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The New Leader

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

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Just A Word

The Moon and Munsey —
Ashamed of Miss Mayo —
Fingerprint Enright — The
Slump of Slomp — Karl
Bickel Bucks — Pass-
ing the Pea.

As we go to press New York is going into another total eclipse of the sun. This time the moon is to blame, and no serious results are feared. The last time it was Frank Munsey, and since then neither the Sun nor Globe has looked the same. And even the World is wobbling.

Bravo, New York Evening Post! Its editors make public apology for things Katherine Mayo says in her attempt to rouse America against Filipino independence.

In her story on the day after Christmas, says the Evening Post, Miss Mayo indulged in "irreverent and offensive remarks against the sacred belief of Christmas." In "A Disavowal" published on January 17, the paper says those remarks "should not have been permitted to appear."

Obviously not. They upset a whole cartfull of imperialist propaganda. And far from wishing to "assail religion," the Evening Post "disavows" any such intent, regrets the statement appeared and expresses sorrow that its publication should have given pain to its readers.

Good enough as a beginning, but can't the Evening Post go ahead and clear its conscience entirely? What about Miss Mayo's offense against every sacred belief voiced in the Declaration of Independence? What about her mockery of the men who died in battle from 1776 to 1783?

If the Evening Post will read the newspapers which flattered George III and denounced George Washington it will find that the American colonists were therein called as "corrupt, ignorant and unfit for freedom" as Miss Mayo would have us think the Filipinos are.

Go to it, Evening Post! Wash your hands of the whole dirty business. You've only begun to apologize!

"Alien" plots against our American institutions never end. Police Commissioner Enright is back from the Southern hemisphere with a scheme to make every inhabitant of New York City submit to fingerprinting and carry a passport from Tammany Hall.

He says we ought to have that practice here because Buenos Aires likes it. As the Senator from Minnesota used to say: "Who is Buenos Aires, anyway?"

Besides, there are lots of people who like lots of things that New York doesn't like. Incidentally, the distinguished audience which applauded this finger-print plan also applauded the scheme to hold up the child labor amendment until there has been a popular referendum.

Do they also favor a referendum on the finger-print plan? Why not?

When Calvin Coolidge was a little boy he went to school. There he was taught that to be President of the United States was to occupy the highest office in the world. And he believed it.

Maybe that is why Bascom Slomp is out of the White House, or on his way out. Slomp is a millionaire, and Coolidge is not. So when Slomp got to be the President's secretary they say he didn't have quite the proper respect for his chief.

One day not long ago a Boston newspaper man was given a private audience with Mr. Coolidge. Officially, the interview was to last only five minutes. When that time elapsed Mr. Slomp opened an outer door, the gossips say, and looked in.

President Coolidge scowled at Slomp. Slomp withdrew. But pretty soon he opened the door again. Coolidge scowled harder than ever. Slomp withdrew. Then Slomp opened the door a third time.

"Slomp!" exclaimed Mr. Coolidge, "I'll call you when I want you!"

Karl A. Bickel, general manager of the United Press, beware! If Bainbridge Colby were still in office he would throw you and all your reporters out of the State Department Press Conference—maybe.

In 1920 a Labor paper correspondent at Washington complained because the State Department rules allowed officials to repudiate stories which those very officials had "inspired" the reporters to write. This made Mr. Colby so angry that he barred the whole staff of Labor reporters (two men) out of the conference.

Now here you come, Karl Bickel, telling the American Society of (Continued on page 2)

Bankers Inflate Cheap Securities In Drive To Unload War Collateral

RAIL UNIONS DEBATE ON NEW PARTY

Call for Chicago Convention by Johnston — Women Favor Third Party.

While the railroad unions are debating their course of action in view of the forthcoming third party convention in Chicago, the official call for the convention has gone out to all Labor, Socialist and progressive organizations of the nation.

Contrary to recent reports, the railroad unions have not decided to stay away from the Chicago conference. On the contrary, the attendance of the International Association of Machinists and individual leaders of the other railroad unions is already assured.

In a statement to The New Leader, President D. B. Robertson, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, declares the railroad union executives are now giving the question of participation in the conference and a progressive Labor party their attention.

President Robertson has written The New Leader:

"Replying to your inquiry as to what position the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen has taken on the question of attending the forthcoming convention of the Conference for Progressive Political Action and the possible formation of a third party there:

"In reply I will say that this Brotherhood, in conjunction with other railway Labor organizations, is now giving consideration to this subject with a view to determining upon a policy to be followed, but up to this time no definite program has been agreed upon."

Correcting reports that the railroad unions have decided to stay away from the Chicago conference, Labor, rail labor journal, states: "The question of (the railway) organizations being represented in the coming convention as organizations will be decided by the chief executives, but of course this does not interfere with individual members of the organization taking such action as they see fit."

Meanwhile the convention call has been sent broadcast by William H. Johnston, chairman of the C. P. A., himself one of the influential leaders of the railroad unions. The call follows:

"To Organizations of LABOR, FARMERS AND OTHER PROGRESSIVE GROUPS:

"GREETINGS:
"The next convention of the C. P. A. will meet at 10 a. m., February 21, 1925, at the Lexington Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, in accordance with the resolutions adopted by the National Committee at its meeting in the Machinists' Building, Washington, D. C., December 12, 1924."

"This conference has been called in fulfillment of the Report of the Committee on Organization and Campaign, as adopted by the Cleveland Convention of July 4, 1924."

"The object of the convention shall be to consider and pass upon the question of forming a permanent independent political party for national and local elections upon the basis of the general principles laid down in the platform adopted by this Convention and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the Convention."

"The basis of representation and voting at the Convention shall be the same as adopted at the St. Louis meeting of the Conference for Progressive Political Action for the Cleveland Convention of July, 1924."

"Your organization is cordially invited to send properly delegated and instructed representatives."

"Organizations desiring representation should return the enclosed duplicate credential, properly filled in, to this office NOT LATER THAN FEBRUARY 10."

"Fraternally yours,

"WM. H. JOHNSTON, Chairman."

That the progressive women of the nation are more than ready to back a new party that may be formed in Chicago is indicated by a statement issued by Mabel C. Costigan, who was Chairman of the Women's Division in the National La Follette-Wheeler headquarters.

Mrs. Costigan states she has received views of women from all over the country who indicate, beyond mis-

Russian Oil Wins American Recognition

WALL STREET, January 23. —Russian oil wins.

Crude petroleum has greased the rusty hinges of intercourse between Moscow and Wall Street. The skids and ways are drenched with lubricants to let the Coolidge administration slide forward into the arms of the Soviet Government.

This coming event of official recognition is common gossip in The Street. It is backed by an understanding, insiders report, between the Rockefeller and the Morgan interests on what should be done about Russia and how to do it.

Production of oil in the United States fell short 40,000,000 barrels last year. The actual shortage, plus the increased demand which could not be met, constituted a deficit of 6 1/2 per cent. The estimated deficit for this year is 15 per cent.

That situation calls for some quick action that will admit Standard Oil to the Russian fields of Baku and Siberia.

It called for the retirement of

Charles E. Hughes, who as Secretary of State got himself into such a deadlock on Russia that his "usefulness" in this emergency is destroyed. They say downtown that Mr. Hughes will be compensated by a handsome law practice from

the big financiers. Mr. Kellogg, the new Secretary of State, made his career as the adviser of the Money Power in America, and is considered the right man to reverse the Hughes policy toward Russia.

In return for cooperating with Standard Oil to win admission to Russian petroleum, the Morgan interests will obtain "reciprocal" advantages, it is rumored, in the form of big copper concessions from Russia to various mining companies in which the bankers are interested.

Farther in the background of this movement toward Russia, there is believed to be a plan by American capitalists to combine Russian Labor, German industrial efficiency and Asiatic raw materials in a gigantic pool of exploitation.

American bankers do not take

any stock in the theoretical Russian code to protect Labor. They pretend to be quite satisfied with a plan to offer the Soviet Government such inducements in the form of loans and similar support (see American recognition) that the Moscow authorities will hasten a tendency already under way to "revise" the Labor code.

It is even argued in some quarters that Russian Labor is so strictly disciplined under the Soviet Government that a contract with that Government carries a guarantee that Labor can offer no resistance to American capital.

Wall Street has no fear that America will balk at "the bloody hands of the Bolsheviks." Crude oil to the eager investor is what "the blood of the Lamb" was in the old Baptist hymn. It washes all sins away.

"To get at Russian oil," one broker declared a few days ago, "we'll stand for a red flag on the old embassy at Washington—or on the White House itself, if that is necessary."

Gary Has Eight-Hour Joke On 10,000 Lorain Workers

LORAIN, Ohio. — Ten thousand men are working ten hours and twelve hours a day in the Steel

Trust plants here. Less than 300 men are working on the eight-hour schedule which Judge Elbert H. Gary declares has been instituted in the steel industry which he controls.

The Steel Trust plant in this city is known as the National Tube Company.

It is now working at about eighty-three per cent of capacity and employing some 13,000 men. If persons interested in the widely advertised reformation of the steel industry will make a survey of the local plant they will find the following shops and working hours:

Blooming mills.....10 hours
Blast furnaces.....10 hours
Open hearth.....10 hours
Machine shop.....10 hours
Scrap mills 2, 3 and 4.....10 hours
Scrap mills 1 and 5.....8 hours

In addition to these thousands of ten-hour workers, there are many "odd job" and "special calling" men who perpetrate the good old twelve-hour day which many stockholders contend is a necessity in the steel industry.

There are no Labor unions in the National Tube Company plant. All traces of collective bargaining were crushed out several years ago. Most of the workers here have never heard that a shorter workday is supposed, even in theory, to apply to themselves.

An exception to this condition is offered by the mill electricians, technically known as "inspectors." These men, better educated and informed generally than most of their fellows, read Judge Gary's speeches in the newspapers, and then wondered why his promises were not applied in Lorain. After waiting many months for something to happen, they came together in a spontaneous organization and presented their demand to the management. At first the demand was rejected. But when the baby union threatened a strike and the management realized that electricians trained to their special work in the tube plant would be hard to find, the eight-hour day was granted.

STUDENTS FAST TO AID MINERS

Brookwood Youths Banish Deserts to Save Money for West Virginia Strikers.

KATONAH, N. Y. — The students and instructors at Brookwood Labor College have given up eating deserts for three weeks and are sending the money thus saved by the college commissary to the Secretary-Treasurer of District No. 17 of the United Mine Workers of America in Charleston, West Virginia.

Twenty thousand persons, evicted union members and their families, are living in tents and lean-to's on the windswept hills of West Virginia today. The union is providing them with shelter and rations enough for a bare existence.

The contribution of the Labor College is in response to an urgent appeal for clothing. In addition to money, two large boxes of clothing were dispatched today. Some students will go without needed overcoats, sweaters or under-clothing to help the West Virginia miners. The initiative in this movement was taken by miners from Pennsylvania and Illinois belonging to the Labor College's student body.

Nearing and Fern to Debate Education

A debate of exceptional interest to parents, educators, and all interested in education, takes place at the Rand School this Friday evening, January 23, when Scott Nearing will debate Alexis G. Fern, Principal of The Mode A School, on the subject: "Has Propaganda Any Value in Education?"

Dr. Scott Nearing's reputation as economist, teacher, lecturer, and debator ensures an able presentation of the case for propaganda as an important part of education. His opponent, Alexis G. Fern, for thirty years has been doing educational work along the line of utmost freedom from compulsion of any kind on children in their class rooms. He will present the other side of the debate.

The debate is held under the auspices of The Modern School of Stelton, N. J.

EDITOR JAILED IN VIRGIN ISLES

Frances Gets Thirty Days For Reporting Brutality of Policeman.

ST. THOMAS, Virgin Islands. — Rothschild Francis, militant editor of the Emancipator, the outstanding political journal in the Virgin Islands, and champion of equality of rights for these islanders, has been tried in the District Court without jury on a charge of criminal libel, convicted and sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment for publication of the following article, which appeared in the Emancipator on December 27, 1924:

"A Native Batesko!
"Something is wrong with our police force, everybody is saying. Recently a policeman fired a shot which lodged in the tub of a private citizen, then he attempted a false arrest, and before we were about to go to press he used his club in a brutal manner on a woman that he was ordered to take home, we understand. Merchants and other citizens are indignant. How long, oh justice! How long?"

The Judge of the District Court, George Washington Williams, a native of Maryland, the writer of a scurrilous article entitled "Misrepresentations Concerning the Virgin Islands," which appeared in Current History for February, 1924, in which he openly and viciously attacked Francis and his friends who are endeavoring to Americanize the Virgin Islands, presided.

Charles H. Gibson, another Marylander, who is Police Judge, Government Attorney and chairman of the Electoral Board, prosecuted. Judge Thiele appeared as counsel for the defendant, and established all the facts as stated in the above article.

Francis was granted a stay of five days to either accept the sentence or appeal.

The people are indignant; they consider justice was tempered with prejudice, racial and personal; they are impatient to remedy the situation, but look forward to their American brothers to assist them in changing this anomalous situation in an American possession with an un-American system of government, where trial by jury is withheld at the option of the Judge of the District Court, who is appointed to office by the Governor, a Captain in the U. S. Navy.

Boom Used to Sell Railroad Paper Which Backed Old British-Morgan Loan.

By Paul Hanna

See the pretty railroad stocks, how they soar!

Up, up they go, one after the other. Lighter than helium gas they are.

Sometimes they dip and seem to fall, but don't be alarmed; no harm will come to those stocks and bonds till the inside men turn off the gas.

Who are the inside men? Why do the railroad stocks and bonds go up?

American bankers who have grown tired holding a billion-and-a-quarter dollars' worth of cheap securities for the British war loan of 1915 are the inside men.

Those securities are going up so that the tired bankers can sell them to people who don't care what they do with their money.

Unloading a War Loan
Down on the Stock Exchange, when the day's work is done, they tell each other a pretty bedtime story that you may wish to hear.

It is the story of \$1,125,000,000 in paper. Years ago the rich and loyal subjects of His Majesty the King of Great Britain invested all that money in American securities—chiefly in railroad stocks and bonds.

Then came the great war, and after one year of it Great Britain needed to borrow money. British statesmen asked our American bankers, J. P. Morgan & Co., to float a loan of 150,000,000 pounds sterling in the United States. That many pounds sterling means \$750,000,000 in gold.

British credit was still good, but not quite gilt-edged. Besides, business is business, as any banker will tell you. So the Morgan company asked for collateral to secure the loan. And they got it.

What they got for collateral was American railroad stocks and bonds, valued at \$1,125,000,000; the very securities mentioned above. British subjects loaned them to the British Government and the Government gave them to our bankers to secure a loan. That was in 1915.

Collapse of the Collateral
Four years later, when peace returned, American railroad stocks and bonds were dirt cheap on the market. That big block of British collateral had shrunk so terribly, that, instead of being worth twice the amount of the loan, they would scarcely bring the half of it. And from the time of the armistice until last November these stocks refused to come back.

Election Rigs the Market
Something had to be done, and the election of Coolidge last fall gave the bankers their chance to do it. The election returns were the excuse for a bull market that broke all records within a fortnight, and is still under way.

It's a long, hard pull back to "par" for a lot of those railroad securities, but the market is rigged and they will make the grade.

Breaks and sags are sure to occur along the way. One slump startled the Street a week ago, and a worse one is rumored to be due on or before February 1. But these are only dents in the upward course that will continue until the bankers have got out from under the British collateral.

The slump of a week ago is smilingly explained by the insiders. In order to cheat the Government out of income tax, a lot of big gamblers had to "establish a loss" for 1924. So after cleaning up in the November market they let go of some good things during December. To get the good things back in January at prices they were willing to pay, they were obliged to hammer the market and bring prices down for a few days. There will be plenty of that kind of frolicking as the year wears on.

Seventeen Billions Still Owed
But these furries will not interfere with the main business of un-

JOIN WITH ABRAMOWITZ, ZIMMERN, HILLQUIT, THOMAS AND A HOST OF OTHERS IN CELEBRATING OUR BIRTHDAY PARTY THURSDAY NIGHT AT YORKVILLE CASINO.

VANZETTI SENT TO INSANE ASYLUM

**Brooding Over Frame-Up
Caused Mental Illness of
New England Radical.**

BOSTON.—Bartolomeo Vanzetti has gone to the lunatic asylum.

The alienists report his demented condition is a result of brooding over what millions of workers believe to be a "frame-up" against the Labor leader engineered by New England industrial interests.

Dr. Abraham Meyerson, retained by the defense to examine Vanzetti, says:

"I believe he is suffering from a prison psychosis of temporary nature brought on by the extraordinary situation in which a man of intense mental life finds himself.

"The long legal battle, the bombardment of attention on the part of the press of the world, and of international organizations, the impending sentence to death, prison discipline, confinement with lack of outdoors, have brought on a transient paranoid state. In my opinion he would be better off in a hospital than in his present environment."

It is no hallucination for Vanzetti to believe he did not get a fair trial; that witnesses committed perjury; that prejudice operated against him as a foreigner and radical workman. If these are "delusions" they are shared by hundreds of thousands of workmen everywhere. It is no hallucination for Vanzetti to believe himself in the shadow of the electric chair. It is a grim reality. The shame is upon those who have tortured this gentle spirit. The shame is upon those who, knowing of this injustice, have remained silent. The shame will be stamped indelibly upon American Labor if it does not now raise its voice in mighty and heroic protest against any further delay in granting a new and speedy trial to Sacco and Vanzetti. Both of these innocent workmen have cried out many times that they desired liberty or death to end their painful ordeal. Labor should answer "Liberty for Sacco and Vanzetti."

League for Mutual Aid To Have Theatre Party

For Tuesday, January 27, at the Greenwich Village Theatre, the League for Mutual Aid has arranged a theatre party to see "Patience."

This delicious little opera is as frolicsome and witty today as the period in which it was written when all England sat up in surprise; there is nothing quite like it in all the world's music.

Tickets may be had in Room 411, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City, or the box office of the Greenwich Village Theatre.

Passing Our First Milestone

WITH this issue The New Leader celebrates its first anniversary. It takes this opportunity to thank all its loyal supporters for the aid and encouragement they have given, especially those in the field without whose cooperation it could not have succeeded in establishing itself. Its first year has been one of experiment and change with the view of increasing its service to the workers. The New Leader is not what it was in the first few weeks of its existence and we hope that other improvements to be made will make it as much better a year from now as the present Leader is better than the Leader of a year ago.

The New Leader has in mind the accomplishment of one purpose—bringing nearer the day when the useful workers will have reorganized the present archaic social order on a new and more equitable foundation. That fundamental purpose is the declared aim of the Socialist movement in all countries. Whether the Socialist Party is independent and the organized workers support it, as in some countries, or whether it is an affiliated section of a Labor party, as in others, its purpose is the same.

In this country the Socialist movement has suffered with the trade union movement. Sharing all the immediate aims and ideals of the trade union movement, the Socialist Party fights for them as well. Every program for increasing its membership, for promoting education of its members, for more effective organization of industries, for larger concessions from the owners of industry and every other struggle for improved conditions have the support of the Socialist Party and The

New Leader. The realization of every immediate aim brings nearer the ultimate ideal. The training, knowledge and discipline obtained by the organized workers in their struggles all go to fit them for the time when they will eventually administer industries as the socialized inheritance of society.

The New Leader has faith and confidence in the toilers of field, factory, workshop and mine, and all others in useful vocations. Because of this faith it is maintained. It urges the unaffiliated worker to join a union and share in the joy of the struggle. It urges the Socialist voter to join the Socialist Party. It urges all other citizens who are conscious of the need of fundamental social and economic changes to give of their time and resources to advance the aims and ideals of both.

No other movement is worth while. No other enables men and women to live so intensely, to enrich their lives with human service that counts, to so enlist their services as to make them conscious that they are important factors in changing the world from the basis of a decaying capitalism to one of socialized production for human welfare.

Such a publication with such ideals will not be endowed by those who live on the labor of others. We do not expect aid from this source. Its support must come and has come from working-class institutions and workers in the field. The New Leader will do its utmost to merit the conditions of this support by earnest service to the cause and ideals of the advancing army of Labor, and we are sure that our friends will help it to reach more readers in the months ahead.

Just A Word

(Continued from Page 1)

Newspaper Editors that "the 'administration spokesman' method of testing out public opinion through the newspapers" has got to stop. You say that "newspapers should not tolerate those 'high authorities' who send out trial balloons and then repudiate the story if their expectations are not realized."

If you were just a plain Labor reporter, Karl, that speech would brand you as a crank and a foe of society. Ask Colby if it wouldn't.

Be sure you get this right. To make or distribute alcoholic drinks is forbidden by the Constitution. But it is not a crime, says the White House through the New York World, to carry a flask full of the stuff and drink therefrom.

Simple enough! There is no crime in a shell game unless you get caught passing the pea!

Paul Hanna

Austrian Labor Bank Prospers.
The popularity and strength of the Austrian Labor Bank, operated by the Cooperative Associations, was well illustrated last year, when its deposits trebled, despite the economic crisis, and reached a total of 120,000,000 crowns (at 70,000 to \$1).

Hear The West Virginia Miners' Story This Sunday!

Workers and Socialists of New York City and vicinity will have an unusual opportunity to get firsthand information of the West Virginia coal strike, now in progress, at a meeting to be held this Sunday afternoon, January 25.

McAlister Coleman, brilliant and popular American journalist, who has just completed an investigation of the bitter coal strike, will speak. Another of the speakers, Arthur Garfield Hays, is also familiar with the West Virginia miners' struggle through personal observation, having been engaged in numerous free speech fights there.

In addition to Coleman and Hays, the speakers will be Harriot Stanton

Sherwood Anderson at the Rand School

Sherwood Anderson, well-known novelist and literary critic, will begin a course of lectures on the "Modern Impulse in Writing" on Friday evening next at 8:30 p.m. at the Rand School, 7 East 15th Street. Tickets are now on sale at the Rand School office.

On Saturday, Jan. 31, at 3:30 p.m., Elmer Rice, playwright and author of the "Adding Machine" and "Close Harmony," will speak at the Saturday Afternoon Camaraderie.

On Wednesday evening, Jan. 28, at 8:30 p.m., B. Charney Vlodek will speak on the Conditions of the Political Prisoners of Russia in his "Topics of the Times" course at the Rand School. Also on that evening, at 8:30 p.m., Joseph Wood Krutch

will speak on "Realism and the Drama."

On Friday evening, Jan. 30, at 8:30 p.m., Clement Wood will begin a course in science entitled "Our Expanding Universe."

On Saturday, Jan. 24, at 1:30 p.m., Scott Nearing will speak on the Transit Situation. At 3:30 p.m. Louis Waldman and a member of the Mayor's Transit Commission will speak on the Transit Situation at the Camaraderie meeting.

Finds No Communism In Russia

"I find there is no Communism in Russia."

That was the view expressed the other day by Ernest Harrison, re-

RAIL UNIONS

(Continued from Page 1)

understanding, their desire for a new party.

"In view of these expressions," Mrs. Costigan states, "a conference of women will be held in Washington, D. C., in the near future, with the particular object in view of determining the following questions:

"1. Shall a permanent Progressive party be organized?
"2. What form of organization of Progressive women is most desirable?"

Present indications are that, so far as women Progressives are concerned, the following recommendations will be made to the National Convention of the Conference for Progressive Political Action which will be called to meet in February, 1925:

"1. That a permanent Progressive party be organized.

"2. That, whether or not a Progressive party be formed, an organization of Progressives throughout the United States will be effected for educational, economic and political purposes.

"3. That, whatever form of Progressive organization may be adopted, a cardinal principle of such organization shall be the equal representation of men and women and the recognition of their right to share equally in appointive and elective organization positions."

cently returned from Russia, where he spent two years and eight months in the Government service. Harrison was for many years a member of the Socialist Party in this State, and was often a candidate for public office. At one time he was organizer of Local Newburgh. Comrade Harrison said:

"I have heard several farmers express the sentiment, 'Leave us alone.' They said: 'We were robbed under the Czar and now we are robbed under the Communists. We would welcome any Government that would let us develop our own co-operatives and not tax us as we are taxed now.'

"There are a number of reasons for the failure of the Soviet Government to win the unquestioned loyalty of the peasants. One is the unwillingness of the peasant to take any interest in politics outside of his own village.

"There is a growing feeling among the leaders of working class opinion that the tactics of the Third International have furnished the capitalist governments of the world with an opportunity to fight the radical movements of other nations.

"After almost three years in Russia, I find that there is no Communism in Russia. Many European governments have far more Socialist legislation than the Communist Government of Russia under the high-sounding name of the Soviet Socialist Republic. Only if the principles of Radek and Trotsky are adopted and the Third International smashed will Russia be able to take its place among the nations of the world to which it is entitled by immense natural resources and an industrious peasant population."

Lectures

The Community Forum

Park Avenue and 34th Street

Sunday, Jan. 25th, 8 P. M.

E. D. MOREL

Memorial Meeting

Mr. Holmes
Edwin Markham
W. R. Shephard
Oswald C. Villard
Sybil Hossain
Alice Riggs Hunt

11 A. M.—The Community Church

JOHN HAYNES HOLMES

"The Vindication of Marriage"

The People's Institute COOPER UNION

FRIDAY, JANUARY 23

EVERETT DEAN MARTIN

(The Great Mass Movements of History)

"Revolutionary New England"

SUNDAY, JANUARY 25

SERWOOD ANDERSON

"America—The Storehouse of Vitality"

TUESDAY, JANUARY 27

PROF. IRWIN EDMAN

"Religion for the Faithless"

Eight o'clock Admission Free

OPEN FORUM DISCUSSION

LABOR TEMPLE 14th St. & Second Av.

Sunday, January 25

5 P. M.—LECTURE, at 9 Second Ave.

DR. WILL DURANT

"The Italian Drama"

8:30 P. M.—FORUM, at 9 Second Ave.

DR. WILL DURANT

"Balzac"

7:15 P. M.—American International

Church, 239 East 14th Street

EDMUND B. CHAFFEE

"Jesus: What Did He Teach?"

Prof. SCOTT NEARING

ALEXIS FERN

Chairman, Dr. HENRY LEBVRE

"Has Propaganda Any Value in Education?"

The most important debate on Education for parents who are interested in their children's education.

Friday January 23—8:45 P. M.—in the

RAND SCHOOL AUDITORIUM

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Monday, January 26th, at 8:15 p.m.

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667 EASTERN PARKWAY

(Seventh Ave. Sub. to Nostrand Ave.)

ADMISSION 25 CENTS

Monday, February 2nd, at 8:15 p.m.

DEBATE

"Resolved: That the Interests of Humanity Can Be Best Served Under Capitalism."

Affirmative Negative

IVY L. LEE CHAS. SOLOMON

Comrade
Rafael Abramowitz,
Member of Executive
Committee of International
will thrill you
with news from Europe.

Only 5 More Days Left

to make Reservations for the

First Anniversary Dinner

of

THE NEW LEADER

THURSDAY, JANUARY 29th, 7 P. M.

AT THE YORKVILLE CASINO

(86th Street and Third Avenue)

SPEAKERS:

Rafael Abramowitz
Prof. Alfred Zimmern
Meyer London
Morris Hillquit
Abraham Cahan
Norman Thomas
Congressman Victor L. Berger

SPECIAL FEATURE:

ELABORATE MUSICAL PROGRAM
By Artists of Renown
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Tickets, \$2.00 Each

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ACCOMMODATIONS LIMITED

REMEMBER
the Date
JANUARY 29TH
at 7 P. M.

REMEMBER
the Place
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SENATOR WALSH BACKS CHILD LABOR BAN

**Shows Employers Lie to
the People to Retain
Their Grip On Labor
of Children.**

By U. S. SEN. T. J. WALSH

The methods of the National Association of Manufacturers may be judged by a letter sent by their Mr. Emery under date of September 3, 1924, to the editors of farm journals urging them to join in the campaign against the child labor amendment, and asserting that the amendment does not affect manufacturing appreciably, but that it is aimed at children on the farms.

The author of that letter is too well informed not to know that both child labor laws enacted by Congress expressly excluded farm labor, and that there is no sentiment whatever in Congress in favor of a departure from that policy, and no purpose to place any restraint upon the ordinary labor of children on farms or in the household.

The reverence of the writer of that letter for the truth may be accurately estimated from his statement therein that industrial concern in the proposed amendment is a minor character in that actual "child labor in factories is practically nonexistent." The census of 1920 shows that there are 175,000 persons between 10 and 15 years employed in factories.

Anyway, the National Association of Manufacturers as such has no special interest in children except to make money out of their labor. It is not an eleemosynary institution. Its purposes are not strictly humanitarian. It exists for the purpose of promoting the financial interests of its members. Its opposition to the child labor amendment is sordidly and sickeningly selfish.

Doubtless there are among its members many high-minded men, men with hearts in bosoms who do not coin cash out of the lives robbed of the joys and opportunities of childhood, who know no more about its present hypocritical pretenses about being concerned for the sanctity of the American home than they did about the employment of Mulhall. The open appearance of this champion of childhood, whose President is a textile mill owner, in the lists serve admirably to characterize the campaign against the amendment. Having an annual revenues of approximately \$350,000 a year, it is in a situation to do quite a lot to uphold the sacred doctrine of states, rights and preserve the sanctity of the home.

Reference has been made to the activities of the National Association of Manufacturers to enlist the support of farmers. In this effort it has been aided by one David Clark of Charlotte, N. C., who instigated the suits in which the Federal child labor acts were held unconstitutional. Mr. Clark, the editor of the Southern Textile Bulletin reports that "ever since the amendment passed (the Congress) we have been laying groundwork for the situation that is now rapidly developing." As a part of that groundwork he and those associated with him had distributed "fully 50,000 pieces of literature in rural sections"—"to show the farmer."

At every turn in the road the sordid nature of the organized opposition to the amendment is revoltingly made manifest. Here and there some conservative minds, wedded to the past regardless of the march of events and the revolution in industry, find themselves unable to accept the amendment, but the driving force behind the opposition is the desire to exploit the children of the nation.

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"Enemies of Society"

Enemies of the movement to abolish child labor by constitutional amendment tell us there is a plot concealed in that measure to destroy the home and overthrow American liberty. For particulars consult the National Association of Manufacturers and some "liberal" newspapers.

After careful investigation and private detective work, The New Leader has discovered some of the people behind this "red plot" and is determined to expose them. Herewith is printed EXHIBIT A.

Action taken by Methodist Church authorities at Springfield on May 17, 1924.

Resolved, That the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, viewing with deep concern the persistent practice of exploiting childhood for mercenary purposes and believing that the future of the nation and of civilization depends upon the protection and proper development of the children of this generation, puts itself on record as favoring the proposed Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, giving to Congress power by legislation to control child labor, and instructs the secretary of the General Conference to transmit a copy of this action to the President of the United States, to the President of the Senate, and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

BISHOP FRANCIS J. MCCONNELL.
PROFESSOR H. F. RALL.
THE REVEREND GEORGE ELLIOTT.
HERBERT N. SHENTON.
THE REVEREND RALPH B. URMY.
Executive Committee of Social
Service Federation.

Endless Chain of Power Trust Encircles Nation

By JUDSON KING

ENORMOUS importance centers in the resolution offered by Senator Norris, directing the Federal Trade Commission to investigate and report on the ownership and operation of the electrical industry. Under the direction of its present personnel, the Commission is well equipped to do this job. That is why, as I have frequently pointed out, the big interests are desperately anxious to smash this Commission.

Utilizing facts already available, Senators Norris and Howell have astounded their colleagues in the Senate by showing that the Electrical Trust is not only in control of the vast majority of the water power sites and power plants—both steam and water—but dominate the manufacture of electrical appliances. The mere list of companies dominated by this gigantic combine covers nearly three closely printed columns of the Congressional Record. Here is a part of the first indictment, as officially set down:

"The General Electric Co. owns the entire common stock of the Electric Bond & Share Co., which, in turn, has a large number of subsidiary companies, and which acts as fiscal agent or supervises the operations of all associated companies, which, in turn, control numerous other utilities. The Electric Bond & Share Co. owns the American Gas & Electric Co., which, in turn, controls the Atlantic City Electric Co., the Benton Harbor-St. Joe Railway & Light Co., the Indiana & Michigan Electric Co., the Kentucky & West Virginia Power Co. (Inc.), the Northwestern Ohio Light Co., the Ohio Power Co., the Ohio Service Co., the Rockford Electric Co., the Scranton Electric Co., the West Virginia Water & Electric Co., the Wheeling Electric Co., the Albany Water & Light Co., the Jonesboro Water Co., and the Montpelier Utilities Co.

Power, Power, More Power!

"This Electric Bond & Share Co., owned by the General Electric Co., also owns the American Power & Light Co., controls the Kansas Gas & Electric Co., the Pacific Power & Light Co., the Portland Gas & Coke Co., the Nebraska Power Co., and the Minnesota Power & Light Co. This last-named company owns all of the capital stock of the Great Northern Power Company.

"This same Electric Bond & Share Co. also owns the Power Securities Corporation, the principal assets of which consist of all the common stock, except directors' shares, of the Idaho Power Co., and the Idaho Power Co. owns all the issued stock of the Boise Valley Traction Co. and the Nevada Power Co. It owns also the Utah Securities Corporation, which is an investment company that does not operate any properties, but controls the

Utah Power & Light Co., which controls the Western Colorado Power Co. and the Utah Light & Traction Co. It also owns the Southwestern Power & Light Co.

"The Electric Bond & Share Co., this subsidiary, which is entirely owned by the General Electric Co., also owns the Lehigh Power Securities Corporation, which controls the Pennsylvania Power & Light Co., which was organized in 1920 by a merger of the Pennsylvania Lighting Co., and of the following companies, which had been controlled by the Lehigh Power Securities Corporation: The Lehigh Valley Light & Power Co., the Northern Central Gas Co., the Columbia & Montour Electric Co., the Northumberland County Gas & Electric Co., the Harwood Electric Co., and the Schuylkill Gas & Electric Co. This Lehigh Power Securities Corporation, in Wilkes-Barre Co., the Lycoming Edison Co., the Lock Haven Electric Light & Power Co., and Jersey Shore Electric Co., and among other companies controls the Hagerstown Light & Heat Co., of Washington County, Md.

East, West, North, South!

"This same company, the Lehigh Power Securities Corporation, controls the Lehigh Valley Transit Co., which controls the Easton Consolidated Electric Co. The latter company controls the Edison Illuminating Co., controls the Easton Transit Co., which controls the Easton Amusement Co. and the Phillipsburg Transit Co. The Lehigh company also controls East End Passenger Railway, Jersey Shore Electric Street Railway, South Side Passenger Railway, Vallamont Traction Co. and the Williamsport Passenger Railway Co.

"This subsidiary, the Electric Bond & Share Co., also owns the National Power & Light Co., which controls the Houston Lighting & Power Co., the Knoxville Power & Light Co., the Arkansas Central Power Co., the Birmingham Electric Co., and the Memphis Power & Light Co., which has acquired substantially all of the capital stock of the Memphis Street Railway Co. The same subsidiary owns the New Orleans Public Service (Inc.), which controls the New Orleans City Railroad Co., the St. Charles Street Railroad Co., the Jefferson & Lake Pontchartrain Railway Co., the Railways Realty Co., and the New Orleans Gas Light Co. It also owns the Carolina Power & Light Co., which controls the Yedkin River Power Co. and the Asheville Power & Light Co."

Just before the election I had an opportunity to examine the list of contributions made to the Republican National Committee up to October 15. I found that the power magnates from Maine to California were contributing large sums. They well might. The past four years has shown the Republican Administration to be hand in glove with the private interests and fighting anything like public ownership or adequate public control. They want that regime to continue.

Stock Boom Hides War Loan Dodgers

(Continued from Page 1)

loading the old British security. Following this main operation, others like it may follow.

American bankers have made private loans in Europe which aggregate about \$17,000,000,000. (That is apart from our Treasury loans to Europe.) It is true most of the money was spent right here with our supply dealers, but the debt is still legal, and will be pressed. And the poorer the chance of collecting abroad the more Americans must watch their steps. Somebody will pay, if the bankers can put it over.

GANDHI MODIFIES PACIFIST STAND

**Indian Leader Agrees to
Compromise to Avoid
Break in National Con-
gress.**

LONDON—An amended program of "non-cooperation" has been adopted in India by Gandhi and his followers. In his presidential address to the Indian National Congress, which was in session over Christmas at Belauem, Gandhi outlined his program of Home Rule in an extended speech.

The British connection, he said, should be retained, but on "perfectly honorable and equal" terms. He defended the pact with Das Swarajists, and explained that he advised the suspension of non-cooperation in order to keep the Congress intact.

As an individual, he said, he could not suspend it as long as the Government remains what it is. "I must fight non-violently," he said, "and to the death, the unholy attempt to impose British methods and institutions on India."

His non-violence propaganda had checked the outbreak of physical violence and given the people a consciousness of their strength, while the partial success of non-cooperation had brought Swaraj nearer, he declared.

Dwelling on the retention of the boycott of foreign cloth, Gandhi reiterated his faith in handspinning and handweaving, which, "while making the villagers self-sustained and self-reliant, is fraught with the greatest political consequence because it removes the greatest immoral temptation from the way of Britain."

The Lancashire trade was immoral because "it has been raised and sustained by the ruin of millions of India's peasants," Gandhi said.

The Swaraj Scheme

His Swaraj scheme, he said, would include the following provisions:

Manual work as qualification for franchise.

The curtailment of military expenditure.

The location of the final Court of Appeal at Delhi, instead of London.

The reduction of salaries in the civil and military services to a level compatible with the country's condition.

The appointment of a Commission to examine all monopolies given to foreigners, and, subject to its findings, full guarantees for vested rights justly acquired.

A guarantee of the status of Indian chiefs.

The repeal of all arbitrary powers.

After appealing to the Bengal Government to cease its violent methods, he continued: "The Congress must find a remedy to demonstrate both to the Government and revolutionaries that there is a more effective force than violence. The Congress must devise a sanction to back its demands."

"If all communities and parties unite it will be well. If we can devise a power to keep foreign cloth from India it will be better. We shall be ready then for the sanction."

Lajpat Rai Opposes

The Congress Subject Committee approved, by 160 votes to 19, the pact between Gandhi and the Swarajists, which suspends non-cooperation and allows the Swarajists to represent the National Congress in the Legislature, and adopted the spinning of 2,000 yards of yarn each month as the Congress franchise.

Lajpat Rai, in voting against the resolutions, described the pact as a bundle of inconsistencies, and declared that the wearing of handspun only on ceremonial occasions would make them look ridiculous in the eyes of the world.

Gandhi withdrew a resolution condemning the rupee of Sir Lee Stack and the British attack on Egyptian independence.

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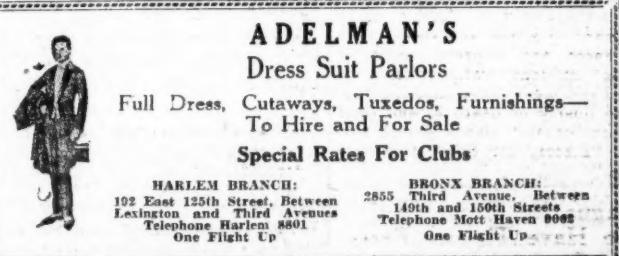
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Labor Leaders Greet New Leader On First Anniversary

"A Matter of Life"

By NORMAN THOMAS
Executive Director, League for Industrial Democracy

CONGRATULATE The New Leader on completing its first year and celebrating its birthday in so healthy a condition. I hope that the first year will prove to have been the hardest.

Nothing is more certain than our need of an interesting and reliable publication. It must be one of our chief bonds of unity, the chief medium for an exchange of ideas and in the highest and best sense educational. It must, in the language of religion, both "convert the sinners and strengthen the saints." It is not always easy to combine the two

functions. No paper will succeed which does not keep them both in mind.

In these days when we are discussing a Labor party The New Leader has an especially important role to play. Neither the Socialist Party nor the larger Labor party, of which we should like to be the most aggressive part, can live and thrive without its own publications. There ought to be more than one of them, but The New Leader has already earned its right to be counted among the chief.

I urge that it is our duty, almost as a matter of life and death of the Party and cause we believe in, to help The New Leader live and grow.

"A Paper To Be Proud Of"

By ALGERNON LEE
Educational Director of the Rand School of Social Science

THE editors and the managers of The New Leader, in my judgment, deserve hearty praise and thanks for their year's work. They have given us a paper we may be proud of, and have laid solid foundations for its continued existence and its future growth.

Certainly the paper is not perfect. Those whose temperament inclines them to see faults more clearly than merits can find real and serious defects in every issue. But in my observation the majority of the comrades look for it eagerly and read it with pleasure and profit. It brings us trustworthy news of the political and industrial movement at home and abroad. It contains enough of propaganda matter to make it worth putting into the hands of those who are not with us but are facing our way. Its editorials and special articles give us many a "talking point" which we can use in the shop or the union hall or on the soapbox.

Long live The New Leader! May its editors improve it all they can. And, that their work may bear the most abundant fruit, may all its readers give the management hearty support in ensuring its circulation. On to the 50,000 week! If every reader will help, we ought to reach it long before the next presidential campaign. And when our weekly has 50,000 steady subscribers, it will be time to talk of again launching a Socialist and Labor daily in New York.

"It Has Made Good"

By HARRY W. LAIDLER
Director, League for Industrial Democracy

HAIL to The New Leader! It has made good. It has proved to be a household necessity to those of us who want to keep pace with the advance of the Socialist movement at home and abroad and with the hopeful developments in the world of Labor. Its editorial policy has been sane and sound. It has rarely descended to personal attacks. It has kept the attention of the workers on the heart of the social problem. It must go on.

Your editor has asked not only for words of commendation, but also for constructive criticism. For the future, I hope that The New Leader will find it possible to attract as readers a much larger number of those not technically Socialists, who must be reached if we are ever going to convert the majority. It should include in its pages, if it is to influence the larger group, one or more articles every week of lighter vein: articles satirizing and ridiculing—not too bitterly—things as they are, articles and paragraphs for which Oscar Ameringer, McAlister Coleman and Howard Brubaker are justly famous.

It should make its special appeal to the children of the family, with essay contests such as those conducted by the Illinois Miner—and conducted so successfully—and stories and pictures. One of the tragedies of the radical movement has been the drift of the children of the radicals away from the progressive viewpoint because nothing effective has been done to attract their interest in the social movement. Nor should the special interest of the housewife and mother be neglected.

I believe that a careful study should also be made by experts of the typographical appearance of The New Leader and a report re-

dered. Do other Labor papers of a large circulation, Labor, for instance, owe such greater circulation partly to a more pleasing appearance, to less heavy headlines, to larger type in the editorial columns, etc? Does it pay to try to crowd too much information in one issue, if in so doing things are too greatly crowded? How much space should be given to portraits, to cartoons? The importance of the typography of The New Leader cannot be over-emphasized. It has improved. What is the verdict of those who know in regard to further improvement?

Again, a successful year, and all sorts of hopes for an ever more effective organ in the great cause of human freedom to which The New Leader is so ardently committed.

"The True Spirit Of Socialism"

By J. BASKIN
General Secretary of the Workmen's Circle

I GREET you on this your first anniversary. During the first year of its existence, The New Leader has been permeated by the true spirit of Socialism, and has carried on its work, bearing the standard of Socialist ideals.

If The New Leader continues to shed light and analyze the economic and political phenomena of domestic and world affairs, and if it will not deviate from its principles, it will further the best interests of the Labor movement and will show the masses the way to better conditions.

The New Leader deserves the support of the entire Labor movement and will undoubtedly become the wide-spread organ of Socialism.

"The Daily of Tomorrow"

By EUGENE V. DEBS
National Chairman, Socialist Party

THE celebration by The New Leader of its first anniversary must be an occasion for rejoicing among its readers who have watched it grow from an infant to mature power in the field of Labor journalism in just one year. With such a record to start with, there is good reason to believe that the second year will far outstrip the first and that the weekly Leader of today will become the Daily Leader before the celebration of its third anniversary. The need of a clear-cut Socialist daily in New York to cover the vast field surrounding that great center of industry and commerce is too obvious to require argument in its support, and it would certainly be a matter of great importance to the Socialist movement in general, as it would be to that immediate locality, to have such a paper established.



Eugene Debs

We lost the daily we once had in New York largely as one of the casualties of the war and we must now have another and a better one to take its place, for we shall not be able to claim national power and prestige as a Socialist movement as long as we are without a daily paper in the financial and industrial capital of the nation.

But it is not in New York alone that we lack the influence of a militant Labor press. Most of our papers and periodicals were either forcibly suppressed or persecuted and bankrupted during the war when the profiteering criminals were stealing and hoarding the gold coined from the blood of the soldiers and dared not allow the people to know the truth about their monstrous crime as proclaimed by the Socialist press of that period.

The time has now come to reorganize, rebuild and renew our press and give it greater power than it ever had before to fight the battles of the workers against the crushing and corrupting powers of capitalist imperialism which now rules with ruthless sway and strides in iron-shod boots over the prostrate liberties of the people.

If this be denied, we have but to point to our jails and penitentiaries in which hundreds of victims are chained like dogs in steel kennels for the mere expression of an opinion offensive to the ruling dynasty. The Mooneys and Billingses, the Saccos and Vanzettis, peering through their steel cages, tell in mute and mournful numbers the tragedy of Labor's brutal suppression and relentless torture when it has the manhood to stand erect and dares assert its constitutional rights in the United States.

Had we a few hundred New Leaders scattered over the country to open the eyes of the people, we would soon put an end to these revolting barbarities in the name of law and order.

Congratulations and best wishes to The New Leader!

Praise And Advice

By EMIL HERMAN

CONGRATULATIONS to The New Leader on the first anniversary of its existence and to the comrades who have done so much to make it the good paper it is.

Since criticism is asked, I submit as an improvement the following change in the editorial policy. Teach Socialism only. Quit flirting with and boosting Labor leaders and others who either do not know enough or refuse to accept, endorse and support the Socialist Party. Emphasize the fact that there is, and can be, no difference between a Socialist Party and a Labor party—it can not be the one without being the other. Therefore the Socialist Party is the Labor party of the United States, and to organize another is worse than a waste of time because of the confusion that would develop in the minds of people to whose interest it is to be Socialists.

"A Year of Achievement"

By JOSEPH E. COHEN

IT IS easy to feel good over the year of splendid achievement of The New Leader. Settled cozily in the midst of the Socialist and Labor movements, with the sure touch of the veteran and the freshness of the pioneer, its place is made.

In many directions it fills open wants. Given to propaganda, as it needs must be for its first aim, it is

"Cause for Congratulations"

By THEODORE DEBS

THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY of The New Leader should be cause for congratulation on the part of its staff as well as its readers, for it has certainly established itself on a firm basis, with a most promising future, in so short a time. The New Leader began its career in a sadly disorganized socialistic field and under anything but encouraging circumstances. But from the very beginning its appeal to the workers, so earnestly and effectively made, had favorable and encouraging response from all parts of the country, and today, after but a short year, The New Leader has a nation-wide circulation as a militant Labor paper and is exercising a powerful influence in educating the working class in the vital economic and political issues which involve their immediate welfare and their future emancipation.

If there is one thing the working class in the United States needs today in its daily struggle with its exploiters it is a press that shall not

meeting requirements. Acting as a keyboard for the transmission of news, domestic and foreign, of Labor importance, it functions well. Required to reflect and interpret the doings of the times, it has been pointed and brief.

All of which is to the good. But as a Socialist expression, it could not if it would be smug with satisfaction. It is too much on the alert to find fault with what needs repairing and remedying elsewhere to be above self-criticism. It must ever reach out for new worlds to conquer.

Having done so well in one year, what is next? Its circle of influence could be increased immeasurably. It is entitled to 1,000,000 readers in this country, where several times that number have broken old ties and are seeking for the light out of

"The Leader of Labor"

By OSSIP WALINSKY
Manager, International Pocketbook Workers' Union

ON January 24, 1925, The New Leader will have completed a year of struggle and strife, a year of battle and sacrifice in the interest of the working-class and the Socialist movement. The New Leader has lived up to the finest traditions of the old New York Call, and thousands within our Labor movement are hoping to see The New Leader, now a weekly guest, become a daily companion of our movement.

What can I suggest by way of improving still further The New Leader? Well, I know the financial means of the Leader and I know how meagre they are. I know that if we are to improve the Leader it is necessary first of all to increase the number of pages, place additional writers on the staff, and introduce new features. Are we in a position to do it? Having in mind our financial limitations, however, I want to humbly suggest the following: That we have a separate and distinct trade union page, all of our unions being invited to report weekly in said page the most important events of the week of special interest to the Labor movement in general. The New Leader must become the leader of the Labor movement. It must not only lead the chosen few, but the masses. It is the business of the union leaders to bring The New Leader to the rank and file. A great subscription campaign within all ranks must be pushed as vigorously as possible.

Another feature I would like to see in The New Leader is extracts and quotations from the weekly and monthly trade union publications, so as to give the readers of The New Leader some idea what the publications of the miners, railroad workers, leather workers, textile workers, clothing workers, and all

other workers, write about the movement in general and their own crafts in particular.

Another feature of great interest to the readers of The New Leader would be special articles written by trade unionists, educators, co-operators, leading Socialists, on certain topics of the day in the field of Labor, Socialism, education and co-operation. I think that a number of prominent men active in those fields of endeavor will respond.

More attention should be paid to the activities and progress of our Labor banks throughout the country. All Labor banks may be asked by The New Leader to furnish it with all data and necessary information pertaining to their daily doings.

More light should be given on the activities of the American Federation of Labor. Every issue of the Federationist should be surveyed and the attitude of the Socialist Party towards all issues raised within the Labor movement clearly stated.

You will appreciate that all my suggestions are designed solely with the intent and purpose of making The New Leader the leader of the Labor movement. Hail The New Leader! May it continue to lead the forces of Labor and Socialism to the final emancipation of the working-class and the triumph of Socialism!

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By ANDREW FURUSETH
President, International Seamen's Union

THE seaman of every country, save and except the United States of America, is working under a contract running a specific time and enforceable by imprisonment or by being arrested, detained in prison and then, upon order of the master, returned to his ship. While the contract runs there is no distinction between the status of the slave and the seaman: the slave belongs to his master, the seaman belongs to the ship.

There is no material distinction between the serf and the seaman: the serf belongs to the estate and can not leave it legally without the master's permission, and that is exactly the condition or status of the seaman. The seaman is held to his master by his debt, which he owes to the master and which he cannot pay. The seaman is held to the vessel by owing service and labor to the vessel, which he must continue to pay until the term of the contract is ended.

Nothing except the pleasure of the master of the vessel, sickness, or the changing of the national flag can release the seaman from his contract, which in his own country is enforced by imprisonment or by being placed against his will on board of the vessel under the laws of such country. In a foreign country it is enforced by treaties between states or nations. The shipowner can, in every country, release himself from the contract "for cause" without compensation for the violation of contract and without any cause upon the payment of from one to three months' extra wages.

In other words, the contract is enforced on the seaman through the Criminal Law and the loss of personal freedom, either as a seaman on the vessel or as a prisoner incarcerated in a jail. The shipowner may release himself and the vessel by the payment of a small amount of money, so small that it is of very little consequence to him. In other words, through the civil law, which in lieu of suits for damages provided specific amounts. Manifestly, this is not equality before the law; manifestly, this is not in accordance with the decision made by the Genoa conference.

How Slavery Came

It is perfectly true that the seaman of Mediterranean countries never knew freedom. He is described as the chattel slave in the laws of Hammurabi of Babylonia. Through the ages he worked himself out of that status into the status of a freeman as a member of the Roman collegia. He was never a freeman. Under the laws prevailing in northern European countries he was a freeman. He knew bondage as it applied to others, never as applied to himself. Until the modification of slavery came through the Christian religion, changing the slave into a serf—and that concept was applied to the seaman, making them



Plenty of Demand, but No Market

the children of the ship as the serfs were the children of the house—the seaman remained free.

As long as serfdom existed on shore and the world had not yet perfected the system of insurance and limitation of liability the seaman's condition was superior to that of the average workman on shore. With the abolition of serfdom coming as a blessing from the French Revolution and the gradual abolition of slavery the workman on shore became a freeman, and it became imperative for the employer to give some consideration to the laborer's condition, because the laborer might leave him at an inopportune time. This caused an improvement in the wages and condition of the laborer on shore. His wages doubled, quadrupled, and even quintupled, while the seaman, held in the shackles of his status, found his condition deteriorating from what it was, not only as compared with the laborer on shore but in many respects as a matter of fact.

The demand that education be extended to the common man caused

schools to be established, and the schoolmaster went not only into every city and town but into every village. The boy learned the value and beauty of freedom, and there arose a contest—very largely a silent one—between the status of the seaman and the concept of human freedom and human equality set up as fundamental maxims of human life not only by the Christian religion but by the political philosophy coming as a blessing out of the great French Revolution. The boy who had in him the material out of which real seamen can be made refused to go into a calling in which he was compelled to sacrifice that which he had been taught to consider the highest of all things in the world, and as a result there has been for sixty or seventy-five years a constant deterioration in the kind of boys and young men who seek the sea, until a cynic has described the personnel as very largely composed of "the rakings, scrapings of hell, bodlam, and Newgate."

League Plan Spells Bondage
As I understand the Genoa in-

structions, regulations of a public character would have to do with the seaman's conduct at sea or when a vessel is in motion, and hence a danger to herself or her surroundings. The difference between the concept advanced at Genoa and the concept which I am contending for is in what is held to be of a public character as distinct from those that partake of a private character, and arise out of the relations between the master and the seaman while in harbor.

If we were to apply the same ideas that are being accepted by the League commission as to what is of a public character and what is a private matter, there would be nothing to hinder the establishment on shore of term contracts to labor, enforceable by imprisonment, on the railroads, in the mines, in the factories, or in any other business or vocation.

It is for this reason that the ideas underlying the provisions in the proposed code would go toward reestablishing the "Babylonian concept of human society," namely, that of master and slave.

I have had a rather wide experience in a practical way with maritime laws. I have sailed under seven different flags. I found the laws substantially alike. I have studied the status of the seaman, so far as literature could give it to me, and I have found in that status the cause for the deterioration of the personnel at sea and the reason why high-spirited boys and young men are refusing to seek the sea for a livelihood.

The public officials dealing with the seamen would, of course, be the consuls, and my experience with nearly all of them, either through my own personal contact or the contact of my shipmates, has been such that we seamen nearly always expect the consul to use his power to sustain the master. And, after all, that is reasonable, because he is there to look after trade and commerce mainly, and because he is usually saturated with the ideas that a seaman is lying in order to be permitted to leave his vessel. If this goes on, sea-power inevitably will go to

racism and nations in which the American and European concept of human liberty has not been developed or is non-existent.

Oriental Back Furuseth

The statement is made that there are representatives of seamen in Europe who take a different view from me on this question. When the seamen met by themselves at Genoa, and in the meeting there were officers as well as men before the mast, a resolution asking the world to liberate the seamen was defeated, the officers generally voting for its continuation, those representing the seamen before the mast voting for its abolition; the Japanese, as a whole, voting for its abolition. Later on in the same year there was a conference at Brussels, in which seamen, exclusive of licensed officers, from the different nations were represented; and in that conference the resolution which was defeated at Genoa was unanimously adopted. Thus following what the seamen understood to be the action of the International Labor Conference held under the auspices of the Labor office at Genoa.

When will your jurists understand that when a vessel is in motion she is in danger to herself and her surroundings, and then the men on board must obey orders; but when a vessel is in a safe harbor she is more safe than a house on shore, and there is no need of any compulsory labor?

Common Law forbids one person to leave any other person where his life may be jeopardized, and, of course, that should apply to the seamen just like to other persons. Beyond that no one has any right to go. Beyond that no one should go. When a vessel is in motion there is danger; when she is moored there is none. If the jurists can not understand that, they had better leave the sea to the seamen. Let them employ themselves in finding some way to abolish slavery in Hedjaz or in some other place where slavery is rampant within the League's jurisdiction in place of trying to abolish freedom where it has been gained.—(From letters written to Albert Thomas, Chief of Labor Office of the League of Nations.)

"The Spokesman For Socialism"

By ABRAHAM BAROFF
General Secretary-Treasurer, Int'l Ladies' Garment Workers' Union

THE NEW LEADER, the Socialist weekly of New York, is one year old and has, during this brief space of time, earned for itself the position of spokesman for the Socialist movement in the eastern part of our country.

As a Socialist and a trade unionist I like The New Leader very well and I know that my sympathetic attitude towards it is shared by hundreds of other active labor men in our ranks. We like it because it represents the sound policy and viewpoint of the constructive elements in the Socialist movement who consider the Labor movement not as a mere adjunct and hand to the political organization of the workers, but as the steady, irresistible and constructive effort of the wage-earners of America to organize within the shell of modern society the fundamental forces of the coming industrial cooperative commonwealth.

The New Leader is the rightful inheritor of the old New York Call, which had fought the battles of our workers for a long string of years, and the absence of which is still sorely felt to this day. It is my personal hope, and I am sure it is the hope of all sincere friends of the Labor movement, that The New Leader will grow in influence and power, and that, after the present transitory period is over, it may serve as a nucleus for a big and influential Labor and Socialist daily paper in the East.

"Deserves 100,000 Readers"

By BERTHA HALE WHITE
Executive Sec'y of the Socialist Party

AN ANNIVERSARY? Anniversaries announce the passing years, the hurrying flight of

"A Wise Counselor"

By MORRIS HILLQUIT

WHICH HAD BEEN MAINTAINED by them in daily struggle and sacrifice for the cause of the oppressed, the Socialist movement of New York was forced to suspend the publication of the New Leader for a brief period.



Morris Hillquit

There was hardly a time in the history of Socialism in this country that called for greater clarity of thought and wisdom and unity of action than the present.

The political policy of American Labor, which is, after all, the prime concern of our movement, will be fashioned for good or evil within the next few years, and the part which the Socialists will play in shaping its course will determine their future as a factor in the political life of the country.

In the first twelve months of its existence, The New Leader, under the competent direction of its able editor-in-chief and his associates, has been an invaluable source of information, a wise counselor and a reliable guide to all of us. May it steadily increase in power and extend to even wider fields of wholesome influence in the years to come.

With all my heart I join the thousands of its readers in congratulating our excellent paper on its first birthday.

time, that's all—in so many cases. For even 1,000 years may be empty, barren as a desert, sterile as wide wastes of Arctic ice are sterile through aeons of time. And a single year, devoted, with force, courage, and intelligence to the high service of a great ideal may far surpass 1,000 years of egotistic laziness; for verily—after all—we do "live in deeds, not years, . . . in

feelings, not in figures on a dial." Such a thought is natural when my mind turns to the lusty young New Leader, now but one year old. Comrades of The New Leader, you who have brought the paper to its first anniversary through a year of splendid service to our sacred cause, accept, please, my assurances of great admiration and sincere gratitude. I have much cause to realize very clearly the great value of The New Leader to the Socialist movement and the cause of Labor's greater life in this country. Every week you pour into our movement the general news, both national and international, most intelligently digested and interpreted; The New Leader's editorials, special articles, book reviews, party news, discussions of tactics and party management, always informing, all done in wide-minded fairness, good taste, sound judgment and fearless loyalty—make The New Leader's arrival a matter of significance to me.

How happy I should be if The New Leader might have, right soon, its deserved 100,000 readers, instructed and thrilled each week for the supreme task of our time, the dethronement of the masters of the bread, the freedom and the fairer life for the sons and daughters of toil!

"The Leader Among Labor Publications"

By WILLIAM KOHN
President, Upholsterers' International Union of North America

MY heartiest greetings to The New Leader on its first birthday. It has been a welcome addition to the already established progressive publications. During the short twelve months of its existence it has given valuable service to the workers in arousing them to the necessity of organizing on the political field as well as in industry.

Being the official publication of the Socialist Party whose aim is to build up that organization, The New Leader is always mindful of that fact, but its editorial policy has not been narrow or dogmatic. In general the editorials are broad-minded and I am sure that they command the respect of all progressive elements.

There exists a great necessity in this Eastern part of our country for a clear-cut, strong-voiced publication like The New Leader. Your publication has at all times consistently defended the cause of Labor from the sincere viewpoint of its editors and its power and influence are growing with each succeeding issue. Having reached its first anniversary The New Leader should continue the good work for many years to come.

The captains of finance and industry have a powerful press ever ready to do their bidding. Therefore, whenever an effort is made to publish a workers' newspaper to serve the wage earners and to throw light on the poison propaganda

spread by the daily press controlled by the open shop advocates, it becomes our imperative duty to recognize the worth and value of such an effort and help it along.

In conclusion let me congratulate The New Leader on its editorship and management whose initiative made it possible to take its lead among Labor publications.

"The Best Service Possible"

By PHILIP ZAUSNER

I REALLY DO not know what to suggest to make a better Leader. I think you are doing your very best and that the Leader is giving the best service possible, under the circumstances, to the trade unions, as well as to the Socialist movement.

I am sure that all of the trade union news and topics in need of publicity will always find space in The Leader.

All good wishes for The New Leader.

By JOHN M. WORK

Associate Editor, Milwaukee Leader

IT IS a genuine pleasure to me to see The New Leader attain success and enter upon its second year with excellent prospects. It was started to fill a keenly felt want and is filling it effectively. I attest my good opinion by reprinting from its editorial or other columns. I should like to take this opportunity to say I hope the locals and branches will avail themselves of Comrade Laidler's lessons for study classes, which constitute one of the many good features of the paper.

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SOCIALIST MOVEMENT AT HOME AND ABROAD

Through the States

OREGON

Umatilla, Oregon, local writes: "We had an interesting meeting today with fifteen members present. We are confident that we shall have a good bunch of new members to send you soon, as the members left today's meeting with good resolutions to get busy at once."

PENNSYLVANIA

Pittsburgh Forum

George Seibel, editor and author, will speak on "The Psychology of Cowardice," at the Educational Forum of the Labor Party Boosters' Club, Sunday evening, January 25. The lecture will be delivered in the Iron, Steel and Tin Workers' Hall, 510 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, opposite the City-County Building.

CONNECTICUT

The State Executive Committee meets Sunday January 25, at Machinists' Hall, 99 Temple street, New Haven. Action will be taken on Local Bridgeport's motion for a State convention to instruct delegates to the C. P. P. A. and Socialist conventions. State Secretary Plunkett will be one delegate to the Chicago convention as the party constitution requires it. Ballots are mailed this week to elect the other delegate. The following comrades have been nominated: Jasper McLevy, Albert Boardman, Morris Rice and Karl Jursek. All members are urged to vote.

Subscription blanks have been sent to locals to raise funds to pay the delegates' expenses. All members are urged to collect funds. It is important that we have our delegates at the conventions.

Invitations to be sent by Local Bridgeport to all locals of the State to attend their banquet on January 31.

Comrades wishing to attend the social of Local Hamden on January 24 at the home of C. Mahoney, 80 Francis avenue, Whitneyville, should take the Whitney avenue car marked "J." Get off at Putnam avenues. It is about six minutes' walk out Putnam avenue to Francis avenue.

ILLINOIS

Chicago Elections

The nominations for Alderman for the February election are being made. In the 12th Ward, Comrade John C. Krause has been nominated; in the 23rd Ward, Comrade Philip Godine; in the 24th Ward, Comrade Dr. Lorber; 25th Ward, Comrade John E. Mahoney; 35th Ward, John M. Collins; 44th Ward, Comrade Bernard Kortas.

The 34th Ward Progressive Club has nominated David McVey, a Farmer-Laborite, and the Socialists have agreed to support him.

The Socialists of the 28th Ward have asked Comrade W. H. Harris to accept the nomination in that ward.

Stamps Sales Increase

In spite of our many handicaps of the past year and the general chaotic condition of the political field, the Cook County Socialist Party has made a fair showing. The sale of dues stamps in Cook County for 1924 was 550 more than for 1923. The local has also cleared off nearly \$700 of back debts during the past year.

NEW JERSEY

Have You Reserved Your Tickets for The New Leader Banquet? If Not, Do It Now. Write The New Leader Dinner Committee, 7 East 15th St.; or call Stuyvesant 6885. Reservations are limited. Get Yours Without Delay.

The State Committee met on January 11 at State headquarters. Comrades present were Bohlin of Bergen,

Cooper and Wittel of Essex, Bausch, Jansson and Leemans of Hudson, and Miller of Passaic. Comrade Bohlin was elected chairman. Comrade Andrew P. Wittel was elected to represent the State Committee on the editorial staff of The New Leader.

Reports of Delegates

Comrade Bohlin reported that a get-together of the Comrades in Bergen County will be held at the headquarters of the Finnish Branch in Bogota. Also, that Ridgefield Park Branch is showing increased activity and holding well-attended meetings.

Comrade Cooper reported that in Essex County a study class is being conducted by Comrade Henry Jager, and that a county get-together has been arranged for January 14. Comrade Jager addressed the gathering.

Comrade Miller reported that a course of lectures by Comrade Claessens is being arranged by Local Passaic.

Comrade Leemans reported that Local Hudson County is holding a local meeting at which new officers will be elected, which he believes will result in increased activity in that county.

The Executive Secretary reported on the organization campaign and that he had ordered 500 letters printed, which will be sent to New Leader and New Jersey Leader subscribers in New Jersey who are not party members, urging them to join the party.

The Special State Convention held on January 4, having voted to finance our delegates to the National Conventions of the party and the C. P. P. A. by a \$1 assessment from each party member, it was resolved that the Executive Secretary have 1,000 special assessment stamps printed.

It was further resolved that stamps be sent to each branch in the State to the extent of its good standing membership, the branch to be responsible to the State organization for the stamps. The branch can then reimburse its treasury by the sale of the stamps to branch members.

The State Committee adopted with some minor modifications the resolutions on the Child Labor Amendment which had previously been adopted by Local Camden County. These resolutions were printed in full in a recent issue of The New Leader.

Comrade Newman of Essex County stated that in his county many Socialist Party members were neglecting party activities and, in violation of the party constitution, had joined as individuals and were taking a leading part in the formation of a new party. Comrade Miller reported that the same situation existed to some extent in Passaic County. The State Committee adopted resolutions calling upon all Socialist Party members in New Jersey to cease such activities forthwith.

Comrade Newman also reported that reorganization activities in Essex County was well under way and that a special membership meeting of Local Essex County will be held on January 31. He further reported that the City of Newark had been divided into twenty-seven districts, and that district leaders have already been appointed in seventeen of these districts who will be responsible for the party's welfare in their districts. In the near future the entire city will be covered.

Comrade Wittel reported that Comrade George H. Goebel was willing to act as New Jersey's delegate to the C. P. P. A. and Socialist Party convention in February at his own expense, and Comrade Newman stated he was willing to resign as delegate in order that the State organization might be saved the expense of sending him.

It was resolved that neither Comrade Goebel's offer nor Comrade Newman's resignation be accepted.

The financial report showed:

Balance on hand, December 14	\$255.12
Receipts to date	109.20
Total	\$364.32
Disbursements to date	\$135.22
On hand	\$229.10

Hudson County

The local has decided to nominate candidates in the Jersey City election for Commissioners, and to use the opportunity offered to bring the Socialist message before Jersey City's workers.

The Campaign Committee, which has discharged its duties with efficiency and devotion to the cause, was given a vote of thanks for their work. New officers were elected, to wit: Executive Secretary, Ernest Meyer; Financial Secretary-Treasurer, David Hyman; State Committee-men, Bausch and Meyer; Campaign Committee, Leemans, Mrs.

Bausch, Savignano, Barnaby and Schwarting. The meeting was well attended and considerable enthusiasm was shown.

The report of the Executive Secretary showed that much interest was evident on the part of the wage workers of Hudson County in the last campaign and that there was a big increase in the party's vote, which may run up to 100 per cent. The campaign committee reported that over 100 meetings were held and were a substantial success in many ways. The new campaign committee was instructed to get on the job at once for the coming year.

New York Activities

The referendum on the election of two delegates and two alternates to the National Convention of the Socialist Party at Chicago next month has been submitted to the locals. Vote will close February 11. The candidates for delegate from the Bronx-Manhattan district are Morris Hillquit and Judge Jacob Panken; for alternates, Esther Friedman and Julius Gerber. In the district consisting of Kings, Queens, Richmond and up State counties, the candidates for delegate are Herman Kobbe of Nassau, James Oneal of Queens, and S. H. Stille of Utica; for alternate, John C. Pachle of Utica, John H. Sullivan of Glens Falls, J. F. Viola and Joseph A. Weil of Brooklyn, and Theresa B. Wiley of Schenectady. State secretaries are ex-officio delegates to national conventions.

Organizer Stille has closed his short Elmira organizing campaign. The result shows what can be done by systematic effort. Of the 118 enrolled Socialist voters given him as prospects, fifteen declared that they had been wrongly enrolled, fifteen had left town, and fifty joined the local. Stille is spending a few days canvassing Italian and German prospects in Utica, and then will go to Westchester for organizing work. Mark Daly is on the job at the State Capitol. Probably his first task will be to induce both old parties to sidetrack the Child Labor Amendment. State Secretary Merrill asks the comrades to observe if old party platforms have again been made simply "to get in on."

State Committee

The State Executive Committee will meet in Room 609 of the People's House, 7 East 15th street, New York City, Sunday morning, January 25, at 10 o'clock. A Cooper Union meeting under the auspices of the Party and the L. I. D. will prevent the committee meeting in the afternoon.

Monticello

August Claessens will lecture on "The Instinct of Workmanship," on Tuesday, January 27th, at the Monticello Labor Lyceum. Auspices, Workmen's Circle.

Woodridge

August Claessens will lecture on "Social Evolution," on Wednesday, January 28, at the Woodridge Labor Lyceum. Auspices, Workmen's Circle.

Ellenville

August Claessens will lecture on "Selfishness," on Thursday, January 29, in Norbury Hall. Auspices, Workmen's Circle.

NEW YORK CITY

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Evidence of increased party activity is shown in the surprisingly large vote cast for delegate and alternate to the National conventions of the Socialist Party and the C. P. P. A. Of the eighteen branches in Manhattan, fifteen voted on the nominations, although but nine days were allowed for the voting.

22nd-23rd A. D.

The 22-23rd A. D. report five new members and extensive plans made for work in the Washington Heights district. This branch can be made into one of our banner branches.

1st-2nd A. D.

The 1-2nd A. D. branch has earned the confidence of those who stood by it in its recent flurry. It is now doing work, as good as that of any branch in the city.

Upper West Side

The branch is, for the moment, yes for the month, the banner branch. Its purchase of dues stamps for the first two weeks of the month not only leads all others, but leads by so great a margin that it is not likely that any other will equal the number. It now has a permanent meeting place—51 East 125th street—and meets every first and third Tuesday.

Dr. Ingberman at 6th A. D.

Dr. Anna Ingberman, who spent several months abroad, will speak at the 6th A. D. Branch, 257 East 4th street, on Friday evening, January 24. She will speak on her impressions of the Labor and Socialist movement abroad. The comrades are urged to bring their friends.

The Branch is also undertaking a theatre benefit for March 23 at the Irving Place Theatre, and has chosen "Kapsen w' creekst du," a play with Ludwig Satz in the principal role.

The Branch will also vote on the election of a delegate and alternate to the national conventions. We urge every member to attend.

HARLEM

Harlem Socialists begin a series of lectures at their home, 62 East 106th street, on Friday, February 6. Judge Panken, Justice John Ford and Justice Leopold Prince will lecture, Panken on "The Courts in Their Relation to the Public," Ford on "The Obscene Criminal," and Prince on some related subject. A symposium on the science of healing, on art and other questions

Communists Hoodlums Attempt to Disrupt Abramowitz Meeting

"They are a band of disgusting savages. No more Communism for me." This statement by a Communist sympathiser expressed the sentiment of many neutrals in the large audience at the New Star Casino last Sunday when an organized group of Communists tried to provoke a riot and thus prevent Rafael Abramowitz from speaking.

N. Chanin, Secretary of the Jewish Socialist Verband, introduced B. Charney Vlodeck of the Jewish Daily Forward as chairman. The speakers were James Oneal, representing The New Leader; J. Weinberg, president of the Workmen's Circle; Morris Hillquit, representing the Socialist Party of the United States, and Abramowitz.

Weinberg was the only other speaker who was interrupted. The Workmen's Circle has been disturbed by the Communists and a reference to their work brought cat-

calls and boos for several minutes. Morris Hillquit said that because of the sacrifices made by idealists and revolutionaries for generations Russia had become holy ground. Czarism had been wrecked by the war and the attacks of Socialists. The Socialists of the world breathed a sigh of relief when Czarism fell. "But Russia breathed the air of liberty only for a brief time," he continued. "One group seized power, not for the workers in general, not for the Socialist movement, but for its own group. It established an inverted Czarism and inaugurated a regime of imprisonment, exile and shooting.

"To you Communists," said Hillquit with much feeling, "we say that the Russian revolution is not yours. It belongs to the workers and Socialists not only of Russia but of the world. We want not a return of Czarism or the overthrow of the Soviets but freedom for the Socialists and the Russian people."

Abramowitz was permitted to speak for only a few minutes when bedlam broke loose. He said that he had come to the United States seventeen years ago representing a united movement. Now it is his sad duty to undertake a mission against a tyrant established by a section of our own class. He waved Bolshevik papers published in Russia to substantiate his charges, saying that we do not have to read the capitalist press to indicate Russian Communism. Reading Russian Bolshevik papers is sufficient.

The hoots, jeers, and insults which came from the Communists, especially a compact group in the center of the hall apparently were intended to provoke a riot. Many who came to hear and were prevented from hearing resented the interference. Members of the Verband placed in the aisles and the police who were present were unable to keep order.

When the police began to remove some of the hoodlums from the hall Hillquit took the floor and pleaded that they be permitted to remain and for the audience not to get excited. No less than a dozen fist fights followed the Communist provocation and Abramowitz was unable to be heard most of the time.

At least 4,000 people were present and with the exception of the bullies there was universal condemnation of the disturbers.

BROOKLYN

A lively new branch has been organized in the 9th Assembly district. The branch meets every second and fourth Wednesdays at the home of Comrade Carl Cummings, 468 86th street. The next meeting will be held Wednesday evening, January 28. All Socialists will be welcomed.

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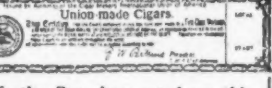
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Local 584, I. B. of T.
Office:
585 Hudson St., City.
Local 584 meets on 3rd Thursday of the month at ASTORIA HALL, 62 East 4th St.
Executive: Meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays at the FORWARD BUILDING, 175 East Broadway, Room 3.
F. J. STERNIN, Sec'y.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

Workingmen, When Buying Your HATS Look for THIS LABEL

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

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Eat Only in Restaurants that Employ Union Workers!
Always Look WAITERS & For This Waitresses' Union LABEL

LOCAL 1
162 East 23rd St.
Tel. Gramercy 0513
J. LASKER, President.
W. L. LEHMAN, Sec'y-Treasurer.

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DEMAND THIS LABEL

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It's Up to You!
—You, who helped us to abolish slavery in our trade, help us now in the struggle for preventing the return of the same slavery. The bread trust is planning our destruction, our enemies are instigating against us.
You, who have no reason to be against us, could and should help us. This is very simple for you to do, does not cost you any extra money or efforts. Just make up your mind not to eat scab bread—Ask for the Union Label!—That is all.
LOOK FOR THIS LABEL!

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UNION MADE BREAD DOES NOT COST YOU MORE AND IS MADE IN SANITARY SHOPS
Bakery & Confectionery Workers' International Union of America
Organization Committee of Locals 57, 100, 103, 109 and 305

UNION DIRECTORY

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

The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union

3 West 16th Street, New York City

Telephone Chelsea 2148

MORRIS SIGMAN, President

ABRAHAM BAROFF, Secretary-Treasurer

The Amalgamated Ladies' Garment Cutters' Union

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

Office 231 East 14th Street Telephone Lexington 4180
EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETS EVERY THURSDAY AT THE OFFICE OF THE UNION
DAVID DUBINSKY, General Manager

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, 5300-3391

DISTRICT COUNCIL MISCELLANEOUS TRADES OF GREATER NEW YORK

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION
Office: 3 WEST 16TH STREET Telephone Chelsea 2148
The Council meets every 2nd and 4th Wednesday.
The Board of Directors meet every 1st and 3rd Wednesday.
H. GREENBERG, President. S. LEFKOWITZ, Manager.

DRESSMAKERS' UNION

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

Office, 16 West 21st St. Watkins 7690
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 43, 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 8 P. M.
Brooklyn—1713 St. & S. Boulevard 1st & 3rd Thursday 8 P. M.
Harlem—1714 Lexington Ave. 1st & 3rd Saturday 12 A. M.
B'klyn—105 Montrose Ave. Jersey City—76 Montgomery St.
SALVATORE NINPO, 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 8 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-Watkins.
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.
D. GINGOLD, Manager. A. WEINGART, Sec'y-Treas.

AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA

31 UNION SQUARE, N. Y. Suite 701-715
Telephone: Stuyvesant 5500-1-2-3-4-5
SYDNEY WILLMAN, Gen. President. JOSEPH SCHLOSSBERG, Gen. Sec'y-Treas.

NEW YORK JOINT BOARD

AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA
411-421 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
199 Broadway, New York City. Telephone: Stuyvesant 4330, 9510, 9511
JOE 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 5506.
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 GEL, Sec'y-Treas.

PANTS MAKERS' TRADE BOARD

OF GREATER N. Y. AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA.
OFFICE: 175 EAST BROADWAY. ORCHARD 1357
Board Meets Every Tuesday Evening at the Office. All Locals Meet Every Wednesday.
HARRIS BLUMENREICH, Manager. HYMAN NOVODVOR, Sec'y-Treasurer

Children's Jacket Makers

of Gr. N. Y., Loc 10, Sec. A. C. W. A.
Office: 3 Stuyvesant St. Drydock 8367
Executive Board meets every Friday at 8 P. M.
MAX B. ROYARK, Chairman.
A. LEVINE, Sec'y.
M. LENCHITZ, Fin. Sec'y.

Children's Jacket Makers

OF GREATER NEW YORK LOCAL 10
Office 255 Bushwick Av. Bkn. Stn. 10180
Exec. Bd. meets every Friday at 8 p. m.
Reg. meetings every Wednesday, 8 p. m.
J. Baranoff, Chairman.
J. Feltman, Sec'y.
I. Portney, Bus. Agent.

INTERNATIONAL POCKETBOOK WORKERS' UNION

GENERAL OFFICE:
62 UNIVERSITY PLACE, N. Y. Phone Stuyvesant 4408
CHARLES KLEINMAN, Chairman. OSSIP WAINSKY, General Manager

Lapel Makers & Pairers

Local 161, A. C. W. A.
Office: 3 Delancey St. Drydock 3309
Ex. Board meets every Friday at 8 P. M.
ALBERT SYDNER, Chairman.
KENNETH F. WARD, Secretary.
ANTHONY F. FROINE, Bus. Agent

Pressers' Union

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

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Several hundred workers in various New Bedford cotton mills are on strike as a result of the recently announced ten per cent wage reduction. At the Potomaska mill 250 weavers left their work and voted later to seek a conference with the mill officials. Loom fixers and weavers of the Devon Mills, Inc., and the Fisk Rubber Company, numbering about seventy, quit work. Ring twisters at the Devon and Fisk mills, numbering 109, will complete a strike ballot soon.

PAWTUCKET, R. I.—The 200 employees of the Pawtucket Hosiery Company have declared a strike as a result of the ten per cent wage reduction. Workers at the Greenhagh Cotton Mills, who protested a similar wage reduction, were at their places this morning.

CHICOPEE, Mass.—The Dwight Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of cotton sheeting and tubing, have posted notices of a wage reduction of ten per cent, effective Monday. The cut affects 1,200.

STERLING, Conn.—Many thousands of operatives in textile plants of Eastern Connecticut have returned to work under re-

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, 301 E. 161st St.
Malrose 7690
CARL GRABHER, President.
M. WEISS, Secretary-Manager.

FUR DRESSERS' UNION

Local 2, International Fur Workers' Union.
Office and Headquarters, 949 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn. Phone: Pulaski 6798
Regular Meetings, 1st and 3rd Mondays.
M. REISS, President.
S. FINE, Vice-President.
F. FRIEDMAN, Sec. Sec'y.
E. WENNER, Fin. Sec'y.
B. KALINOFF, Bus. Agent.

FUR FLOOR WORKERS

UNION LOCAL 3, I. L. G. W. U.
Office and Headquarters, 24 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. Stagg 5220
Regular Meetings Every First and Third Wednesday. Executive Board Meets Every Second and Fourth Thursday.
FRANK BARON, James CARUSO, President. Secretary.

NECKWEAR CUTTERS

Union, Local 6939, A. F. of L.
7 E. 16th St. Stuyvesant 7678
Regular meetings 1st and 3rd every month at 12 ST. MARK'S PL.
G. LEVINE, N. ULLMAN, Sec. Sec'y.
A. Schwartzwald, Chas. Razono, Vice-Pres. Treas.
LEO SAFIAN, Bus. Agent

N. Y. Joint Board, Shirt and Boys' Waist Makers' Union

AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA
Headquarters: 621 BROADWAY (Room 533). Phone Spring 2238-2309
ALDO CERST, Manager. H. ROSENBERG, Secretary-Treasurer.
Joint Board meets every Second and Fourth Monday.
Board of Directors meet every First and Third Monday.
Local 245—Executive Board meets every Tuesday.
Local 246—Executive Board meets every Wednesday.
Local 248—Executive Board meets every Wednesday.
These Meetings are Held in the Office of the Union.

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

United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America
Up-town Office: 59 West 57th Street. Phone Orchard 1944
Executive Board meets every Tuesday at the Up-town Office.
SAUL SCHULMAN, J. MULINAK, ALEX. ROSE, Chairman. Sec'y. 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
9 Jackson Ave., Long Island City, N. Y. Tel. Hunters Point 68
MORRIS KAUFMAN, General President.
ANDREW WENNER, 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. BEGOON, Chairman. ABRAHAM BROWNSTEIN, Manager.
ABRAHAM ROSENTHAL, ADOLPH LEWITZ, Sec. Sec'y. WILLIAM CHERNIAK, Vice-Pres.

FUR FINISHERS' UNION

LOCAL 13
Executive Board meets every Monday at 8:30 P. M. at 22 East 22nd St.
A. SOIFER, 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.

PAPER BOX MAKERS' UNION

OF GREATER NEW YORK Phone Orchard 1206
Office and Headquarters, 3 St. Mark's Place.
Executive Board Meets Every Wednesday at 8 P. M.
LOUIS SMITH, MORRIS WALDMAN, J. KNAPP, ANNA MUSICANT, President. Treasurer. Fin. Sec'y.
HERMAN WIENER and JOE DIMINO, Organizers.

Spasmodic Textile Strikes Meet Wage Cuts

TRADE UNION TOPICS

duced scales. No protest meetings of employees have been held so far as known.

Dress Makers Win New Agreement

Wage increases for week workers in the dressmaking trades of New York are provided for in the new agreement reached, but not yet signed, by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the Association of Dress Manufacturers. The new contract is to expire December 31, 1926. Minimum wages for piece workers are written into the new agreement. The union attaches most importance to this clause because former agreements carried no guarantees for the piece workers.

The new agreement calls for \$50 per week minimum for cutters on the week work-plan, as compared to \$44 minimum formerly. Operators \$44 instead of \$40; examiners, \$26; pressers, \$50; drapers, \$31; finishers, \$26; hemstitchers, \$30; cleaners, \$20.

An unemployment insurance arrangement is agreed to by the association, the association members to pay weekly a sum equal to three per cent of the payroll of their workers, one per cent of this to be taken out of the workers' pay. This means that the bosses pay two per cent and the workers one per cent towards the relief fund.

A sanitary union label goes on all garments and the association agrees that when doing hemstitching, embroidery, pleating, tucking, or when purchasing of making buttons such work will be done in shops having union agreements and must bear the union sanitary label.

Bronx Barbers Will Have Ball

The Barbers' Union, Local 560, of the Bronx will have its sixth annual ball on Sunday evening, February 8, at the Hunts Point Palace, the largest hall in the Bronx. An excellent program has been arranged for the occasion.

The recent election held in the union elected the following officers: Harry Quinto, President; V. Balistreri, Vice-president; Charles Balsam, Secretary-Treasurer, and Frank Alle, Business Agent.

A. C. W. Celebrates 10th Anniversary

The tens of thousands of men's clothing workers throughout the United States and Canada are celebrating the Tenth Anniversary of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, this month.

The birth of the organization of clothing workers, which came to life ten years ago as a result of the intolerable conditions under which tailors in those years were forced to toil and suffer for a mere pittance, is being commemorated by the 150,000 men and women clothing workers whose working standards have been humanized, whose wages have been improved, and the right to work under decent conditions guaranteed under the banner of the Amalgamated.

Building Trades Executive Meets

The first meeting of the executive council of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, under the new national officers, President George F. Hedrick and Secretary William J. Tracey, was convened in Washington recently.

It was decided that a meeting of the international presidents of all the building trade unions would be called in San Francisco on February 12 for the purpose of considering the status of the movement in the State of California.

The executive council also has requested all international presidents to assign an organizer in Houston, Texas, not later than September 14, 1925, for an intensive organizing campaign in that city.

D. L. and W. Shopmen End Four-Year Strike

After nearly four years of struggle, two hundred union shopmen, formerly employed in the Scranton shops of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, have voted to call off their strike. They quit their jobs on July 1, 1921, the same time that other shop crafts throughout Northeastern Pennsylvania made a futile effort to get an increase in wages. Since then the strike ranks have dwindled until the strike was practically forgotten by the public.

The vote to end their strike was taken by the Lackawanna men at a meeting in Scranton. One hundred and sixteen voted to return, while eighty-seven others voted to continue their enforced idleness. Sixteen ballots were handed in blank. The men will return as vacant places are provided by the company.

A significant note was struck in the meeting when a letter was received from Bert M. Jewell, national chief of the shop crafts, advising the men that all railroad strikes, except one, are to be officially ended February 1. The lone exception is believed to mean the strike of New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad employees.

Furriers' School Starts New Term

The Educational Department of the International Fur Workers' Union will celebrate the opening of its third season in New York, at the Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East 4th street, Sunday, January 25, at 2 o'clock. An address will be made by former Assemblyman Charles Solomon. There will be a concert by Helen Marsh, soprano; David Yaroslowsky, baritone; Max Jacobs, violinist, and Herman Epstein, pianist. Gertrude Weil Klein will read poetry. Admission will be free to all members of the Furriers' Union. The free classes in elementary English will begin January 26, and will continue on Mondays and Thursdays thereafter. David Mikol, of the Educational Department, announces that registration books are open now in the office of the union, 22 East 22nd street.

LABOR JOTTINGS FROM ABROAD

Italian Labor In Convention

Confidence in the future and a determination to go ahead with the rebuilding of the trade union movement, despite the menace of Fascism, were expressed by the hundred-odd delegates from all parts of Italy who attended the first national convention of the General Confederation of Labor since 1921, held in Milan, December 10-13. Although Deputy Ludovico D'Aragona, national Secretary, did not give exact data on the present membership of the affiliated unions, this having been made impossible by the frequent Fascist raids on union headquarters, accompanied by the burning of records, etc., it was estimated at 410,000, a material gain since the debacle due to the advent of Mussolini's dictatorship in the fall of 1922. Nearly all the delegates reported progress in reorganization and good prospects for the future. The strength of the Fascist so-called trade unions is on the wane. There was some talk of an Italian Labor party on the British model during the convention, but most of

ties, while regarding the Socialists as its actual representatives in the Chamber of Deputies. The vote on various motions showed the Communists and Maximalists to be in a decided minority. The statement of principles and summary of the Confederation's program, which was adopted by a vote of 153,316 against 54,792 for a Maximalist motion and 32,596 for a Communist program, voices the Confederation's determination to fight the class struggle against the capitalists on the economic field, to do everything in its power to improve the conditions of the workers, while aiming at the eventual substitution of the cooperative commonwealth for the capitalist system, rejects the theory of bringing about the social revolution by a minority, approves continued affiliation with the International Federation of Trade Unions, reaffirms the Confederation's political independence and demands the restoration of civic rights in Italy. Under the new rules of organization, adopted by a vote of 146,000 to 122,000, the power of the local central labor bodies is considerably curbed and that of the national trade organizations increased. The new Executive Committee is made up of Eltore Reina, Arturo Bellelli, Giovanni Bensi, Alberto Simonini, Mario Corio, Giuseppe Bentivoglio, Domenico Viotto, Bruno Boozzi, Alessandro Galli, Felice Quaglino, Enea Alberti, Gino Baldesi, Mario Suppini and Giuseppe Sardelli.

German Czech Unions Coming Back

Steady recovery from the effects of Communist splits and economic crises in Czechoslovakia was reported by the 123 delegates to the second Congress of the German Federation of Trade Unions held in Karlsbad, December 6-10. After having fallen from 403,000 in 1920 to 217,149 members at the end of 1923, the affiliated organizations began to come back, so that the membership was 218,929 on June 30, 1924, and 223,974 when the delegates were chosen. With the clearing out of the Communist elements harmony now prevails in the organization and the sessions of the Karlsbad congress, while animated, were not marked by bitterness. Prospects for the forming of a permanent union with the Czechoslovak Federation of Trade Unions have been enhanced by the work of a special committee authorized by the International Federation of Trade Unions and it looks as if language and racial differences are not going to prevent an eventual amalgamation. Ed. Tayerle's speech in the name of the Czechoslovak delegates concluded that the Confederation had better maintain its independence of all political parties.

Federation was heartily cheered and a resolution passed urging the continuation of careful negotiations toward unity and affirming the German-speaking unionists' intention to stick to the International Federation of Trade Unions' program and work with it, even although it was not possible for the International to admit two central bodies from the same country. The convention voted to insist upon more social legislation and a better application of the Agrarian Reform Law and to assist all attacks upon the eight-hour day. It also voted to fund for special educational work in the unions is to be formed by monthly assessments of nine heller (about one-quarter cent) per member, beginning January 1, 1925. As the German-speaking population of the war-born republic is not much more than 3,000,000, the percentage strength of the German unions is comparatively high, especially when it is remembered that quite a number of German workers are members of the Communist Labor group.

Czecho-Slovak Federation Recovering

According to a report on organization recently published by the central office of the Czechoslovak Federation of Trade Unions, the membership of the affiliated bodies was 324,189 on December 31, 1923, a loss of 64,205 during the year, or 16 per cent, compared with forty per cent in 1922. In 1924 the drop in membership was brought to a standstill and a gradual recovery begun, showing that disruption and crises had been touched. In the City of Prague, the Czechoslovak unions have 37,237 members, while in the far reaches of Lower Carpathia (Ruthenia) there are 3,011 regular union men, despite Communist and anti-Czech propaganda and generally unfavorable conditions. The strongest union in the Federation is the Metal Workers, with 61,749, followed by the Railroad Men's, with 38,250 and the Miners', with 35,524.

Tokio Unions Win Recognition

For the first time in Japan, a private concern has consented to apply the principle of collective bargaining with its organized workers, says the Amsterdam Bureau of the International Federation of Trade Unions in reporting the recognition by the Kawakita Electric Works of Tokyo to the union of municipal electric workers as a Labor union and not merely as a friendly society. The company also promised the union, which is 9,500 strong, that joint committees of managers and workers are to be formed to discuss all points at issue and that union leaders may visit the shops. The Amsterdam Bureau also confirms recent reports from other sources that plans for the organization of a Japanese Labor party are taking definite form, with the Japanese Federation of Labor and the Political Research Society (a new group of students, professors and other "intellectuals") working together for this end.

American Shoe Workers To Affiliate

Following negotiations between the Secretariat of the International Federation of Boot and Shoe Operatives and Leather Workers and the Boston headquarters of the American Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, participated in by President Poulton of the British National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives, the American organization has decided to affiliate with the International, reports the Amsterdam Bureau of the I. F. T. U. The membership of the national organizations affiliated with the Leather Workers' International at the beginning of 1923 was 369,541.

N. Y. Joint Council

CAP MAKERS

OF THE U. C. R. & C. M. of N. A.
Office, 210 E. 5th St. Orchard 9860-1-2
Council meets every 1st & 3rd Wednesday
Jacob Roberts, R. Eisenstein, L. Boehr, Chairman. Sec'y. Fin. Sec'y.

Local 1 (Operators)

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

Local 2 (Cutters)

Meetings every 1st & 3rd Thursday. Executive Board Every Monday.
C. M. SPECTOR, ED. SASLANSKY, President. Vice-Pres.
SOL HANDMAN, L. BAER, Sec'y. Fin. Sec'y.

All meetings are held in the Headgear Workers' Lyceum (Beethoven Hall) 21 East 5th St.

Roads To Freedom

IX. SUMMARY.

WE have thus sketched the social ideals held by various schools of thought—cooperators, Socialists, guild Socialists, Syndicalists, Anarchists. All unite in their condemnation of the present system and their belief in the need for fundamental change. All except the single taxers urge the abolition of private ownership in the means of production and distribution. The single taxers urge merely a change in land relationships. The schools disagree in regard to the most effective means to be used in bringing about that change and in regard to the exact nature of the new social order to be attained.

The chief questions at issue between most of the groups relate to the problem of the place of the State under a new system and the character of control by the producer and the consumer.

Should the political State be entirely abolished? Anarchists, Syn-

dicalists and some guildsmen and cooperators say yes. Bolsheviks believe that it should be sovietized. Many Socialists feel that some organization is necessary under a cooperative system to represent the consumer, and that the State, shorn of its class character, can be so utilized. Within the guild Socialist movement controversy has waxed bitter in regard to the question of State sovereignty. In the Communist movement, the greatest question at issue has been the extent to which the State should use its power of suppression during the transitional period.

It is probable that the controversy regarding the relative power which consumer and producer should possess over the actual conduct of industry will wage for many generations to come. Syndicalists and some of the guildsmen groups believe that power should reside in the producer as far as administration is concerned. Cooperators, the majority of Socialists and other schools of the national guilds emphasize the need for properly safeguarding the rights of the consumer, and believe that the consumer, representing all of the community, should be the final arbiter.

By HARRY W. LAIDLER

How should the workers under a new system be compensated? What power should be given to technicians? How should tasks be assigned? How should industries be coordinated? How large a field should be given to public ownership, to cooperatives, to private enterprise? Should emphasis be placed on local or on national administration?

And how should a cooperative system be ushered in—primarily through industrial action, primarily through parliamentary action, through cooperative ventures, through educational propaganda, or through some kind of a coup d'etat? These are among the many questions with which the various groups of social thinkers are trying to grapple.

It is too early in social development to answer many of these problems. Some can only be answered as a result of painful experiments, after the new social order is installed. But clear and hard thinking on these problems and a careful analysis of the lessons to be learned from the various experiments that are now taking place should be of inestimable help in guiding the ship of society toward a better and nobler social harbor.

Why Another Labor Party

By CAMERON H. KING
Editor of the Oakland World

OUR good comrade, Judge Jacob Panken of New York, is worrying about what kind of a party will be formed by the Conference for Progressive Political Action next February. He is willing to stand for a class Labor party that is not a reform party but declares itself against rent, interest and profit. Anything short of that he "views with alarm and sorrow." Many of our readers on first reading undoubtedly will agree with him. For our part we cannot see that such a party is at all necessary; it would only be a replica of the present Socialist Party. The only reason for a new party is that the great mass of the workers are not yet ready for a Socialist party but are ready for a Labor reform party.

We do not want another Socialist

Party. There are three of them already. If you want Socialism, the "armed overthrow of the capitalist Government and the dictatorship of the proletariat," the Communist Workers' party meets your theoretical needs. If you want straight "Revolutionary Socialism" without any reformistic "Immediate Demands" the Socialist Labor party will fill your order. If you want Socialism, but also believe in using your political power to get such betterment of conditions as you can as you go along, the Socialist Party is your proper place to function. The demand for a progressive Labor party arises out of the necessity of providing a place for those who are not yet Socialists but who do want substantial modifications of the present capitalist society.

The reason for the Socialist Party cooperating in the formation of a progressive Labor party is as old as the "Communist Manifesto" of Marx and Engels. It is simply the tremendous advantage of staying with the mass of the working people whose interests are identical

with ours and from that vantage point explaining the Socialist solution of their problems. And it is the need for having an organization that will carry on Socialist propaganda that makes it imperative for us to continue the Socialist Party.

There is one thing that we should keep in mind. Our adherence to such a Labor party does not in any way bind us to acquiescence in the theory that its program is sufficient. No Socialist pretends to believe that the La Follette program is sufficient. It serves the immediate purpose of drawing together the largest possible groups of working people. Once they can be organized politically they will work out a program that will accurately represent their interests. And if the Socialist program does not accurately represent the interests of the working people, then the whole Marxian theory is wrong and Socialism is an idle dream.

We feel that the situation is very good. We hope a vigorous third (or second) party will result from the February conference. We know it will be predominantly Labor and farmer. And its program will be progressive and true to the immediate interests of the working class.

Smallwood Returning to Newfoundland

J. R. Smallwood, contributor to The New Leader, who has been in New York for two years, during which time he did considerable speaking in the city and State for the Labor movement, is returning to his native Newfoundland to engage in active organizing work. He is going as special organizer for the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers to organize the 5,000 workers in the growing paper industry in Newfoundland. Union activity in Newfoundland is undergoing a renaissance, and Comrade Smallwood announces that plans are being laid for the formation of a Newfoundland Labor party and a Newfoundland Federation of Labor.

G. R. COOPER, ASSOCIATES,
Member Amer. Society of C. P. A's and
B. S. & A. U. A. F. of L.
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Local 51, International Printing Pressmen's & Assistants' Union
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Regular Meetings Every 2nd Thursday at 1 P. M. U. Auditorium, 2 W. 16th St.
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Forty-three Unions Have Elected Delegates To Child Conference

Forty-three international and local unions and central bodies have already elected delegates to the coming session of the Labor Conference on Child Education and Development, it was announced by Thomas J. Curtis, president of the National Association for Child Development, and the Labor Conference, which will meet in second annual session on January 28, 8 p.m., at 3 West 16th street.

Among the organizations that will be represented are the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, the International Association of Machinists, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, the New York Building Trades Council, the American Federation of Teachers, the Subway and Tunnel Constructors' International Union, the Women's Trade Union League, fur workers, printers, painters, carpenters, railroad workers, marine workers and others.

"Ph.D.'s," a book of poems by Leonard Bacon, will be published by Harpers on the third of February. "Ph.D.'s" is a double-barrelled satire upon the drive toward scholarship at any price.

NEW YORK SIGN WRITERS
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Regular Meeting Every Monday, Executive Board Meets Fridays at 8 P. M.
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62 University Place Stuyvesant 6558
The Membership Committee and the Executive Board Meets every second and fourth Mondays of the month at the office. Regular meeting every first Thursday of the month at 161 Clinton St., N. Y.
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Meet 1st and 3rd Monday, 8 P. M. Executive Board, Every Saturday, 12 Noon.
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Office & Headquarters: 171 E. 30 St., N. Y.
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Local 214, A. M. C. & B. W. of N. A.
175 E. 5th St. Orchard 5238
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Office: 230 EAST 84th STREET LOCAL 34 Telephone Lenox 4359
Regular Meetings Every Monday Evening in the Labor Temple
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BRICKLAYERS UNION
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Office and Meeting Room at Volkart's Hall, 270 Prospect Street, Long Island City
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Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators of America,
District Council No. 9, New York City.
Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and
National Building Trades Council
MEETS EVERY THURSDAY EVENING
Office, 166 East 56th Street.
Telephone Plaza—4100-5416. PHILIP ZAUSNER, Secretary.

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Office: 62 East 106th Street Telephone: University 2828
Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday at the Office.
Regular Meetings Every Friday at 210 East 104th Street.
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Phone Watkins 9158
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Office and Headquarters, 259 Jackson Avenue, Long Island City.
Regular meetings every Wednesday, at 8 P. M.
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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.

The New Leader Mail Bag

A Tripartite Plan for the Socialist Party

Editor, The New Leader:

The official canvass, as reported in The New Leader of January 10, shows that 43,819 voters enrolled for the Socialist Party in Greater New York. Forty-three thousand eight hundred and nineteen! This imposing endorsement offers an unprecedented opportunity for us to galvanize this sentiment for the Socialist Party into real, organic, living material for our movement. To every alert Socialist this encouraging enrollment represents a fertile field to be exploited for Party membership, subscriptions for our Press, and patrons for our educational institutions.

Not since 1917 has there been such a favorable opportunity for the local Socialists to put over a big job and it seems to us that the very attempt to do big things invariably tends to inspire and fire the enthusiasm of our Comrades and sympathizers. It warrants the extensive promotion campaign we are about to propose. There is no reason for the continued apathy that now prevails, considering that a substantial section of the voters in the five boroughs have emphatically endorsed the Socialist Party and its position. We have every reason to wax enthusiastic and optimistic. The Socialist Party has been vindicated and stands today as the most effective agency for eventual creation of a Labor party in this country. However, Labor party or no Labor party, the Socialist Party must be fashioned into a powerful, aggressive, political unit.

Here are close to 45,000 voters, obviously intelligent individuals, who at least have a fair knowledge of election laws, illustrated by the fact that they have exercised the prerogative of enrollment. And more important, is the fact that they have had the courage and conviction to write themselves down publicly as adherents of the Socialist Party, a deed that often brings social ostracism and economic jeopardy.

It seems to us that there must be some method of establishing contact with this group of 45,000 "legal" members of the Socialist Party. The problem that confronts us is: how can we convert them into actual members? It can be done. After all, what portion of the body politic provides more promising prospects than this particular bloc of enrolled voters?

Our suggestion is, in the rough (the details are too elaborate to be given here) that a joint committee be formed representing the party. The New Leader and the Rand School. That this committee raise a special fund that will be used exclusively to promote a gigantic cir-

cularization campaign. The stunt involves two mailings, an initial and a follow-up letter, a three-fold broadside, divided equally between the party, The New Leader and the Rand School. The reverse side of the circular should carry a popular, convincing treatise on Socialism. In all, the circular should be dignified, yet snappy, attractive and compelling. We believe if this is done, in an efficient and effective manner, we will be rewarded with substantial results in the form of membership for the party, readers for The New Leader and patrons for the Rand School. Last, but not least, we will have delivered our message to 43,819 citizens, who will know that the Socialist Party is not a dead-letter, but a live, purposeful, enterprising organization.

We feel that not only will a campaign as we have described enlist fresh recruits, but will also arouse our party membership to rehabilitate the party. There has been a great need for such large scale activity and it would no doubt stir the listless, phlegmatic membership who have fallen by the wayside for want of something to do.

Our promotion scheme is not the idle dream of two over-enthusiastic young Comrades. There is nothing fantastic or abstract about it. We have shown our plan to other Comrades and they have become enthusiastic about it and find it practicable and feasible. We would like to know what you and the readers of The New Leader think about our idea and hope that the party, the Rand School and The New Leader, will take this matter up officially.

BEN BELSKY.

N. Y. City. BEN JOSEPHSON.

Who Can Help?

Editor, The New Leader:

The hurricane last August, which continued for two days, destroyed most of my books. Out here we are not situated as you are. Will you kindly assist me to procure from comrades around the Rand School copies of the following books: Brawley's "A Social History of the American Negro"; Carlyle's "French Revolution"?

In making this request I hope that you will understand that my desire is always to combat reaction.
ROTHSCHILD FRANCIS.

P. O. Box 12,

St. Thomas, Virgin Islands.

Have You Reserved Your Tickets for The New Leader Banquet? If Not, Do It Now. Write The New Leader Dinner Committee, 7 East 15th St.; or call Stuyvesant 6885. Reservations are limited. Get Yours Without Delay.

The Realm of Books

Tomorrow's Truth

A Review by JOSEPH T. SHIPLEY

THE FREEMAN BOOK. New York: Huebsch. \$3.00.

The best of the Freeman! In other words, the best that the nation's journalism has to offer. During its four years the Freeman maintained a standard of honest, sound judgement in social and political affairs, of sincere, unflinching truth in other fields, that makes its brief existence enduringly significant. It is with regret that we find so many articles left out of this collection—as space compels; particularly we should desire more of Edwin Muir and Alexander Harvey. But the one is partially available in another Huebsch volume, the other in four recent "Blue Books"; the rest only here. The initials of Albert Jay Nock we see most frequently recurring, especially after comments on international affairs; Francis Neilson, Gerold T. Robinson, H. Kellock and Van Wyck Brooks—of the old editorial board—follow fast, with three dozen scattering more.

In its social advocacy the Freeman was limited by the Single Tax, as a physician who urges development of the digestive system, overlooking the fact that there are circulatory and respiratory systems as well, to say nothing of a signal center of command overhead. But when the minds of the editors are applied to specific problems, they illumine a vast field; the selections grouped here as "Current Comment," "Editorials," and "Miscellany" combine effective criticism of immediate policy with keen thrust through the paper of the circus-hoop that holds us from understanding of ourselves. "Middle Articles" is a section devoted to discussion of the arts; our personal favorites are Nevinson on Hardy, Muir's Note on the Scottish Ballads, Kazimierz Tetmajer's "The Maiden Dew" (a chaste idyll from the Polish), and Theodore Maynard's well-argued Reason for Rhyme. Yet selection here, and among the "Book Reviews," which are, rather, provocative essays, is rendered difficult by the unswerving excellence of what is as well-sustained and varied an anthology as our oldest and most successful periodicals could make.

The Ultimate Port

FAR HARBOR. By Charles Norman. New York: Blue Faun Press. \$1.50.

With such energy, sincerity, directness, and beauty as are vouchsafed him, each man sets out on the endless voyage to the far harbor of his dreams. Within the mind of each man the final port remains as the deathless lure; life in his fruitless journeying. Yet on the way each man sees other travelers; their roads conflict or cross or almost coincide; along the way are prominent landmarks, the Northern Lights, the Saragossa Sea; or spots unbeknownst that somehow hold the eye.

So, on the journey to the far harbor he will never reach, Charles Norman gives us the vivid impressions of a youth who (dim-sensing the symbol) has with his spirit followed his body forth to sea. Masefield, had he ever been that young, might have written such a poem as this, in which the high seas his Dauber crosses, less colorful and more turbulent, are still mysterious, dimly foreboding, yet always with sirens on the rocks of sailor-town.

The poem, for the slim volume is one long poem, carries the reader from the fervent youth, first hearing the call of the sea, on past the timidity of the first days aboard ship:

And in the fo'c'sle now the men were kin,
United in the sea's fraternity.
And Chris, the bosun, talked to all,
and me . . .

through his acceptance of the crew, his gleanings of his shipmates and their essentially lonely lives and suggested stories, on to the man who many years later knows that

There is more wisdom in the sunken hull,
Washed by the under-sea, for aye at rest.

I, who once shook to hear the winging gull,
Am sobered now. The winds out of the West
Speak still their murmured accents beautiful,
And find me dazed, with no cry in my breast.

There is more wisdom in the sprays that glisten
In starlight, in the sea's moan, and shores that listen.

Zanesville Labor Council Elects

The Zanesville, Ohio, Central Labor Union has elected and installed officers for 1925, as follows:

President, James O'Kane; Vice-president, Charles M. Ralston; Secretary, John C. Saylor; Financial Secretary-Treasurer, Frank A. Houck; Guide-Guardian, George I. Griffith; Trustees, James J. Dale, A. L. Rownsley and John H. Hickey.

A Book for Neophytes

A Review by DAVID P. BERENBERG

THE CASE FOR SOCIALISM. By Fred Henderson. Independent Labor Party Publication Department. London. One Shilling.

That the Independent Labor party saw fit to reprint this pamphlet, which was first issued in 1911, is evidence that the party has found the book effective. It is difficult for me to see wherein its effectiveness lies. It is a simple and clear treatment of the theories of Socialism; it offers nothing new in the way of Socialist theory or of interpretation of theory; it offers nothing new in the way of argument, analogy, evidence or statistics. It was written for the new convert or for the person meeting the Socialist philosophy for the first time. It is from the angle of such neophytes that the book must be considered.

The volume contains ten chapters and includes comprehensive treatments of such outstanding questions as confiscation, liberty, officialism, waste, unemployment, human nature and the practicality of Socialism. Perhaps its outstanding merit is that it is not couched in the technical lingo of the class struggle, exploitation at the point of production and the possibility of an entrepreneur's profit when selling an article beneath its exchange values. The newcomer on entering the organization, and I don't think the I. L. P. will prove an exception to this rule, will meet this terminology soon enough.

If Mr. Henderson is guilty of any outstanding error, it is this: he assumes that his audience is composed of reasonable people who can be reached by argument. On this assumption, he has done a good piece of work. But this assumption is at least open to debate. The fewest people can be persuaded or convinced by a steady and logical recital of facts and syllogisms. For the most part, people go the way of their prejudices. He who forms the prejudices of a nation guides its destinies. It is to me, at least, doubtful whether the recent growth of the British Labor party has been due to such pamphlets as this, or whether it has been brought about by forces and causes entirely apart from such mild propaganda efforts.

Big Mare

SPRING THUNDER AND OTHER POEMS. By Mark Van Doren. New York: Thomas Seltzer.

Try as I would, while I read on, poem after poem, in Mark Van Doren's pleasant book, I could not get the big shambling, stumbling horse-poem out of mind. Always I seemed to stand leaning upon the fence watching the ponderous gray (?) creature, while

"Her feet trample on clover, and her breast
Moves with superfluous might
Against the weeds."

The woodcut by Charles Locke on the title-page catches the old mare to the life—and the cut is repeated on the loose-cover.

The gray mare; her calm restfulness, her steady dark, deep eyes, her contemplative gaze; is the Pegasus of this bard and his book. Here is no high-nerved and purposeless exuberance of spirits; no traces kicked over, no whiffetrees splintered, no bits taken in teeth. Rich, full-flavored oats in a quiet stall, or lush grass in upland pastures, these the soft-winged horse and rider love:

"I look and look, but do not see these things.
My mind is lost in the river of bright green
That, smoothly out from between
those highest elms,
Issues under the sun. It does not pause,
But dreaming spreads and flows . . .
So I am taken
Beyond all flutter of birds, all cry of flowers—
All nibble, and leap, and fall—to lie
in grass."

And if one is purely vegetarian in his literary diets, here is a filling table d'hôte. Such scenes, and situations, and thoughts, as are in this volume, few "rural" poets start—none better perhaps than Frost. He suggests Frost in many of his first few lines. But, oh, the aggravating restraint! the lukewarm apex of his verse! He is never Frost—but that were too severe a test. As the Nation's literary editor; as a critic writing about books and bookmakers, the talented, wide-minded Van Doren is at his best.

R. F.

Rail Strikers Lose Court Appeal

L. R. Raylor, Jacob Sink and Patrick Hanahan, of Illinois, serving terms in Leavenworth prison for violation of a Federal court injunction restraining interference with railroad post office cars during the railroad strike of 1922, have failed in the United States Supreme Court for a retrial or reversal of their conviction.

Old Straw Threshed Over

A Review by JAMES ONEAL

THE STABILIZATION OF EUROPE. By Charles de Visscher. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. \$2.00.

GERMANY IN TRANSITION. By Herbert Kraus. Same. \$2.00.

THE OCCIDENT AND THE ORIENT. By Sir Valentine Chirol. Same. \$2.00.

These lectures remind us that the process of patching up a bleeding and battered world is by no means completed and that the international physicians remain puzzled over their work. Made possible by the Norman Wait Harris Memorial Foundation, they were delivered at the University of Chicago by a Belgian, a German and an Englishman. On the whole there is little that is new presented. Old straw is threshed over, words are carefully chosen after the academic tradition, and the student of international affairs is left with a feeling that he has been led into paths that he has traversed before.

Professor de Visscher presents the problems of nationalities, minorities, security, international control of communications and the League of Nations much as we would expect any educated Belgian nationalist to present them. Those who have followed the discussion of these questions by conservatives who sincerely believe that compromise and concessions will bring a relatively stable order will find this position stated by this Belgian.

Professor Kraus, the German, is equally cautious, but his lectures are largely confined to contemporary Germany. They include a serviceable outline of political tendencies and parties, the reparation question, the relations of Germany to the League of Nations, the principle of self-determination as applied to Germany, the new German Constitution and the separatist tendencies in his country. The numerous political parties and the complexity of party issues are impressive to the outsider.

as presented by Professor Kraus, while his presentation of the other questions mentioned is forceful and more illuminating than the dry and unimpressive lectures of de Visscher. Incidentally, he raises some questions regarding Allied treatment of Germany that in our judgment will be vindicated by the cooling of passions and the passing of time.

Sir Valentine Chirol was connected with the British Foreign Office from 1872 to 1876. He frequently traveled in the Orient and has served as foreign director of the London Times. His six lectures impress us as the most valuable of the series. They include the ancient battleground of the Occident and the Orient, the passing of the Ottoman Empire, the troubles and problems of Egypt, British rule in India, the problems bound up with protectorates and mandates, and Bolshevism as a factor in the East. The lectures reveal a studious Englishman who has read much of the history of the Eastern peoples and who has observed a great deal of their customs and institutions in his travels.

His point of view is also conservative. It is typical of the Briton who has an affection for the Empire and who believes that British expansion abroad, while it has been a harsh experience for Indians and Egyptians, has been justified by the bringing of Western culture and institutions to them. He treads lightly over the causes of modern imperialism and conceives it as a necessary and, on the whole, benevolent process that makes for good in the end.

In short, these lectures are the work of three men who accept the fundamentals of the present world order—disorder would be a better word—but who are somewhat troubled about its present working. They hope for stability but are perplexed by the many puzzling problems which the modern imperialist world presents. They have no magic cures to offer but they are in hopes that somehow we will muddle through.

The Immigrant

By VLADIMIR KARAPETOFF
Professor, Cornell University

NONE of my forefathers landed
On Plymouth's gray rock,
Or helped to dump tea in the Bay.
None of them marched to the fife
With Washington's ragged militia men,
Or fought under Grant or Rob Lee—
None of them did.

AS peasants they lived in Europe
East of—well, East of most everything
shown
In your little old geography book.
They embraced the Faith from the Greeks
Many centuries back,
And they've kept it intact ever since—
Yes, they have.

N' I wasn't raised as a boy
On a farm in New England or the West,
Nor sent to a little red school house
To be pampered by a kindly schoolmarm
And be told to get rich
Like old Carnegie, Goulds, and them all,
And to honor the Red, White and Blue—
No, I wasn't.

I WAS taught by bewhiskered teachers,
Midst cruelty, ignorance, dirt,
And I still get confused
Between short English i and long e.
While my tongue will not twist for t-h,
For in boyhood I spoke quite a different tongue—
Yes I did.

TO this country I came as a man
Twenty-five years ago,
And I promised the judge not to have
More than one legal wife at a time;
So he let me become a U. S.
And I helped you good people
To get what you need—
Dry laws, woman's vote,
Good roads, a big tax on the rich—
Yes, I did.

AND I love this great country of mine,
With its forests and rivers and farms;
I love all her people, of all colors and
creeds,
Active, progressive, and kind.
No schoolmarm has drilled this creed into me,
I just learned to love common folks.
By living and working with them—
Yes, by gosh, so I did.

I KNOW that not all is yet well
In this country of ours,
And that much is still here
That ought not to exist.
But I know in my heart,
If we push all together,
We shall get those good things—
Yes, I know this for sure,
You can bet your sweet life
That I do.

The Golden Treasury Up-to-Date

A Review by RAYMOND FULLER

GOLDEN TREASURY OF MODERN LYRICS. Arranged by Lawrence Binyon. New York: Macmillan.

The collection called "The Golden Treasury" has become a classic and standard list of pre-Victorian poetry. It was published in 1861, and Palgrave claimed to have winnowed thoroughly the wheat of Parnassus up to the harvest of 1850. It is strange that no one until now has had the temerity to recast or add to the selection. Now it has been done. Spurred on by something irritable, provoking, in the word "modern," the publishers and the talented compiler have extended the Treasury to date. But so profuse and sweeping are the apologies in the preface for having the work called or thought of as a worthy addition to the Treasury that one wonders why, in order to provide us with another anthology, they didn't go out and build a new Canastota wagon instead of hitching their trailer to a star. All anthologies, like New England mince-pies, are good, only some are better than others; but compilers should be positive and not so negative as to their selecting when they give us one. Palgrave knew what he wanted: "an" what he thought 'e might require 'e went 'an' took—the same as you."

One can have nothing but praise for what Lawrence Binyon "took" from the lyric treasures of England's poets. Perhaps he slighted Francis Thompson; perhaps he overdid Bridges—what of it! Masefield is almost left out—no matter! Even the Bank of England hasn't all the gold in the island; yet it is a treasury, none the less.

But it does seem to me at least that the word "modern" loses somewhat its meaning when one goes very far back from the contemporary. Of course, modernity is only a relative term, yet I venture to assert that nine of every ten people picking up such a titled book would imagine it to cover current lyrics—and not alone those of England. And, oh why, number the poems with Roman numerals!

I am captious lest I be too unkind in my real joy in such a book as this.

What May Happen

TANTALUS, or THE FUTURE OF MAN. By F. C. S. Schiller. New York: E. P. Dutton. \$1.00.

Mr. Haldane, in the first volume of this series, showed the fate of the future glorious through science; Bertrand Russell, in the second, pictured it dark with the lusts of men; Mr. Schiller, in the latest conjecture, sees civilization as the chief factor in its own downfall. In the slightest essay of the series, he contents himself with making that one point and briefly indicating possible remedies.

Civilization, Mr. Schiller maintains, has, for reasons implicit in its development, moved steadily to a poorer type of man. These reasons are simple and clear: (1) civilization tends to care for and preserve the poorer element of the population; (2) the birth-rate of the feeble-minded and of the uneducated is tremendously larger than that of the cultured, so that "society, as at present organized, is always dying off at the top, and proliferating at the bottom, of the social pyramid. Thus (3) the ultimate reward of merit is sterilization, and society appears to be an organization devoted to the suicidal task of extirpating any ability it may chance to contain by draining it away from any stratum in which it may occur, promoting it into the highest, and there destroying it."

This may sound at first like an attack on social democracy; it is rather a protest against the process of equalizing by leveling down, against the social system that creates childless wasters at one end and drugging child-laborers at the other. Of possible remedies Mr. Schiller suggests two. One is to accept the principles of Christianity; this he admits would at once rouse a bitter opposition from every Church in Christendom. "Good God, sir, if we are to rely for our security on the Sermon on the Mount, all I can say is, God help us!" The slower but more possible procedure, helped by the advance in psychology Mr. Schiller predicts, consists in regarding our civilization as experimental. We must, therefore, be tolerant of social, racial, political experimentation, for along some unexpected line new hope may brighten; we must proceed slowly, by trial, error, retreat and promise of success, on the long path that leads we know not whither. "Humanity is still Yahoo-manity"; time alone will tell whether man is to win freedom from the beast.

J. T. S.

Book Notes

E. P. Dutton announce for publication a little later in the season a new book by Ferdinand Ossendowski, to be called "The Shadow of the Gloomy East," in which the noted author of "Beasts, Men and Gods" tells the story of what befell Russia during and after the war and presents his own conviction as to what she may do and become before she can again be admitted to the comity of nations. The same house announces an autobiographical novel by a young man of Italian parentage named Louis Forgiione which the Duttons announce for early publication under the title of "Reamer Lou." It is said to tell the story of his rough-and-tumble experiences in an American shipyard and his adventures among his lawless fellows of the immigrant class.

Upton Sinclair will publish from his Pasadena, California, office, early in February, a work of criticism entitled "Mammonart." The book is a study of literature and all the arts from the point of view of economics. The author advances the thesis that all art is propaganda, whether conscious or unconscious. He examines the art beginning with Homer and the Old Testament and coming down to the present day, inquiring to what extent they have been used to serve and glorify the ruling classes. This volume is the fifth in a series of studies of culture from the point of view of the class struggle; the other works, already published, being "The Profits of Religion," "The Brass Check," "The Goose-Step" and "The Gossings."

"The Flattering Word, and Other One-Act Plays," by George Kelly, which Little, Brown and Company have just published, contains four plays which the author wrote for his own repertoire when he was a headliner on the Keith and Orpheum circuits—before the sensational success of "The Show-Off" on Broadway. The original one-acter which contained the germ of the idea for that now-famous play appears in the volume under the title, "Poor Aubrey."

Among the books scheduled by the House of Putnam during the coming spring season, are "Will Pen and Brush and Chisel," by Emil Fuchs; "Irving Berlin," a biography from the pen of Alexander Woolcott; "What I Remember," by Millicent Gerret Fawcett, one of the leaders of the suffrage movement in England; and "Samuel Pepys," a new study of this gentleman in his unexpurgated state by J. Leach-Dubretton, who brings coal to Newcastle by writing of the diarist in Gallic vein.

In the list of history, the house will issue the first volume of "A Short History of England," by John Gillingham, who is rumored to give the Roman Catholics their just due. The history will be in four volumes.

In the fiction list there will be a new novel by the author of "Recompense" and "Simon Called Peter," which bears the interesting title "Numerous Treasures."

And there is a new novel of farm life in the realistic vein by G. D. Eaton, a young man who has been known to the journalistic world for some time past. Jean Costeau's "Le Grand Secret" is to be offered in translation by Lewis Galantiere. Mollie Panter-Downes, the seventeen-year-old infant phenomenon who last year wrote "The Shoreless Sea," steps forward this year with a new one called "The Chase," which introduces her to the first time in the works of this young lady the American Scene. There will be a new collection of "Georgian Short Stories, 1925," including tales by Michael Arlen, Martin Armstrong, Aldous Huxley, Osbert Sitwell, C. E. Montague and many others, and a composite novel called "Bobbied Hair," written by twenty authors, among them are Carolyn Wells, Alexander Woolcott, Louis Bromfield, Dorothy Parker, Wallace Irwin, Sophie Kerr Underwood and many others.

In the realm of belle lettres, there is "Adventures in Criticism," by the dean Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch, and "A School for Ambassadors," which is a collection of essays by Jules J. Jusserand, former Ambassador from France to the United States.

"Spirit and Music," which the Duttons have just published, the work of H. Ernest Hunt, an English lecturer and authority on psychology in its relation to music. In this book he discusses the place of music in life, how music expresses itself through music, the function of the teacher of music, an interpreter, the finding in the spirit of the real meaning of music, the purpose of art, whether or not there is such a thing as "pure music," what the artistic temperament really signifies, and similar themes.

In their "Broadway Translations" series, the Duttons announce for immediate publication "Martial's Epigrams," the twelve books in which the famous Roman satirist made his witty and scathing criticisms of the luxury and vice of the Roman Empire, and Lucius' "Dangerous Acquaintances."

BOOKS RECEIVED

Social Science
THE DOMINION OF THE SEA AND AIR. By Enid Scott Rankin. New York: Century.
WHAT IS MAN? By J. A. Thomson. New York: Putnam.
Literature
ONE-ACT PLAYS OF TODAY. Selected by J. W. Marriott. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co.
POEMS FOR THE NEW AGE. By Simon Felshin. New York: Seltzer.
MISS MILGRIM'S PROGRESS. By Concordia Morrel. New York: Seltzer.
A FAR LAND. By Martha Ostenso. New York: Seltzer.
SIX PLAYS. By Rachel Lyman Field. New York: Scribner.
MONOGATARI. TALES FROM OLD JAPAN. Edited by Don C. Seitz. New York: Putnam.

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

RAND BOOK STORE
7 EAST 15th STREET
New York City

D R A M A

The People's Art

By JOSEPH T. SHIPLEY

D RAMA does not truly exist until there is a performance; this presupposes an audience. All the other arts may be enjoyed in isolation, may indeed—with the partial exception of architecture—be kept from the common ear or eye. Drama is therefore the most public, the most popular, of the arts. Within the scope of the theatre, it is true, many different types of appeal are to be found, and the Bowers Burlesque may not draw the audience that attended the three long nights it took to present Shaw's "Back to Methuselah"; but drama, like water, seeks its level; every play presupposes a public.

The origin of drama indicates with equal clarity its essentially popular nature. Drama grew out of the church, we are told—though shrewd psychologists wonder whether man did not dance first and worship after, did not

carve the image before he adored it as a god. The early Greek ceremonies out of which drama sprang were not the formal rites of the established church of the Government; they were festivals of the village gods, the gods of the fields and the harvest. Greek drama remained true to the spirit of its growth, a festivity of the people, who were eager spectators at the great contests where favorite playwrights produced their masterpieces for popular approbation. Classical drama was born of the people, and never left its birthplace.

Modern drama rose from the medieval church as bait to win the people. The ecclesiastical services, the Bible, were read and spoken in Latin; in every land the people felt a wider and wider breach of interests and needs between them and their "fathers in God." God seemed to have withdrawn from the common people into a mysterious esoteric communication reserved for his favored ones, the nobility and the clergy. The drama was the return of God to the people. Just as churches today, with lectures and "socials," with game-rooms and radios, are endeavoring to maintain their loosening hold, so in the Middle Ages priests found it necessary with float and pageantry and miracle play to strive for the wandering attention of the people. Their device was so immediate and so complete a success that it burst its bonds of piety, overlapped its doctrinal purposes, and—to the puritanical—fell into the hands of the enemy of the church. In truer mood the drama has been the great mode of expression for the thoughts that through the ages have surged in the people. It has in lighter mood brought relief from the problems of life, in more sober aspect has probed life's ultimate problems. So fully have the people turned to the drama for response to their questions, for satisfaction of their needs, that it has been suggested that the future spiritual messages of mankind will find utterance through the theatre, and the drama, which sprang from religion for the delight of man, will herald and renew religion for the fuller expression of man.

We may, therefore, expect to find that all man's important spiritual and social problems have been envisaged, in many aspects and moods, in the drama.



ROLLO PETERS, with Jane Cowl in "The Depths," a new Continental play by Dr. Hans Mueller, which opens Tuesday night at the Broadhurst Theatre.

An Operetta of Rare Charm

"The Love Song," Score by Offenbach and Kenneke, at the Century

In "The Love Song," which the Shuberts are presenting at the Century Theatre, the theatregoers of the city have a new operetta of rare charm. The music, largely drawn from the works of Offenbach and woven together by Edward Kenneke, who also supplies some music of his own, is more than pleasing; the plot, ostensibly based on incidents in Offenbach's life, carries the interest along to the end.

The operetta has been produced on a lavish scale. Seldom has there been as many fine voices in a single production. Odette Myrtil, Harrison Brockbank, Allan Prior, as Offenbach, Zella Russell, Evelyn Herbert, and John Moore, are but a few in the cast of this operetta of the Second Empire. Alexis Kosloff has staged the ballet, which has Isabelle Rodriguez as, one of its shining lights.

"The Love Song" is reported to be the first of a series of light operas which will make the Century Theatre their home for some years to come. With "The Student Prince" at the Jolson, and the operetta based on Schubert's life and music two years ago, the Shuberts have opened vistas of more beautiful light operas of which "The Love Song" will always be remembered as a standard. E. L.

Russian Orchestra and Harp Ensemble at the Capitol On Sunday

"Excuse Me" will be the film attraction at the Capitol Theatre beginning Sunday. The film is based on Rupert Hughes' farce, seen on Broadway some seasons back. Norma Shearer and Conrad Nagel appear as the lovers.

The musical program will include the Russian String Quintet, of the Russian Eagle, in "A Bit of Transplanted Russia." Other numbers include MacQuarrie Harp Ensemble, directed by Miss Marie MacQuarrie; a ballet, Schubert's "Marche Militaire," and "Semi-ramide," by Rossini, as the curtain.

Cyril Maude Will Retire from Stag

Noted English Actor "to Quit in His Prime"

CYRIL MAUDE, following the example of Leo Dietrichstein, is going to retire from the stage. When he is finished with his present engagement in "Aren't We All?" on tour, Maude will quit. He says:

"The greatest mistake an actor makes is to wait until the public tires of him. I am going to quit in my prime, an undefeated champion, and leave the public a memory of Cyril Maude—an able artist."

"God invented the theatre, but the devil is trying to ruin it. He inspires filthy plays that become hits. And now it looks as if he has a finger in the cross-word puzzle pie. That's enough to make any actor want to retire."

The Art Theatre New Group Plan Season At Punch and Judy

The Art Theatre, a new producing group, under the general direction of Henry Stillman, will open its first season at the Punch and Judy Theatre on January 27 with the presentation of "The Small Timers," by Knowles Entenkin. Other plays announced for the remainder of the season are "Nocturne," dramatization by Mr. Stillman of the novel by Frank Swinerton, to be produced for special matinees during the run of "The Small Timers"; "The Dance Boy," by Lulu Vollmer; two plays by Raymond Hill and Howard Southgate, and a poetic impressionistic drama by Saul Michaels.

Mr. Stillman will be remembered as the director of "Cobra," "The Wonderful Visit," "Jane Clegg," "Heartbreak House," and as the head of the Beechwood Players in Scarborough.

Max Martin's "Silence" is due to open in London in February, with Godfrey Tearle, the English star recently seen here in "The Fake," in the role now being played at the National Theatre by H. B. Warner.



SHIRLEY BOOTH will be in the new Barry Connors' comedy, "Hell's Bells," opening at Wallack's Theatre Monday night.

A Social Drama of Significance

"Processional" Cuts Through Social Hypocrisy at the Garrick

In "Processional," by John Howard Lawson, The Theatre Guild presents the most entertaining condemnation that the present capitalistic society has ever faced. There is no other reason for the vagueness with which writers have spoken of the play, or have damned it on technical points they have not understood; the play progresses clearly and continuously, offering a definite dramatic story, and at the same time a picture of industrial and social conditions that is strong, undeniable, true.

The excuse for confusion lies in the fact that Mr. Lawson, in catching conditions, has also captured the spirit of the age, and, with a continuous under-dominance of jazz, sweeps the same story through various moods: farce, burlesque, sentimental melodrama—but always satire. But there is delight rather than difficulty in following the shifting play of mood and moment, in catching beneath the whole a pathetic hopelessness that again is defied by the instinct of the woman who will bear the man to come.

The play is located in a West Virginia coal town during a strike. One of the leaders has been arrested; he is an American of the old stock, beaten down by conditions, easily influenced by the philosophical Pinski, who is the district organizer. The story leads on through the coming of the army forces, the rising of the Ku Klux Klan, the violation of Sadie Cohen—who determines to rear the miner's child—to the settlement of the strike by a bland high-hatted individual who marches around uttering his shibboleth "Law and Order" in a frightened voice, hoping that the words will save him; and while he announces the friendly settlement to the miners he whispers to the sheriff to see that the marked men are killed in their beds that night. With the end of the strike, Pinski makes a speech of hope, proclaiming that in the years to come the child within Sadie Cohen may see the day of industrial justice—to which the superior and amused "middle-class" reporter from New York cries "Bunk!" "Of course it's bunk! Everything's Bunk!" Pinski retorts. But Sadie is resolved to bear her child. The incidental satire of the play thrusts through more American hypocrisy and dishonesty than can be detailed. This mention of "mother" is invariably the signal for a hallowed pause, with hats doffed and reverent contemplation. The newsboy who swallows the coin he is accused of stealing says defiantly that in ten years he will be a Senator; "that's what becomes of a man who can swallow coin." The Ku Klux Klan, in addition to the

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FLORENCE JOHNS in "The Best People," which will play next week at the Bronx Opera House, beginning Monday night.

usual idiocies, reveals Cohen and a darkie masquerading for safety under its disguise; as the Negro says, "Any-one's eligible who owns a sheet." The reporter, who stands ready to mock at anything serious and finds his delight in whatever increases the sensational nature of the items he can report, epitomizes the attitude of society in general. This attitude will unquestionably tell against the play itself; it is too strong an indictment for the public to watch complacently; hurry, then, and see it before it is too late.

The cast is large, and to mention individual actors is neither easy nor advisable, for all do their even part in a good presentation, which Mordecai Gorelick's settings enhance. The characters, as if separately analyzed, all false, because they are all exaggerated in one way or another by the satirical intention and by the mood of the particular episode of the play; but each character reveals a truth that is wide

T H E A T R E S

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59th St. & Ave. Eves. 8:30
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The MOST GLORIOUS MUSICAL PLAY OF OUR TIME

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IN HEIDELBERG
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Symphony Orchestra of 40
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Eve. 8:30 (Best)
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50 MODELS from the STUDIOS and a GREAT CAST

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"ALWAYS CREATIVE STREAKED WITH GENIUS."
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"WILL RUN FOR MANY MONTHS."
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A COMEDY BY SIDNEY HOWARD
With a Cast Including
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A COMEDY BY FRANZ MOLNAR with
ALFRED LUNT LYNN FONTANNE
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44th STREET THEATRE Evenings, 8:30
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"BETTY LEE" THE MUSICAL MIRTHQUAKE

with HAL SKELLY—GLORIA FOX—JOE E. BROWN, a superb cast of 60 artists and the handsomest, youngest champion dancing chorus of all times.

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By Maxwell Anderson & Laurence Stallings
"The outstanding theatrical success of the season."—Heywood Brown, World.
PLYMOUTH THEA., 49th St., W. of Bway. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30.

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H.B. WARNER in "SILENCE"
NATIONAL THEA. 41st St. W. of Bway. Eves. 8:30
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39th ST. Thea., E. 17th St. Eves. 8:30
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The Established Laugh Hit of the Season! Here Indefinitely!

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IS ZAT SO?
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"The laughs were so incessant that they fairly tripped over one another's feet."
—Chas. Belmont Davis, Herald-Tribune

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"The Piker"
A PLAY IN A PROLOGUE OF 3 ACTS
BY LEON GORDON
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"PIGS"
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Anne Nichols RECORD-BREAKING COMEDY
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ABIE'S IRISH ROSE
ANNE NICHOLS' LAUGHING SUCCESS

MADGE KENNEDY
AND GREGORY KELLY
in the Comedy Hit
"BADGES"
AMBASSADOR THEATRE
49th St. W. of Bway
MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:30
Direction of JULES HURTING

The Piccadilly Theatre, beginning this Saturday, will show "Dick Turpin," a filming of England's traditional highwayman. Tom Mix plays the title role.



GEORGE O'BRIEN in the new film offering, "The Dancers," on view Monday at Moss' Broadway.

THE NEW PLAY

MONDAY

"HELL'S BELLS," a new play by Barry Connors, will open Monday night at Wallack's Theatre, presented by Herman Gantvoort. The cast includes Tom H. Walsh, Eddie Garvie, Olive May, Shirley Booth, Humphrey Bogart, Virginia Howell, Camille Crume, Violet Dunn, Joseph Greene, Ernest Pollock and Fletcher Harvey.

"THE STORK," adapted by Ben Hecht from the Hungarian of Laszlo Fodor, will open at the Cort Theatre, Monday evening, presented by Schwab and Mandel. The players are Katherine Alexander, Geoffrey Kerr, Ferdinand Gottschalk, Morgan Wallace, Wanda Lyon, Carlotta Irwin, Ralph Shirley, Sam Colt, Lee Beggs, Mildred Brown and Barbara Bennett.

"OUT OF STEP," a new comedy of American youth by A. A. Kline, opens at the Hudson Theatre, Monday night, sponsored by the Dramatists' Theatre. James Forbes directed the play, which will be presented by a company including Eric Dressler, Marcia Byron, Malcolm Duncan, Miriam Doyle, Edmund Elton, Anita Booth, Percy Moore, Dallas Tyler and George W. Williams. Livingston Platt designed the settings.

TUESDAY

"THE DEPTHS," a modern play by Dr. Hans Mueller, a young Austrian playwright and novelist, will bring back Jane Cowl to Broadway on Tuesday evening, at the Broadhurst Theatre. Rollo Peters plays the leading male role. Others include: Jessie Ralph, Vernon Kelso, Jennie Eustace, Marion Evensen, Gordon Burby, Edith Van Cleave and Charles Brokaw. Arch Selwyn and Adolph Klabauer are the producers.

"THE SMALL TIMERS," a new play by Knowles Entenkin, is the initial offering of a new group—The Art Theatre—with Henry Stillman as director, Tuesday night at the Punch and Judy Theatre.

Norma Talmadge in Martin Brown's "The Lady," at the Colony

Norma Talmadge's latest photoplay, "The Lady," will be on view at the Colony Theatre, beginning Sunday. "The Lady" was adapted from the stage play by Martin Brown. The musical program will include Offenbach's "Orpheus" by the Colony orchestra under the direction of Naham Franko Goldman; a pedal study by Pietro Yon, and "By the Waters of the Minnetonka," by Dr. John D. M. Priest. Frederick Brindley, tenor, will sing Burleigh's "Little Mother of Mine."

and deep, concerning one phase of social and industrial conditions in this glorious land of the free and easy capitalist, concerning that life through which we are all driven by tremendous industrial forces we have not yet learned to organize and control. Not the least evidence of the value of the play is the fact that several loyal Americans were so outraged by its treason to all that they feel one hundred per cent upright and decent, that they were roused from the American complacency to the foreign indecorum of a his... Go see "Processional" and cheer.

Vaudeville Theatres

B. S. MOSS' BROADWAY
Moss' Broadway Theatre, beginning Monday, will have "The Dancers," as the screen attraction, and Venita Gould, Whiting and Burt, and Roger Imhoff as the headliners on the vaudeville bill. Roger Imhoff, assisted by Coreene and Company, will appear in "The Pest House," a comedy satire. Other acts include John Drake and Lester Gilbert, Anna Wilcox and Sister, and other acts.

"The Dancers" is a picturization of the stage play, with Alma Rubens, George O'Brien and Madge Bellamy in the principal roles.

PALACE
Eva Tanguay, Robert Emmett Keane and Claire Whitney, Eva Puck and Sam White, Fred Berrens and Lora Foster, Wanzer and Palmer, Edward Stanisloff and Gracie, The Five Sirottas, Mankin, and others.

HIPPODROME
Houdini, Sara and Nellie Kouns, "A Night in Spain," Jim McWilliams, Adler, Well and Herman, Jack Joyce's Horaces, the Giersdorf Sisters, Lahr and Mercedes, the Duponts, and the Hippodrome Ballet.

THEATRES

At WALLACK'S THEATRE (formerly the Frazee) in West 42nd Street, Monday Evening at 8:30 promptly, Herman Gantvoort will present a New American Laughter Play, "HELL'S BELLS!" by Barry Connors, author of "Applesauce" and "Strange Bedfellows."

THEY HAVE CAPTURED ALL NEW YORK!

DUNCAN SISTERS

CATHERINE CHISOLM CUSHINGS

"TOPSY AND EVA"

BIGGEST LAUGHING SHOW IN TOWN!

SAM HARRIS THEATRE

42nd ST. W. 42nd ST.

TELE 830-WATS. WED. SAT. 7:30

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

"Shaw's 'Candida' at 48th St. Theatre. Evens, 8:35. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Lincoln's Birthday, 2:35. Bryant 0178.

"Presented by Actors' Theatre with this cast: Katharine Cornell, Pedro de Cordoba, Richard Bird, Clare Eames, Ernest Cosart and Gerald Hamer.

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21TH STREET & MADISON AVE.

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

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

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A Rupert Hughes Production

"EXCUSE ME"

with NORMA SHEARER and CONRAD NAGEL

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"THE DANCERS"

From the Successful Stage Play with Alma Rubens, George O'Brien and Madge Bellamy

George Whiting & Sadie Burt

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Venita Gould and other

B. F. KEITH ACTS

THEATRE CLUB BENEFIT

Shaw's "Candida"

Monday Evening, January 26th

48th ST. THEATRE

East of Broadway

FOR THE BENEFIT OF RAND SCHOOL, TEACHERS UNION, WOMEN'S CITIZENSHIP COMMITTEE

Tickets on Sale at 7 East 15th Street and at the Box Office.

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FURTWÄNGLER Conducting

CARNEGIE HALL, Sunday Afternoon at 3

"Fingal's Cave" Overture, "Don Juan" Tchaikovsky's Fifth Symphony

SEASON FAREWELL

HAYDN "SURPRISE" SYMPHONY

"DEATH AND TRANSFIGURATION"

BEETHOVEN FIFTH SYMPHONY

Wed. Ev., Jan. 28, Students' Concert

ALL TCHAIKOVSKY

VAN HOOOSTRATEN Conducting

ELLY NEY, Soloist

Saturday Ev., Jan. 31

VAN HOOOSTRATEN Conducting

MYRA HESS, Pianist, Brahms Sym-

phony No. 4, Next Sunday At, Brooklyn

Academy of Music—last Van Hooostraten

Appearance of Season, Myra Hess, Soloist,

Arthur Judson, Mgr. Steinway Piano

—Louden Charlton announces—

AEOLIAN HALL, Saturday Evening,

January 24, at 8:15.

SIXTH PIANO RECITAL

HUTCHESON

MODERN COMPOSERS Steinway Piano

AEOLIAN HALL, Thursday Afternoon

January 29, at 3

First Time in America

Stravinsky's "Carnaval" from "Petrouchka"

BOROVSKY

PIANIST (Steinway Piano)

AEOLIAN HALL, Saturday Afternoon

January 31, at 3

NOVAES

Tickets at Box Office. Steinway Piano

N. Y. SYMPHONY

WALTER DAMROSCH

AEOLIAN HALL, Sun. Aft., Jan. 25, at 3.

ALFRED CORTOT, Soloist.

A "London" Symphony—Vaughan Williams

Excerpts from Ballets

"Le Petit Riens".....Mozart

Turkish March.....Mozart

Concerto No. 2, in D minor.....Bachmannoff

GEO. ENGLER, Mgr. (Steinway Piano)

STATE SYMPHONY

IGNATZ WAGHALTER, Conductor

Soloist, PERCY GRAINGER, Pianist

BRAMMS—SAINT SAENS—SCHAIKOWSKY

Seats 50c. to \$1.50 at Box Office. (Steinway)

AEOLIAN HALL, Wednesday Eve.,

January 28th at 8:30.

BACHAUS

(Baldwin Piano.)

—Hansel & Jones announce—

CARNEGIE HALL, Sunday Evens.

January 25, at 8:15

SOCRATE

BAROZZI

VIOLINIST (Steinway Piano.)

CARNEGIE HALL, Monday Evening,

January 26, at 8:15

LEGINSKA

CHOPIN-LISTZ PROGRAM. Knabe Piano

AEOLIAN HALL, Friday Afternoon,

January 30, at 3

ADA VIOLA WOOD

CONTRALTO (Steinway Piano.)

Richard Hageman at the Piano.

DRAMA

Two Married Men

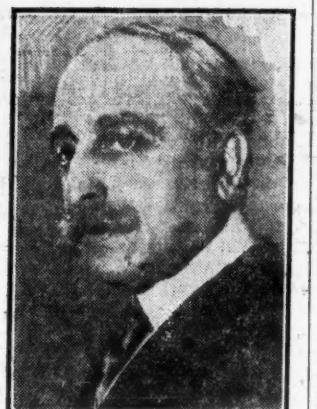
Vincent Laurence's New Comedy at the Longacre

A well-entertained, if somewhat baffled audience witnessed a rather novel type of American husband—two American husbands, to be accurate—in the presentation of "Two Married Men," the new Vincent Laurence comedy at the Longacre Theatre.

If the stage is the precursor of the mode it is reputed to be, then the American wife had better drop her bridge and the dancsants at once and devote herself to boxing. She will need it for protection against an athlete husband who swings a wicked right and knocks her cold when she threatens, Nora-like, to slam the door in his disillusioning countenance.

"Two Married Men" sets a fashion in American husbands—till now the most docile of humans. It was inevitable, perhaps. Along with peasant frocks and blouses enters now the peasant husband. Only the modern man hasn't the courage of his fists. Mr. Lawrence's knockout husband is an unconvincing specimen of caveman, who has to brace himself repeatedly with whiskey before he can deliver the blow.

Perhaps it's the whiskey that baffles the audience most. You can't help wondering what the befogged "strong" man will do when he is sober. You don't even know if his tense huskiness in the final scene is deep emotion or sheer light-headedness. And if you don't like your Ibsen, your uneasiness is increased by the suspicion that he won't keep awake long enough to prevent the wife from going out into the night, after all! It is in this last act



FERDINAND GOTTSCHALK, one of the leading players in "The Skunk," Ben Heck's adaptation from the Hungarian of Caslo Fodor, coming to the Cort Theatre Monday evening.

that the play assumes a seriousness and ring of truth for which the listener is scarcely prepared, but of which he does not like to be robbed by so trivial a thing as a decenter. The wife's despair at "the tricks life plays on us" when she finds her love for her husband gone—"for no reason, with no one to blame, and no one to gain by it"—had a note of anguish that hushed an audience which had been fed the not unusual domestic-wrangling comedy fare most of the evening.

The triangular motif of the play is familiar enough. In this case it is a double triangle, with one single man serving as a foil for two devoted husbands and their wavering wives.

MUSIC

Revival of "Goetterdammerung" at Metropolitan Opera House

"Goetterdammerung" will be revived Saturday afternoon, January 31, at the Metropolitan. The principals include

Mmes. Larsen-Todsen, Mueller, and Messrs. Taucher and Schorr. Other

operas next week:

"Fedora," Monday evening with Jeri-

teza and Gigli; "Thais," Wednesday

matinee, with Jeri-teza and Errolto;

"Rigoletto," Wednesday evening, with

Galli-Curci and Pletta; "Cosi fan

Tutte," Thursday evening, with Easton

and Neader; "Dinorah," Friday evening,

with Galli-Curci and Tokatyan;

"Gloconda," Saturday night, for the

benefit of the Italian Hospital, with

Easton and Gigli.

At Sunday night's Opera Concert,

Sascha Jacobson will be the soloist.

Music Notes

Following the return from the southern

tour, which extends from January

26 to February 20, the New York Sym-

phony Orchestra will resume its New

York schedule on Saturday morning,

February 21, with the Symphony Con-

cert for Children at Carnegie Hall.

Adèle Verne will give her second

piano recital at Aeolian Hall, Tuesday

evening.

James Woodside, barytone, will make

his debut Wednesday evening, at Town

Hall.

Joseph Heifetz will give his second

violin recital of the season at Carnegie

Hall, Sunday afternoon, February 1.

Mary Bennett, soprano, makes her

debut Thursday afternoon, at Town

Hall.

William Bachaus gives the first of

three subscription concerts at Aeolian

Hall, on Wednesday evening.

Ruth Rodgers, assisted by Isidore

Luckstone, will give her recital at Aeolian

Hall, on Tuesday afternoon.

The Philharmonic String Quartet will

give a concert in Aeolian Hall on Monday

evening.

Ada Viola Wood, contralto, will give

her debut New York recital at Aeolian

Hall, on Friday afternoon, January 30.

Richard Hageman at the Piano.



NORMA TALMADGE comes to the Colony Theatre in her new cinema, "The Lady," opening Sunday.

Broadway Briefs

The Jewish Theatrical Guild will have only two speakers at their annual dinner at the Commodore Hotel, Sunday, February 1, Rev. Dr. Nathan Krass and Will Rogers.

Lee Shubert will present at the Bijou, Wednesday, February 4, a new play by Gilbert Emery, entitled "Episode."

Alex Morrison, America's champion and golf instructor, has been added to the cast of "Artists and Models," at the Astor Theatre.

Louis Mann and "Miglim's Progress," now at Wallack's, will move to the Longacre Theatre, Tuesday night.

Shaw's "Candida," at the 48th Street Theatre, Monday night, will be under the auspices of the Theatre Club. This is a benefit society including the Rand School, the Teachers' Union, and the Women's Citizenship Committee.

Earl Carroll's production of "The Rat," the Parisian Apache play by David LeStrange, will have its American premiere at Pol's Theatre, Washington, this Sunday evening. The play is due here February 9.

Although the least delineated of the characters, this man, Hunter, as portrayed by George Gaul, reveals a profundity which lifts the part above mere philandering. Minor Watson, as the smiling, wife-confident husband, John Devant, makes the most of a role which zig-zags from straight, good-natured comedy to drink-befuddled bullying. Devant is the exponent of the knockout cure for wives. He goads his friend on to test the remedy, and sees him get a lockout from home as a reward. And when he tried it in his own home, he appeared to us too drunk to be effective. James Dale is very good as the high-strung, jealous husband of an irritatingly frivolous wife; while Frances Carson gives a telling portrayal of that wife, especially in the "coming to" scene. Ann Andrews, as the more serious, romantic wife of Devant, acquits herself splendidly in the last act. Except for a sense of too studied posing at times, she is good throughout.

R. L. H.

With the Orchestras

NEW YORK SYMPHONY

The fourth Symphony Concert for

Young People under the direction of

Walter Damrosch will be given at Car-

negie Hall, this Saturday afternoon,

with Alfred Cortot as soloist. The

program: Andante cantabile and Valse

from Symphony No. 5, Tchaikovsky;

Air and Gavotte in E, Bach; Concerto

No. 3 in D Minor, Rachmaninoff, for

piano and orchestra; Caprice, Espag-

nole, Rimsky-Korsakoff. Sunday after-

noon's concert in Aeolian Hall, with

Alfred Cortot as soloist, will include,

Vaughan Williams' "A London Sym-

phony," Mozart's Ballet "Les Petits

Riens," and the same composer's Tur-

kish March. Also Rachmaninoff's con-

certo No. 3 in D Minor, for piano and

orchestra.

STATE SYMPHONY

Percy Grainger will be the soloist

with the State Symphony Orchestra,

Tuesday afternoon. Ignatz Waghalter

will conduct the following program:

Symphony No. 3 in F Major, Brahms;

Piano Concerto in G Minor, Saint-

Saens; Third Suite, Tchaikovsky.

PHILHARMONIC

Tomorrow afternoon at Carnegie

Hall, Mr. Furtwaengler will conduct

the following program: Mendelssohn's

"Fingal's Cave" Overture, Strauss' "

"Don Juan" and Tchaikovsky's Fifth

Symphony. The Students' Concert

takes place at Carnegie Hall, on Wed-

nesday evening, with Willem Van

Hooostraten conducting. The program

comprises "Oberon" Overture, Tschai-

kowsky's B Flat Minor piano concerto,

with Ely Ney as soloist, and Beeth-

oven's Fifth Symphony.

A special farewell concert for Willem

Furtwaengler has been arranged for

Friday evening, marking the last ap-

pearance this season of the Philhar-

monic guest conductor.

Hutcheson gives his sixth piano re-

recital in his series "The Literature of

the Piano," this evening at Aeolian

Hall. His program will cover the mod-

ern composers.

Novaes returns for a second piano

recital at Aeolian Hall, Saturday after-

noon, January 31.

When Vote Stealing Is A Crime

By WILLIAM M. FEIGENBAUM

NOW that someone has "peached" and threatens to invalidate the election of a Republican congressman, how about the crooks who stole the election of August Claessens in 1921?

Now that the confession of this gentleman who says he was disappointed in not being given a good job for destroying perfectly good Tammany votes seems to indicate the seating of a Tammany Hall Congressman, Tammany Hall is all for a clean election and an honest count—when it will do them good. But how about Daniel Platt, Charles Firestone and the other gentry who have not yet appeared in court to defend what they did on the night of November 2, 1921?

The district attorney of New York County is Mr. Joab H. Banton, a most honorable man, who thrills to the ideals of an honest election. He has told me so frequently. The last time he said so was in an angry letter to The New Leader last March. Vote thieves will be tried as soon as possible, he said.

THE NEW LEADER

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Saturday, January 24, 1925

THE NEW LEADER DINNER

AMONG the first casualties of the World War was the destruction of radical and Socialist publications in this country. Those that survived had to contend with a postal dictator and the war mania that afflicted millions of human beings. For a year or two it was not safe to be seen reading a Socialist publication. The organs of capitalism alone were permitted to circulate freely.

One year ago The New Leader appeared to take up the work of education so much needed in this country. It has completed its first anniversary, which will be celebrated at a dinner arranged next Thursday evening in the ballroom of Yorkville Casino, 86th street and Third avenue. An excellent program has been arranged and a host of friends of The New Leader will be present to celebrate the event.

The messages that appear in this issue show that The New Leader has won the affection and hearty support of many sections of the Labor movement. Certain of a large attendance at the dinner, we advise our friends to obtain their reservations without delay as otherwise some will be disappointed. We shall try to accommodate as many as possible, but to do this it is necessary to know the number of reservations a day or two in advance. Address the Dinner Committee, The New Leader, 7 East 15th street, New York City.

EXHIBITING COMMUNIST MANIA

CRABB in his "English Synonyms" explains that "whoever is unable to act according to common sense is an idiot." Many persons who went to the New Star Casino last Sunday to hear Rafael Abramowitz and who observed the conduct of a few hundred Communists there must have thought that the psychopathic ward of Bellevue Hospital had emptied its inmates into the hall. No more degrading scene has been witnessed at a public meeting in this city. The Communists managed to sink to the lowest depths and in their conduct unwittingly expressed Crabb's definition.

Receiving orders through their two publications in this city to attend and create a disturbance, they played the coward's role of trying to prevent the speaker from being heard. Bedlam broke loose, not once but a dozen times. It was not to their credit that the meeting did not break up in a riot to the serious injury of many who were present, especially women and children. Ribald cat calls, smirking jeers, passing the lie and other conduct that can only be characterized as that of either the feeble-minded or of agents provocateur—this was their contribution to the meeting.

Bolshevism appears to defile everything it touches. It has substituted its own hangmen for those of the Czar, its spies and jailors for those of the Romanoffs. It persecutes and kills working men and women not of its own ruling clique and barters Russia to alien capitalists. It creates a militarist organization, calls it a party, and rules the working class through espionage and terror.

It is not surprising that its local devotees become frantic and exhibit marked traces of lunacy when a man comes from abroad to oppose this degenerate offshoot of the Czarist autocracy and misrule. Cowardice and hypocrisy cannot bear uninterrupted discussion and we thank the local exponents of the Russian mania for their exhibition. They made no friends and it is certain that they made some enemies.

THE CHILD LABOR AMENDMENT IN N. Y. STATE

GOVERNOR SMITH'S recommendation for a referendum of the voters in New York State on the child labor amendment is likely to play into the hands of the National Association of Manufacturers. His suggestion is made despite the fact that the State platforms of the Republican and Democratic parties approved the amendment. The members of the Assembly are pledged to it. A referendum is unnecessary. New York State is a strategic sector in the struggle. The speedy passage of the amendment in this State by the Assembly would be a blow to the manufacturers and their allies. It would also have an influence upon the action of other States. For these reasons the enemies of the amendment have every reason to drag out a long discussion in a referendum in the hope that other States will not be influenced by any favorable action which every member of the Assembly is morally bound to take.

Moreover, the textile exploiters of children and their manufacturing allies have wads of money to spend on propaganda while the supporters of the amendment are short of funds. The lying publicity agents of the child despoilers have been given a free hand in presenting the most absurd arguments against the amendment and their success in Massachusetts shows their power to swindle and deceive.

Governor Smith is playing into the hands of the reaction by making his recommendation. It is significant that the Republicans appear to accept his suggestion, as they only differ as to the time when the referendum should be held. The organized workers, many of whom supported Smith as a "progressive," may now contemplate the possibility of their having bartered the future of the child slaves of this country, for the defeat of the amendment in this State may mean its defeat nationally.

GAGS IN THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

NEWs of the arrest and conviction of Rothschild Francis, editor of the Emancipator, a Labor paper published in the Virgin Islands, for a mild criticism of alleged brutality committed by a policeman, again emphasizes the rule of American imperialism in the Caribbean. The statement of Francis, if made in the United States, would have been regarded merely as a part of the daily routine of a newspaper.

With the extension of capitalist control abroad the civil rights of the peoples subjected to such control are either restricted or suppressed altogether. In the case of the Virgin Islands color prejudice plays an important part. The white upstarts sent to boss the natives, especially when they come from the Southern states, carry with them hatred of colored races and often act with little regard for the islanders. In fact, in some of the Latin-American countries more or less controlled by American imperialists the dark skin of the Spanish people brings upon them the same treatment.

The Virgin Islands editor is all the more hateful to the American officials in that he is not only an educated Ne-

The Song of the Workers

And would you set the clock-hands back,
And ring a backward chime?
And would you bring the old day back,
And stay the pulse of time?

The sea upon its current goes
And will not be fettered be—
The rising wave is ours, we are
The current of the sea.

The harvest springs from new sown earth,
Not from the fallow field—
We are the new-sown earth today,
And ours the harvest-yield.

The world moves forward on its course—
Oh, you who'd check it thus,
We are the forward movement, and
The world moves on with us.

You cannot set the clock-hands back,
Nor ring a backward chime;
You cannot bring the old day back,
Nor stay the pulse of time.

TOMFOOL.

gro but also active in organizing the laborers of the island. He thus represents in his person two sins that are offensive to an American aristocratic bully. The Negro is not expected to acquire any culture and for him to try to improve the lot of Negro laborers through organization is regarded as little short of a slave insurrection.

We cannot have this imperialist bullying abroad without it eventually striking us at home. Gaggling editors in the Caribbean can only lead to gagging them in the United States and eventually making the military boot a symbol of a bloated imperialist capitalism.

FAILURES UNDER CAPITALISM

WE are not alarmed over the cable to the Times stating that Vienna Socialists had been forced to sell a cooperative bakery after operating it for fifteen years. Neither are we impressed by the assertion that Vienna Socialists had regarded the cooperative "as an example of modern Socialism."

Considering that thousands of capitalist enterprises have failed in Austria in the last few years, it need not surprise anyone that Socialists may lose an enterprise now and then. That anything survived in Austria under the strangling policy of the allied victors is a marvel.

But even if Socialists were to lose a cooperative under normal conditions this would be of no more consequence than the loss of a strike. We do not like to lose a strike or a cooperative, but the loss of either is not proof of the failure of Socialism or of the inability of the workers to manage their own affairs.

According to other cables, the failure of the Vienna cooperative was due to a price-cutting war which the cooperative could not meet. We have seen this economic war work the ruin of many private capitalist enterprises in this country without editors rejoicing that the failures implied the failure of capitalism. A few decades ago a number of cooperative experiments in this country were also destroyed by secret bargains of local dealers with wholesalers to the disadvantage of the cooperatives.

All that such failures indicate is the struggle that is ever present in this chance world of capitalism. Workers have their share of failures, but so have the possessing classes.

Stealing the Workers' Heritage

ONE marked characteristic of the past ten years has been the tendency of the masses to surrender the best traditions of American history to our profligate oligarchs. It is no unusual thing to hear of some representative of organized capital or finance, or one who accepts its dominion, representing his class as the guardian of the best traditions in American history. Speaking over the radio through eight or ten stations to his vast audience last week, a representative of the National Security League boldly coupled the names of Lincoln, Gary and Rockefeller together. With holy zeal he asserted that the passage of the child labor amendment would be to violate the most cherished traditions of America. It would "Bolshevize" the nation and nationalize children.

Over the radio, in the newspapers and magazines, in Congress, the 100 per centers have for a number of years posed as the representatives of American traditions. The sweaters of child labor claim Lincoln. The attempt to rescue our children from the capitalistic despoilers is given a "Bolshevist" interpretation. The capitalistic and financial cliques who own our powers of production and distribution; who have made many legislative bodies their private brokerage houses; who have inherited the natural riches stolen after the Civil War; who are today reaching out for the mastery of our great power resources and whose control of city governments has made them a synonym for graft and chicanery, volunteer as the custodians of civic virtue and the best American ideals!

Contrasted with these claims is a marked inferiority complex in many sections of the Labor movement, a tendency to surrender our best traditions to the profligate gentry. The class that has no right to these traditions claims them. The workers who are entitled to them permit them to be stolen.

Now this is a serious question. If the black forces of reaction claim to represent the best in American history and the workers do not deny the claim they

surrender a valuable heritage. A Labor movement without boldly asserting its legitimate claims in this matter is a Labor movement that must forever remain on the defensive. It surrenders leadership in molding opinions on contemporary problems. It permits the despoilers to assign to the workers a subordinate position in modern society and to render their opinions of little weight.

This insolence of our professional "patriots" is in marked contrast with the period of twenty years ago. These upstarts were then on the defensive. It was the period of the "literature of exposure" when magazines and newspapers were filled with stories of the graft, the civic debauchery and disgusting moral code of the plundering Babbitts of that era. Their civic, political and economic crimes were flaunted in their faces. Tom Lawson, Lincoln Steffens, Charles Edward Russell and a host of other writers revealed the secrets of those whose sole aim in life was to pile up dollars at the expense of despoiled millions.

For a time capitalist society was shaky. Its intellectual support was endangered. Too much was being revealed and Theodore Roosevelt interfered with his famous "muck rake" speech. He denounced the magazines for printing the revelations. Political brokers breathed sighs of relief. Insurance grafters, trust magnates and the financial spiders were grateful to Roosevelt. Wall Street took courage. By withholding credit, or threats to withhold it, a number of the offending magazines were induced to be "good." The storm blew over. The most sinister forces in American life again felt safe.

Not until the hates and hysteria of the World War gave them their opportunity did these classes step forward to claim the virtues and best traditions of our history. Now they claim to be the special guardians of civilization. With their fingers dripping with the loot of the nation during the World War, with the savings of farmers for a generation in their coffers and enormous

The only ones certain of success are the oligarchs at the top—for the present, at least. When they fail, as they certainly will, capitalism itself will pass into history with all its other failures.

FREE YOUTH

FOR excellence of typographical display, contributed and editorial matter, Free Youth, the monthly magazine of the Young People's Socialist League, exceeds any publication that has been produced by young Socialists in this country. The January number even excels the high standard set by the first issue, and if the edition is not speedily exhausted it will be only because its friends fail to serve it.

The most reactionary classes know the value of coercing the minds of the young, shaping their views of life and its problems, cultivating an unthinking veneration of institutions and preparing young people to be submissive adults. Therefore it is all the more important that the Yipsels should be encouraged in their fight with the reaction to capture the young people of America. Free Youth is an advance courier of emancipated youth, youth emancipated from the taboos, archaic traditions and class coercion that sustain modern capitalism. It deserves all the encouragement that the movement can give.

WELL—WHAT ABOUT LIBERTY?

CHICAGO is responsible for a nickel weekly, Liberty. Recently it inquired, "Well—What About Rome?" The theme is the glory that comes with imperialist empire. Do you object to trampling upon Haiti, San Domingo, and the isthmian republics? Well, let us look at Rome.

The reader is carried upon a journey to marvel at the "glory" of Rome and her conquests. Then there was the "glory" of Spain at the height of her imperialist career, the "glory" of England and even the "glory" of East Prussia and its eventual creation of an empire. Glory here, glory there, glory everywhere.

This is quite an installment of "liberty," but what is this "glory" of empire? It consists of the riches and comforts that were brought to a handful of the population of each imperialist State. The great masses of slaves, conscript soldiers and peasant farmers of Rome never shared in this "glory." What is true of Rome was true of Spanish dominion. It is true of Japanese and British dominion today.

The "glory" of empire is of interest to the property holders of any age, always a small portion of the total population. Upon the backs of millions of toilers at home and the subjected abroad have been built this "glory" of empire. It never meant anything else and it can never mean anything else.

But it is of more than usual interest that a publication with a very large circulation can glorify imperialist conquest and even include the old Prussian type as a model to be admired. It is a long stride since the days when Polish, Greek and other refugees were welcomed in the United States and the "glory" of empire was spewed out for the real thing it is. Certainly the "liberty" of some of our "real Americans" wears a gag, a ball and chain, and lies prostrate under the boots of upstarts and dictators.

With 300,000 persons in Texas unable to read or write the State Board of Control ordered the burning of 400,000 school text books, following this action by awarding contracts for other books. With its Koo Koo complex we can understand why Texas is fearful of too much education.

If the workers permit our ruling classes to perpetrate this last theft they will lose a moral weapon that is indispensable. The best revolutionary traditions belong to us, not to our bankers, trust magnates, child slavers, political brokers and professional 100 per centers.

It was the toiling masses who demanded universal suffrage in the revolutionary period and it was the rising capitalists, landlords and slave owners who defeated them. It was the workers who opposed the more barbarous features of the common law; who went to prison to establish the right to organize; who outlined the first programs for universal free public schools; who carried the struggle for manhood suffrage to victory; who waged war against the shocking cruelties of imprisonment for debt; who first formulated the program of homesteads on the national domain for landless and workless men, who were in the forefront of every struggle for a larger and freer life for mankind.

It was the early Babbitts who opposed free schools on the ground that so long as mental capacities differ it would be absurd to educate all children in the elementary forms of knowledge. It was these Babbitts who appealed to archaic customs and the fear of change to prevent the wiping out of surviving colonial injustices. It was these Babbitts who constituted the main conservative shock troops of the North in behalf of slavery.

The best traditions of the nation belong to the workers. They should not let profiteers, grafters, politicians and professional "patriots" steal them. We should recover the stolen goods. Force the pilferers to assume the defensive. Charge them with being the obstruction to human progress to that their ancestors were in the past.

THE Chatter-Box

Here

Here in a world that runs riot
For fool pots of gold,
Where grace goes to those who can buy it,
And laughter is sold,
Where love is a bartered-out fimsy—
I dream and grow old.

Here on a field spread to heaven,
Where daisies lie flung,
And spring yields for summer's heaven
The wreaths she has strung,
Where love is a bud or a sun-ravished blossom—
I dream and grow young.

Here on a sea breathing slowly
The spice of the skies,
Where the wind's lightest whisper is holy,
And God hears no lies,
Where the waves make song to the gale's mad meter—
I dream and grow wise. . . .

Just a word to amplify the announcement in re. our recent illness and the absence of our Column last week.

Since this occurs with us once in twenty-five years, it may deserve more than just passing comment.

We played Bohemian once too often, apparently. Bronxites will tread where dyspeptics fear to go. One night, two weeks ago, we ventured into one of those famous rendezvous on Second avenue where night congregates the litterati, the vagabondia, intelligentsia, and shipping clerks of Gotham. We sought exotic atmosphere and Roumanian broilings. We found everything in perfect profusion. Our respiratory and gastronomic provinces were thoroughly sated. We paid our bill, subways home, went to bed, and within the next four hours were perfectly prepared for our Workmen's Circle plot in Mount Zion Cemetery.

It is told to us now that for three days and nights we ran up temperatures that should have baked us to a Satanic delight.

We remember only that we were day-dreaming that the world was a vast storehouse full of empty shelving, and that all about were billions of boxes of all shapes and sizes, and that we were trying to place them into the shelves, but not one of the innumerable ones would fit anywhere. This we did for almost four days. Then, thanks to modern medical instruments of persuasion and our spouse's indefatigable care, we came out of the land of doubt into the world of despair again.

So here we are saved for you, our dear bards and patrons, and may we all survive to hear of such further experiences, twenty-five years hence, since in such cycles do our unfortunate indispositions occur.

Comrade Life Insurance Agents: Please send us your literature, but do not call personally.

For a Wordy Casanova

It matters not what piercing cry
You've flung to flaming stars;
Nor what majestic mien
You've hurled your scimitars.

I only know that here with me
No majesty does stalk
That you who might stir me to song,
Stir me to weary talk.

M. Julian Funt.

Work Song

Toil and sweat
Will pay the debt,
So work, you lazy mad men.
Bend your back,
And let it crack,
Or out you go like sad men.

Where's the speed?
Come on and heed,
Or, God, I'll break your body.
Show some life,
Or else your wife
And kids will sip no toddy.

Toil and sweat
Will pay the debt,
So bend your back,
And let it crack.

Henry Harrison.

The Dabster's Dictionary

Conservative—one who has got his own and yours.

Radical—one who wants his own.

Philanthropist—one who endows colleges with your earnings.

Capitalist—unprintable.

Chamber of Commerce—evolution of the forty thieves.

Patriot—one who sells guns to shoot everybody but his own family.

G. O. P.—see jackass.

Jackass—see Democrat.

Democrat—see G. O. P.

Business—up-to-date cannibalism.

Brains—something that we don't take to the polls.

G. H. R.

Be pleased to remember that—The New Leader has arrived at the ripe old age of ONE YEAR, and we find no way in which it can be better celebrated and cheered than in an old style Get-together Banquet such as you see announced within the paper this week. For ourselves, we may say that we have saved up a fine collection of funny stories and tragic wise cracks that we intend to shower upon the Epicures assembled, provided, of course, time, the honorable speakers, the toastmasters, and the chronic soup-dreggers do not intervene. At any rate, our table shall be a conspicuous one, and you will be able to point us out to all of your celebrity-hunting friends.

S. A. DE WITT.