta.

Patent Attorney

116 Nassau Street

Evenings and Sundays, 1436 Glover Street, Bronx. Take Lexington Avenue Subway, Pelham Bay Extension, to Zerega Avenue Sta.

Patent Attorney

116 Nassau Street

Evenings and Sundays, 1436 Glover Street, Bronx. Take Lexington Avenue Subway, Pelham Bay Extension, to Zerega Avenue Sta.

Patent Attorney

116 Nassau Street

Evenings and Sundays, 1436 Glover Street, Bronx. Take Lexington Avenue Subway, Pelham Bay Extension, to Zerega Avenue Sta.

Patent Attorney

116 Nassau Street

Evenings and Sundays, 1436 Glover Street, Bronx. Take Lexington Avenue Subway, Pelham Bay Extension, to Zerega Avenue Sta.

Patent Attorney

116 Nassau Street

Evenings and Sundays, 1436 Glover Street, Bronx. Take Lexington Avenue Subway, Pelham Bay Extension, to Zerega Avenue Sta.

Patent Attorney

116 Nassau Street

Evenings and Sundays, 1436 Glover Street, Bronx. Take Lexington Avenue Subway, Pelham Bay Extension, to Zerega Avenue Sta.

Patent Attorney

116 Nassau Street

Evenings and Sundays, 1436 Glover Street, Bronx. Take Lexington Avenue Subway, Pelham Bay Extension, to Zerega Avenue Sta.

Patent Attorney

116 Nassau Street

Evenings and Sundays, 1436 Glover Street, Bronx. Take Lexington Avenue Subway, Pelham Bay Extension, to Zerega Avenue Sta.

Patent Attorney

116 Nassau Street

Evenings and Sundays, 1436 Glover Street, Bronx. Take Lexington Avenue Subway, Pelham Bay Extension, to Zerega Avenue Sta.

Patent Attorney

116 Nassau Street

Evenings and Sundays, 1436 Glover Street, Bronx. Take Lexington Avenue Subway, Pelham Bay Extension, to Zerega Avenue Sta.

Patent Attorney

116 Nassau Street

Evenings and Sundays, 1436 Glover Street, Bronx. Take Lexington Avenue Subway, Pelham Bay Extension, to Zerega Avenue Sta.

Patent Attorney

116 Nassau Street

Evenings and Sundays, 1436 Glover Street, Bronx. Take Lexington Avenue Subway, Pelham Bay Extension, to Zerega Avenue Sta.

Patent Attorney

116 Nassau Street

Evenings and Sundays, 1436 Glover Street, Bronx. Take Lexington Avenue Subway, Pelham Bay Extension, to Zerega Avenue Sta.

Patent Attorney

116 Nassau Street

Evenings and Sundays, 1436 Glover Street, Bronx. Take Lexington Avenue Subway, Pelham Bay Extension, to Zerega Avenue Sta.

Patent Attorney

116 Nassau Street

Evenings and Sundays, 1436 Glover Street, Bronx. Take Lexington Avenue Subway, Pelham Bay Extension, to Zerega Avenue Sta.

Patent Attorney

116 Nassau Street

Evenings and Sundays, 1436 Glover Street, Bronx. Take Lexington Avenue Subway, Pelham Bay Extension, to Zerega Avenue Sta.

Patent Attorney

116 Nassau Street

Evenings and Sundays, 1436 Glover Street, Bronx. Take Lexington Avenue Subway, Pelham Bay Extension, to Zerega Avenue Sta.

Patent Attorney

116 Nassau Street

Evenings and Sundays, 1436 Glover Street, Bronx. Take Lexington Avenue Subway, Pelham Bay Extension, to Zerega Avenue Sta.

Patent Attorney

116 Nassau Street

Evenings and Sundays, 1436 Glover Street, Bronx. Take Lexington Avenue Subway, Pelham Bay Extension, to Zerega Avenue Sta.

Patent Attorney

116 Nassau Street

Evenings and Sundays, 1436 Glover Street, Bronx. Take Lexington Avenue Subway, Pelham Bay Extension, to Zerega Avenue Sta.

Patent Attorney

116 Nassau Street

Evenings and Sundays, 1436 Glover Street, Bronx. Take Lexington Avenue Subway, Pelham Bay Extension, to Zerega Avenue Sta.

Patent Attorney

116 Nassau Street

Evenings and Sundays, 1436 Glover Street, Bronx. Take Lexington Avenue Subway, Pelham Bay Extension, to Zerega Avenue Sta.

Patent Attorney

116 Nassau Street

Evenings and Sundays, 1436 Glover Street, Bronx. Take Lexington Avenue Subway, Pelham Bay Extension, to Zerega Avenue Sta.

Patent Attorney

116 Nassau Street

Evenings and Sundays, 1436 Glover Street, Bronx. Take Lexington Avenue Subway, Pelham Bay Extension, to Zerega Avenue Sta.

Patent Attorney

116 Nassau Street

Evenings and Sundays, 1436 Glover Street, Bronx. Take Lexington Avenue Subway, Pelham Bay Extension, to Zerega Avenue Sta.

Patent Attorney

116 Nassau Street

Evenings and Sundays, 1436 Glover Street, Bronx. Take Lexington Avenue Subway, Pelham Bay Extension, to Zerega Avenue Sta.

Patent Attorney

116 Nassau Street

Evenings and Sundays, 1436 Glover Street, Bronx. Take Lexington Avenue Subway, Pelham Bay Extension, to Zerega Avenue Sta.

Patent Attorney

116 Nassau Street

Evenings and Sundays, 1436 Glover Street, Bronx. Take Lexington Avenue Subway, Pelham Bay Extension, to Zerega Avenue Sta.

Patent Attorney

116 Nassau Street

Evenings and Sundays, 1436 Glover Street, Bronx. Take Lexington Avenue Subway, Pelham Bay Extension, to Zerega Avenue Sta.

Patent Attorney

116 Nassau Street

Evenings and Sundays, 1436 Glover Street, Bronx. Take Lexington Avenue Subway, Pelham Bay Extension, to Zerega Avenue Sta.

Patent Attorney

116 Nassau Street

Evenings and Sundays, 1436 Glover Street, Bronx. Take Lexington Avenue Subway, Pelham Bay Extension, to Zerega Avenue Sta.

Patent Attorney

116 Nassau Street

Evenings and Sundays, 1436 Glover Street, Bronx. Take Lexington Avenue Subway, Pelham Bay Extension, to Zerega Avenue Sta.

Patent Attorney

116 Nassau Street

Evenings and Sundays, 1436 Glover Street, Bronx. Take Lexington Avenue Subway, Pelham Bay Extension, to Zerega Avenue Sta.

Patent Attorney

116 Nassau Street

Evenings and Sundays, 1436 Glover Street, Bronx. Take Lexington Avenue Subway, Pelham Bay Extension, to Zerega Avenue Sta.

Patent Attorney

116 Nassau Street

Evenings and Sundays, 1436 Glover Street, Bronx. Take Lexington Avenue Subway, Pelham Bay Extension, to Zerega Avenue Sta.

Patent Attorney

116 Nassau Street

Evenings and Sundays, 1436 Glover Street, Bronx. Take Lexington Avenue Subway, Pelham Bay Extension, to Zerega Avenue Sta.

Patent Attorney

116 Nassau Street

Evenings and Sundays, 1436 Glover Street, Bronx. Take Lexington Avenue Subway, Pelham Bay Extension, to Zerega Avenue Sta.

Patent Attorney

116 Nassau Street

Evenings and Sundays, 1436 Glover Street, Bronx. Take Lexington Avenue Subway, Pelham Bay Extension, to Zerega Avenue Sta.

Patent Attorney

116 Nassau Street

Evenings and Sundays, 1436 Glover Street, Bronx. Take Lexington Avenue Subway, Pelham Bay Extension, to Zerega Avenue Sta.

Patent Attorney

116 Nassau Street

Evenings and Sundays, 1436 Glover Street, Bronx. Take Lexington Avenue Subway, Pelham Bay Extension, to Zerega Avenue Sta.

Patent Attorney

116 Nassau Street

Evenings and Sundays, 1436 Glover Street, Bronx. Take Lexington Avenue Subway, Pelham Bay Extension, to Zerega Avenue Sta.

Patent Attorney

</



# UNION DIRECTORY

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

## The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union

3 West 16th Street, New York City

Telephone Chelsea 2148

MORRIS SIGMAN, President

ABRAHAM BAROFF, Secretary-Treasurer

## The Amalgamated Ladies' Garment Cutters' Union

Local No. 10, I. L. G. W. U.

Office 231 East 14th Street Telephone Lexington 4189  
EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETS EVERY THURSDAY AT THE OFFICE OF THE UNION  
DAVID DUBINSKY, General Manager

## CLOAK, SUIT and REEFER OPERATORS' UNION

of Greater New York.

Local No. 2, I. L. G. W. U.

OFFICE: 128 EAST 25TH STREET, NEW YORK.

MEYER PERLSTEIN, Administrator.

Telephone: Madison Square, 5390-5391

## CHILDREN'S CLOAKS and REEFER MAKERS' UNION

LOCAL 17, I. L. G. W. U.

Office, 144 Second Avenue Telephone Orchard 0415-0416  
Regular Meetings Every Thursday Evening at 79 Delancey Street, at 8 P. M.  
Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday Evening, at the Office, at 3 P. M.  
ABRAHAM GOLDIN, President. J. HELLER, Secretary.  
ABRAHAM BELSON, Chairman of the Executive Board.

## DRESSMAKERS' UNION

OF GREATER NEW YORK, LOCAL 22, I. L. G. W. U.

Office, 16 West 21st St. Watkins 7950  
The Executive Board meets every Tuesday at 7 P. M. in the Office. Branch meetings are held every 1st and 3rd Thursday of the month.  
MAX BLUSTEIN, Chairman. I. SCHOENHOLTZ, Manager-Secretary.

## Italian Cloak, Suit and Skirt Makers

Office, 251 E. 14th Street. Union Local 48, I. L. G. W. U. Lexington 4540

Executive Board meets every Thursday at 7:30 P. M.  
SECTION MEETINGS  
Downtown—231 E. 14th St. 1st & 3rd Friday at 6 P. M.  
Bronx—E. 187th St. & 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—75 Montgomery St.  
SALVATORE NINIO, Manager-Secretary.

## SAMPLE MAKERS' UNION

LOCAL NO. 3, I. L. G. W. U.

130 East 25th St. Madison Sq. 147.

EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETS EVERY TUESDAY AT 4 P. M.

D. RUBIN, Manager-Secretary.

## Italian Dressmakers

Union, Local 59, I. L. G. W. U.

Affiliated with Joint Board Cloak and Dressmakers' Union. Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday at the Office, 8 West 21st Street. Telephone 1748-Walkins.

LUIGI ANTONINI, Secretary.

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

130 East 25th St. Madison Square 1934

Executive Board meets every Monday at 7 P. M.

M. POLINSKY, A. WEINGART, Manager Sec'y-Treas.

## AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA

31 UNION SQUARE, N. Y. Suite 701-715

Telephone: Stuyvesant 6500-1-2-3-4-5

SYDNEY HILLMAN, Gen. President

JOSEPH SCHLOSSBERG, Gen. Sec'y-Treas.

## NEW YORK JOINT BOARD

AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA

611-621 Broadway, New York, N. Y. Telephone: Spring 7600-1-2-3-4

DAVID WOLF, General Manager

ABRAHAM MILLER, Secretary-Treasurer

## CHILDREN'S CLOTHING WORKERS' JOINT BOARD

AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA

799 Broadway, New York City. Telephone: Stuyvesant 4330, 9510, 9511

JOS. GOLD, General Manager.

MEYER COHEN, Secretary-Treasurer

## New York Clothing Cutters' Union

A. C. W. of A. Local "Big Four."

Office: 44 East 12th Street. Stuyvesant 5366.

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.

## PANTS MAKERS' TRADE BOARD

OF GREATER N. Y. AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA.

OFFICE: 176 EAST BROADWAY. ORCHARD 1385

Board Meets Every Tuesday Evening at the Office. All Locals Meet Every Wednesday.

MORRIS BLUMENREICH, Manager. HYMAN NOVODVOR, Sec'y-Treasurer.

## Children's Jacket Makers

of Gr. N. Y., Loc 10, Sec. A, A. C. W. A.

Office: 2 Stuyvesant St. Drydock 8387

Executive Board meets every Friday at 8 P. M.

MAX B. ROYAK, Chairman. A. LEVINE, Sec'y. M. LENCHITZ, Fin. Sec'y.

## Children's Jacket Makers

OF GREATER NEW YORK LOCAL 10, A. C. W. A. Section "B"

Office 255 Broadway Av. Bkn. Stage 10180

Exec. Bd. meets every Friday at 8 P. M.

Reg. meetings every Wednesday, 8 P. M.

J. Barovitz, L. Felleison, Chairman. J. Portney, J. Kleinholz, Sec'y. Bus. Agent. Fin. Sec'y.

## Pressers' Union

Local 5, A. C. W. A.

Executive Board Meets Every Thursday at the Amalgamated Temple

11-27 Arlon Pl. Bkn. N. Y.

LOUIS CANTOR, Chairman. H. TAYLOR, LEON BECK, Sec'y. Fin. Sec'y.

## INTERNATIONAL POCKETBOOK WORKERS' UNION

GENERAL OFFICE:

62 UNIVERSITY PLACE, N. Y. Phone Stuyvesant 4408

CHARLES KLEINMAN, Chairman

OSIS WAINSKY, General Manager

## AUSTRALIA

In anticipation of the Federal election that is to take place in the Commonwealth of Australia this year, the Australian Labor Party is girding up its loins and laying down the lines upon which it will force the issue. It is conceded on all hands that the election will mean a sweep for the Labor party, as they are already the biggest party and are kept in opposition only by a coalition of the two other groups. A fighting platform was adopted at the recent conference of the party, including the following planks:

Legal 44-hour week throughout Australia.

Joint Executive Committee

OF THE

VEST MAKERS' UNION,

Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

Office: 175 East Broadway.

Phone: Orchard 6639

Meetings every 1st and 3rd Wednesday evening.

M. GREENBERG, Sec.-Treas.

PETER MONAT, Manager.

## EMBROIDERY WORKERS' UNION, Local 6, I. L. G. W. U.

Exec. Board meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesday, at the Office, 501 E. 181st St.

Melrose 7690

CARL GRABHER, President.

M. WEISS, Secretary-Manager.

## FUR DRESSERS' UNION,

Local 2, Internat'l Fur Workers' Union.

Office and Headquarters, 949 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn. Pulaski 0798

Regular Meetings, 1st and 3rd Mondays.

M. REISS, President.

S. FINE, Vice-President.

E. FRIEDMAN, Sec. Sec'y.

E. WENDEL, Fin. Sec'y.

H. KALNIKOFF, Bus. Agent.

## FUR FLOOR WORKERS' UNION, Local 3, F. I. U. A. S.

Office and Headquarters, 949 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. Stagg 5220.

Regular Meetings Every First and Third Wednesday. Executive Board Meets Every Second and Fourth Thursday.

FRANK BARROSO, JAMES CARUSO, President Secretary.

## NECKWEAR CUTTERS

Union, Local 6939, A. F. of L.

2 E. 15th St. Stuyvesant 7678

Regular meetings 1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 15th, 17th, 19th, 21st, 23rd, 25th, 27th, 29th, 31st.

G. LEVINE, N. ULLMAN, President. Sec. Sec'y.

A. Schwartzwald, Chas. Kazano, Vice-Pres.

LEO SATTAN, Bus. Agent.

## CAP MAKERS

of the U. C. H. & C. M. of N. A.

Office, 210 E. 5th St. Orchard 9400-1-2

Council meets every 1st & 3rd Wednesday

Jacob Roberts B. Eisenstein I. Baer, Manager. Rec. Secretary. Fin. Sec.

Local 1 (Operators)

Regular Meetings Every 1st and 3rd Saturday. Executive Board Every Monday.

MORRIS GELLER, Organizer

Local 2 (Cutters)

Meetings every 1st & 3rd Thursday

Executive Board Every Monday

G. M. SPECTOR, ED. SASLANSKY, President. Vice-Pres.

SOL HANDMAN, I. BAER, Fin. Sec'y.

All meetings are held in the Headgear Workers Lyceum

(Beethoven Hall) 21<sup>st</sup> East 5th St.

## MILLINERY & LADIES' STRAW HAT WORKERS' UNION, Local 24

United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America

Up-town Office: 50 West 37th Street. Phone FIDELITY 6751

Downtown Office: 210 East 8th Street. Phone Orchard 1942

Executive Board meets every Tuesday at the Up-town Office

SAUL SCHULMAN, B. LEVITAN, ALLEN ROSE, Chairman. Fin. Sec'y-Treas.

ORGANIZERS: NATHAN SPECTOR, I. H. GOLDBERG, M. GOODMAN

## INTERNATIONAL FUR WORKERS' UNION

OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor

D Jackson Ave., Long Island City, N. Y. Tel. Hunters Point 65

MORRIS KAUFMAN, General President.

ANDREW WENZEL, General Secretary-Treasurer.

## JOINT BOARD FURRIERS' UNION

OF GREATER NEW YORK

Office: 22 East 22nd Street. Phone Caledonia 0350

Meets Every Tuesday Evening in the Office

H. REGOON, Chairman. ABRAHAM BROWNSTEIN, Manager

ABRAHAM ROSENTHAL, ADOLPH LEWITZ, Sec. Treas. WILLIAM CHERNIACK, Vice-Pres.

FUR FINISHERS' UNION

LOCAL 15

Executive Board meets every Monday at 8:30 P. M. at 22 East 22nd St.

A. ROIFER, Chairman.

L. ELSTER, Vice-Chairman.

H. ROBERTS, Secretary.

## FUR CUTTERS UNION

LOCAL 1

Executive Board meets every Thursday at 8:30 P. M. at 22 East 22nd St.

F. STAUB, Chairman.

H. SOHNS, Vice-Chairman.

H. SCHINDLER, Secretary.

## FUR NAILERS' UNION

LOCAL 10

Executive Board meets every Monday at 8:30 P. M. at 22 East 22nd St.

M. KIEGER, Chairman.

R. WEXLER, Vice-Chairman.

ADOLPH LEWITZ, Secretary.

## FUR OPERATORS' UNION

LOCAL 8

Executive Board Meets Every Wednesday at 8:30 P. M. at 22 East 22nd St.

S. COHEN, Chairman.

M. BEGOON, Vice-Chairman.

E. TALL, Secretary.

# On The International Front

"Workers of the World, Unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains and a world to gain."

## Legal minimum wage through-out Australia.

Development and extension of the Commonwealth Shipping Line.

Australia-wide cooperative pools for marketing and financing farm products.

Government control of wireless broadcasting.

The Australian Labor party is thoroughly Socialist in its character, and the platform declares for socialization of industry.

The Federal conference, by a five to one majority, voted not only to refuse affiliation to the Communist party, but to declare any avowed member of that party ineligible for membership in the A. L. P.

One of the prominent figures in the conference was Edward Granville Theodore, Premier of the Labor Government of the State of Queensland, who is expected to resign his position to engage in Federal politics, and is regarded as the next Prime Minister of the Commonwealth.

## ENGLAND

### New Recruits for Labor

Augustus Johns, the portrait painter, has joined the Labor party. He now is painting a portrait of Ramsay MacDonald, formerly Prime Minister.

R. D. Denman, former Liberal member of Parliament and a brother of Lord Denman, is another Labor recruit. Leslie Scott, K. C., also a former Liberal member of Parliament, joined the Laborites a few days ago.

## FRANCE

### Socialists End Secret Police Fund

While the French royalists and Communists are furnishing stories from Paris about the alleged danger of a Communist revolt, which are dispatched via cable and wireless to the American daily press with a zeal worthy of a better cause, the

## Socialists in the Chamber of Deputies

are continuing their work of supporting Premier Herriot against his enemies on the extreme Right and Left and incidentally putting over bits of legislation in the interest of the working class. For instance, when the question of approving the placing of 1,500,000 francs at the disposition of the Department of the Interior for secret police work (which largely consisted under most of M. Herriot's predecessors in provoking trouble and hounding radicalism) came up on November 13, the reactionaries figured that the 100-odd Socialists would be bound to vote against this credit on general principles, thus giving the Right and the extreme Left a chance to use them to defeat the Government. But the Socialists solved this problem easily, without having recourse to the noted mathematical talents of Paul Painlevé, by inducing M. Herriot to accept an amendment providing that the "secret fund" be secret no longer and be subject to special Parliamentary rules of control. The budget went through, 307 to 224, Communists and reactionaries voting together and joining their voices, and later their typewriters, in violent denunciation of "this low-down Socialist trick."

M. Blaisot, in explaining why the reactionaries were going to vote against the credit, declared that "the Socialists hope to use these funds against the Communists and us."

Denounces British Egyptian Policy

The Permanent Administrative Commission of the Socialist Party of France has joined the Independent Labor Party of Great Britain in denouncing the high-handed policy adopted by the Tory Cabinet in the Egyptian crisis and in demanding that the whole question of controlling Egypt and the Sudan be put up to the League of Nations.

More Electoral Victories

Another sign of the receding of the Communist wave that apparently reached its high mark in the general elections last May is found in the result of municipal elections in the big town of Villeurbanne, in

## the Rhone Department, where a combination list supported by Socialists and Socialistic Radicals was elected by a vote of 5,166 votes, against 3,066 for the regular Communists, 1,056 for the Bloc National and 495 for a dissident Communist group. Formerly this town was a Communist stronghold and the city council had been unable to do anything because of a tie between the Communists and the Socialists. In supplementary municipal elections in Aubin, made necessary by the death of two aldermen, the Socialists won both seats, a gain of one. In Vif Capton in the Isere, an election for a member of the general council in place of a leading industrialist councillor, recently deceased, resulted in a Socialist victory on the second ballot, the Radicals having dropped their candidate, leaving the Socialists and the Bloc National to fight it out alone. The special election for a city councillor in the Tenth Arrondissement of Paris was turned into a reactionary victory on the second ballot because the Communists persisted in keeping their candidate in the field, after the other candidates of the Left had dropped out in favor of the Socialist, who was defeated by a vote of 2,319 to 2,015, the Communist getting 697.

## A LABOR LORD MAYOR

Alderman John Henry Palin has just been elected Lord Mayor of Bradford, England. He is a good Socialist, a member of Parliament and an official of the Transport & General Workers' Union. On taking over the reins of office he discovered that the chauffeur who drove the official motor car provided for the use of the Lord Mayor was not a trade unionist. Comrade Palin announced that he would not make use of the car unless a trade unionist chauffeur were provided. Consternation in official circles. In the meantime the Lord Mayor is riding in the municipal tramcars.

# From The New Leader Mail Bag

## LANDLORDISM

Editor, The New Leader:

Norman Thomas, in his forward-looking article entitled "Conditions of a New Party," says, among other things: "The two most essential questions have to do with the philosophy of the movement and with its economic basis. Without both a philosophy and an economic basis a new party will hardly be worth the forming."

I therefore offer the following plank for adoption by the new party: That, as the land of the United States is the source from which Labor obtains the material for all wealth, it shall not be rented by LANDLORDS to the people for billions of dollars every year and the ill-gotten rent of the land be exchanged for the product of Labor, thereby producing the capitalist system (the exploitation of the workers through the present system of landlordism); and that the entire rent of land shall be socialized for the common needs of the people, thereby abolishing landlordism, the cause of the capitalist system.

GEORGE LLOYD.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

## MARX AND SHAW AGAIN

Editor, The New Leader:

It seems to me, if I may use a copyrighted expression, that you have not been fair to Shaw in your criticism of his remarks re Marx. When he objects to the idea that

Marx has completed Socialist theory, and that after him there is no more thinking to be done, he does not therefore try to deprive Marx of his proper place as an important contributor to Socialist thought. His place is just that of Darwin, Huxley and Spencer in



## Mexico Inaugurates a President

By NELLIE SEEDS NEARING

A SKY, of perfect azure, dotted with fleecy, flaky clouds! Three huge planes circling low overhead! At each turn, they dip low, dropping, not bombs, but flurries of colored, perfumed confetti. In the vast stadium below, the upturned heads of 50,000 spectators, eager, expectant, hushed, listen with earnest attention, while Plutarco Elias Calles, with his right hand solemnly upraised, takes his oath of office as President of the Republic of Mexico. Such was the remarkable picture which I witnessed at high noon on Tuesday, November 30, in the City of Mexico.

The tropical sun, darting down its fiery rays, from which only the American guests were protected by a canvas awning, seemed to intensify the ardor and solemnity of the occasion. Yet the spectacle was a motley one. Americans, somberly clad; foreign diplomats, clothed in all the regalia of their high dignity; peons—Mexicans of every rank and position, bare-footed, clad in their garments of toil, wearing their broad sombreros and their many-lined serapes, with pistols at their hips and musket belts around their waists; mothers with babes at their breasts

and ragged, picturesque children hanging on their skirts—sisters of charity, ladies of fashion—all united their voices in one vast roar of applause as Calles lowered his arm. And while they shouted, and cheered, and sang and tossed their broad brimmed hats high o'erhead, five hundred white and gray flecked pigeons, harbingers of peace and good will, were liberated from the centre of the arena, and fluttered

throughout the stadium, flapping their wings in the air. The omen was auspicious. Again and again the storm of appreciation burst forth, the bands struck up the Mexican National Anthem, and all rose to their feet to pay respect to the newly inaugurated President.

Three hundred and twenty-one American Labor delegates, brought by special trains from El Paso at the invitation of the Confederacion

Regional Obrera Mexicana, gazed with awe and wonder at the exhibition of feeling of these picturesque, primitive, emotional people, and joined in it so far as their Nordic repressions would permit. Hundreds of different groups of Mexican agrarian workers cheered the cry of their party and waved its emblem on high.

And as the official party filed down one by one from the rostrum, many individuals were given a special ovation. Luis Morones, who barely escaped assassination in the Chamber of Deputies a fortnight before, when a bullet grazed the lower tip of his heart, a huge, brawny, stocky man, was given a cheer only second in volume to that which greeted Calles himself. Samuel Gompers came in for his share of applause; Manrique, the newly elected Socialist Governor of San Luis Potosi, with his flowing black whiskers and beard, and kindly, gentle eyes; Soto y Gama, the leader of the agrarian party; Santiago d'Iglesias, Senator from Porto Rico, and many more in their turn bowed acknowledgements to the crowd.

In less than an hour it was over—at least the shouts and the singing and the cheering, and the crowd were gone. But the memory of it all, the beauty, dignity, sincerity and reality of the demonstration, have made an indelible impression on my memory.

## Sweden's Government Railroads and Telegraph Report A Profitable Year

Three of Sweden's most important business enterprises, the customs, telegraphs and railroads, have just published official reports on next year's budget, with requests for new appropriations. These departments are run on a business basis, being financed by the Government and bringing good returns on the money advanced.

The net income from the Swedish telegraphs for 1924 is calculated at \$5,628,000, and a special table in the report shows that the profits during the last ten years are equal

to an average annual interest of eight and one-half per cent. The department, which also operates the telephones in Sweden, requests an appropriation for next year of \$15,800,000.

Swedish customs collections next year will entail an expenditure of \$4,410,000, an increase of about \$500,000 over this year, while the State railways request an appropriation of \$4,000,000 to be used principally in new construction. Receipts for service next year, it is estimated, will exceed expenditures by at least \$10,000,000.

## Roads To Freedom

By H. W. LAIDLER, Ph.D.

### VI—GUILD SOCIALISM

GUILD Socialism has sought to combine the good points in the more orthodox Socialist schools with those urged by the Syndicalists and the Anarchists.

Guildsmen maintain that Syndicalists and Anarchists have been right in condemning the tendency of many Socialists to concede too great a power to the political State under Socialism and to lay too great emphasis on industrial control by the consumer as opposed to the producer. However, they refuse to go the length of Syndicalists in correcting these errors. They contend that the State or commune has certain functions to perform which cannot be ignored; the consumer has rights which must be respected.

#### Forces Influencing Guildsmen

Guildsmen have been influenced, not only by the Syndicalists, but by the artistic achievements of the medieval guild, democratically controlled by its craftsmen-members. They have also made a part of their philosophy de Maetzu's doctrine of "the functional principle"—that groups are entitled to rights only as a result of the performance by them of certain useful functions. Such writings as that of the Socialist artist, William Morris, have likewise had their effect.

#### Aim of Guild Socialism

Roughly speaking, Guild Socialism advocates that the title to industry be placed in the hands of the State or community, the management in the hands of democratically controlled guilds. These guilds would be divided into industrial and civic guilds, and, according to some, also into distributive guilds. Each guild would contain all of the workers in the craft or industry—managerial, technical and manual. They would be given virtual autonomy so long as they satisfactorily performed the functions allotted to them. The industrial guilds would deal with transit, agriculture, mines, etc.; the civic guilds, with health, education, and other professions ministering to "essential, non-economic" needs.

#### The Guild Unit

The guild unit would be the national guild, highly decentralized. It would lay down general policies, purchase raw material, etc. It would contain representatives of the regional guilds, and the latter in turn would contain delegates from the local guilds.

#### Relation to State

The guildsmen of the type of S. G. Hobson would give ultimate sovereignty to the State and would make the State, as representative of the citizen or consumer, the highest court of appeals. G. D. H. Cole and his followers, on the other hand, denying the sovereignty of the State, would set up communes composed

of representatives of producers and consumers to take charge of certain functions, such as banking, the provision of capital, coercive powers, and, to an extent, the regulation of incomes and prices.

The consumers under guild Socialism would be safeguarded by holding the power to tax the guilds, securing from them for the community their surplus after payment of the cost of operation, etc.

Guildsmen would rely to a very considerable extent on the development of trade and industrial unionism to bring about the guild system.

A new school of guildsmen, the Douglas-Orange Credit group, would, on the other hand, seek to bring about their goal through the increasing control of credit by the workers. This could be obtained, they assert, as a result of utilization of the credit power which is theirs by virtue of their control of Labor power.

The guild Socialist movement was definitely launched in England in about the year 1912 by A. J. Pentz, A. R. Orange and S. G. Hobson. They were joined later by G. D. H. Cole. While this group has never been large, its influence has been considerable, although, on account of the recent divisions in its ranks, that influence has lately waned.

#### Criticism of Guild Socialism

It is impossible here to analyze critically all of the theories of the various schools of guild Socialism. These social thinkers have done yeoman service in stimulating vital thought on future social tendencies and possibilities. They have, during their brief career, made numerous changes in their concepts of a new society, and will probably continue to do so in the future. Their demand that the development of personality rather than mere productivity be the ideal of the new society has supplied a needed element in Socialist thought. It is questionable, however, whether it is possible, as the guildsmen suggest, to introduce into the future social order the general organization and spirit of the medieval guilds. The guild of medieval times, as Dr. Niles Carpenter points out, "was built around highly skilled, small scale handicrafts, rigidly restricted, strongly traditional, fiercely local." Modern industry, on the other hand, "takes for granted unskilled, minutely divided labor; large scale production; remorseless change and innovation; national and even international organization" ("Guild Socialism," p. 240).

Some of the guildsmen have been guilty of charting the future after the manner of the utopians of the past, and of basing the future industrial organization not on the logi-

### PROBLEMS FOR DISCUSSION

What were the forces leading to the birth of the school of Guild Socialism? What contributions have Guild Socialists made to modern Socialism which give promise of permanency? Do you agree with the "functional principle" in industrial control? Do you believe that ultimate authority should rest with the State as representative of the consumer? What are your criticisms, if any, of the guildmen's creed?

cal development of observable tendencies in industry, but merely on their own particular desires. Many modern Socialists feel that the "guildsmen exalt too highly the importance of mere production by placing it in a position co-equal, if not superior, to the social organization for the satisfaction of the individual's needs; that such an organization as is proposed may lead the worker to devote too much attention to the organization of production, while "it is as a consumer, in the widest sense of the word that the worker will realize his individuality and enjoy his freedom."

While just now the school of guild Socialism is not so prominent as a few years ago, its contributions, despite its shortcomings, are of the utmost interest to all students of social organization.

For Discussion Groups: Literature—Pamphlets: "The Policy of Guild Socialism" and other pamphlets published by the National Guilds League, 39 Cursitor St., E. C. 4, London, England.

Books—Niles Carpenter, "Guild Socialism," An Historical and Critical Analysis (N. Y.: D. Appleton & Co., 1922, 350 pp., \$2.50) (the best critical, yet sympathetic survey of the movement); M. B. Reckitt and C. E. Bechofer, "The Meaning of National Guilds" (N. Y.: Macmillan, 1920, 452 pp., \$2.75) (a handbook describing the various schools of Guild thought); Bertrand Russell, "Proposed Roads to Freedom" (N. Y.: Holt, \$1.75); G. D. H. Cole, "Guild Socialism Restated" (London: Methuen & Co.) and "Self-Government in Industry" (London: G. Bell & Co., 1919); S. G. Hobson, "National Guilds and the State" (N. Y.: Macmillan, 1920, 406 pp., \$4.00); Savel Zimand, "Modern Social Movements," pp. 185-207, with bibliography; Laidler, "Socialism, etc.," ch. 6; A. J. Pentz, "A Guildsmen's Interpretation of History" (London.

G. R. COOPER, ASSOCIATES, Member Amer. Society of C. P. A.'s and B. S. & A. C. U. A. F. of L. AUDITS, SYSTEMS, TAX RETURNS. 500 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. Telephone: Longacre 6558.

AMALGAMATED TEMPLE 11-27 ARION PLACE Brooklyn, N. Y. Meeting Rooms and Stage Available for Organizations at Moderate Rates

BROOKLYN LABOR LYCEUM 929 WILLOUGHBY AVE., BROOKLYN. Large and small hall suitable for all occasions and meetings at reasonable rentals. Stage 3942.

LABOR TEMPLE 243-247 EAST 84TH ST. NEW YORK. Workmen's Educational Association. Free Library open from 1 to 10 p. m. Halls for Meetings, Entertainments and Balls. Telephone Lenox 1060.

Amalgamated Lithographers of America, New York Local No. 1 Office: AMALITHONE BLDG., 205 WEST 14th ST. Phone: WATkins 7764 Regular Meetings Every Second and Fourth Tuesday at ARRLINGTON HALL, 19 ST. MARK'S PLACE ALBERT E. CASTRO, President FRANK J. ELM, Vice-Pres. PAT'k HANLON, Sec'y. J. KORN, Treas.

N. Y. Printing Pressmen's Union Local 51, International Printing Pressmen's & Assistants' Union Office: 32 WEST 16TH STREET Phone: CHElsea 10282-10283 Regular Meetings Every 2nd Thursday at 1 P. M. G. W. U. Auditorium, 3 W. 16th ST. PHILIP UNSTADTER, President PATRICK J. LYNCH, Vice-President EDWARD NEWAY, Sec'y-Treas. JOHN E. DONNELLY, Sec'y. CHAS. T. STEWART, Wm. Aubrey, Bus. Agent. Rgt.-at-Arms

NEW YORK SIGN WRITERS Union Local No. 230 Office and Meeting Room: 106 Seventh Avenue Phone Chelsea 3549 Regular Meeting Every Monday, Executive Board Meets Fridays at 8 P. M. GEO. B. HOVELL, JAS. P. CONLON, President. J. J. COUGAN, D. J. NAILE, Sec. Secretary. Fin. Secretary

SEE THAT YOUR ENGINEER WEARS THIS BUTTON! I. U. S. and O. Engineers' Local 56 Meets every Friday at 8 P. M. at Brooklyn Labor Lyceum. Regular meetings every Monday evening. Office hours, 4 to 5 P. M. N. Y. F. BAUSCHER, Fin. Sec.

SUIT CASE, BAG AND PORTFOLIO MAKERS' UNION 62 University Place, Stuyvesant 6558 The Membership Committee and the Executive Board meet every second and fourth Mondays of the month at the office. Regular meeting every first Thursday of the month at 151 Clinton St., N. Y. Chas. Garfunkel, Org'r. H. Kaplan, Sec.

N. Y. Wood Carvers and Modelers Association Regular Meetings 1st and 3rd Friday, Board of Officers Meets 2nd and 4th Friday, 243 EAST 84TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY Frank Walter, H. Kramer, Rec. Secretary. A. Fuglietta, Wm. Deutsch, Sec. Vice-Pres. Fin. Secretary. H. Vols, August Schrempf, Treasurer Business Agent

United Hebrew Trades 175 EAST BROADWAY Meet 1st and 3rd Monday, 8 P. M. Executive Board, Every Saturday, 12 Noon. R. GURKIN, MAX PINE, Chairman. Secretary. H. ABRAMSON, M. FEINSTEIN, Vice-Chairman, Asst. Secretary

PAINTERS' UNION LOCAL 805 Office and Headquarters 214 E. 59th St. Tel. Regent 2625 Regular Meetings Every Monday Evening John Barry, Clarence Barnea, President. Rec. Secretary. Peter Goldie, J. J. Connell, Vice-President. Fin. Secretary

WAITERS' UNION & Allied CAFETERIA WORKERS Local 219, H. & R.E.L.A. & B.I.L. of A. Office & Headquarters 170 E. 80 St., N.Y. LENOX 1874 Regular meetings every Tuesday, 3 P. M. Meyer Schachter, Chas. S. Lacroix, President. Bus. Agent & Sec.

PAINTERS' UNION, No. 51 Headquarters 266 EIGHTH AVENUE Telephone Longacre 5629 Day Room Open Daily, 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. JOHN W. SMITH, FRED GAA, President. Fin. Secretary. M. McDONALD, G. E. HREHEN, Vice-President. Rec. Secretary. Regular Meetings Every Monday, 8 P. M. MEETING HALL TO RENT FOR LABOR UNIONS AND FRATERNAL SOCIETIES. Seating Capacity 350.

German Painters' Union LOCAL 499, BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS DECORATORS & PAPERHANGERS Regular Meetings Every Wednesday Eve at the Labor Temple, 243 East 84th St. BRUNO WAGNER, President. CHAS. ROENIG, Rec. Sec'y.

HEBREW BUTCHERS UNION Local 234, A. M. C. & B. W. of N. A. 175 E. 87th. Orchard 5259 Meet every 1st & 3rd Tuesday AL. GRABAL, President. S. JACOBI, Sec'y. MARGRET, Treas.

## UNION DIRECTORY

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

BRICKLAYERS' UNION LOCAL 34 Office: 239 EAST 84TH STREET Telephone Lenox 4550 Regular Meetings Every Monday Evening in the Labor Temple THOMAS CAHILL, President THOMAS PORTER, Rec. Secretary EDWARD DUNN, Fin. Secretary

BRICKLAYERS UNION Local No. 9 Office & Headquarters, Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Wiloughby Ave. Phone 40215-2222 Office open daily except Mondays from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Regular meetings every Tuesday Evening. WILLIAM WENBERT, President. CHARLES PFELAU, Fin. Sec'y. VALENTINE BUMB, Vice-President. JOHN TIMMINS, Treasurer. HENRY ARMENDINGER, Rec. Sec'y. ANDREW STREET, Bus. Agent.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America LOCAL UNION 488 MEETS EVERY MONDAY EVENING at 495 East 166th St. OFFICE: 501 EAST 161ST ST. Telephone Melrose 5674. THOMAS DALTON, President. HARRY P. EILERT, Fin. Sec'y. CHAS. H. BAUSCHER, Bus. Agent. JOHN CLARK, Rec. Sec'y.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA LOCAL 385 Office and Headquarters, 19 St. Mark's Place. Regular meetings every 2nd and 4th Monday of the month. V. J. CASTELLI, President. WILLIAM GARDNER, Sec. Secretary. MICHAEL CURTIN, Vice-Pres. CHARLES FRIEDL, Bus. Agent. N. VILLACCI, Bus. Agent.

United Brotherhood of CARPENTERS & JOINERS OF AMERICA Local Union 366 4215 3rd Ave., corner Tremont Ave. Regular meetings every Monday evening. Walter Anderson, President Bert Post, Rec. Secretary. James Dulman, Fin. Sec'y. Victor Sault, Vice President Joseph Vanderpool, Treas. Chas Nobis, Business Agent. Board of Trustees—Jos. Hess, Louis Schmidt, E. Glew

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA LOCAL UNION No. 808 Headquarters in the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Wiloughby Avenue. Office: Brooklyn Labor Lyceum. Telephone Stuyvesant 5414. Office hours, every day except Thursday. Regular meetings every Monday evening. JOHN HALKETT, SYDNEY PEARCE, HENRY COOK, President. Rec. Secretary. Treasurer. FRANK HOFFMAN, JOHN THALER, CHARLES FRIEDL, Vice-President. Fin. Secretary. Business Agent.

United Brotherhood of CARPENTERS & JOINERS OF AMERICA LOCAL UNION NO. 208, LONG ISLAND CITY Office and Meeting Room at Volkart's Hall, 270 Prospect Street, Long Island City Regular Meetings Every Monday Evening. Phone: ASToria 0909. Wm. Pawlowich, Andrew Pranspili, Chas. T. Schwartz, Albert F. Mullner, Vice-President Recording Sec'y Financial Sec'y Business Agent

DOCK AND PIER CARPENTERS LOCAL UNION 1454, UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS & JOINERS OF AMERICA. Office: 12 St. Mark's Place. Regular meetings every 2nd and 4th Monday. Orchard 6804. CHARLES JOHNSON, Jr., President. Michael Erikson, Vice-Pres. Ed. M. Olsen, Fin'l Sec. Ludwig Benson, Recording Secretary. Charles Johnson, Jr., Treasurer. Ray Clark, Business Agents.

COMPRESSED AIR AND FOUNDATION WORKERS UNION, Local 63, I. H. C. & C. L. of A. Office, 227 E. 84th St. 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Daily except Wednesday, closed all day. Meetings every 1st and 3rd Wednesday. DANIEL HUNT, PETER FINNERMAN, JOHN MCPARTLAN, JOSEPH MORAN, Vice-Pres. Rec. Secretary Fin. Secretary Bus. Agent

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. J. J. O'CONNELL, Vice-Pres. JOHN LEAVY, JOHN DOOLEY, THOMAS SHERIDAN, Fin. Sec'y. JOSEPH LEMONTE, MICHAEL GALLAGHER, Rec. Sec'y.

Upholsterers' Union, Local No. 76 Office 35 East 2nd St. Phone Orchard 3283 Meets Every 2nd and 4th Wednesday, Beethoven Hall, 210 East 5th St., 6:30 Sharp. T. NAVIASKY, Vice-President HERMAN ALPERT, Sec'y-Treasurer. PIERCE H. DEAMER, Bus. Agent S. BLOOM, Rec. Secretary

Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators of America, District Council No. 9, New York City. Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and National Building Trades Council. MEETS EVERY THURSDAY EVENING Office, 166 East 56th Street. Telephone Plaza-4100-5116. PHILIP ZAUSNER, Secretary.

PAINTERS' UNION No. 261 Office: 62 East 106th Street Telephone: University 2328 Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday at the Office. Regular Meetings Every Friday at 210 East 104th Street. ISADORE SILVERMAN, J. HENNENFIELD, Financial Secretary Recording Treasurer

N.Y. TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 6 Phone Watkins 9188 LEON H. ROUSE, President John Sullivan, Vice-President John S. O'Connell, Secretary-Treas. Theodore F. Douglas, Organizer. Offices and Headquarters, 24 W. 16 St., N.Y. Meets Every 3rd Sunday of Every Month at SHIELDS HALL, 57 SMITH ST., BROOKLYN.

JOURNEYMEN PLUMBERS' UNION, LOCAL 418 Of Queens County, New York. Office and Headquarters, 250 Jackson Avenue, Long Island City. Regular meetings every Wednesday, at 8 P. M. MICHAEL J. McGRATH, President. WILLIAM EPIVA, Financial Secretary. WILLIAM MEHTENS, Recording Secretary. CHARLES McADAMS and GEORGE FLANAGAN Business Agents.

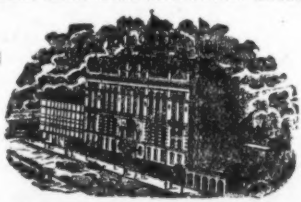
U. A. Plumbers, Gas Fitters and Marine Plumbers LOCAL UNION NO. 463 OF NEW YORK CITY Meeting Room, 243 East 84th St., New York City EVERY WEDNESDAY, 8 P. M. 2033 Fifth Ave. Phone Harlem 4878

International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite & Paper Mill Workers Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor JOHN P. BURKE, President-Secretary, 163 Broadway, Fort Edward, New York

## CENTRAL OPERA HOUSE

ENTIRELY RENOVATED AND NEWLY DECORATED

67th Street and Third Avenue Telephone Rhinelander 3540



Now Under New Management

Labor Unions, Societies, Lodges, Workmen's Circle Branches, and Individuals

are invited to rent this hall for Balls, Banquets, Concerts, Weddings, Theatrical Performances and Meetings

EVERYTHING NEW BUT THE NAME



# The Realm of Books

## American Politics

A Review By JAMES ONEAL

**THE EVOLUTION OF AMERICAN POLITICAL PARTIES.** By Edgar E. Robinson. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co. \$3.00.

**THE POLITICAL PARTIES OF TODAY.** By Arthur N. Holcombe. New York: Harper & Bros. \$3.00.

**FARMERS AND WORKERS IN AMERICAN POLITICS.** By Stuart A. Rice, Ph.D. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$2.50.

Considering the excellent work that has been done in the past twenty years in the field of economic and social interpretation of American institutions it is surprising that no historian has attempted to interpret the rise and disappearance of American political parties. Fragments of this work have appeared, like McCarthy's study of the Anti-Masonic party and Cole's study of the Whig party in the South, but these are limited to a special field. Stanwood's "History of the Presidency" will always remain an invaluable documentary and factual source. Sloane's "Party Government in the United States" is pretentious but is written in the spirit of a Prussian Junker. Haynes' recent "Social Politics in the United States" adequately covers the third party movements but it is disappointing as an interpretation.

Aside from the special studies of Ostrogorski, Professor Macy and Professor Merriam and the few special works mentioned above, the field of party history has been so far neglected. The title of Professor Robinson's book gives hope to the reader that here at last is a history that relates the rise, development and disappearance of American parties to the sectional, economic, social and geographic factors in American history. But the reader will be disappointed. The work is chiefly a narrative of party history, not an outline of the evolution of parties. This is all the more surprising considering that the bibliographical notes appended to each chapter show the author to be acquainted with the most valuable sources and authorities on American party history. The author has not made full use of his opportunity and the result is largely a book like that of Sloane's, with the exception that Professor Robinson writes like a human being and not like a Prussian Junker.

The first chapter gives promise of an illuminating analysis of American party history, but the author soon drifts into the narrative form and except for an interesting statement here and there this form is continued to the end of the book. The reader is not given to understand the full significance of the economics of Clay's "American System" or a knowledge of the sectional and economic basis of Jacksonian Democracy.

Professor Holcombe's book is an economic and sectional study of the present political parties, but his theme makes it necessary to consider historical origins as well as the development and purposes of the chief parties in our history. He follows no beaten paths and his study is decidedly original and suggestive. Three chapters, "The Sectional Basis of National Politics," "When Cotton Was King," and "The Reign of King Corn," are invaluable studies of the sectional and economic basis of political issues and party struggles.

The idea of political parties representing the whole people finds no place in this work. From the beginning of the struggle over the Constitution the author considers political struggles rooted in economic interests. One interest is incapable of maintaining a party of being successful in a political struggle. There must be a combination of various interests and an appeal to them to make a successful party. However, we believe that one fact is overlooked in this analysis. While it is true that a number of interests must be appealed to, it is a fact that one will become dominant and throw just enough to the others to hold them in line while the chief interest administers power largely in behalf of itself.

Are the two major parties much alike? His answer is that they are. They serve much the same interests, but he does not share the belief that they are empty bottles with different labels. His study convinces him that they serve a real purpose and that third parties as a rule have a hopeless outlook. While every major party was once a minor party every minor party has not become a major party. History is strewn with the wrecks of minor parties. His reasoning on this score is not entirely convincing but it presents some considerations that are worth attention. On the whole this is one of the most valuable studies of American politics that has appeared and it will rank high with students of party history. The maps, charts and statistical tables are also invaluable aids in illuminating the text.

Professor Rice's study of farmers and workers in American politics is also a distinct contribution to the study of American parties and movements although it is confined to the two main sections of the working class. He is concerned to learn to what extent the interests of farmers and wage workers coincide and to what extent they differ. In the attempt to get an answer to his inquiry he presents the most exhaustive study of the economic, cultural and biological backgrounds of farmers and wage workers that we have ever seen. He finds divergent interests, to be sure, but he also finds many points of common interest as

## Notes on Books

In their list of titles for January, Harcourt, Brace and Company announce a book by J. Russell Smith, author of "Industrial and Commercial Geography," entitled "North America." The author is Professor of Economic Geography in Columbia University, and has worked for several years on this book, which describes the resources, industries, problems, and economic future of various regions of the continent.

Alexander Woolcott, the New York dramatic critic, has written a life of Irving Berlin which Putnam will issue in the spring. The biography grew out of the friendship between the critic and the writer of popular songs who, has come to be known "round the world as 'The King of Jazz'."

The latest volume in the Today and Tomorrow series, of which the Duttons are the American publishers, "Tantalus, or the Future of Man," is by F. C. S. Schiller, fellow and tutor of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, who has been accused of being even more pessimistic in his view of the tendencies and probable fate of civilization and the human race than are Mr. Haldane or Mr. Russell in their "Daedalus" and "Icarus."

well. On the matter of the Labor income of farmers he finds that "nearly 4 1/2 millions or 67.3 per cent of all farmers in the United States between 1910 and 1915 either received no Labor incomes or Labor incomes of less than \$500 per annum." One important conclusion he draws regarding both classes is that "However they may differ in economic functions, or habits of thought, they are alike in receiving incomes below the minimum amount which Federal lawmakers have deemed it proper to tax."

Professor Rice took the pains to investigate the votes cast in twenty-one sessions of American legislatures by men claiming to represent either farmers or workers in order to learn how much they cooperate with each other. This involved a study of 95,000 votes cast during 1,057 roll calls during a period of three years and included the votes of 98 Labor men and 259 farmers. The results show that the farmers tend to vote together more on "moral" issues than on economic issues, while the reverse is true of the Labor men. Both tended to agree on "issues involving Labor and political reform," but on other issues "the tendency to disagree was unmistakable." His final conclusion is that agreement between the two classes is generally possible in politics "upon issues involving rational calculation of interests."

Numerous tables and diagrams add to the value of a book which is absolutely essential to the student of farmers and workers in American politics.

## The Middle Passage

A Review By MADELINE LEOP

**THE SLAVE SHIP.** By Mary Johnston. Boston: Little, Brown and Company. \$2.

The Romance of American history as a background for novels has been as much discussed and praised as it has been neglected and almost forgotten. The modern American novelist deals not so much with fact as with fancy; not so much with story as with character. Some few authors have used historical material: John Dos Passos and Laurence Stallings built their tales up about the war of 1914; Stephen Crane helped to immortalize the Spanish feud; Harriet Beecher Stowe, Ambrose Bierce, and Paul Leicester Ford, although each writing in as different a milieu as though he had come from a separate country, used civil war and colonial days as their backgrounds.

There is a period before the revolution which holds an abundance of historical romance practically untouched; stories of plantations and planters, of slaves and slave ships, of free men and prisoners. Into these stories Mary Johnston has carefully delved, and out of them she has deftly made "The Slave Ship," a delicate study of David Scott, Jacobite, and the famous Middle Passage—that passage which ships took when they bore their black cargo from the African jungle to the English colonies.

Miss Johnston's book has two meritorious traits: it gives a clear, fine, honest picture of the awful state in which the blacks were transported, and it is written in a charmingly simple and unassuming manner in short, plain words, and short, curt sentences.

Slavery rubs Miss Johnston and her hero, David, the wrong way. They both resent it on principle as well as because of its visible effects. Freedom of life is to them an essential, and slavery, in any form, is to them despicable. They hate it for the way it takes men out of their homes, transports them in hideous ships, subjects them to disease, filth, and death, sells them on the block, and inflicts them with a life of torture.

Not that Miss Johnston has written a blind peasant of hatred against Virginia planters, nor an inspired hymn of praise for slaves. Not at all. She points out many happy,

singing hours in the lives of the blacks; she depicts some good, kind overseers and one rather comfortable ship on which the crew were almost human. But she tells you that these were the exceptions and that the life of the average slave was unbelievably miserable.

Miss Johnston includes no love story in her tale. Hovering in the background is a Scotch lassie whom David loved but whom he never saw within the covers of the book. Having been involved in the 1745 Jacobite uprising, he was sold as a political prisoner to a planter in Virginia. His spirit was too proud to endure slavery. Swift and brave, he effected his escape only to find himself on board a ship which was engaged in the business of bringing slaves from Daga in Africa to the colonial coast. This trade was as hateful to him as was his own slavery, and he at last found a way out to a mode of life where he was neither enslaver nor enslaved.

The plantation pictures in "The Slave Ship" are none of them colored by sentimental tunes or pickaninny croons. Miss Johnston presents what seems to us a sincere picture of the South, in which the slaves were worked for all the overseers could get out of them. Slavery was a fair trade. The men who indulged in it fairly justified their own position to themselves and to the world. The Negroes worked and the overseers ground away to the tune of the black refrain:

"When have I done with de trouble o' de world?  
Ooh! Trouble o' de world!  
My sins so heavy I can't get along—  
Trouble o' de world."

It is this sense of futility, of hopelessness, that Miss Johnston injects into her "Slave Ship," making especially vivid her descriptions of the voyage across the sea, where even on an exceptionally good boat like The Janet a certain number of deaths the first week were the ordinary course of events. The slaves were herded together more brutally than animals, and the consciences of the white men were put to sleep by looking at the rest of humanity.

Miss Johnston's manner of writing is pleasant, with a distinctive charm that comes from a modest pen. For a historical novel, "The Slave Ship" is unexpectedly broad of outlook.

## College Poets

A Review By RAYMOND FULLER

**THE POETRY OF THE FUTURE.** Compiled by Dr. Henry T. Schneitkind. An Anthology of College Verse, 1922-1924. The Stratford Co., Boston.

The title of this anthology is presumptuous, for perhaps little of the poetry of the future will come from college graduates, as today little of our best poetry is being turned out by college graduates.

But we shall assume Dr. Schneitkind's pleasant fiction. If he is justified in his assumption, we shall need to take the volume seriously.

What is Labor to expect from the colleges? Here would seem some evidence from which to judge. What of the idealism, the vision of the coming generation? What are our college men and women concerned about? If the poets of the future are poetizing in their snug colleges only about the delicate topics and in the thoroughly proper way shown by this collection, then the future's intellectual leadership will be nothing for Labor to be jubilant over. One wonders if the barometer is really rising so fast: are the skies so soon to be cleared? is tomorrow's day to be fit for picnicking and starched dimity, and for frolicking in the dappled shade? Our embryo poets think so.

Most of the poems are skillful, full of fragile beauty, imaginative, piquant—"Ercles' vein" is never tapped—but they steer as clear of the profound and the significant as a fox does of a carrion-baited trap. In this collection of 166 poets and poetesses there are a bare eight who might be aware of more vital matters than beautiful flowers, enchanted moonlights, blue bays, and "deep, deep, deep, love." Hardly a tie is disarranged, a ringlet unloosed, in their favor. If there is injustice in the world crying for young Galahads; if there is muddling and fuddling in high places awaiting appeal to young Portias; if there are sleek dogs with jeweled collars crouching in overflowing managers requiring a Cerberus-slaying Hercules, college minnesingers are not hearing much about it.

But, remember we must, that this collection is one man's listing. Is it then our full collegiate symphony orchestra, or just Dr. Schneitkind's chamber-music? It is worth noting that but twelve of the 166 names are conceivably Jewish, and but a few of them are names not of northeastern European stock. Hopefully, our colleges are not all ivory towers; hopefully, we may not be

## Condensed Drama

A Review By WILLIAM LEA

**ONE ACT PLAYS OF TODAY.** Selected by J. W. Marriott. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co.

To those who desire a small group of one-act plays (a form which we have learned, in the last ten years, can pack in as much power as many full-length dramas) that will provide a good night's reading, or several good nights' performances in amateur theatricals, we can but say: Secure and use this volume. The plays are almost all either old favorites, tried and found feelingful, or pieces by playwrights who are known as good craftsmen. A. A. Milne, Arnold Bennett, Oliphant Down, John Galsworthy, Lord Dunsany, J. A. Ferguson, Allan Monkhouse, Laurence Housman, contribute the bulk of the work, and their names are prominent in any list of living dramatists.

The collection, in addition to being the work of well-known and competent writers, is well chosen, in that there is a variety of moods represented: tragedy, melodrama, quiet character comedy, broad farce. For those interested in education, there is a suggestive dramatization of Thackeray's "Vanity Fair," for performance or as a model in high school work. The volume, indeed, seems intended as a text-book; it is compiled by one whose previous writing experience has been in the field of texts, not of drama; yet its chief value seems to lie—as is natural enough, after all—in the plays that it offers for consideration, one will find much that is compelling, and if one has not read much previously in the field of the one-act play, one will rise with the pleasure that springs from the acquisition of a new source of delight.

in for another Victorian era—as these pretty poems would let us imagine.

It is startling to come upon such a poem as "The Serf," by Eston Everett Ericson of Montana State University. Here we have the darling, the sympathy, the insight of great promise. It might almost have been inserted in the book to show what college poets can do when their hearts are really in their words.

All Books Reviewed on this page, and every other book obtainable at the

**RAND BOOK STORE**  
7 EAST 15th STREET  
New York City

## Short Stories Abroad

A Review By JOSEPH T. SHIPLEY

**THE BEST FRENCH SHORT STORIES OF 1923-1924.**

**THE BEST CONTINENTAL SHORT STORIES OF 1923-1924.** Edited by Richard Eaton. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. \$2.50 each.

With the exception of the stories from the Dial, no recent collection in America or in England shows a group of stories of such consistent merit as these; which, in addition to presenting a view of what is being done in the short story field in foreign tongues, gives the pleasure of reading two score well-told tales.

The pattern of the well-made story, grown from the rules set down by Edgar Allan Poe, never taught into rigidity the writers of other lands, as it did our own. Stevenson, Barrie, Katherine Mansfield, write as freely and as loosely—or as firmly-knit, when they desire—as any continental; only in the detective tale has a Conan Doyle developed a formula, as our O. Henry and our magazine masters. So this group, especially the French volume, ranges from the "feuilleton" of four pages to the "roman" that was a complete book in the original French, and from the motionless character-sketch to the tense thriller. The most important of the French stories is undoubtedly "The Prelude," by Paul Gerdely; this is a novelette that combines the most subtle psychological insight of one of France's most skillful living dramatists with a simplicity of style that recalls the pastoral romances of the Second Century Greeks. Other names well known in America, represented in this volume, are Paul Bourget, Colette (the first French woman in the house of deputies), Duhamel, LeNormand, MacOrlan, the Countess de Noailles, and Paul Morand. The volume of continental stories, which without mention of the fact excludes the French, is more unequal in artistic value, but contains stories that hold in almost every instance and that at times rise to heights of imaginative power. "The Imprint," for example, by Karel Capek, representing Czechoslovakia (22 countries are included in this group) is a tale that combines an every footstep-line in the snow with the symbolism of a lecture to an "Aristotelian Society." Schnitzler is present, with a story from the American Dial; Pirandello with a tragic study of the starvation of a foundling, to supply money for a bride; Kuprin and Ibanex and Jensen and Marie de Rumania all are included.

The volumes are well prepared, with some evidences of haste or carelessness in translation, but with versions that on the whole read smoothly. In "The Prelude," which requires the most delicate handling, there are some blunders as important as, on page 223, putting into the hero's mouth words spoken by the woman . . . "He burst out. 'Yes, I love her. You will also love her. What you reproach me with is that you are not that young girl.' . . ." should read "He protested." Then the woman continues, despite his protest: "Yes, you love her. And you will love her. What you reproach me with, what you have always reproached me with, is that I am not that young girl." Only extreme haste could explain such a slip; but Mr. Eaton has translated the entire volume of French stories, and must be pardoned the errors that will inevitably find their way into a new venture, for the sake of the project itself, and for the value, not only of these two volumes—about the best recent short story collections one can find—but also for the promised continuance of the yearbooks of the French and of the Continental Short Story.

## BOOKS RECEIVED

**Social Science**  
**OUR GOVERNMENTAL MACHINE.** By Schuyler C. Wallace. N. Y.: Knopf.  
**A SHORT HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN LABOR MOVEMENT.** By Mary Beard. N. Y.: Doran.  
**THE ABOLITION OF WAR.** By Sherwood Eddy and Kirby Page. N. Y.: Doran.

**Miscellaneous**  
**SKILL IN WORK AND PLAY.** By T. H. Pear. N. Y.: Dutton.  
**YOU GENTILES.** By Maurice Samuel. N. Y.: Harcourt, Brace & Co.

**Just Published!!**  
Plus of  
**CLARENCE DARROW**  
In Defense of  
**LEOPOLD AND LOEB**  
Price 35 Cents—Mail Orders 40 Cents  
**RAND BOOK STORE**  
7 East 15th Street - New York

**A GERMAN PERIODICAL**  
Keep your German speaking friends informed with the progress and activities of the Socialist Party, here and abroad, through the  
**Sozialistische Rundschau**  
Published twice a month:  
By Mail One Dollar a Year  
**SOZIALISTISCHE RUNDSCHAU**  
112 Fourth Avenue  
New York City

# For Real Enjoyment

ATTEND THE

# Forward Ball

## MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

26th Street and Madison Avenue

# SATURDAY EVENING January Tenth

## TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS IN PRIZES

### MASQUES MUSIC DANCING

### TICKETS: ONE DOLLAR—Including Wardrobe and War Tax



## D R A M A

## Benavente and the Cinema

**Noted Spanish Playwright, Nobel Prize Winner, Takes to Scenario Writing. First Film Shown**

WITH a hundred plays to his credit, and the Nobel Prize for Literature to attest their quality, Jacinto Benavente has turned to the cinema. His first film is being shown here, says the Madrid correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor. It is called "Para toda la Vida." A poacher and a game-keeper have a fatal quarrel. Their orphaned children, a boy and a girl, grow up, the poacher's son bearing on his forehead the scar received from a stone thrown by the gamekeeper's little girl shortly after the parents' quarrel. In dissipated peasant fashion the pair are supposed to be on the road to getting married, but the memory of the past and the jealousy of a designing spinster stand between them. In the end, in spite of elaborate side-plots and enemies, all the villains confess and the hero and heroine stand forth vindicated and live happily ever after.

The setting is a village in Castile, one of those crumbling pueblos of the barren plains. We see the daily life of these people, living virtually in the Middle Ages. We see their quaint customs. We are given amusing character sketches of village types—the money-lender, the game-keeper, the poacher, the rich spinster farmer, the gossips at their weaving, and the young

ne'er-do-well. The film is best described as a series of character sketches and vistas.

Benavente himself is skeptical of the public interest in the peasant setting. He believes the cinema audience is largely feminine, and that it is more interested in pretty actresses, fine clothes and scenes of society life.

There is a wealth of material for the cinema in Spain. There is almost continuous daily sunlight in most parts. There is a wealth of interesting costumes, customs and quaint manners of living. Every province has its strange unspoiled ways of going about the business of everyday life. The medieval is always somewhere to be found in the Old World towns. The landscape alone has one valuable quality: it has scarcely ever been filmed. There must be a fund of good stories in the patios of Andalusia and in the mountain villages of the Asturias.

There is a likelihood of a Spanish film company doing such stories as the life of Cervantes and Alarcón's "Three-Cornered Hat" on the screen. The latter has already been played as an opera in Paris with success. These and other stories may be produced in Spain under the supervision of a Spanish artistic director.



MARY NASH

has the leading role in "The Heart Thief," Sacha Guitry's Parisian comedy, opening Monday evening at the Earl Carroll Theatre.

## Milgrim's Progress

**Louis Mann Inimitable in B. Harrison Orkow's Comedy at Wallack's.**

Louis Mann wins over the playwright in the final clinch at Wallack's Theatre, where "Milgrim's Progress" opened up last week.

The play, written by B. Harrison Orkow, tells of the rise of David Milgrim from a modest toymaker in a country town in Connecticut to a discontented member of the aristocracy in New York, and back again, and still yet again back again. David has a son and daughter who got big ideas in college, and who didn't want to stick in the mud all their lives. Papa invents a dye process that is of immense commercial value, and the children coax the old man to get a financier to promote the invention and make them rich. Eighteen months later: A steam-heated, expensive flat. Papa is no longer Papa to the children. They call him Daddy, and sometimes even Governor. Sam Milgrim is Sherman Mills, a lawyer, and Fannie has skipped Frances and is now Frankie.

Frankie wants to marry the son of a big judge, and Sammie wants a Follies girl. The old man is only a silent partner in the factory, the financier taking care of all the management. There is a strike, and David, having nothing particular to do, strays into strike headquarters, and before he knows it he is making a speech. Fourteen years ago he had been a cloak-maker on strike, and when he got on his feet he forgot himself, he thought that it was back in 1910; and he urged the strikers to stand firm and increase their demands, which he promptly grants—to the disgust of his partner.

All things come to a head in one hectic night, when the son is jailed for his part in a row precipitated by a drunken admirer of his Trixie, and when the great judge whose son loves Frances remembers that he had sent David to jail during the big strike for strike disturbances. So David sells out his invention and gives the proceeds to charity, returning to Woodbury, foaming and raging at his family. But all is not over—not while there are loose ends to be tied up. The house is cold and the flat was warm. The charity refuses the check, and the partner begs David to rejoin him—as an active member of the firm. The children are happily married, the charge against Sammie is dismissed, the Judge and David discover a mutual love for chess, and all ends like a movie ending.

Louis Mann, of course, is good. He doesn't know how to act badly. As the irascible, lovable, affectionate, quarrelsome father and husband—his almost invariable role—he was inimitable. Marie Reichardt, as his wife, is excellent as a German-Jewish matron with an accent so perfect that it is doubtful whether it is real or acquired. The rest are good enough, or not quite so good. The settings are adequate.

W. M. F.



WALTER HAMPDEN

will ordain the role of Shakespeare's immortal Moor when "Othello" opens at the Shubert Theatre next Saturday night.

## Theatre Guild Leases the Klaw Theatre

The Theatre Guild has taken over the Klaw Theatre for the period of one year with an option of renewal. The lease of the Klaw Theatre brings the Guild's present theatrical holdings up to three, the Klaw, the Garrick, and the new Guild Theatre on West 52nd street, built by popular subscription. In addition, "The Guardsman," by Franz Molnar, is playing at the Booth.

The Guild will move "They Knew What They Wanted" into the Klaw on Monday night, January 12, and that same evening will open at the Garrick their third production, "Processional," by John Howard Lawson, a jazz interpretation of American life, with George Abbott and June Walker in the leading roles.

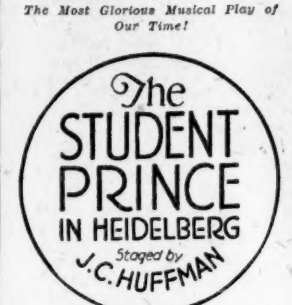
## T H E A T R E S

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

Jolson's 59th St. Theatre. Ev'g's 8:20.

MATINEES: THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS AT 2:30.

The Most Glorious Musical Play of Our Time!



The Student Prince in Heidelberg

Staged by J.C. HUFFMAN

The Student Prince in Heidelberg

Staged by J.C. HUFFMAN

The Student Prince in Heidelberg

Staged by J.C. HUFFMAN

The Student Prince in Heidelberg

Staged by J.C. HUFFMAN

The Student Prince in Heidelberg

Staged by J.C. HUFFMAN

The Student Prince in Heidelberg

Staged by J.C. HUFFMAN

The Student Prince in Heidelberg

Staged by J.C. HUFFMAN

The Student Prince in Heidelberg

Staged by J.C. HUFFMAN

The Student Prince in Heidelberg

Staged by J.C. HUFFMAN

The Student Prince in Heidelberg

Staged by J.C. HUFFMAN

The Student Prince in Heidelberg

Staged by J.C. HUFFMAN

The Student Prince in Heidelberg

Staged by J.C. HUFFMAN

The Student Prince in Heidelberg

Staged by J.C. HUFFMAN

The Student Prince in Heidelberg

Staged by J.C. HUFFMAN

The Student Prince in Heidelberg

Staged by J.C. HUFFMAN

The Student Prince in Heidelberg

Staged by J.C. HUFFMAN

The Student Prince in Heidelberg

Staged by J.C. HUFFMAN

The Student Prince in Heidelberg

Staged by J.C. HUFFMAN

The Student Prince in Heidelberg

Staged by J.C. HUFFMAN

The Student Prince in Heidelberg

Staged by J.C. HUFFMAN

The Student Prince in Heidelberg

Staged by J.C. HUFFMAN

The Student Prince in Heidelberg

Staged by J.C. HUFFMAN

The Student Prince in Heidelberg

Staged by J.C. HUFFMAN

The Student Prince in Heidelberg

Staged by J.C. HUFFMAN

The Student Prince in Heidelberg

Staged by J.C. HUFFMAN

The Student Prince in Heidelberg

Staged by J.C. HUFFMAN

The Student Prince in Heidelberg

Staged by J.C. HUFFMAN

The Student Prince in Heidelberg

Staged by J.C. HUFFMAN

The Student Prince in Heidelberg

Staged by J.C. HUFFMAN

The Student Prince in Heidelberg

Staged by J.C. HUFFMAN

The Student Prince in Heidelberg

Staged by J.C. HUFFMAN

The Student Prince in Heidelberg

Staged by J.C. HUFFMAN

The Student Prince in Heidelberg

Staged by J.C. HUFFMAN

The Student Prince in Heidelberg

Staged by J.C. HUFFMAN

The Student Prince in Heidelberg

Staged by J.C. HUFFMAN

The Student Prince in Heidelberg

Staged by J.C. HUFFMAN

The Student Prince in Heidelberg

Staged by J.C. HUFFMAN

The Student Prince in Heidelberg

Staged by J.C. HUFFMAN

The Student Prince in Heidelberg

Staged by J.C. HUFFMAN

The Student Prince in Heidelberg

Staged by J.C. HUFFMAN

The Student Prince in Heidelberg

Staged by J.C. HUFFMAN

The Student Prince in Heidelberg

Staged by J.C. HUFFMAN

The Student Prince in Heidelberg

Staged by J.C. HUFFMAN

The Student Prince in Heidelberg

Staged by J.C. HUFFMAN

The Student Prince in Heidelberg

Staged by J.C. HUFFMAN

The Student Prince in Heidelberg

Staged by J.C. HUFFMAN

The Student Prince in Heidelberg

Staged by J.C. HUFFMAN

The Student Prince in Heidelberg

Staged by J.C. HUFFMAN

The Student Prince in Heidelberg

Staged by J.C. HUFFMAN

39th ST. THEATRE. East of Broadway

MATINEES: WED. and SAT.

OPENING AT 8:30

EARLE BOOTHIE in association with Lee SHUBERT Presents

A New American Comedy entitled

ISZATSO?

By JAMES GLEASON and RICHARD TABER

WITH A DISTINGUISHED CAST

Including:

James Gleason Robert Armstrong

Victor Morley Marie Chambers

Jo Wallace Sydney Riles

John C. King Marjorie Crossland

Eleanor Parker Tom Brown

Duncan Penwarden Jack Perry

Carola Parson William Pike

The Play Staged by EVERETT BUTTERFIELD

ISZATSO?

By JAMES GLEASON and RICHARD TABER

WITH A DISTINGUISHED CAST

Including:

James Gleason Robert Armstrong

Victor Morley Marie Chambers

Jo Wallace Sydney Riles

John C. King Marjorie Crossland

Eleanor Parker Tom Brown

Duncan Penwarden Jack Perry

Carola Parson William Pike

The Play Staged by EVERETT BUTTERFIELD

ISZATSO?

By JAMES GLEASON and RICHARD TABER

WITH A DISTINGUISHED CAST

Including:

James Gleason Robert Armstrong

Victor Morley Marie Chambers

Jo Wallace Sydney Riles

John C. King Marjorie Crossland

Eleanor Parker Tom Brown

Duncan Penwarden Jack Perry

Carola Parson William Pike

The Play Staged by EVERETT BUTTERFIELD

ISZATSO?

By JAMES GLEASON and RICHARD TABER

WITH A DISTINGUISHED CAST

Including:

James Gleason Robert Armstrong

Victor Morley Marie Chambers

Jo Wallace Sydney Riles

John C. King Marjorie Crossland

Eleanor Parker Tom Brown

Duncan Penwarden Jack Perry

Carola Parson William Pike

The Play Staged by EVERETT BUTTERFIELD

ISZATSO?

By JAMES GLEASON and RICHARD TABER

WITH A DISTINGUISHED CAST

Including:

James Gleason Robert Armstrong

Victor Morley Marie Chambers

Jo Wallace Sydney Riles

John C. King Marjorie Crossland

Eleanor Parker Tom Brown

Duncan Penwarden Jack Perry

Carola Parson William Pike

The Play Staged by EVERETT BUTTERFIELD

ISZATSO?

By JAMES GLEASON and RICHARD TABER

WITH A DISTINGUISHED CAST

Including:

James Gleason Robert Armstrong

Victor Morley Marie Chambers

Jo Wallace Sydney Riles

John C. King Marjorie Crossland

Eleanor Parker Tom Brown

Duncan Penwarden Jack Perry

Carola Parson William Pike

The Play Staged by EVERETT BUTTERFIELD

ISZATSO?

By JAMES GLEASON and RICHARD TABER

WITH A DISTINGUISHED CAST

Including:

James Gleason Robert Armstrong

Victor Morley Marie Chambers

Jo Wallace Sydney Riles

John C. King Marjorie Crossland

Eleanor Parker Tom Brown

Duncan Penwarden Jack Perry

Carola Parson William Pike

The Play Staged by EVERETT BUTTERFIELD

ISZATSO?

By JAMES GLEASON and RICHARD TABER

WITH A DISTINGUISHED CAST

Including:

James Gleason Robert Armstrong

Victor Morley Marie Chambers

Jo Wallace Sydney Riles

John C. King Marjorie Crossland

Eleanor Parker Tom Brown

Duncan Penwarden Jack Perry

Carola Parson William Pike

The Play Staged by EVERETT BUTTERFIELD

ISZATSO?

By JAMES GLEASON and RICHARD TABER

WITH A DISTINGUISHED CAST

Including:

James Gleason Robert Armstrong

Victor Morley Marie Chambers

Jo Wallace Sydney Riles

John C. King Marjorie Crossland

Eleanor Parker Tom Brown

Duncan Penwarden Jack Perry

Carola Parson William Pike

ASTOR 45th St. &amp; W. 42nd St. Ev'g's 8:30.

MATS. THURSDAY &amp; SATURDAY, 2:30.

2ND ANNUAL PRODUCTION

ARTISTS AND MODELS

of 1924

WORLD'S MOST FAMOUS REVUE

50 MODELS from the STUDIOS

and a GREAT CAST.

ARTISTS AND MODELS

of 1924

WORLD'S MOST FAMOUS REVUE

50 MODELS from the STUDIOS

and a GREAT CAST.

ARTISTS AND MODELS

of 1924

WORLD'S MOST FAMOUS REVUE

50 MODELS from the STUDIOS

and a GREAT CAST.

ARTISTS AND MODELS

of 1924

WORLD'S MOST FAMOUS REVUE

50 MODELS from the STUDIOS

and a GREAT CAST.

ARTISTS AND MODELS

of 1924

WORLD'S MOST FAMOUS REVUE

50 MODELS from the STUDIOS

and a GREAT CAST.

ARTISTS AND MODELS

of 1924

WORLD'S MOST FAMOUS REVUE

50 MODELS from the STUDIOS

and a GREAT CAST.

ARTISTS AND MODELS

of 1924

WORLD'S MOST FAMOUS REVUE

50 MODELS from the STUDIOS

and a GREAT CAST.

ARTISTS AND MODELS

of 1924

WORLD'S MOST FAMOUS REVUE

50 MODELS from the STUDIOS

and a GREAT CAST.

ARTISTS AND MODELS

of 1924

WORLD'S MOST FAMOUS REVUE

50 MODELS from the STUDIOS

and a GREAT CAST.

ARTISTS AND MODELS

of 1924

WORLD'S MOST FAMOUS REVUE

50 MODELS from the STUDIOS

and a GREAT CAST.



## THEATRES

"Perfect Candida at Actor's Theatre."—Burns Mantle, Daily News.

Bernard Shaw's comedy masterpiece now being played for a limited engagement every evening and matinee Wed. and Fri. at the 48th St. Theatre.

Same brilliant cast as at the phenomenally successful matinees: Katharine Cornell, Pedro de Cordoba, Richard Bird, Clare Eames, Ernst Cossart and Gerald Hamer.

You can spend one of the pleasantest evenings of your happy New Year at

**Neighborhood Playhouse**

466 Grand Street

Seating

"The Little Clay Cart"

"Acting—strikingly beautiful. Staging—artistically satisfying. A Play—profoundly moving."

—Joseph Wood Krutch in The Nation.

Every Evening (Except Monday)

Matinee Saturday, 2:30

Orchestra, \$1.50, Balcony, \$1 and 75c.

Telephone Dry Dock 7516

**YIDDISH ART THEATRE**

27TH STREET & MADISON AVE.

**Maurice Swartz**

IN

"WOLVES"

By ROMAIN ROLLAND

(Author of "Jean Christophe")

FRIDAY, SATURDAY & SUNDAY, MATINEE & EVENING, 2:30 & 8:30.

Beginning TO-MORROW

BWAY & 43RD ST.

**Thomas Meighan**

IN HIS VERY LATEST ROMANCE DRAMA

"Tongues of Flame"

Other Reel Attractions

FAMOUS CAMEO THEATRE ORCHESTRA

Beginning SUNDAY

KING Vidor's Production

"Wife of the Centaur"

WITH

JOHN GILBERT

Eleanor Boardman, Aileen Pringle

Famous CAPITOL Program

CAPITOL GRAND ORCHESTRA

BALLET CORPS AND ENSEMBLE

Presentations by ROTHAFEL (ROXY)

BROADWAY AT 51ST ST.

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

Beginning SUNDAY

KING Vidor's Production

"Wife of the Centaur"

WITH

JOHN GILBERT

Eleanor Boardman, Aileen Pringle

Famous CAPITOL Program

CAPITOL GRAND ORCHESTRA

BALLET CORPS AND ENSEMBLE

Presentations by ROTHAFEL (ROXY)

BROADWAY AT 51ST ST.

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

Beginning SUNDAY

KING Vidor's Production

"Wife of the Centaur"

WITH

JOHN GILBERT

Eleanor Boardman, Aileen Pringle

Famous CAPITOL Program

CAPITOL GRAND ORCHESTRA

BALLET CORPS AND ENSEMBLE

Presentations by ROTHAFEL (ROXY)

BROADWAY AT 51ST ST.

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

Beginning SUNDAY

KING Vidor's Production

"Wife of the Centaur"

WITH

JOHN GILBERT

Eleanor Boardman, Aileen Pringle

Famous CAPITOL Program

CAPITOL GRAND ORCHESTRA

BALLET CORPS AND ENSEMBLE

Presentations by ROTHAFEL (ROXY)

BROADWAY AT 51ST ST.

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

Beginning SUNDAY

KING Vidor's Production

"Wife of the Centaur"

WITH

JOHN GILBERT

HUDSON Thea. 44th St. W. of Bway

Evenings, 8:30. Matinees, 2:30.

MRS. HENRY B. HARRIS Presents

A NEW PLAY

**THE BULLY**

By JULIE HELENE PERCIVAL

and CALVIN CLARK

WITH

Emmett Corrigan

BRONX Amusements

**BRONX OPERA HOUSE**

149th St. E. of 3d Ave.

POP. PRICES 1 MATS. WED. & SAT.

BEGINNING MONDAY NIGHT

L. LAWRENCE WARR, Presents

The Little Giant of Musical Comedy

"Little Jessie James"

WITH

The James Boys

(A Paul Whiteman Band)

And the Original Bway Cast

Week of January 12

EDDIE DOWLING in

"SALLY, IRENE AND MARY"

B. S. MOSS' COLONY

Broadway at 53rd Street

Now Noon to 11:30 P.M.

CONTINUOUS

FIRST SHOWING ANYWHERE

AT POPULAR PRICES

**DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS**

IN

"The Thief of BAGDAD"

EDWIN FRANKO GOLDMAN

CONDUCTING

Colony Symphony Orchestra

MISS CARMELA PONSELLE

Distinguished Operatic Mezzo Soprano

B. S. MOSS' BWAY

Where the crowds all go

ALL NEXT WEEK

**Harold Lloyd**

IN HIS LATEST COMEDY

"HOT WATER"

Makes you rock with laughter

and chuckle hours after

and

Big Bill of World's Best

VAUDEVILLE

## DRAMA



CLARE EAMES

plays the secretary in Bernard

Shaw's delightful comedy, "Candi-

da," now playing regular per-

formances at the 48th Street

Theatre.

**Duncan Sisters**

"Topsy and Eva" Opens

at the Sam H. Harris

The long-awaited Duncan Sisters,

with "Topsy and Eva," which has

been playing Chicago and points West

amusement this last year, finally

anchored on Broadway last week.

The musical comedy settled down at

the Sam H. Harris Theatre with but

a few ripples and the Broadway tide

is now flowing on as evenly as ever.

Though the enthusiasm of the Duncan

Sisters devotees who thronged the

theatre the first nights of the comedy

refused to be held within normal

bounds, "Topsy and Eva" did not pre-

sent much that has not been seen in

a score of other musical comedies

these recent years. Of course, to those

who like them, there is the added at-

traction of the cute Duncan Sisters

with their winsome whinnies. To

others there will be found a full com-

plement of song, dance, and rapid-

fire patter, sometimes called comedy.

Proceeding on the general sugges-

tion of the characters in "Uncle

Tom's Cabin," "Topsy and Eva" de-

velops into a musical comedy devoid

of what we might call a plot. Special

mention for their spirited dancing is

due the London Palace Theatre Dan-

cers, Harriet Hector, "danseuse pre-

miere," of whom the audience never

seemed to get enough.

The music and lyrics are the result

of the craftsmanship of the versatile

Duncan Sisters. Oscar Seagle had

charge of the general direction, while

Dickson Morgan made the settings.

E. L.

## "The Bully"

Old-Fashioned Crook Play  
Opens at the Hudson  
Theatre

"The Bully," the new play by Julie Helene Percival and Calvin Clark, presented by Mrs. Henry B. Harris, in which Emmett Corrigan is starring at the Hudson Theatre, is a crook play with many old and hackneyed situations. Mr. Corrigan is, of course, "The Bully." He is a thief, a linguist, a safe cracker, a college graduate, a burglar, a connoisseur of art and porcelains, a murderer and so much in love with pearls that whenever he sees one his palm itches and he loses control of himself, his actions and his mind. A middle-aged gentleman, he has a sweet little girl wife named Grace (played sweetly and almost convincingly by Margaret Cusack) whom he keeps in a bedroom separate from his own, he is at pains to inform the audience. Grace is a pianist, and she takes jobs in homes in which her husband likewise gets jobs, and on the basis of her reports to him mysterious "jobs" are pulled off. But the dear thing is innocent of any knowledge of her husband's horrid calling.

Some years before, "Whitely Flynn," as Emmett was known at the time, stole a pearl of priceless worth, and murdered its custodian. When the play opens, the dear little family gets jobs as secretary and musician to a wealthy English novelist and his mother, living in swell style in Tarrytown. By a strange coincidence, they are the wife and son of the man Emmett has murdered. But Grace enters the family employ as Emmett's daughter.

The end is just as you might have guessed. Mr. Corrigan's palm itches, he nearly holds up the family, Stanley falls in love with Grace, a pal of Emmett's tries to double-cross his boss and do the job by himself, he is caught at it, and he kills the wicked old man just in time to turn Grace over to her lover. And as the authors had been at pains to explain at the beginning of the play, she goes to her new lover pure and virginal for all her marriage to the wicked old man.

A perfectly preposterous play. Unless it is supposed to be a burlesque. But if it is, the management and actors should be told about it, to shift the emphasis just a little bit. Then it will be one of the funniest farces in town.

W. M. F.

Edward Kunzecke, the Viennese composer, is present during the rehearsals of the Messrs. Shubert production of "The Love Song," which opens at the Century Theatre, early in January. Mr. Kunzecke is the composer of "Caroline" and of "Love's Awakening." Offenbach, the central character in "The Love Song," has a number of his melodies utilized by Mr. Kunzecke in the musical score of this production.

## Labor In 1924

(Continued from Page 5)

unions, which accounts for the upper hand that the railroad companies exercise over this people's service. True, there has been lots of talk of consolidation among the railroad companies. The employers of industry understand the benefits of merger, amalgamation and unification of forces. Who knows, perhaps a merger of the railroad companies will force the various crafts of railroad labor to consolidate their forces in order to become equal to the task. That the question of consolidation of forces within a given industry is becoming more pressing is best shown by the admission of the chief of the small union of steel workers which is enduring a miserable existence without any influence over the industry. There was considerable talk at the last convention of the A. F. of L. of the necessity of organizing the millions of steel workers of various crafts into one big industrial union as the only salvation of the workers of that industry. Sooner or later this idea must come true.

Speaking of the railroad unions, we cannot avoid mentioning the deplorable fight between the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the United Mine Workers of America. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers owns not only banking institutions, but also has interests in coal mines in West Virginia, as well as in Kentucky. Warren Stone, the grand chief of the Brotherhood, refused to renew an agreement with the miners' union denying the workers the prevailing union scales of wages. President Lewis of the United Mine Workers has been attacking the policy of Warren Stone, which attacks press serving as a means to demoralize the rank and file of Labor. The attitude of the Railroad Brotherhood chief always gave aid and comfort to the enemies of the United Mine Workers of America. If the Brotherhood refuses to comply with union scales, why should the selfish coal barons do so? This incident was about to come up by way of a resolution at the convention of the A. F. of L., but the entire matter was finally referred to the Executive Council. The leaders of the Federation will very likely do something to bring the parties together. The United Mine Workers renewed its contract with the principal coal mining districts and is consolidating its gains.

**Labor Banking**

The labor banks of the country

are making substantial progress and are gaining the confidence of the laboring masses. True, the A. F. of L. convention cautioned the unions not to be over-enthusiastic about banking, because it is after all only an experiment. Some unions, however, are determined to develop strong financial institutions which will eventually serve the interest of organized Labor. There are already about twenty-one Labor banks reporting progress. The International Union Bank, organized in 1924 in the City of New York, embracing the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, the International Fur Workers' Union, the United Cloth Hat and Capmakers' Union, the International Pocketbook Workers' Union, and others, began with a capital and surplus of \$500,000, and in less than a year has resources of close to \$4,000,000. The other three Labor banks in the City of New York, the Federation Bank, the Bank of the Locomotive Engineers, as well as the Amalgamated Bank, are recording substantial progress. More power to them!

The peril of injunction in Labor disputes did not diminish in 1924. On the contrary, the Labor-baiting judges have used it indiscriminately to crush unions and break strikes. Labor's only consolation is the fact that the danger of injunction and the usurpation of courts were brought to the attention of citizens in a manner it was never brought before. Not only our trade unionists were aroused against injunctions and Supreme Court czarism, but over 5,000,000 citizens registered their protest on November 4.

The shadowy sides of the Labor movement in 1924 must serve as a warning to the active Labor men of the country to forge onward against all enemies of Labor, because after all the Council of the A. F. of L. is right when it says: "Nothing is static in the world of life and labor; there is no standing still; if we are not to go backward we must forge onward." The labor movement has made substantial progress in 1924. The Convention for Progressive Political Action in the City of Cleveland and the campaign which followed, resulting in a 5,000,000 protest vote against both the Republican and Democratic Parties, is the best proof that the forward-looking and liberty-loving tolling march of our country will very soon organize to make America safe for a Labor commonwealth.

**Labor Party Tendencies**

(Continued from page 4)

tion. Many of them were forced into voting the Republican ticket, but a lot of things may happen to make them vote differently from now on; and we venture to say that many of them even at this early date are regretting their support of Coolidge and will welcome the advent of a Labor party through which they may express themselves.

Second—It does not follow that because prominent Labor leaders who have always been averse to independent political action will always be able to check the forward march of the workers in this direction. One must discriminate between the Labor leader who believes in independent political action, but hesitates to act until the workers are ready, and the Labor leader who is fundamentally opposed to it and is prone to discourage and hinder the movement in every way he can.

Third—A party such as we anticipate the new party to be cannot be built up on the emotional enthusiasm of a campaign. It must come as the result of intelligent organized educational work. Now a new party not committed to the ultimate program of the Socialist party nor burdened with the prejudice that has associated itself with this party is in a position to command the attention and good will of the workers and forward persons better than the Socialist party.

The Socialist party can serve as a directing element in the organization of which it would be an integral unit, and at the same time it can continue its own work as it has in the past.



ETHEL LEGINSKA

will wield the baton when she makes her American debut as conductor of the New York Symphony Orchestra at Carnegie Hall next Friday evening.

**Music Notes**

The program which Ethel Leginska will give when she conducts the New York Symphony Orchestra at Carnegie Hall, on January 9, is composed of the "Oberon Overture," the overture to "Die Meistersinger," Beethoven's "Seventh Symphony," Bach's Concerto for piano with orchestra in F Minor, Leginska in the role of soloist and conductor, and her own "Two Short Poems after Tagore."

Four pianists, Arthur Shattuck, Guy Mier, Lee Pattison and Ernest Schelling, will combine in a unique recital with orchestra at Aeolian Hall, on Sunday evening. Three will appear as soloists and duettists, while Mr. Schelling will conduct. A concerto for piano and orchestra, "The River," by Palmgren, Arthur Bliss's concerto and a scherzo for two pianos and orchestra by Edward Burlingame Hill, played by Messrs. Maier and Pattison, form part of the program.

The music program at the Piccadilly Theatre consists of the overture "Raymond," by Thomas, and "The Parade of the Wooden Soldiers," by Jessel. Manuel Raymond Morales, tenor, will sing "La Partida" and Suppe's "Morning, Noon and Night Overture."

Percy Grainger will give his only New York recital at Carnegie Hall on Monday evening.

Samel Dushkin's violin recital is announced for Sunday afternoon, January 18, at Aeolian Hall.

Madame Leschetizky will give her postponed piano recital at Aeolian Hall on Tuesday evening, January 13.

Alexander Brailowsky will give his third New York recital at Carnegie Hall, Saturday afternoon, January 10, offering an All-Chopin program.

## MUSIC

**Stransky Resigns**

Ignatz Waghalter New

Conductor of State

Symphony Orchestra

JOSEF STRANSKY has resigned

from the conductorship of the

State Symphony Orchestra of New

York and Ignatz Waghalter will take

charge of the organization, beginning

with the concert at Metropolitan Opera

House this Sunday afternoon. In making

this announcement yesterday afternoon,

Mr. Stransky, manager of the

orchestra, said the January schedule

of concerts recently published would

be pursued with little change.

Mr. Waghalter, who was born in

Warsaw in 1881, has been a conductor

mainly in Germany, but has appeared



## 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 St.  
New York City  
Telephone, Stuyvesant 6885

Editor .....JAMES ONEAL  
Manager .....U. SOLOMON

### Contributing Editors:

Eugene V. Debs Morris Hillquit  
Victor L. Berger Algonon Lee  
Abraham Cahan Norman Thomas  
Harry W. Laidler Lena M. Lewis  
Joseph E. Cohen Wm. M. Feigenbaum  
Clement Wood G. A. Hoehn  
John M. Work Cameron H. King

### SUBSCRIPTION RATES

United States	
One Year .....	\$2.00
Six Months .....	1.25
Three Months .....	.75
Single Copy .....	.05
To Foreign Countries	
One Year .....	\$3.00
Six Months .....	1.50
Three Months .....	.75

Saturday, January 3, 1925

## THE RAND SCHOOL

THE convention of the Rand School students and its activities, reported on another page, are marked evidence of the increasing importance of workers' education in the United States. The Rand School is the pioneer in this field. It has assisted in strengthening trade union and Socialist Party organizations by training men and women to be more effective and efficient executives, organizers, lecturers and workers. Its influence for good cannot be measured, but that its contribution to the winning of better conditions for the working class and promoting the ideals of a decent and human social order have been great is certain.

The New Leader takes this occasion to call to the attention of trade union and party workers the importance of enlisting the interest of every young man and woman who seek education and training that will fit them for service to the workers. Cooperation in this matter not only helps the Rand School of Social Science but it helps to build the economic and political organizations of the workers on secure foundations.

While it is true that mankind is largely shaped by the economic foundations of the capitalist system, it is also true that the system cannot be changed without an intelligent comprehension of its history and its problems. Modern society is a complex arrangement of institutions, beliefs, customs, prejudices and interests. To comprehend the mass of factors and forces that make or retard human progress is a matter of rational education emancipated from the sinister influences that largely dominate the public schools and privately endowed institutions.

After all, economic servitude is rooted in the minds of human beings. As a man thinks, so is he. The workman who thinks he is in a class with the banker really thinks and votes as the financier does. He is a victim of subtle intellectual coercion which perverts his mind from serving himself and his class and inducing conduct that can only serve his enemies. Workers' education holds out the hope of intellectual emancipation for him and his class which will lead to emancipation from all forms of political and economic servitude.

The great need is knowledge. For that reason we stress the importance of cooperation with the Rand School and workers' education in general.

## COOPERATIVE HOUSING

WHILE the matter is still in the stage of discussion the fact that the International Ladies' Garment Workers and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers are considering the possibility of cooperative housing is of special interest. It is further evidence of a tendency in progressive unions to consider matters of interest to the working class which were once beyond the vision of union leadership.

In no field has private capitalism failed more miserably than in the matter of housing and in no other city has the failure been more glaring than in Greater New York. There are wretched kennels which workers on a low wage level are compelled to rent that are a disgrace to society. There are thousands of tenements that are death traps, that breed disease, and for which extortionate rents are exacted by rent hogs. So menacing to the life and health of human beings has private capitalism in housing become that conservative representatives in the State Legislature were reluctantly compelled to enact moderate rent laws to restrain the profiteers. Representatives of the capitalist order rarely interfere with private enterprise until its wretched results compel their attention, but their interference is always timid, half-hearted and never offers a permanent solution of the housing problem.

That the organized workers have the ability and the statesmanship to wipe out some of the worst features of modern housing has been demonstrated by the British building guild and other cooperative experiments of the workers on the Continent. American trade unions have not ventured into this field, but with the development of Labor banking and cooperative enterprises it was inevitable that housing would eventually attract the attention of the more advanced unions.

To be sure, there are many obstacles to be overcome and organizations will have to proceed carefully in this matter to avoid mistakes, but conditions are certainly such as to warrant a beginning. We hope that the two organizations that are considering cooperative housing will be able to associate other unions in their tentative plans and that the outcome will be a comprehensive

program that will eventually challenge the general view that human beings must submit to profiteering despoilers or do without decent homes.

## LAST DITCH OF CHILD SLAVERS

DULL and stupid as much of the propaganda inspired by the National Association of Manufacturers against the child labor amendment is, it is doubtful whether any reactionary agency has sunk to lower depths in this sort of work than the New York Board of Trade and Transportation. An organization of the executives of many capitalist corporations, it coolly sends out a pamphlet opposing the amendment in which we find this choice morsel:

"In brief, in the light of serious consideration of this proposal, there arises more than a question (perhaps unrecognized by its less thoughtful and less informed advocates and doubtless unintended by any) whether it does not contain in essence or embryo the shocking doctrine of Communist or Bolshevik, of the nationalization of children."

The Babbitts who can raise this question resort to the last ditch of dishonest appeal. Moreover, the Bolshevik has never urged the nationalization of children and it is doubtful whether any movement in history has ever urged it. Yet it is true that nearly every ruling class that has faced a curbing of its powers over a subject class has raised the question of either the nationalization of women or children or both. In this country it was heard against popular education, against abolition of slavery, against the early Labor parties, and a few years ago against the revolting farmers of the Northwest.

What the child labor amendment proposes is a grant of power to Congress. The Supreme Court of the United States on two occasions when it tried to legislate in the matter of child labor decided that Congress did not have the power. The amendment, if it is adopted, will give Congress this power. Now these New York Babbitts would have us believe that a Congress composed almost exclusively of Republicans and Democrats may decide in favor of Federal ownership and control of children, for that is what rationalization means!

This organization proves too much. There is the further consideration that if this is a real danger the States should be deprived of any power to abolish child labor because a State can also nationalize the children within its borders if it wishes to. All that is necessary to believe that this is a real danger is to be as stupid as the members of the organization that pretends that the danger is real.

It is also significant that members of the class whose ancestors sweated childhood and broke up working-class families by dragging both women and children into factories are now posing as special guardians of the home and family. If the greed of their class had not been checked by legislation and union organization succeeding generations of workers would be stunted and broken. Any further check of their extortions will have to be accomplished by the same means. Childhood can never be safe in the keeping of those who have a black record in this matter already.

## MUSCLE SHOALS

COAL was the great source of power in the nineteenth century and with machinery both brought a revolution in human relationships. The twentieth century now faces a technical revolution that will bring a profound change in the material foundation of society. The new industrial revolution is forecasted by the development of the great water-power resources of the United States. Already the general staffs of big corporations are seeking the mastery of these resources and to enrich themselves by corporate control.

One of the most valuable of these power sites is Muscle Shoals, and Congress is the scene of maneuvers to deliver this enterprise to private exploiters. The Coolidge view of the sale of the property or long-time lease to a private corporation is practically embodied in the Underwood bill. It is interesting to observe that administration Republicans and southern Democrats favor the Underwood bill, which in part, to quote Senator Norris, would transfer "to a private agency for a 4 per cent return on only

the cost of Dam No. 2. This means that we would give the lessee all the property on which we have spent around \$100,000,000."

Muscle Shoals is the key to the whole super-power system of the South and its possession by private interests would give them a mastery over coming power production that would make the feudal chiefs of the Middle Ages look like pikers in comparison. The transformation of water power into electricity and its transmission to industrial centers gives strategic power to the owners and their banking allies. It will enable them to reap the fruits of the coming technical revolution that is destined to alter human society as the industrial revolution did in the eighteenth century.

Whether this super-capitalism will be permitted to gather into its hands the last of the great natural riches that remain is a matter of conjecture, but that it follows a policy of American capitalism since the overthrow of slavery is evident. A vast storehouse of natural riches that could be used for human welfare has been acquired by bribery, theft, and through servile agents of the masters in Congress. Muscle Shoals is the richest prize that is left. Shall it go into the hands of the despoilers and profiteers or be conserved for the welfare of all? Congress will soon answer.

## INDEPENDENCE OF WEAKER NATIONS

A READER of The New Leader raises a question regarding imperialist control of weaker peoples that is worthy of consideration. He calls attention to the fact that in the Philippines, Haiti, Egypt and other subject countries crying for independence it is often native upper classes who lead in this demand. He therefore questions "whether the overwhelming majority of the people of the Philippines, of Egypt and Haiti, would be benefited by home rule at this time. The local ruling classes might be worse taskmasters than the foreigners."

While this leadership of upper classes in the demand for independence often prevails it is not true of all countries. In some countries, as in India, the wealthier magnates are allies of the alien masters. The former ruling magnates of Mexico would be perfectly willing to see Mexican independence wiped out by the United States invading and annexing Mexico. Sometimes the upper classes are divided, one section favoring and the other opposing independence.

There are two reasons why Socialists favor independence for the subject nations despite the fact that upper classes of these nations may obtain the larger benefits of home rule for a time. So long as alien masters control weaker peoples the tendency is for the workers and peasants to forget their own special interests by sinking them in a common struggle with the upper classes for independence. So long as the masses have this powerful urge of union with their native exploiters there is little hope of the development of a strong Labor movement.

The other consideration is that when independence is achieved the upper classes then rule in their own interests and this draws attention of the masses to the necessity of obtaining power for themselves. Moreover, with independence won the native ruling classes do not have the capital to develop local resources and they are compelled to call in foreign capital. In other words, independence makes for an alliance between the native rulers and the former alien oppressors. This exhibition of solidarity between native rulers and foreign capitalists and investors favors the development of class solidarity among the working masses. The old illusion of a union of purpose and interest of all the people when the aliens directly ruled the country disappears.

These are the reasons why support of movements for independence among subject peoples are justified by the Labor and Socialist movement. Independence wipes out many illusions that bar the way to a developing Labor movement, a movement that must in time link up with the movements in all other countries and eventually establish industrial democracy all over the world.

## THE ZINOVIEV FORGERY

THE inside story regarding the Zinoviev letter which the Conservatives sprung four days before the British election may not be known until some years hence

when some politician who knows publishes the facts in his reminiscences. However, certain evidence now known makes practically certain that the document was a forgery.

Of the internal evidence contained in the letter the most important is the fact that it mentions "The Third Communist International." Only a bungler would be guilty of this. As the late E. D. Morel pointed out in a speech a few days before the election, "it is a matter of common knowledge that the Communist parties either call themselves the 'Third International' or the 'Communist International,' to distinguish themselves from the 'Second International,' which is composed of the Labor and Socialist parties with which they are at daggers drawn." There is no single instance of the Communists referring to their organization as the "Third Communist International," for the very good reason that it is the first organization of its type that has ever been organized.

Further evidence that the document was a forgery is the fact that the original has never been produced. Only alleged copies have turned up. Moreover, as Foreign Affairs, London, points out, no demand has been made by the joint signatory, Mr. McManus, a British subject, who was liable to the extreme penalty for a high act of treason and who has, moreover, from that day to this remained unmolested in London.

On the other hand, the numerous proclamations and bulls broadcasted by Zinoviev from Moscow gave the Conservatives the opportunity to get just such a forged document as that which was used against the Labor party. All that is required is a clever imitation of the style and an insufferable fool like the Moscow gentleman will easily serve the purposes of reaction in any country. That the Zinoviev type of propaganda helped to return reaction to England there can be no doubt, for if there had been no Zinoviev propaganda to imitate there would have been no forged document available for use in England against the working class.

## WHO IS "AMERICA"?

CHEERING news that "dry America is prosperous" comes through a bulletin of the World League Against Alcoholism. Please observe that it is "America" that is prosperous. Who is America?

We are not left in doubt. America consists of the "principal industries" which show increases in production for September and October of last year. Among these are textiles and coal. In the former wage reductions have been marked since the November election. In the latter the miners in the anthracite field are so dissatisfied that a general strike may break out at any moment.

The professional prohibitionist is under the necessity of proving his predictions made in the pre-Volstead era that with the abolition of the grog shop poverty would disappear. That a human being is better off by not filling himself with booze goes without saying, but to assume that increased production of commodities is evidence of "prosperity" or that it is due to prohibition enforcement is shallow reasoning.

Increased production may occur with a marked decline in the real wages of the workers, as in the case of the textile industry; or the money wage may increase with increased production, but prices may soar to such an extent as to mean a reduction of real wages. The authors of this bulletin take no account of the economics of production but merely rejoice over its increasing volume.

By this time we are able to recognize just who this "America" is that is so "prosperous." "America" consists of the owners of the "principal industries." When they have extra values heaped up for them by the toil of men, women and children in industry then "America" is "prosperous." The working class consists of aliens who are not expected to compose any important part of this "America."

Perhaps the workers of the nation may some time become vested with the industrial franchise and become citizens of industry, thus becoming an important—aye, the most important—section of America. At least this is the promise of the Labor and Socialist movement of America.

By A. SCHOLL

Translated From the French by Louise Lafitte

## One Word Did It

PETITE MADAME JAMYN was on the point of deceiving her husband. A few moments was all that remained between virtue and accident. Time to make for the door, turn the street corner, hire a carriage and—cross the rubicon. . . . She arrived at this decision not without a violent struggle, being generous as well as attractive. Gall and wormwood to her this cheating, this sneaking and driving into despair a man with whom she had lived a dozen years. But—she was not a bit happy with her husband. True, he lived up to the contract, fulfilled the letter of the law. But he had long since ceased to take notice of his wife, had failed in the minute attentions so dear to a woman, spoke little, and amused her not at all. Not that he was bad. No, indeed! During her indispositions he was tender, attentive, compassionate, helpful, even uneasy. Then he managed to find tender words and nursed her lovingly.

But the years flew, whizzed rapidly. No one benefited by her beauty. Her soul was shriveling within her for lack of love, dearth of tenderness and affection. She wanted to give of herself generously, without stinting, yearned to spend herself, her wealth of tenderness and adoration, on some man. She must worship at the altar of some man, must lay at his feet her beauty, her soul, to do with as he sees fit. One lives but once.

The affair had now become an idée fixe with Madame Jamyn. She must have her fling, must spread her wings. She must make life real, throbbing, thrilling, or—vegetate, mould on the nuptial couch. To be good and wilt and wither, or to deceive and blossom, flourish, bloom? In vain did

she turn over the problem in her head. Invariably she came face to face with her wasted life, her useless beauty. No, she never lived! She was being admired, coveted, desired—but to what purpose?

And still, at the last moment, on the point of crossing the line, when she had but to obey her instincts, she fell prey to indecision, to fear. There was pity, infinite sorrow, for her husband, and disgust, nausea with her imminent cheating. A rapid panorama of impressions, emotions, a subtle and generous melancholy.

She insisted upon seeing her husband before departing, even as one wishes to bid adieu to one's dear ones before embarking upon a prolonged journey. She felt she would never again see her husband as he is now. He would not seem the same after her fatal step.

She pushed the door. Mr. Jamyn was taking his coffee over his paper. The simple scene held something intimate, something poignant. It brought her a flood of memories. She gasped.

At the rustling of petticoats Mr. Jamyn raised his head.

"You are going out?"

"Yes."

He regarded her absent-mindedly and added, carelessly:

"Where are you going?"

This annoyed her.

"I do not know myself."

"Ah!"

A mortal sadness gripped her, vague, remote, indefinable. The adultery appeared accomplished. Louise's attitude was symbolic of fatality. She looked around, sighed

softly, and was on the point of leaving, when her husband resumed:

"Do you wish to ask me something?"

"No, not at all."

Her voice was low, her face pale. He remarked:

"Is there any trouble?"

"None."

"Are you certain?" he added gently.

"I am certain."

Once again he looked at her. Her eyes were sparkling, her face on fire.

"You are not ill?"

With a gentle laugh: "Not at all."

Her smile assured her husband. He chuckled: "So much the better."

They were silent.

The young woman was no longer pale, or very little. She was still melancholy, but firm, resolute. Her husband's solicitude touched her, but not sufficiently to make her recoil, to revoke her decision.

The husband gave her a close scrutiny. Something in his wife's face recalled him his youth, their youth. It was a whiff from the past. Like an old song, it brought with it memories of long ago. His soul recaptured the faint fragrance of past perfumes, roses, witcheries.

He then said, carelessly:

"You are charming today."

"Ah," she said, blushing. "You think so?"

And, squirming out of an intended embrace, she fled with a troubled smile.

She did not keep the appointment. Silently and nobly she sacrificed her youth, not without bitterness. The afternoon was spent in a solitary walk.

She was pale and touching. It was night

## THE Chatter-Box

### La Dame Noir

All this came in a curious dream to me:  
One night we met each other on a road,  
Quite unacquainted; and so pleasantly  
You asked the way, and eagerly I showed  
The distance ending at a tavern's light.  
You stood in doubt, and so I offered you  
My singing self against the brooding night,  
And we were wending, on before we knew,  
Then as we reached the inn we had agreed,  
But when we entered in the bridal room,  
I felt the darkness of a fearful deed—  
And the dull portent of a formless  
doom.  
And when I lit the lamp and saw your  
face  
I fled the dead leaves in a frenzied race,

From the four ends of this Magnatod Pegasus has borne to our door songs, epics, lyrics, dreams, until the little drawer that has been assigned to us as a sanctum sanctorum for our editing is full of "beaded bubbles winking on a brim." A blacksmith of Utah has sent us an ode that out-iron-bands Longfellow's chestnut tree smithy; a fair Beatrice of Venice, California, lulls us into a new human comedy, and brings us back a sort of chestnut-vending Dante out of the Infernal Regions.

Every now and then a long-haired or short-winded Apollo or Sappho trundles in on us in true Louis Quatorze fashion, MSS. in hand and peroration on lip. Indeed, we are living through a thrilling era of our life. Surely \$25 as a prize has magical properties among the scribes of even this highly industrial world. Keep on coming and sending. What "Zero" is to the unemployed of the city, we hope to become to the poets of America. God-speed our great mission.

We are in receipt of a long letter from a near-Comrade, Mr. Louis Terr of the Bronx, who implies that a horrible catastrophe may ensue in his house if the mystery of Count Salm de Witt von Ludowskaya Ulitza, who signed an article on the Duchess Cyril in the Leader recently, is not explained. It appears, a certain Russian neighbor of his insists that there actually exists such a scion of Czarist nobility in this country. Let us confess in all humility our guilt in assuming the title. Count meaning nothing nowadays, Salm being a corruption of Sam, de Witt being our natural family name of late years, and von Ludowskaya Ulitza—with the aid of a German and Russian dictionary—translates itself easily in, from Ludlow street where he was born. . . . We trust this will furnish facts, figures, and data enough to prove to any Russian the truth of our imposition.

### Offering

Tiger-lily, a yellow cup,  
With your heart's blood leaping up;  
Warm to look at, cool to feel,  
Pouring love, and wounds to heal . . .  
Leone.

### Definition of Poetry

A poem is an ecstasy  
Rampant on a page;  
A poem is a fantasy  
Caught in a beauty's cage . . .

A poem is a vis-a-vis  
Of poet and the world;  
A poem is a mystery  
And symmetry unfurled.

### Church Bells

Chime on, church bells,  
I am coming.  
Dong on sadly,  
Death is mine.

Croon a swan song,  
Whisper sweetly  
Mellow fancies,  
Death is wine!

Henry Harrison.

### If You Should Tell Me This

If you should tell me this, I will not hear  
Of it; that there must come a day when I  
Shall close your door and never once appear  
Again, or recollect a single sigh  
Of all the tears I shed within the walls  
Of this warm room that breathes your  
lovely words  
And echoes gentle sounds of your footfalls;  
That never once will there whirl up gay  
birds  
To flutter on the silver cymbals in  
My mind and reawaken memories  
Of you I loved, who were my heart's blood  
kin  
And knew me bared to all my frailties.  
If you should tell me this, I will not  
hear . . .  
Though it is much the same thing that I  
fear.

M. Julian Funt.

We could not conclude this extraneous appendix without making note of a Christmas spirit act on the part of one of our gifted contributors. When "Leone" was advised that she had won the second prize in the last Poetry Contest—in amount \$10,—she sent the following note to us: "Will you please send check to Joshua Lieberman—For Pioneer Youth?"

A worthy deed to help a worthy cause. Fine way to start a New Year happily. Wishes wishing you in all sincerity what everybody is wishing everybody else. . . .

S. A. DE WITT.

when she returned, tired, sad.

After dinner she permitted herself one word of malicious coquetry:

"One word did it."

He never knew.