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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

**Tammany Taught—Sex and the Quota Law—Laughing at Congress—Salm and Uncle Sam—On to Moscow—Do You Own A Car?**

Tammany Hall is a great Americanizer. Thousands of immigrants are nourished at the breast of its politics in a knowledge of our best traditions. The Fourteenth Street Primer teaches the eager newcomer what to say when he applies for citizenship.

"Garsas," a Lithuanian paper published in Brooklyn, culls the following questions and answers from the official dialogue overheard in a local naturalization court:

Q.—Who is the President of the United States?  
A.—Mario Hylan.  
Q.—Who is the Governor of New York?  
A.—Allah Smith.  
Q.—Who was the first President of the United States?  
A.—Mario Hylan.  
Q.—Who is La Follette?  
A.—A famous French soldier who helps George Washington.  
Q.—Who were the first inhabitants of New York?  
A.—Christopher Columbus.  
Q.—Why do you wish to become a citizen?  
A.—To vote for Allah Smith.  
Q.—What is the highest building in New York?  
A.—Tammany Hall.  
Q.—What newspaper do you buy?  
A.—I don't buy any; there are plenty lying around in the subways.

Speaking of immigration, you must have noticed that Gloria Swanson married a French title the other day. And she is going to bring it over here to live with her, she says. The Countess Etetera Salm, nee Rogers, cables us that she also will come here to live with the Hungarian motion picture actor whom she married a year ago.

No immigration bars for Gloria and Miss Rogers. They went abroad to shop and they will bring home their bargains. Congress, Secretary Davis and other emblems of legal equality can go jump into the Potomac Basin if they don't like it.

It says in the statute book that an American MAN can bring his foreign-born wife into the United States for better or for worse.

In the same book it says an American WOMAN can do nothing of the kind. Her husband remains as alien as any other immigrant, and must await his turn in the quota line. What about it, Alice Paul?

In every foreign country American consuls have issued visas enough to fill the quotas for one to three years to come. But our State Department will find a diplomatic "emergency" which requires the prior and unobstructed admission of these gentlemen whom Gloria and Miss Rogers have married.

In the case of Count Etetera Salm we can understand it. He is a supporter of Admiral Horthy, the drillmaster of Hungary whose bayonets have shut liberty in a dungeon and disemboweled its defenders. Hands that are stained with the blood of freedom do not knock in vain at our doors!

Two weeks ago this paper printed a news story which said Rockefeller and Morgan were about to recognize Soviet Russia. It was all about oil.

Here is another story which does not mention oil, but, well—it has a smell about it. It is an Associated Press story, with atmosphere. Most A. P. stories lack "atmosphere."

And the New York Times, ordinarily a bit stuffy herself, pinned this one in her buttonhole—front page box.

"MOSCOW, Jan. 31 (Associated Press).—France's tricolor made its first appearance in Russia today since the beginning of the regime of the Bolsheviks. To the stirring strains of the "Marseillaise," played by the orchestra of the State Opera House, the French flag was formally raised over the house of the Nansen Relief Mission, which serves as the temporary headquarters of the French Embassy.

"The Russians in the neighborhood, startled out of their usual lethargy by the martial notes of the French hymn, asked, 'When will the American Embassy be re-established? When shall we hear the American national anthem?' But

(Continued on Page 2)

# Medieval Despots Make Yugoslavia Center of Reaction in the Balkans

## SEEKING TO KILL SYNDICALIST LAWS

Act Is Dead-Letter in All But Eight States, Civil Liberties Union Says.

In an effort to sound out sentiment for the repeal of the thirty-four criminal syndicalism and seditious laws the American Civil Liberties Union has addressed a circular of inquiry to the governors and members of the legislatures in the states in which legislative sessions are now being held. Other inquiries have been sent to Labor and civic organizations in these states to determine where any active campaign can be conducted for the repeal or amendment of these laws.

The replies already received from governors and members of the legislatures indicates an overwhelming opposition to the repeal or modification of any of these laws, despite the fact that they are practically dead-letters in all but the eight states where prosecutions have been instituted under them. The only active use of any one of these anti-free speech laws is in the State of California, where the prosecutions have sharply decreased the last year.

In the few states where there is either an active interest in repeal or where members of the Legislature can be found to push a repeal bill, campaigns are being organized for action. These states so far are Minnesota, Montana and Pennsylvania. The State Federation of Labor in California has agreed to introduce and push a repeal bill. A similar bill was brought to the stage of a public hearing two years ago but was defeated in committee.

The only states in which prisoners are serving sentences under these laws are California with eighty-nine, Washington with five, Oklahoma with two, and Kansas with one. All of the ninety-seven men in prison are members of the I.W.W.

Three convictions have been appealed to the United States Supreme Court, from California, Michigan and New York, each involving Communists. The decision in these cases will determine the fate of all of these statutes passed since 1917 to penalize radical utterances. The Supreme Court has had one of the cases before it for almost two years. A decision is expected shortly.

## RECOUNT IS ORDERED IN PORTO RICO TOWNS

That the expose by Santiago Iglesias, Socialist Senator in Porto Rico, and other leaders of the Socialist-Pure Republican coalition of the alleged frauds committed on November 4 by the agents at the polls of the Alianza (the Unionist-Republican combination) resulting in the defeat of the Socialist-Pure Republican candidates in most places has had some effect is indicated by a dispatch from San Juan to La Prensa, the New York Spanish language daily, saying that Judge Foote of the District Court has ordered a recount in Yauco and Fajardo, two of the towns where the Alianza won by narrow margins.

The cablegram says that the decision has caused great excitement in political circles in Porto Rico, as it is expected that there will be more recounts in other places where frauds were charged.

## Big Death Rate Reported in Mine Trenches.

A little more blood than usual was spread over the coal which has warmed our homes and run our factories during the past twelve months. It was the blood of 2,381 miners who were killed while at work during 1924, according to a Government report just published.

Per 1,000,000 tons of coal mined, this human sacrifice to our needs represents an increase of .3 per cent. in blood content over the preceding year.

About 25,000 men and women are

## Croatian Peasants Resisting Under Raditch Leadership

Free Federation of Peoples Versus Tyranny of Belgrade Autocrats Is The Issue In Machine Gun Elections On February 8

By Paul Hanna

Medieval reaction and peaceful progress have come to grips in Yugoslavia.

In that nation, born out of the great war, there is today a crisis typical of the struggle going on throughout Europe.

Princes and bureaucrats are determined, whatever the cost in blood and misery, to keep their seats on the backs of the masses.

Peasants, stirred by the dream of democratic freedom, are joining hands to overthrow tyranny and create a free federation of Balkan peoples.

On February 8, machine gun elections, so framed as to insure a "majority" for the Belgrade hierarchy, will be held in Yugoslavia. Events leading up to that farce make it clear that sensational happenings are in store for the early future.

France, Czecho-Slovakia and other governments of the Little Entente are so fearful of an explosion that they have warned their Belgrade ally to let up in the persecution of Stephan Raditch, leader of the Croatian peasants.

But to stop that persecution would mean the defeat of reaction in the coming election and the first step toward a republic to replace the present medieval monarchy.

Belgrade Versus Zagreb. Nicola Pasitch and Belgrade typify Yugoslav reaction.

Stefan Raditch and Zagreb stand for freedom and progress.

Pasitch, the aged, cynical and talented tool of dark forces, fights first to save the crown of his monarch and secondarily to vindicate the principle of blood and iron for reaction everywhere in Europe.

Raditch, an erratic flame of enthusiastic idealism, has fired the peasantry of Croatia and other provinces with the purpose to make Yugoslavia a free union of democratic peoples.

In 1918 Raditch stood almost alone in opposition to the hegemony which Serbian monarchists set out to establish in Yugoslavia. When his Peasant's party was given only two seats in the hand-picked unity congress that year, he boycotted the assembly.

Two years later, in the first Yugoslav election, his party polled 230,000 votes and elected 50 members to Parliament. When they were forbidden to discuss the form of government and told to swear fealty to the king, they refused and left Belgrade.

One year later the Peasants' party polled 475,000 votes and elected 75 members. And after a prolonged boycott they went to Belgrade, last May, and threw out of office the Pasitch ministry, with the aid of other groups that had grown sick of tyranny.

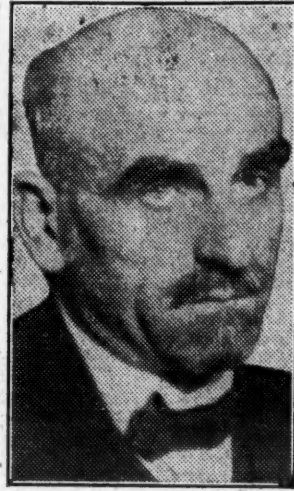
When the old conservative Serb, Davidovitch, formed a ministry and dared to indict the Pasitch partisans for various crimes, the king deposed Davidovitch and replaced Pasitch. He then disbanded Parliament and has allowed Pasitch to rule as an autocrat since.

Courts Vindicate the Peasants

A few weeks ago Pasitch and the king seized Raditch, declared his party outlawed and forbade them to enter the elections on February 8. The courts dismissed the charges, freed the peasant leaders and said they had a right to enter the elections.

Again the Government imprisoned the peasant leaders and carried the case to the Supreme

## Out Again



OTTO BRAUN

The cable can barely record the rapid changes in the Prussian Diet which one day removed Otto Braun, Socialist, from the Premiership, only to re-elect him a few days later—and then defeat him again.

An out-and-out right wing Cabinet, much like the German national cabinet, seems in the offing. For the defeat this will mean to German Socialism and Labor the Communists may be thanked. Refusing their support—even refusing to pledge a temporary cessation of opposition—the small group of Communists have permitted the defeat of the Socialist Prime Minister and ushered in down-right reactionary rule.

## Progressives in a New Role

Like The Bat in Aesop's Fable, the Congressional Progressives Are Quick-Change Artists—An Address Delivered in Congress

By CONGRESSMAN VICTOR L. BERGER  
Socialist, of Wisconsin

AESOP tells a fable of the bat, who in the war between the quadrupeds and the birds posed as a quadruped or as a bird, according to which side was victorious. But the bat was found out and shunned by both sides ever after.

My colleague from Wisconsin, Mr. Frear, reminds me of that fable. Mr. Frear posed as a great La Follette man last summer when the more or less Socialistic La Follette campaign loomed up big on the political horizon. Mr. Frear in his speech also admitted that he sat on the platform at a campaign meeting when the Republican Congressmen were denounced as enemies of the people and voters were advised to vote for the Democrats. He did not protest.

And, lo, the day before yesterday—January 29—Mr. Frear humbly kissed the flag—no; kissed the elephant's tail (laughter and applause) and begged for permission to crawl into the hole and to pull the hole in after him. Not in so many words, but that was the gist of the performance. (Laughter.)

Mr. Speaker, it is absolutely necessary that we should have two trends of public opinion in this country, the conservative and the progressive.

This country would soon come to wreck and ruin if we stood absolutely still, if there were no progress. And progress unhampered and unlimited by conservative tendencies would turn everything topsy-turvy. The Russia of the Czar and Russia since is a fair example.

Only we must demand of these forces that their expression be honest. But wherever the struggle between the forces of progress and of conservatism is honest and logical, then just give both of them full play. Do not hamper them. They will work for the best of humanity, of society, of the country.

I say this as an earnest progressive, as a lifelong Socialist.

When the progressive and radical groups got together last summer and nominated or endorsed Robert M. La Follette and Burton K. Wheeler, the Socialist Party of the United States wholeheartedly joined the movement.

The new progressive alignment had no organization outside of the Socialist Party, the unions, and the railroad brotherhoods. The brotherhoods and the trade-unions, however, are not at all trained or equipped to carry on a political campaign. Therefore the bulk of the work

## CONVICTS TO SUE WEST VIRGINIA PRISON BOARD

Indiana Prison Labor Crowd Attempts Joker Bill to Evade Ejection by Courts

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—Hundreds and perhaps thousands of lawsuits for wages may be brought before long on behalf of the many prisoners at the West Virginia Penitentiary who have for years been sweated at Moundsville by prison contractors who, it now develops, had no legal right to their labor.

This is freely predicted here as a consequence of Judge P. D. Morris' ruling last week, whereby the contracts at the penitentiary were declared voidable because they had been let by the Board of Control privately, without advertising for the highest bidder, as expressly provided by law.

These suits, it is pointed out by jurists who have studied the question, may be based on the principle that since the contracts have been declared void, the contractors could not have been legally entitled to the labor and services of the convicts; and since they have benefited financially from this labor they must pay reasonable value therefore to the convicts, on the basis of wages generally paid to free labor for similar work.

The fact that the contractors have already paid a third party, the Board of Control, for this labor, is the contractors' loss, it is held, and has nothing whatever to do with the rights of the prisoners to a fair compensation for the labor of which they have been illegally deprived.

While a prisoner, upon conviction, loses his right to compensation for his labor, in the judgment of competent legal authority, he loses it only in those ways that are exactly prescribed by law. Where the law prohibits the exploitation of convict labor by private contractors only the State authorities may employ the convict without compensation, and for the exclusive benefit of the State; where the law permits the contract system to operate, but prescribes that convicts shall be to the highest bidder, and to no one else.

Hughes May Prosecute

If the convict labor is transferred illegally by the State authorities to a third party that party does not acquire legal title to the labor, and stands in relation thereto as one guilty of peonage, the essence of the wrong being the coercing of a person to labor against his will. Thus under an illegal contract the governing board and the contractor are, in the eyes of the law, co-conspirators in peonage.

Since no case of this sort has yet been brought before the courts, the possibility of a test case is awaited with extreme interest in all quarters affected by the evils of the prison contracting systems.

In view of the fact that the West Virginia penitentiary now boards many prisoners from other States, including Federal prisoners, it is probable that the test case will be brought in the Federal courts.

The trade associations which are taking active interest in the matter are said to be planning to make overtures to Secretary Hughes, immediately upon his retirement from the State Department, to argue the case before the United States courts. This phase of the situation has apparently aroused the keen interest of many jurists throughout the country.

INDIANAPOLIS.—As predicted by your correspondent last week, the convict Labor trust, alarmed by the exposure of the subterfuge whereby it has been securing the benefit of prohibited labor at the State reformatory, is now seeking to rush through a bill legalizing its graft.

The bill, known as House Bill No. 145, merely purports to reorganize the Board of Classification, which has charge of prison industries, so as to give the Governor a voice in the disposal of the products. But concealed in one section are the pregnant words: "The Board is hereby authorized, in its discretion, to enter into contracts providing for the sale of any specific amount, number or

(Continued on Page 3)



## Just A Word

(Continued from Page 2)

nobody ventured a reply. Meanwhile the old American Embassy building in Leningrad, which was rented from a former member of the nobility, remains deserted and decaying.

Other news of the day says the price of gasoline will soar this spring. When it does you automobile owners will see the urgency of letting Rockefeller into the Russian oil fields.

—Paul Hanna.

## SUITS AGAINST ARKANSAS LYNCHERS DROPPED

The suits planned against the officials of the Missouri Northern Arkansas Railroad and the members of the mob who lynched E. C. Gregor at Harrison, Arkansas, in January, 1923, have been dropped because of the reluctance of the principal plaintiffs to go ahead for fear of reprisals by representatives of the railroad. The Statute of Limitations in the chief suits expired on January 15, and only minor cases could now be brought. Those who have been trying to make arrangements for recovering damages for the numerous victims of mob violence have been forced reluctantly to abandon the proceedings, according to word just received by the American Civil Liberties Union, which had agreed to help finance the suits.

During the months of mob control along the line of the Missouri &

Northern Arkansas road following the railroad's successful effort to break the strike and to run trains with non-union crews, strikers were forcibly run out, many were horse-whipped or beaten and their homes and goods sold at public auction. An investigation by a committee on the Arkansas Legislature led to no result. Two strikers sentenced for burning bridges were released by the Governor and charges against other men were dropped when the strike was officially declared off some months later. A special investigation made for the American Civil Liberties Union through Charles J. Finger of Fayetteville, Arkansas, declared that the railroad manager was responsible for bringing in the armed mob which lynched Gregor and which conducted the reign of terror for weeks afterwards.

## Bolsheviks Thwarting Socialist Possibilities, British Laborite Found

(During the recent visit to Russia of the British Trade Union Delegation, official Bolshevik papers in that country published many stories saying the British delegates were delighted with conditions there. For its own reasons, the bourgeois press of England reprinted many of these stories. The Labor press of England received only meagre communications from the trade union delegates, and printed very little, excepting an article in the London Daily Herald which contained Russia's denial of the celebrated Zinoviev letter to British Communists.)

Delegates Purcell and Bromley had been quoted as especially pleased with conditions in Russia. Then the Manchester Guardian printed an alleged interview with delegate John Turner laudatory of Russia. That brought a demand from official British Labor quarters that the delegates quoted either confirm or deny the views attributed to them, while the Amsterdam Trade Union International and the British Trade Union Congress announced that pending publication of the delegation's official report, all press interviews must be taken as individual opinions. In view of that situation, special interest attaches to the following interview given in London by John Turner to a reporter for the Jewish Daily Forward.)

"In the first place," Turner began, "I never gave any interview to the Manchester Guardian. It was given by Comrade Ben Tillett. Somehow, however, somebody attached to it a photo of my autograph. The delegates were frequently being asked for their autographs and many were given. Here you have the secret of 'my' interview in The Manchester Guardian."

Concerning Communism in Russia, Comrade Turner said:

"You know Bernard Shaw once said that Socialism would have been realized long ago were it not for the Socialists. The same can now be applied to Russian Communism: Russia perhaps could establish Communism, were it not for the Communists. If the Communists had not destroyed the co-operative movement, conditions would today have another appearance altogether. As it is, Russia under the present regime has a terror called Communism. The Soviet Government has destroyed the machinery that had been created by the Cooperatives. The Russian population, mostly peasants, are for the Soviets. Nevertheless, they do not want any Communism. The only supporters of Communism are the industrial

Mahoney concludes his letter with the following statement: "Regardless of what may be the outcome of this contest, I wish to emphasize that Communist meddling is just as demoralizing as capitalist manipulation, and the Labor movement should be free from the destructive influence of both."

With this ousting of Communists from the Labor movement of Minneapolis and with an internal struggle in the party, the Communist movement in this country is threatened with early disintegration.

## Rand School Activities

Former Congressman Meyer London begins a course of five lectures on "Russia, the Old and the New," at the Rand School on Saturday, February 7, at 1:30 p.m.

"It's up to Russia to solve her own problems," said Mr. London, when questioned. "I would not like to see a violent overthrow of the present system. If any change is to come, it should come as a result of the practical experience gained in daily contact with the concrete problems which confront Russia. I would not insist on the recognition of the Soviet Government by all the Governments of the world. I do believe, however, that the Socialist and Labor movement of America should exercise friendly pressure on the Soviet Government to liberalize its attitude toward the non-Soviet elements."

Mr. London is planning to give an outline of the history of Russia, to explain the failure of Russia to react to the movements of Western Europe, such as the Renaissance, Reformation and French Revolution. He will analyze the disadvantages of being a landlocked country, the disastrous effects of centuries of hostile invasion, the characteristics of Russian feudalism and serfdom, its primitive commerce and industry, and the influence of the Greek and Catholic churches on the development of Russia.

On Tuesday evening, February 10, at 8:30 p.m., Dr. Benj. Gruenberg will continue his lectures on "Guiding the Child's Leisure." Wednesday evening, February 11, at 8:30 p.m., Carl Van Doren will lecture on "Love in American Literature."

On Thursday evening, at 8:30, Herman Epstein will discuss "The Fading of the Gods," the last lecture

in his course on the Ring of the Nibelungen.

On Friday evening, at 8:30 p.m., Clement Wood will talk on Psychology and Psychoanalysis in his lectures on "Our Expanding Universe." At 8:30 p.m. on Saturday, February 7, Sherwood Anderson will lecture on "America, the Storehouse of Vitality."

B. Charney Vladeck, of the Daily Forward, is continuing his weekly series of talks on Topics of the Times on Wednesdays at 8:30 p.m. Mr. Vladeck's method is unique. He does not select any one outstanding topic. He makes rather a survey of the events of the week, interprets the real significance of many items that others might consider of negligible importance. "I cannot announce any specific topics ahead of time," says Mr. Vladeck. "I must wait to see what happens, and then discuss each event in the light of other contemporary or past occurrences."

### Physical Training Department

A reduction in rates has been made in the Physical Education Department for membership in the gymnasium course. All registrations in the men's and women's course in gymnastics are \$4.00 for four months, starting February 1. The men's hours are 8:45 to 10 p.m. on Monday, Wednesday and Thursday, with instructor, Richard Blechschmidt, Jr. The women's classes are 8:45 to 10 p.m. on Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday, with Blanche Blum as instructor. Special classes in basketball for men and women are being held, also classes in Interpretative, Folk and Social Dancing, and a recreation class for adults.

## Split Widens In Communist Party

(Special to the New Leader)

CHICAGO.—Not only from common gossip in Labor circles but from the innermost circles of the Workers' (Communist) party come reliable information of bitter factional quarrels. Even the daily organ of the movement, which for six weeks has been filled with partisan discussions, has carried contributions in which mutual charges have been made. These include not only the charge that one faction or the other is "reformist" or "anti-Marxist" but also that some high officials had either squandered or embezzled party funds. The columns of the Worker also contained the charge that a "Workers' party" member brought about the deportation of John Pepper, hitherto a "Workers' party" leader.

Considering the recent deposition of Trotsky in Moscow, thus narrowing the issue to three men in the struggle to determine who is to be the ultimate dictator, there are those who see the struggle which centers in Chicago as also having the same tendency. Given the formula of the "militant minority," which accompanies the idea of a Communist dictatorship, the formula inevitably turns against its advocates. A struggle for power ensues with intrigue and underhand maneuvering as weapons.

William Z. Foster heads the "majority" faction and Charles Ruthenberg the "minority" faction. The formal issue over which the factions divided was the question as to whether the Communists should continue to "maneuver" for a Farmer-Labor party or whether they should continue in the field independently. The recent elections were a great disappointment. The tiny vote received,

probably 20,000 in the nation, encouraged the Ruthenberg faction to oppose Foster who is the leading spirit of the majority.

C. E. C. Attacks Minority After weeks of discussion the majority has won in a referendum, but by a vote which leaves a large and determined faction dissatisfied with the results. In the hope of healing the wounds, the Central Executive Committee issued a statement to the membership, but it is so worded that it is likely to increase the factional feeling. The committee charges that the minority's real aim "was to overthrow the C. E. C. To this end a nationwide caucus organization has been maintained." Minority members of the C. E. C. are also charged with secretly sending out gossip about "the smallest details of C. E. C. proceedings." Through a minority caucus these details were sent to minority members all over the country and a number of the heads of language federations were "incorporated into the caucus under the leadership of minority C. E. C. members."

This is strikingly similar to recent incidents in the hierarchy of the Moscow dictatorship. A hint is also given of past factional struggles as the C. E. C. majority boasts that it is the first "central executive committee" which has been able to withstand opposition. The victors plead for a reconciliation of the factions but in the same statement also make threats against the minority. The latter's conception of politics is referred to as "noisy, spectacular undertakings" as "bluff, exaggeration and bombast."

Irritated by the minority opposition, the C. E. C. offers the follow-

ing note of defiance: "It is time to say frankly to the party and to the Communist International that we are losing all patience with this superficial and condescending attitude towards our work in the trade unions and towards the comrades who do this work." It resents the "stereotyped sneers" at the majority, a majority which claims to represent the real "proletarian elements" of the party. Considering that the majority also claims to represent the real "proletarian elements" it is certain that this attack of the executive will be resented.

### Minneapolis Against Communists

Meantime trouble has developed for the Communists in the one remaining industrial center where their efforts of friendship had for a time been accepted in good faith. In Minneapolis the organized workers knew little of the actions of Communists in the trade unions of cities like New York, Boston and Chicago. Last summer they were included in the invitation sent to many organizations to send delegates to a national political convention in Minneapolis. Their performance there sobered many who thought that they could work with Communists.

Since the November election the Minneapolis central Labor body has expelled two Communists who were delegates of a local machinists' union in that body. The two Communists had sent out a circular charging William Mahoney, editor of the Minnesota Union Advocate, and another trade unionist with corrupt deals with capitalist politicians and presented the Workers' party as the virtuous savior of the Labor movement. The Communists were unable to prove their charges and were expelled. The Communist movement is now as much discredited in Minneapolis as in any other city where its agents have been active.

### Communists' Thorny Road

In a recent issue of his paper, Mahoney runs a personal letter giving his answer to the charges of the Communists and also his own reaction to Communist activities. His statement is all the more significant considering that last year he was one of the foremost in urging the acceptance of Communist cooperation. At that time the Communists said nice things of Mr. Mahoney. Since the St. Paul convention they have turned against him as they have against all those who do not accept Communist dictation.

After reviewing the statement of the two expelled Communists and the action of the central Labor body, Mr.

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The New Leader

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### Lectures

The Community Forum  
Park Avenue and 34th Street

Sunday, Feb. 8, 8 P. M.

ANNA LOUISE STRONG

"The Latest News From Russia"

11 A. M.—The Community Church

JOHN HAYNES HOLMES

"Has Gandhi Failed?"

## The People's Institute COOPER UNION

Friday, February 6

EVERETT DEAN MARTIN  
(The Great Mass Movements of History)  
"The Psychology of War"

Sunday, February 8

DR. BRUNO ROSELLI  
"Fascism at the Crossways"

Tuesday, February 10

DR. EMANUEL STERNHEIM  
"Freedom—A Plea for Freedom  
Through Culture"

Eight o'clock Admission Free  
OPEN FORUM DISCUSSION

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

Sunday, February 8

Dr. Durant's Sunday Lectures  
will be discontinued for six weeks.  
They will resume Sunday, March 22.

8:30 P. M.—FORUM, at 9 Second Ave.

J. BRANDON

"Recent Events From The Socialist Labor Point of View"

7:15 P. M.—American International

Church, 239 East 14th Street

EDMUND B. CHAFFEE

"How Can A Man Be Saved"

Sunday at 4 P. M.

Lecture in Psychoanalysis  
By S. M. Grunberg

Subject:  
"The Influence of Retained Infancies Upon Adult Life."

The University Preparatory School  
Fifth Ave. at 115th Street

Admission 25 Cents

Branch 7, Bronx Socialist  
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## PIONEER YOUTH EXTENDS WORK

### Conference, Attended by 103 Labor Organizations, Results in New Activities.

Timothy Healy, president of the International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers, and chairman of the organization committee chosen by the second annual Pioneer Youth Labor Conference held in New York last week, announced that work will be begun immediately to interest the membership of labor organizations throughout New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania in the Pioneer Youth movement.

"The work of Pioneer Youth in New York has proven so worth while," said Mr. Healy, "and the summer camp and seventeen clubs which Pioneer Youth has so far conducted have brought such gratifying results, that we feel justified in undertaking this intensive campaign in Pennsylvania and New Jersey states."

At this conference the plan to extend the work of Pioneer Youth to Pennsylvania and New Jersey was endorsed. It was also decided to conduct two summer camps for children, one in New York and the other in Pennsylvania, and to begin a campaign among the labor organizations represented, and others in the East, for financial and other support.

The conference was a very enthusiastic one, and contained 200 delegates representing 103 labor organizations. Internationals represented were the Teachers, Machinists, Ladies Garment Workers, Fur Workers, Firemen and Oilers, Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, Subway and Tunnel Constructors, Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers, and Pocketbook Workers.

Brother Healy in his statement said: "The conference of labor men and women last week took the most significant step in child education that organized labor has taken since its fight for a free public school system 100 years ago."

"The real meaning of labor's efforts for better conditions and for a better day for all men will now be understood by the children of the workers. When American trade unionists are compelled to strike for their rights, their boys and girls will grasp the principle of liberty for which their fathers are fighting. They will learn the noble history of the American labor movement written in steel and coal, and the making of all the goods by which America lives."

Among the other members of the Organizing Committee of Fifteen are: Alfred J. Boulton of the Stereotypers, Mrs. Grace Butler Klueg of the Machinists' Ladies Auxiliary, Abraham Baroff of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, Fred Gaa of the International Brotherhood of Painters, Paperhangers and Decorators, C. V. Maute of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, A. Brownstein and Sam Cohn of the Fur Workers' Union, Ben Blumenreich and Meyer Cohn of the A. C. W. A., J. M. Budish and Nathaniel Spector of the U. C. H. and C. M.

### 400 CONTRIBUTE \$1,150 TO THE NEW LEADER ON ANNIVERSARY

Four hundred friends and supporters of The New Leader attested their devotion to America's Socialist and Labor Weekly on the occasion of its first anniversary at a banquet in Yorkville Casino on Thursday, Jan. 29. Those in attendance contributed \$1,150 to the paper, as a token of continued support in its efforts on behalf of American Socialism and Labor.

Addresses were made by Comrades Norman Thomas, who presided; Morris Hillquit, Rafael Abramowitz and Abraham Cahan, editor of the Jewish Daily Forward, and Meyer London, former Socialist Congressman.

### Weinberger at Bushwick Forum

Harry Weinberger, lawyer, intellectual Anarchist, political Farmer-Laborite, will speak Sunday afternoon on "Changing Styles in Government," before the Bushwick Forum, conducted under the auspices of the Brooklyn Chapter of the League for Industrial Democracy, at Ridgewood Masonic Temple, Gates and Bushwick avenue, Brooklyn. Last Sunday the forum conducted a symposium on the transit situation. Commissioner Sheehan, of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, representing Mayor Hylan, and ex-Assemblyman Louis Waldman speaking.

### Wanted, A Position

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## Keep Cool with Coolidge

CHICAGO.—Harvey Dix, 19 years old, who ate newspapers to stave off the pangs of hunger while wandering about the city for four days in search of employment, is in the Jackson Park Hospital. He was taken to the hospital by three men who found him leaning against a post under the 55th street "L" station. He was so weak that he fell when moved from the post. The youth came to Chicago from Norfolk, Va. He had been laboring there ten hours a day for 20 cents an hour, he said, and hoped to find more profitable employment here. His money gave out and he was forced to seek nourishment from newspapers, he said.

## YUGO-SLAVS

(Continued from Page 1.)

clared the party outlaw and used the military to take the election machinery away from the Croatian people.

They charge that Raditch is in a conspiracy with the Communist International of Moscow. The court found that charge unfounded. It showed that all of Raditch's relations with the so-called Peasants' International were conducted with a clear understanding that the Croatian Peasants' party was strictly Yugoslav in scope and character and unalterably wedded to democratic political action.

In further proof of Raditch's real temper is the fact that his fight against Belgrade tyranny has brought him the support of the conservative priest, Korosetch, leader of the Slovene People's party; of Dr. Spaho, president of a chamber of commerce and leader of the Bosnian Moslems, and of the old Serbian conservative, Davidovitch, many times Prime Minister of old Serbia and since then of Yugoslavia.

All of these groups—Croatians, Slovenes, Bosnians and many sections of the Serb population as well—are joined in resistance to the centralized, dictatorial and tyrannical regime which a few militarists, money-lenders and politicians have built around the person of the king in Belgrade.

Jugoslavia has a population of about 12,000,000. Serbs constitute a little less than half that number. Yet ninety-eight per cent of all the army officers are Serbs, including all of the fifty or sixty generals.

The resistance centering around Raditch embraces 3,500,000 Croats and 1,200,000 Slovenes, as well as the Republican, the Democratic and the Peasants' parties of Serbia itself, and enough other groups to make up a considerable majority of the total population. Raditch is fifty-two years old and speaks with oratorical fluency all the languages of Europe. His admirers agree that he is erratic at times and a consummate politician, but all say that his devotion to the cause of freedom in Yugoslavia is absolute.

With the chief Raditch bloc, the Croatian Peasants' party, barred from the polls by Government bayonets, it is said the membership will vote for candidates on other tickets who are pledged to overthrow the Belgrade clique.

More pessimistic observers anticipate, however, that the militarist-royalists will execute a coup d'etat if the election goes against them and create an army dictatorship to hold power for the time being.

## CONVICTS TO SUE

(Continued from Page 1)

quantity of the surplus of any article or product which is manufactured or produced in any such institution."

Should this bill pass it will mean the legalizing of the trick whereby the contractors have been illegally exploiting the inmates of the Reformatory, and which subterfuge was condemned by the decision of Judge Linn D. Hay, of the Superior Court, in the injunction suit brought against the Reformatory by Lewis Meier and Company.

By the terms of this measure the board may sell the "surplus" products to any contractor. This, according to informed labor people, means that it may declare the total output of the Reformatory as "surplus" and thus legally sell it to the contractors. Under the present contracts condemned by the court, such an evasion of the law is in fact practiced. Superintendent Miles of the Reformatory testified that practically no effort has been made by the officials to sell the prison products to other public institutions, as required by law, but that virtually the total output of the Reformatory shirt factory had been contracted to the Worthy Manufacturing Company of Chicago for two years, at the rate of 150,000 dozen shirts per year, at prices ranging from 80 to 85 cents per dozen.

Indiana Labor forces are deeply stirred by the menace of this measure and are calling to all friends of prison reform to kill the deadly joker.

## Progressives in a New Role

(Continued from Page 1)

people who work with brain and brawn—the workmen in the cities, and the farmers have no political organization of their own to express their economic interests.

And that is also the reason why we have various "blobs" in our Congress. We have heard of the "farmer bloc," the "railroad bloc," the "soldiers' bloc," and of several other blobs. They were denounced in the newspapers. It is nonsensical, however, to denounce "blobs" in the papers so long as these economic interests have no other way of expressing themselves on the political field.

But while the interests of the workman and of the farmers are thus not represented at all, it really seems a waste of energy, and also of money, that the capitalist class supports two capitalist parties. To drive the two parties together into one political body would not only be an advantage to the country at large, but also a financial saving for our "big interests" (laughter), especially when we consider that the contributions they must give at national elections reach millions of dollars.

I have seen only one plausible excuse for the existence of two capitalist parties. It was made by Arthur Brisbane when he said:

"While the Republican party is dominated by crooked 'big business,' the people also know that the Democratic party is the 'spare tire' of crooked big business. That Democratic 'spare tire' is carried on the back of the big business band wagon, to be used in case a Republican tire should accidentally blow out. (Laughter.) And some voters conclude that they would rather have Republican crookedness with some efficiency than Democratic crookedness without any efficiency." (Laughter.)

This "explanation" may satisfy some people, but it will not make many contented with the condition.

In Great Britain, France, Germany, and in every other civilized country the leading parties differ materially in political and economic principles. Not so in our country.

This identity of the two old parties has always been recognized by the Socialists of the United States.

And that is one reason why the Socialists so wholeheartedly supported the progressive movement and the nomination of Robert M. La Follette.

Now, I will ask my progressive friends from Wisconsin whether they still hold the same opinion of Coolidge and Dawes that they proclaimed up to Nov. 1924?

And if they do—what business have they in the Republican party? (Applause.)

The Republicans elected Mr. Coolidge and Mr. Dawes with the unprecedented majority of 7,000,000 votes over their Democratic opponents; and with a majority of about 11,000,000 votes over La Follette and Wheeler.

And has anything happened since Nov. 4, last year, to make my colleagues change their opinion about Coolidge and Dawes?

And what is it that has happened? Are Coolidge and Dawes more radical today than they were on Nov. 4, 1924? Do they support any of the measures advocated by the Progressives in the Cleveland platform?

Are Coolidge and Dawes less under Wall Street domination than they were last summer and up to Nov. 4, 1924, according to my "Progress-if" friends?

Now, do not misunderstand me, gentlemen. I do not say all this because I want to take away these warriors from the Republican party—or from the Democratic party, for that matter—and add them to the Socialist hosts. Not at all.

After the experiences we had with some of these gentlemen this year we will have to look them over individually and examine them closely before we would admit them to membership in the Socialist Party—(laughter)—even if they should apply, which I do not believe they will—because there are no flesh pots in the Socialist political desert. (Laughter.)

I am not a Republican or a Democrat. I have never belonged to either of the two old political parties. I have always been a political protestant, and a member of the So-

cialist Party ever since there was one.

And we Socialists have never sailed under false colors. Everyone always knew where we stood politically. I have also paid the price in full of pioneering for a new idea.

Any man who claims to be a Progressive, who claims to stand for reforms and progress, ought to be willing to pay the price. If not, then he is a weakling.

Especially in this case, the price these gentlemen are asked to pay is so insignificant as to be almost ridiculous—the loss of position on committees.

The Republicans have a right to control their own organization. The Republicans have a right to decide who is to represent their views on committees.

The excerpts I have read plainly prove that these gentlemen are no more Republicans than I am.

As a matter of fact, we stood on the same platform at the last national election. We preached the same rebellion in the last national campaign.

Only with this difference: I still stand where I stood last summer. If I ever would change my political faith, I would do it without "ifs" and "ands."

I do not intend to sneak into the Republican party. (Applause.)

I am satisfied with the recognition to which I am entitled as a spokesman of a party and of a movement that polled 5,000,000 votes last November. (Applause.)

However, much more important is the fact that the common people, the workers, the farmers, the small business men, can expect no relief whatsoever as long as the progressive movement is the tail end of either of the two capitalist parties and receives, in the last analysis, its inspiration and dictation from "big business."

Notwithstanding my sympathy with some of the efforts of my progressive friends, I am free to say that their position always was inconsistent—and that it always was politically dishonest.

They were sailing under a false flag and were using false labels. And they need not be surprised if they lose the confidence and the respect of voters of both sides—of the conservatives and of the progressives.

These gentlemen should remember Aesop's fable of the bat. Especially my colleague from Wisconsin (Mr. Fear) ought also to remember what the farmers of his district do to the bat. (Applause.)

## WHITE GOODS UNION PREPARING FOR STRIKE

Preparations for a general strike will be the subject of a mass meeting of the White Goods Workers' Union at Beethoven Hall, next Tuesday evening at eight o'clock. At this meeting demands made by the workers will be read and a report made of futile negotiations conducted with the associated manufacturers.

The White Goods Workers' Union embraces all those engaged in the silk and muslin underwear industry. The promised strike will mark the end of prolonged efforts by the union to effect a satisfactory substitute for the existing contract, which expired on Feb. 1. Sentiment among the workers is agreed that a strike will be necessary to protect the interests of wage earners and establish union conditions throughout the metropolitan district.

In their approaching struggle the white goods workers are supported by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and by the District Council of Miscellaneous Trades. Speakers at the mass meeting will include Morris Sigman, President of the International; Judge Jacob Panken, A. Snyder, manager of the White Goods Workers, and Luigi Antonini, manager of Local 89, of the International.

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(ORGANIZED OCTOBER 19, 1884)



# Filipinos Refute Insults by American Imperialists

By VICENTE G. BUNUAN

Syndicated articles in the imperialist press of America have recently aimed to ridicule the independence movement in the Philippine Islands, and have pictured the Filipinos as a semi-savage people with no capacity for self-government. The New Leader is therefore especially glad to print this refutation of false charges, written by an attaché of the Philippine Independence Commission, at Washington.

TO meet the charge that the Filipino people do not want independence, I submit the following facts:

No one can be elected to any office today in the Philippines unless he advocates independence. If the candidate does not believe in independence and wants to be elected, he must tell the people that he wants it.

All political parties in the Philippines are for immediate, absolute and complete independence, and vie with each other in their efforts to secure their country's freedom.

The enthusiastic and almost unanimous response given by the Filipinos when asked to contribute to a new independence fund, after Governor General Wood and Insular Auditor Wright had placed a ban on the regular appropriation for this purpose. The amount set for the drive was over-subscribed, the rich and the poor, men, women and children, even the beggars, gave their mite.

The Filipinos, whose ancestors for centuries have fought for their country's liberty, who today are fighting in the realm of peace, and who so readily give of their worldly goods that their country might be free, certainly do not deserve the charge that independence is beyond their comprehension and understanding. To them freedom and independence is a consuming passion, even as it was with the American patriots of 1776, and centuries of subjugation and their bloody wars with Spain and with America have brought upon them the realization of its meaning.

The American people should know the facts of our history. All historians agree, including Professor Beyer, who was employed by the Wood-Forbes Mission as technical adviser, that the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands, before the Spaniards came, had a well-defined civilization, lived in planned houses, had a system of government, maintained a system of jurisprudence and practiced the arts familiar to the most advanced peoples of their times. They knew and used gunpowder before the year 1300, when it had not yet been introduced in Europe; were expert in metal working, skillful as shipbuilders and carpenters. To prove this we cite a few passages from scholars and historians:

**Have An Old Civilization**  
"They had already reached a considerable degree of civilization at the time of the Spanish conquest."—(Ferdinand Blumentritt, an Austrian professor.)  
"The inhabitants of these islands were by no means savages, entirely unacquainted with barbarism before the Spanish advent in the sixteenth century. They had a culture of their own."—(John Foreman, an English scholar.)

"Upon the arrival of the Spaniards, they found the ancestors of the present-day Filipinos in possession of considerable culture, which is somewhat comparable to that of some of the mountain peoples of today."—(Dr. James A. Robertson, an American scholar.)

Accounts by Spanish historians, found in the collection of Blair and Robertson, state that the early inhabitants were keen traders and skillful artisans; that Manila was one of the great commercial centers of the East long before Spain planted her flag on Philippine soil; that the Spaniards found the natives already in commercial intercourse with China, Japan, Siam, Sumatra, Malay Peninsula, Java, Borneo and the Moluccas, and had a penal code known as the Code of Calantiao. Accounts of these early explorers reveal the illuminating fact that our city of Cebu was already flourishing when the only settlement on Manhattan Island was an Indian village, and that Manila had been founded for half a century when

*Native Population of Island, with Old Background of Culture and Progress, is as Devoted to Political Freedom as American Colonists were in 1776*

the pilgrims set foot on Plymouth shore.

## Schools Before Americans Came

Such were the Filipinos when the Spaniards came in 1521. For nearly four hundred years from this date they acquired Western culture and civilization. Spain introduced Christianity, thus setting up in the Archipelago the only Christian country in the Orient. The Church wielded tremendous power and at times was more powerful than the Government. Efforts were made to teach the people the rudiments of education and as early as 1886 for a population of 4,000,000 there were 861 schools for boys and 833 schools for girls. In 1892, six years before American occupation, there were 2,137 schools. There were also colleges and universities, among the latter the University of Santo Tomas, which is a quarter of a century older than Harvard, the oldest American University. So, despite the halting and backward policy which Spain adopted in her administration of the Islands, association with her produced the advance in civilization just described.

That was the material, the background upon which America builded. Without belittling her work in the Philippines during the last quarter of a century, her achievements would never have been possible if she had not found in the Islands a fertile soil in which to plant. The Filipinos are not, therefore, savages and barbarians in Gee strings, as we are often pictured in America by prejudiced writers, but a people in which Occidental and Oriental civilization has been happily blended. So impressed were Dewey and

Merritt with the cultural preparation of the Filipinos at the advent of American occupation that they made the following official statements. Admiral Dewey, after studying Philippine conditions during the Spanish-American War, sent the following cable statement to the Administration in Washington, which he later repeated before a congressional committee that looked into the Philippine problem at the time.

**Experts Praise the People**  
"In my opinion these people (the Filipinos) are far superior in intelligence and more capable of self-government than the inhabitants of Cuba. I am familiar with both races."

General Merritt on his arrival in Paris in October, 1898, said:

"The Filipinos have impressed me favorably. I think great injustice has been done to the native population. . . . They are more capable of self-government than, I think, the Cubans are. They have lawyers, doctors, the men of kindred professions, who stand well in the community, and bear favorable comparison to those of other countries. They are dignified, courteous and reserved."

Concerning the charge that the Filipinos still preserve their tribal relations, we cite the statements of a scientist and of a prominent Republican against independence.

Dr. Merton Miller, former chief ethnologist, Philippine Bureau of Science, in a scientific paper which appeared in the Philippine Journal of Science, said:

"There are many different

languages or dialects in the Philippines, but are closely related one to another, the pronunciation and mode of speech vary but little from one section of the Philippines to another and the majority of the words are common to two or more of the Philippine languages. These languages, whether spoken by Pagan, Moro or Christian, belong to the great Malay-Polynesian family."

Chief Justice Taft, first civil Governor of the Philippines, testified before the Senate Committee on the Philippines in 1914 as follows:

"The word 'tribe' gives an erroneous impression. There is no tribal relation among Filipinos. There is a racial solidarity among them undoubtedly. They are homogeneous. I cannot tell the difference between an Ilocano and a Tagalog or a Visayan—to me Filipinos are all alike."

The Wood-Forbes Mission, which reported against independence, said in its report:

"From a number of warring tribes, Spain succeeded in welding the Philippine people into a fairly homogeneous group, sufficiently allied in blood and physical characteristics to be capable of becoming a people with distinctive and uniform characteristics."

This is a vast deal more than can be said of many independent countries or even of the United States. Spain is peopled by Basques, Catalans and Castilians; Switzerland by French, Germans and Italians; Belgium by French and Flemish; Czechoslovakia by Slovaks and

others; Bulgaria by Bulgarians, Turks, Rumanians, Greeks, Jews and other nationalities; and Cuba by whites and negroes. The conditions in the United States are well known; out of a population of 105,000,000 there are over 12 per cent negroes, and over 13,000,000 or over 12 per cent foreign-born whites, making a total of over 22 per cent of the population who are racially and socially different from the native-born whites.

## Propaganda Slurs Martyrs

Miss Katherine Mayo says that "Aguinaldo's 'Government' was never a republic even in a potential sense. It was the grief and despair of its better minds, a reign of terror and rapine imposed by a handful of barbarians upon the cowering mass of their own people." She says further: "In 1896 a definite insurrection arose against the Spanish Government, led by the mestizo, Aguinaldo. It lasted but sixteen months and was compounded between its leaders and the Spanish Government for cash."

Thus in a few words, and with a shrug of the shoulder, she disposes of our last fight for liberty and freedom and our heroes and patriots as barbarians—men who sallied forth to the battle field impelled by the same spirit that sent the American patriots of 1776 to rescue their country from British dominance—men who today hold the greatest respect for, have always shown the utmost loyalty to America, as shown by the fact that many of the 25,000 men that the Philippines offered for service to the front during the World

War to help America win her battle for her principles were veterans of the Philippine Revolution, both against Spain and America. Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Philippine Senate, whom she almost accuses of disloyalty, was the author of the law authorizing the calling of these 25,000 Filipinos to serve under the American flag, not only for the purpose of aiding America, but as a demonstration of loyalty and affection toward her. He, with the then Speaker Sergio Osmena, and now Speaker Manuel Roxas, as well as other prominent Filipinos, all of whom were directly or indirectly connected with the Philippine Revolution in 1896, made possible the quota allotted to the Philippines for Liberty Bonds to be oversubscribed. The Philippine quota for the Third Liberty Loan was \$6,000,000, but \$9,250,000 were subscribed; our quota for the Fourth Liberty Loan was \$12,000,000, but \$24,246,000 was subscribed. Through their efforts the Filipinos voluntarily gave half a million dollars to Red Cross Funds. America also was presented with a destroyer and a submarine. These are the men whom Miss Mayo has termed barbarians.

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## The Opium Conference's Family Skeleton

By EDWARD LEVINSON

AFTER forty-one days of acrimonious debate that constantly threatened a complete rupture in the International Opium Conference, forty-one days preceded by months of tortuous negotiation and discussion, the time had come to sign the convention drawn up.

Previously, the convention had been accepted "in principle." Now, Leon Bourgeois, representing France, suddenly recalled, though in attendance for more than a month, that he was not a delegate; Sir Malcolm Delevingne, the British Delegate, felt he would have to confer with his Foreign Office before he could attach his signature.

When it came the turn of Mr. Sze, Chinese delegate, he permitted himself a departure from customary diplomatic practice, and, paraphrasing Bret Harte, he said:

"I wish to remark that for ways which are dark and tricks that are vain, the first conference is peculiar."

Now with the second opium conference struggling to arrive at a decision where it will do nothing and at the same time maintain its dignity as an international opium suppression conference, the "ways" still appear "dark" and the "tricks" "vain."

## Opium and Imperialism

But if Mr. Sze had not been obliged to observe the amenities of diplomatic intercourse, he undoubtedly could have thrown a revealing light on the "dark ways" and "vain tricks." Through the efforts of Great Britain, France, Portugal and Holland, the opium suppression conference has busied itself with working out a convention which will continue to legalize the huge opium traffic and its immense return, in money and imperialist influence.

The opium problem is tied up with the story of European imperialism in the Far East, particularly British imperialism. India is undoubtedly the greatest source of the opium vice. Despite spasms of righteous word-play, English governmental and financial interests have constantly fostered the growth of the opium traffic. Today it is larger than it has ever been before. In 1922, India manufactured approximately 1,450 tons of opium, the largest quantity produced in any single country, with the possible exception of China where statistics is largely a matter of guess-work.



The International Opium Den

Next to India comes Turkey, which in 1922 manufactured 240 tons; Persia is third, having made 162 tons in 1922.

The cultivation of the poppy as well as the manufacture, sale and distribution of opium in India is a British Government monopoly. It advances loans to planters. The crop, when ripe, is collected by the Government. The opium is then sold to the natives and exported. In the six years ending 1922, India produced about 3,546 tons of opium for export and about 2,860 for domestic consumption.

## Revenue of Opium

The revenue derived from the opium trade, according to British Government figures, is but 3 per cent of the total revenue. This amounted to about \$30,000,000 in 1921. Though the opium revenue is comparatively small it is of vast importance when it is remembered that the British Government that rules India has no little difficulty in balancing its budget. In 1922 a special Government committee reported that the opium industry "as an important source of income" must be "safeguarded." Aside from the pecuniary gain directly received as a result of the opium industry, the extent to which the opium evil demoralizes the resistance and independence of the Indian people is of incalculable benefit to the British Empire.

The British opium industry in India also supplies the drug to other British colonies in the East, the Straits Settlements, the Federated and other Malay states, British North Borneo, Sarawak, Brunei, Mauritius, Hongkong and Iraq. In all of these colonies it has been part of British policy to derive a large part of the revenue, with which it holds these colonies in slavery, from the sales of Indian opium.

## In Britain's Slave States

In the Straits Settlements opium revenue was 60 per cent of the total in 1918, and 38 per cent in 1921. In the Federated Malay States English exactions through the opium trade represents about

one-fifth of the totalled sum yearly robbed from these colonies. In British North Borneo, through the North Borneo Chartered Company, almost half the British loot is derived from opium, gambling and pawnbroking. This is the general rule in other of Britain's vassal states in the East.

Holland stands next to Britain. The Netherlands, East Indies, chief of which are Java, Sumatra and the western part of Borneo, with 733,000 square miles and 49,000,000 population, reap the benefits of the civilizing influence of the white man to such an extent that they pay Holland, in return, 11 per cent of its total revenue on the opium trade. The Dutch source of supply is India.

France's colony in the East, French Indo-China, has one drug addict to every 1,000 of its 2,000,000 population. Siam, with its doubtful independence, has long been under the opium yoke, with Great Britain in the familiar role of master and giver. In 1885 Britain forced Siam to sign a treaty forbidding the latter to tax opium imported from India.

China has furnished the scene for the most degrading picture of the results of the opium traffic fostered by Western and, in particular, British imperialism. As early as 1721 attempts were made by Chinese leaders to curb the opium evil among their people. Driven to extremes by the alarming growth of the opium evil, some patriotic Chinese staged a Boston Tea Party of their own, with Canton as the locale and opium in lieu of tea. The ships and supplies which were the object of the raiding party were the same as had played that part in the American Tea Party, British.

## The Opium War

The dumping of 20,000 chests of opium from British ships into the ocean furnished England an opportunity for another of its periodic yearnings to civilize the benighted heathen. The notorious opium war followed. By 1906, 15,000,000 Chinese had been enslaved by the drug habit. Two years later, China entered into a treaty with Great

Britain wherein it was agreed by the latter that at the end of a ten-year period opium would cease to enter China. The ten-year period has elapsed, yet the British-Chinese opium business is as brisk as ever.

China in 1923 produced more than 7,000 tons of opium, double the annual production of the rest of the world. Disorganized as China is, divide up into spheres of influence for stronger outside nations, she has been unable to check the opium traffic through her own efforts; her provincial authorities, particularly the military governors, have thus joined with the foreigners in encouraging the cultivation of opium, rather than let the huge revenue go entirely into foreign hands.

Japan has succeeded in putting the use of opium among her own people under some measure of control. She has broadly emulated Britain and other opium-exploiting nations, however, and the charge is being made, with apparent full justice, that Japan has been freely smuggling morphine and cocaine into China. In a four-month period during 1920, Japan imported 4,000 pounds of morphine from the United States. In the years 1913 to 1918 some 5,000 ounces of mor

(Continued on Page 11)

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# The Supreme Court, Bulwark of Child Slavery

By EUGENE V. DEBS

THE people who hold the scepter of political power and wield the economic lash have an instinctive dread that the common herd may lose their reverence for the courts and come to understand just how these shell-game concerns are constituted, how they function, and how the opinions, decisions and injunctions they "hand down" serve the purposes of their rich and respectable masters.

Let it be understood at once that under the capitalist system of private ownership of public necessities the courts, like other social institutions, are class concerns and controlled absolutely, so far as vital, fundamental issues are concerned, by and for the class in power.

Let it also be understood that, like all other capitalist nations under the sun, the United States has its ruling class and that this class consists of its owning class.

The owning class is always the ruling class. The Government is its government and functions in its interest, so that property rules the people and the dollar of the capitalist has supremacy over the life and liberty of the citizen.

This is capitalism, the thing for which the people gave a majority of over 7,000,000 votes.

The owners of the nation's industries whereby the people live, and without access to which they die, are of course the rulers of the nation's destiny.

## Czarist Courts

The truth of this statement is reflected infallibly in the personnel of the Supreme Court since the very foundation of the republic; the Supreme Court which has grown steadily in power achieved by usurpation and practically rules the land. The Czar of Russia in his palmy days never had greater power over his subjects than has the Supreme Court today over the people of the United States.

Senator Lyman Trumbull who wrote the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution abolishing chattel slavery, declared before his death that under injunction rule, which had just then been inaugurated in its drastic and sweeping modern application, conformably to the demand of modern capitalist imperialism, that "any Federal judge can now imprison any citizen at will."

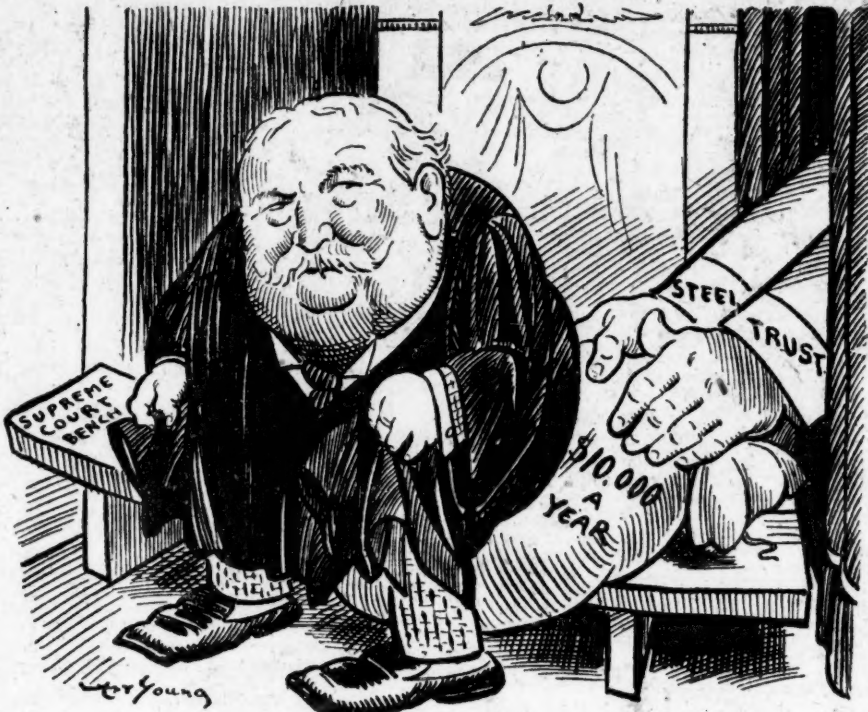
The Czar of Russia, were he alive today, would have nothing on a United States Federal judge.

Not since the days of Chief Justice John Marshall, the particular judicial god of the Virginia planters and slave owners, has a single Federal judge been seated by the people. As a rule, to which I know of no exception, these supreme gentlemen have been the attorneys of the rich, the retainers and servants of the owning class, and why, it may be asked, should they be expected by any sane person to be other than the servants of that class when they step from the Bar to the Bench?

## A Shining Example

A shining example of these begowned "supremes" is the present

## The Sacred Supreme Court Bench



Every Year Chief Justice Taft Has A Nice New Cushion Pushed Under Him

Chief Justice himself, who was qualified for his supreme judicial pinnacle by having been retained, subsidized and mortgaged to the extent of \$10,000 per year by that prince of plutocrats of Homestead memory, Andrew Carnegie, which the ponderous Chief Justice has been drawing from steel trust bonds and stowing in his ample jeans ever since.

But for heaven's sake do not lose confidence in the immaculate con-

ception and the God-ordained virtue, impartiality, uprightness, honesty and integrity of the Supreme Court, or fail to stand and uncover like a thoroughly trained monkey when a puppet of Wall Street propaganda at a movie show "leads" in the "Star Spangled Banner!"

That would be the very height of treason, black, shameless treason, such as only a traitor and dastard would be guilty of, and must be

punished accordingly to prevent the ruin and downfall of the nation.

For the salvation of the nation depends, mind you, upon an ignorant reverence and superstition for the courts, especially the Supreme Court presided over by Carnegie's mortgaged manikin, and upon abjectly making a fetish of the "Star Spangled Banner."

If ever the people but half arouse from their torpor and stupefaction; if ever they come to see with but half an eye just what courts and judges are and why the "Star Spangled Banner" is waved so frantically and why they are commanded to doff their hats and bow down to the dust in its presence as if it were the holy of holies; if ever that time comes, and there is reason to think it is on the way, although on a very slow schedule, there will certainly be an overturning of the present topsy-turvy order that will make history.

## Bunk and Hokum

If the people were not the victims

of centuries of slavish tradition and training; if they were not so easily gulled by bunk and hokum, by sham and false pretense; if they were but capable of realizing that a court of law is not and never can be a court of justice in a class-ruled society and that the average judge is simply an ordinary human being the same as the rest of us, just as liable on the bench as on the sidewalk to be weak or wrong or venal as the average run of men, they would no longer make themselves ridiculous and contemptible in the eyes of these judges by toadying in their presence and kow-towing to them as if they were gods.

What a farce it is to declare in the present order of things that public officials are the servants of the people when we know as a matter of fact that a court judge has dictatorial power and is the boss of the community!

If a judge is the servant of the people I would like to see the whole American populace, barring Wall Street, fire just one of the corporation lawyers who officiate as Federal judges.

In view of the fact here stated, is it any wonder, is it in the least surprising, that the Supreme Court, consisting wholly of high-grade corporation attorneys, has twice driven the knife to the hilt into the heart of the child labor law?

The claim will of course be made that the Supreme Court was conscience-bound to determine the validity of the law on strictly constitutional ground. In answer to this let it be said that "strict constitutional ground" covers a multitude of possible interpretations.

A first class corporation lawyer has no trouble in proving any law constitutional or unconstitutional according to the size of his retainer. Rufus Choate was one of these eminent gentlemen in his day, achieving international fame in that capacity, and Wendell Phillips said of him that thieves inquired about his health before they started out to steal.

## Courts for the Masters

Is there anyone in his right senses who believes that if the mill owners, manufacturers and child-sweaters generally favored instead of opposed the child labor law, that the Supreme Court would have declared it unconstitutional?

Does not the Supreme Court in its attitude and in its interpretation of the law reflect precisely the attitude of the ruling class, the employers and sweaters of child labor, thus proving for the thousandth time that

the law is the will of the master and that the judge is but the servant of the master and interprets the law accordingly?

Let us have a little sense and understanding about this matter. The Supreme Court is not to blame. Not at all. The personnel of that body determines its character. Corporation lawyers are still corporation lawyers after they change their clothes and don flowing robes and funny-looking lids with tassel attachments. That is the kind of court the American people want and why should they not have it?

Are they not entitled to the benefit of the 7,000,000 majorities they give to capitalist class Presidents who stuff the Supreme Court with corporation lawyers?

The Supreme Court is opposed to the child labor law and has cast it into the gutter for the sole reason that the dominant element of the ruling class that controls industry and therefore the Government, and therefore the Supreme Court, employs, sweats and profits by child labor for the reason that it is the cheapest of all labor, and is therefore opposed to having the children snatched from its cruel clutches by a child labor law.

## Children vs. the Dollar

If the sweaters of child labor who coin the blood of infants into bloated fortunes had by some magic favored a child labor law, their judicial servants on the bench, headed by that ponderous pet of the profiteers, William Howard Taft, would without the shadow of a doubt have decided the absolute constitutionality of that law, had it been put to the test, which would be inconceivable in such a situation.

Nicholas Murray Butler, the Wall Street handy-man who draws salary as president of Columbia University, has given reasons for opposing the child labor amendment that would put to shame even a half-wit who had never seen the inside of a school room, and in so doing sustains his well-earned reputation for being true to his trust, not only, but to all the trusts.

The people of this country will certainly make no mistake in placing themselves at opposite sides with Nicholas Murray Butler on the child labor amendment.

Every human being within our borders who thinks more of a child than he does of a dollar will stand manfully for the child labor amendment and do all in his power to have the hideous evil, the outrageous crime, the infinite disgrace of child-slavery wiped out in the United States.

## Lessons of 1924

By WESTERN STARR

AS a rule, intelligent people learn more from their mistakes and failures than from their successes. While far from thinking the demonstration of the Independent or Progressive movement of 1924 either a mistake or a failure, a little study of the campaign develops conclusions that may be useful in future efforts to articulate a mass consciousness among those who are trying to bring about a more equitable social order.

The campaign of 1924 indicates with practical certainty that a political party cannot be built up on the foundation of a personality.

It shows, also, that a political party cannot be constructed by associating heterogeneous groups of the dissatisfied, that are unrelated except as they are the common victims of a system that operates in different ways on the different groups.

## Politics Distributes Wealth

It is also evident that unity of purpose, the essence of any political party, hinges upon a common understanding of the causes of complaint and of appropriate measures for relief. It is elemental that the primary function of politics is the distribution of wealth—exactly as the production of wealth is the function of industry. The prime issue before the people of all the world centers in the disparity in the distribution of wealth: It is the politically created system by which wealth is so apportioned that some are enabled to enjoy a larger share of the total production of wealth than their own contribution thereto—whereby others are forced to live on a share that is less than their contribution. This system is the subject of assault.

The instrument of exploitation in every instance is monopoly—and the disease that afflicts society is monopolism. A monopoly is a law-made, or permitted, power to use a public right, a social right, for a private benefit.

This is the source of all the evils that afflict society as a body politic. Once this is adequately understood, the remedy will be at hand. The world is in the grip of a vast moral revolt against an obviously immoral economic system, that has been built up through betrayals of public interest by political action. There are only two ways of correction—Rationally—by political action; Irrationally—by direct action.

## Five Main Monopolies

The principle of monopoly as it appears in America is presented in a very few types or forms. These may be roughly catalogued as 1. Natural resources; 2. Public utilities; 3. Tariff taxation; 4. Middlemen (as the packers, flour trust, wool trust, etc.); 5. Credit control (The Federal Reserve Bank system). There are others of minor significance, but these make up the bulk of the interests that are responsible for the political and economic situation in America and which demands relief.

Without undertaking to assign positions of relative importance among these five groups, it is obvious that

the power of credit control is the foundation on which all the others now depend. And, also, that this particular monopoly is more completely within the reach of correction than any other.

If the Government—i. e. the people—simply assumes the exercise of its sovereign money functions, as imposed upon it by the Constitution, the (now lawful) money trust will be deprived of its monopoly powers and compelled, if it continues in business at all, to operate without the power it now derives from monopoly. The same principle applies to all monopolies.

Every industry or activity that depends upon a grant of Government power for its right to exist and operate is, by the very terms of its being, a public institution and possesses the power of taxation, the power to levy tribute, without regard to the actual value of the services or commodities it offers. It is this power of taxation—the exercise of a Government, a public power, alone, that gives value to the possession of monopoly.

## Credit Crimps Us All

Certain groups among the people feel more acutely than do other groups the impositions of this or that monopoly. Therefore, some can see only oppression by railroads or other public utilities; while others feel the tariff extortions or the exactions of the middlemen—while still others seem to see only the staggering price of coal, lumber and other products of natural resources. The monopoly of credit control seems remote to most, yet this control determines the buying power of every coin or money token, the price and value of every unit of production, every hour of labor service, every bond or insurance policy in all the land.

If the campaign of 1924 can teach us anything, it should be the further lesson that any attack upon the least of all the subsidiary offshoots of monopoly is the signal for a mass movement of the whole list of monopolies to the defense. An attack on any one of them is an attack on the principle, while an assault on the whole line prevents concentration of defense and compels each to defend itself alone. Names mean but little; but until our people can unite on the principle (and principles alone can sustain political parties) of anti-monopoly, under whatever name, they must continue a futile struggle for emancipation while sinking deeper into helplessness.

## Holmes At the Center Forum

Dr. John Haynes Holmes, the noted rector of the Community Church in New York, will speak at the Forum of the Brooklyn Jewish Center, 667 Eastern Parkway, Monday evening, February 9, at 8:15 o'clock. Dr. Holmes speaks to audiences of 3,000 every Sunday morning, and Brooklyn admirers will be glad of the opportunity of hearing him speak. His subject will be, "This Enormous Decade from 1914 to 1924—Its Great Events, Great Men and Great Consequences." The public is invited.

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## CONDENSED STATEMENT

Of the Report to the Comptroller of the Currency  
At Close of Business, December 31, 1924.

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Loans and Discounts	\$31,896,894.60	CAPITAL	\$4,000,000.00
U. S. Government Bonds	40,271,753.90	SURPLUS	4,000,000.00
State and Municipal Bonds	4,178,824.35	UNDIVIDED PROFITS	2,100,739.92
Other Bonds	32,692,994.24		\$10,100,739.92
Cash Exchanges, and due from Banks and Bankers	13,878,476.33	Unearned Discount	214,830.79
Customers' Liability under Letters of Credit and Acceptances	314,614.36	Reserved for Interest Accrued	716,431.14
Banking Houses	901,905.32	Reserved for Contingencies and Taxes	113,798.93
Furniture and Fixtures	168,943.52	Dividends Unpaid	154,072.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer	200,000.00	Currency Circulation	4,000,000.00
Interest Accrued	750,605.41	Letters of Credit and Acceptances	339,151.83
Other Assets	1,007,123.98	Other Liabilities	1,014,237.92
	\$126,262,136.01	Advance from the Federal Reserve Bank	6,000,000.00
		DEPOSITS	103,608,873.48
			\$126,262,136.01

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### NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT

The delegates to the National Convention are Joseph Bearak, of Boston; Walter S. Hutchins, of Greenfield, Mass.; George Roewer, Jr., of Boston, and Warren Edward Fitzgerald, District Secretary. Comrades Roewer, Bearak, and Hutchins were elected by referendum. Comrade Fitzgerald is a delegate due to his position as District Secretary. At the last meeting of the General District Committee, George Roewer, Jr., and Warren Edward Fitzgerald were elected as delegates to represent the Socialist Party at the C. P. A. Convention.

The District Office has secured the services of Clarence Darrow and Professor Nearing for a debate March 24 in Symphony Hall, the subject to be "Is the Human Race Worth Working For?" Darrow in the negative, Nearing in the affirmative.

### NEW JERSEY

**Lecture On Anatole France**  
Professor Harry W. L. Dana will lecture on "Anatole France, as a Revolutionist," Thursday, Feb. 12, at 8:30 p. m., at the Berwick Hotel, Broad street, Newark. The meeting, to be held under the auspices of Local Essex County, will be presided over by Rabbi Lewis Browne.

The State Committee will meet at State Headquarters, 256 Central avenue, Jersey City, on Sunday, Feb. 8. Owing to the unusual amount of business which the committee will have to handle, the meeting will begin at 2, instead of 3 p. m., the usual hour.

### Jersey City

A convention to nominate five City Commissioners will be held by the party Monday evening, Feb. 9, at 8 o'clock, in the headquarters, 256 Central avenue. Socialists are looking forward to the campaign which ends May with much interest. A letter has been sent to all party members regarding the convention. A platform will be adopted and plans laid for an energetic campaign.

### CONNECTICUT

#### New Haven

At a social held by the American and Jewish branches of New Haven Sunday, Feb. 1, \$65 was raised toward paying the delegates' expenses to the Chicago Conventions. Addresses were delivered by Morris Rice, Joseph Freeman, and Karl Jursk of Hamden. About 100 people attended.

#### Hamden

Comrades from New Haven and Bridgeport will attend the party that Local Hamden will hold Saturday evening, Feb. 7, at the home of

Joseph L. D. Scheen, 1725 State street.

Comrades and friends of the Socialist Party who wish to contribute toward the convention delegates' fund will please send their checks and money orders to Martin F. Plunkett, Room 2, Wallace Block, Wallingford, Connecticut, as soon as possible.

Members who have not voted for convention delegates should get a ballot from their local secretary without delay.

It is expected that Locals Hamden, New Haven and the Jewish Branch of New Haven will hold a get-together meeting in the near future, probably when the delegates come back from Chicago.

A State convention of the La Follette clubs will be held at Fraternal Hall, Elm street, New Haven, Saturday, February 7, at 2 p. m. Delegates to the C. P. A. convention will be elected.

A special State convention of the Socialist Party will be held at Macchins' Hall, 99 Temple street, New Haven, Sunday, Feb. 8, at 2 p. m.

#### Bridgeport Banquet

The Bridgeport Socialists opened their Winter season of party and social activities last Saturday night with a banquet, which was attended by almost 100 comrades from Bridgeport and near-about. Comrades

## New York Activities

### CLAESSENS LECTURES

Bronx  
Claessens will lecture on "Selfishness, Its Nature and Social Control," at 1167 Boston Road. Auspices, Socialist Party, Friday, Feb. 6.

Monticello, N. Y.  
Claessens will lecture on "Incentive and Ambition," at the Labor Lyceum. Auspices, Workmen's Circle, Tuesday, Feb. 10.

Woodridge, N. Y.  
Claessens will lecture on "The Measure of Progress," at the Labor Lyceum. Auspices, Workmen's Circle, Wednesday, Feb. 11.

Mountaindale, N. Y.  
Claessens will lecture on "The Distribution of Wealth," at the School House. Auspices, Workmen's Circle, Thursday, Feb. 12.

### NEW YORK

1st-2nd A. D.  
Next meeting of the branch will take place on Feb. 9, at the East Side Socialist Center, 204 East Broadway, New York City.

Besides the short business meeting, an Educational Program has been arranged for the evening. The Branch shows what can really be done in the way of building up

Schwartzkopf, J. Aspar, MacLevy, Plunkett and William M. Feigenbaum of New York were the speakers.

a branch. They are not talking; they are taking in new members and re-instating others. There are some other branches that will have to wake up to keep pace with this branch.

### BRONX

On Wednesday, Feb. 11, the 1st A. D. will meet in its newly decorated headquarters, at 542 East 145th street.

On Thursday, Feb. 12, the 7th A. D. will meet at its headquarters, Third and Tremont avenues. The arrangement committee for the entertainment and dance on Saturday, Feb. 14, will report. Final preparations will be made to make the affair a memorable one. Comrades and friends: The 7th A. D. has a record of making its affairs very pleasant. Don't miss the opportunity for a real good time.

Every Friday night, August Claessens lectures at 1167 Boston road. The remaining five lectures are very interesting. All members are requested to attend and bring a friend.

Comrades of the Bronx are looking for Comrades Mr. and Mrs. Wolpert, and of course their little boy. Please report wherever you are.

Members of the party. We want to see more of your sons and daughters join the Y. P. S. L. This is not news, but a gentle reminder. They meet every Thursday night at 1167 Boston road.

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

## On The International Front

### INTERNATIONAL

#### No Prisoners To Exchange

When the proposal for an exchange of political prisoners between Russia and European countries where Socialists were holding influential positions in the Government, put out by the International Red Relief and mentioned in The New Leader of Dec. 20, was laid before the Executive Committee of the Socialist and Labor International at its meeting in Brussels, Jan. 4 to 6, it was treated as a mere propaganda stunt and got no serious consideration. As was pointed out in the Secretariat's report, which was unanimously endorsed by the Executive Committee, in Sweden and Denmark, the only countries where Socialists are in the Cabinet, there are no Communists in jail to swap for Russian Social Democrats and Social Revolutionaries imprisoned in Soviet Russia. Furthermore, at the Berlin conference on unity held in April, 1922, the representatives of the Communist International objected to a clause in the joint declaration calling upon proletarian parties to work for the immediate release of all political prisoners in their own countries and forced the spokesmen of the Second and Two-and-a-Half Internationals to leave it out. The Secretariat advises the Communist International to allow agitation for the freeing of political prisoners to be carried on in Russia, as elsewhere. In a statement given out in Berlin by representatives of practically all the Russian opposition parties and groups the prisoner exchange idea is derided, it is emphasized that in countries where there are political prisoners, as in Germany, the Socialists are constantly working for their release, and it is urged that the campaign for the liberation of the Russian political prisoners be waged more vigorously than ever.

### Labor's Parliamentary Strength

Among the New Year tables issued by the London Bureau of the Socialist and Labor International is one showing the number of Socialist and Labor members in the various national Parliaments, including the Communists. It is as follows:

	Socialists	Total Seats.
Austria	68	165
Belgium	68	186
Bulgaria	30	250
Czechoslovakia	51	294
German S. P.	30	—
Ruthenian S. P.	1	—
Denmark	55	149
Great Britain	151	615
Finland	60	200
France	102	548
Germany	131	493
Holland	20	100
Hungary	24	245
Italy	25	535
Latvia	31	160
Lithuania	8	78
Norway	8	144
Poland	41	369
Rumania	7	408
Spain	104	230
Sweden	1	435
United States	1	—

The number of Socialists in the Upper House of the various legislative bodies is not given in the London Bureau's table. The Bureau gave two Socialists in the United States Congress, doubtless including Representative La Guardia, who has since been elected to the Senate, although elected on a combination Socialist and Progressive ticket, and it failed to list the three Farmer-Labor members. Among the countries not covered by the International figures are Switzerland, with 43 Socialists out of a total of 198; Argentina, with 20 out of 120; Australia, with 29 Laborites out of 75; New Zealand, with 17 out of 80, and Canada, with 2 out of 234. Although the Spanish Cortes is listed, it has not been functioning since Dictator Primo de Rivera and King Alfonso put over their little coup d'état in the fall of 1923.

The Bureau gives the Communist Parliamentary strength as follows: Bulgaria, 9; Czechoslovakia, 29; Great Britain, 1; Finland, 18; France, 29; Germany, 45; Holland, 2; Italy, 17; Norway, 6; Poland, 2, and Sweden, 5. In Italy there are 22 Deputies belonging to the old Italian Socialist party, known as Maximalists, who occupy a middle position between the Communists and the Italian Unitarian Socialist party (the group affiliated with the S. L. I.). In

Poland it has been reported that four Ukrainian Socialists and six White Ruthenian Deputies have lined up with the two Simon-pure Communists, bringing the strength of their Parliamentary group up to a dozen. The Tsankof reactionary Government in Bulgaria has outlawed the Communist party. In Norway there are 24 Deputies belonging to the Labor party, a group representing Communists who seceded from the 100 per cent Moscow party before the 1924 election, and in Sweden a similar group, led by G. Hoeglund, has one Deputy.

### No New International As Yet

According to a report found in the Paris Humanité, the attempt to form a new political international at a conference held in Berlin the first week of January was a failure and definite action was put over to another meeting to be held within a couple of months. Among the groups represented at the Berlin gathering were the Lebor and Theodore Liebknecht Socialists of Germany, the Left Wing of the Russian Social Revolutionaries, the Paul Louis near-Communists of France and the Italian Maximalists. The Norwegian Labor party sent an "observer," but the Hoeglund group in Sweden did not show any interest in the scheme to create an international home for the little parties considered "yellow" by Gregory Zinoviev and regarding themselves as too "Red" to line up with the London International.

### YUGOSLAVIA

Fair Prospects In Elections  
Despite the reign of terror instituted in Yugoslavia by the reactionary Government headed by Nicolai Pashitch, the 80-year-old 100 per cent Serb, to insure the success of his party at the general elections for the national Assembly scheduled for Sunday, Feb. 8, the Yugoslav Socialists hope to make substantial gains and materially increase their representation in the Skupstina where they now have only two Deputies out of 313. It is possible that the recent outlawing of the Independent Labor party, the successor of the Yugoslav Communist party which was dissolved several years ago, and the arrest of Stephen Raditch, leader of the Croatian Republicans, and the dissolution of his party, under pretext of its being tied up with the Communist Peasants' International, may indirectly help the Socialists, although Dr. Zivko Topalovitch, the party's secretary, and other Socialist leaders say they don't care for that kind of Government aid. The

### Members and Friends!!

Local Bronx has a mortgage on you for March 20. Everybody must be at our Annual Ball at Hunts Point Palace. Every effort is being made for a real big night. Members will be conscripted from every part of the Greater City for a real reunion. Real surprise will top our program.

### BROOKLYN

This Sunday night, Feb. 8, at the Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman street, the 23rd A. D. Kings, will hold another of its monthly entertainments and dance. A good program of classical talent has been arranged and an excellent band for dancing has been secured. Socialists and radicals of Brooklyn are cordially invited to attend.

**Labor Lyceum Lecture**  
Mr. Arthur Garfield Hays, member of the Committee of 48 and champion of free speech, will speak at the Brownsville Lyceum Centre, 219 Sackman street, on Friday evening, Feb. 6, at 8:30 p. m., on the subject, "Why I Am a Liberal." A fine musical program is arranged and an interesting discussion will follow the lecture.

**Coney Island**  
Coney Island Branch will welcome Rafael Abramowitz at a lecture to be delivered to its members and friends Sunday, Feb. 8, at 2 p. m. The lecture will be held at Cameo Palace, Surf and Stillwell avenues, Coney Island.

On Wednesday, Feb. 11, members of Local Kings will hold a theatre party at the Jewish Art Theatre. The play, "When Will He Die," is written by a member of the Forward

staff, C. Gottesfeld. Tickets at 167 Tompkins avenue.

The branch will meet at Feigenbaum's home this Friday evening, 1745 East 8th street. Plans will be made for a Forum in Kings Highway section. Voting for delegates to the national convention, to the city convention and for an executive secretary will also be held.

Two referendums are before the membership, one for national convention delegates, which closes Feb. 11, and for executive secretary of Local Kings, which closes on Feb. 28. (Continued on page 11.)

### A GERMAN PERIODICAL

Keep your German speaking friends informed with the progress and activities of the Socialist Party, here and abroad, through the

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Office: 565 Hudson St., City.  
Local 584 meets on 3rd Thursday of the month at ANTORIA HALL, 62 East 4th St.  
Executive Board meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays at the FORWARD BUILDING, Room 5, Broadway, Room 5.  
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## The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union

3 West 16th Street, New York City

Telephone Chelsea 2148

MORRIS SIGMAN, President ABRAHAM HAROFF, Secretary-Treasurer

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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.

METER PERLSTEIN, Administrator. Telephone: Madison Square, 5590-5591

## 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. LEFKOVITS, Manager.

## DRESSMAKERS' UNION

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

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

## Italian Cloak, Suit and Skirt Makers

Union Local 48, I. L. G. W. U. Lexington 4540  
Office, 231 E. 14th Street.  
Executive Board meets every Thursday at 7:30 P. M.  
Downtown—231 E. 14th St. 1st & 3rd Friday at 8 P. M.  
Bronx—E. 18th St. & S. Boulevard 1st & 3rd Thurs. 8 P. M.  
Harlem—1714 Lexington Ave. 1st & 3rd Saturday 12 A. M.  
Bklyn—188 Montrose Ave. Jersey City—76 Montgomery St.  
SALVATORE NINFO, Manager-Secretary.

## SAMPLE MAKERS' UNION

LOCAL NO. 3, I. L. G. W. U.  
120 East 25th St. Madison Sq. 147.  
EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETS EVERY TUESDAY AT 8 P. M.  
D. RUBIN, Manager-Secretary.

## Italian Dressmakers' Union

Union, Local 89, I. L. G. W. U.  
Affiliated with Joint Board Cloak and Dressmakers' Union. Executive Board meets every Tuesday at the Office, 3 West 21st Street. Telephone 7745-Watkins.  
LUIGI ANTONINI, Secretary.

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

130 East 25th St. Madison Square 1904  
Executive Board meets every Monday at 7 P. M.  
D. GINGOLD, A. WEINGART, Manager, Sec'y-Treas.

## AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA

31 UNION SQUARE, N. Y. Suite 701-715  
Telephone: Stuyvesant 6300-1-2-3-4-5  
SYDNEY HILLMAN, 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 7000-1-2-3-4  
DAVID WOLF, General Manager ABRAHAM MILLER, Secretary-Treasurer

## CHILDREN'S CLOTHING WORKERS' JOINT BOARD

AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA  
109 Broadway, New York City. Telephone: Stuyvesant 4330, 9310, 9311  
JOS. GOLD, General Manager. MEYER COHEN, Secretary-Treasurer

## New York Clothing Cutters' Union

A. C. W. of A. Local "Big Four."  
Office: 44 East 12th Street. Stuyvesant 5568.  
Regular meetings every Friday night at 210 East Fifth Street.  
Executive Board meets every Monday at 7 p. m. in the office.  
MURRAY WEINSTEIN, Manager. MARTIN SIGEL, Sec'y-Treas.

## PANTS MAKERS' TRADE BOARD

OF GREATER N. Y. AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA.  
OFFICE: 173 EAST BROADWAY. ORCHARD 1387  
Board Meets Every Tuesday Evening at the Office. All Locals Meet Every Wednesday.  
MORRIS BLUMENREICH, Manager. HYMAN NOVOIDOR, Sec'y-Treasurer.

## Children's Jacket Makers

of Gr. N. Y. Loc 10, Sec. A., A. C. W. A.  
Office: 2 Stuyvesant St. Drydock 8387  
Executive Board meets every Friday at 8 P. M.  
MAX D. BOYARSKY, Chairman. A. LEVINE, Sec'y. M. LENCITZ, Fin. Sec'y.

## Children's Jacket Makers

OF GREATER NEW YORK LOCAL 10, A. C. W. A. Section "B"  
Office 85 Bushwick Av., Bklyn. Stage 10180  
Exec. Bd. meets every Friday at 8 P. M.  
Reg. meetings every Wednesday, 8 P. M.  
Chairman J. Berrowitz, L. Feitelson, Sec'y. J. Portner, J. Kleinholtz, Fin. Sec'y. Bus. Agent.

## Pressers' Union

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

## NEW YORK JOINT BOARD

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

## United Neckwear Makers' Union

LOCAL 11016, A. F. of L.  
7 East 16th St. Phone: Stuyvesant 7085  
Joint Executive Board meets every Tuesday night at 7:30 o'clock in the office.  
LOUIS FELDHEIM, President. ED. GOTTFREY, Sec'y-Treas.  
L. D. BERGER, Manager. LOUIS FUCHS, Bus. Agent.

## WHITE GOODS WORKERS' UNION

Local 62 of I. L. G. W. U.  
117 Second Avenue  
TELEPHONE ORCHARD 1067  
A. SNYDER, Manager. MOLLY LIFSHITZ, Secretary

## BONNAZ EMBROIDERERS'

UNION LOCAL 69, I. L. G. W. U.  
7 East 16th St. Tel. Stuyvesant 3687  
Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday Night in the Office of the Union.  
Z. L. FREEDMAN, Pres. M. M. ESSENFIELD, NATHAN RIESEL, Manager.

## NECKWEAR CUTTERS

Union, Local 6939, A. F. of L.  
7 E. 16th St. Stuyvesant 7078  
Regular meetings 1st Fri. every month at 12 ST. MARKS PL.  
G. LEVINE, N. ULLMAN, Pres. Sec'y.  
A. SCHWARTZ, Chas. Kagan, Vice-Pres. LEO SAFIAN, Bus. Agent

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

AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA  
Headquarters: 621 BROADWAY (Room 323). Phone Spring 2258-2259  
ALDO CURSI, Manager. H. ROSENBERG, Secretary-Treasurer.  
Joint Board meets every Second and Fourth Monday.  
Board of Directors meet every First and Third Monday.  
Local 243—Executive Board meets every Tuesday.  
Local 246—Executive Board meets every Thursday.  
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  
Uptown Office: 10 West 37th Street. Phone FITZROY 6784  
Downtown Office: 210 East 10th Street. Phone ORCHARD 1042  
Executive Board meets every Tuesday at the Uptown Office.  
SAUL SCHULMAN, J. MULINAK, ALEX. ROSE, Chairman Exec. Bd. Rec. Sec'y. Fin. Sec'y-Treas.  
ORGANIZERS: NATHAN SPECTOR, I. H. GOLDBERG, M. GOODMAN

## 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. Treas. BENNY WEXLER, Vice-Pres.

## FUR FINISHERS' UNION

LOCAL 13  
Executive Board meets every Monday at 8:30 P. M. at 22 East 22nd St.  
A. ROIFER, Chairman. L. LITNER, 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. STAUD, Chairman. H. SOMINS, Vice-Chairman. H. SCHINDLER, Secretary.

## FUR NAILERS' UNION

LOCAL 10  
Executive Board meets every Monday at 8:30 P. M. at 22 East 22nd St.  
M. KLIEGER, Chairman. R. WEXLER, Vice-Chairman. ADOLPH LEWITZ, Secretary.

## FUR OPERATORS' UNION

LOCAL 3  
Executive Board Meets Every Wednesday at 8:30 P. M. at 22 East 22nd St.  
S. COHEN, Chairman. H. BEGOON, Vice-Chairman. E. TALL, Secretary.

## PAPER BOX MAKERS' UNION

OF GREATER NEW YORK  
Office and Headquarters, 3 St. Marks Place. Phone Orchard 1208  
Executive Board Meets Every Wednesday at 8 P. M.  
LOUIS SMITH, President. MORRIS WALDMAN, J. KNAPP, ANNA MURICANT, Treasurer. HERMAN WENZEL and JOE DIMINO, Organizers.

# Miners Ejected From Own Property

## TRADE UNION TOPICS

Reports from Fairmont, W. Va., say that the mine owners have obtained a court order for the destruction of the six big barracks in which the striking miners of the New England Fuel & Transportation Company and their families have been housed since their ejection from the company houses.

Despite the fact that the barracks are on ground belonging to the union they are ordered razed under the pretext that they are "forts" and thus constitute a violation of the injunction forbidding the miners from interfering with the operation of the mines.

### No Calvin In Milwaukee

In view of the widespread notoriety President Coolidge obtained a few years ago, when he smashed the policemen's union in Boston, while serving as Governor of Massachusetts, the elevation of Peter Steinkellner to the chieftancy of the Milwaukee Fire Department by Mayor Hoan, Socialist, will attract nationwide attention, as he is president of City Fire Fighters' Union No. 215.

Steinkellner is a charter member of the union, which was organized Oct. 1, 1912, and has just recently been elected president of the union.

### Joint Executive Committee

OF THE  
**VEST MAKERS' UNION,**  
Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

Office: 175 East Broadway.  
Phone: Orchard 6639  
Meetings every 1st and 3rd Wednesday evening.  
M. GREENBERG, Sec.-Treas.  
PETER MONAT, Manager.

### EMBROIDERY WORKERS'

UNION, Local 6, I. L. G. W. U.  
Exec. Board meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesday, at the Office, 501 E. 161st St. Melrose 7850  
CARL GRADNER, President.  
M. WEISS, Secretary-Manager.

### FUR DRESSERS' UNION,

Local 9, International Fur Workers' Union.  
Office and Headquarters, 940 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn. Phone FULFORD 9798  
Regular Meetings, 1st and 3rd Mondays.  
M. REINS, President.  
S. FINE, Vice-President.  
E. FRIEDMAN, Rec. Sec'y.  
H. WENNER, Fin. Sec'y.  
H. RABINOFF, Bus. Agent.

### FUR FLOOR WORKERS

UNION LOCAL 3, F. I. U. A.  
Office and Headquarters, 949 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. Stage 5226  
Downtown Office: 210 East 10th Street. Phone ORCHARD 1042  
Wednesday. Executive Board Meets Every Second and Fourth Thursday.  
FRANK BARROSI, JAMES CARUSO, President, Secretary.

### NECKWEAR CUTTERS

Union, Local 6939, A. F. of L.  
7 E. 16th St. Stuyvesant 7078  
Regular meetings 1st Fri. every month at 12 ST. MARKS PL.  
G. LEVINE, N. ULLMAN, Pres. Sec'y.  
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### FUR OPERATORS' UNION

LOCAL 3  
Executive Board Meets Every Wednesday at 8:30 P. M. at 22 East 22nd St.  
S. COHEN, Chairman. H. BEGOON, Vice-Chairman. E. TALL, Secretary.

### PAPER BOX MAKERS' UNION

OF GREATER NEW YORK  
Office and Headquarters, 3 St. Marks Place. Phone Orchard 1208  
Executive Board Meets Every Wednesday at 8 P. M.  
LOUIS SMITH, President. MORRIS WALDMAN, J. KNAPP, ANNA MURICANT, Treasurer. HERMAN WENZEL and JOE DIMINO, Organizers.

for the fifth consecutive term by unanimous vote.

He has always taken an active part in the organization and led for the firemen's pension system which was enacted by the Legislature in 1923.

### New Labor Bank In New Jersey

The Labor Co-operative National Bank of Newark is being organized with a \$1,000,000 capitalization, to be owned and operated by Labor organizations. Application for a national bank charter was made in Washington recently.

The organization committee of the proposed Labor bank is composed of Arthur A. Quinn, president of the State Federation of Labor; Henry F. Hilgers, secretary of the State Federation, and Robert B. Forrest, Eugene McMullin and Henry Carless, counsel.

"The wage earners of Newark and vicinity are going to own and control this bank," says a statement given out at Federation headquarters. "An expert banker will take charge and manage it for us, under a board of directors, the majority of whom must be trade unionists."

### Shopmen Strike Ends in Moberly

The Railroad Shopmen's strike, two and a half years old, ended on Feb. 1, according to an official statement given out by F. R. Lee, chairman of the Federated Shop Crafts of the Wabash Railway Company, with headquarters in Moberly, Mo.

Lee bases his statement on a letter received from B. M. Jewell, president of the Railway Employees' Department of the American Federation of Labor, advising him that the Executive Committee has decided "to terminate the strike."

The one road not affected by the order is the Pennsylvania, according to Lee.

### Weavers Strike In Utica Mills

UTICA, N. Y.—Ring spinners, loomfixers, weavers and carders of the Utica Steam Cotton Mill and the

Mohawk Valley Mill, both conducted by the Utica Steam and Mohawk Cotton Company, two of the largest textile plants in Central New York, have voted to strike rather than accept a 10 per cent. cut in wages.

More than 1,500 persons are affected by the decision, according to Labor officials, who declared determined efforts were made to adjust the question prior to the strike action.

No attempt will be made to picket the plants, according to Joseph R. White, representative of the American Federation of Labor, who is looking after the workers' interests. White stressed the importance of order and close adherence to union principles at a mass meeting here.

### Shift Makers In Joint Session

Reporting to a joint meeting of the three shift makers' locals, A. C. W., in this city, Manager Aldo Cursi urged endorsement and support of the Pioneer Youth Movement as an organization which will shield the minds of the young from prejudices against the workers and their organizations and ideals.

Indications are that the shift industry is now on the up-grade, Manager Cursi reported, and that there is a tendency on the part of many manufacturers who left the city to come back to New York. Speaking of organization work, he stated a renewed effort should be made to unionize the few remaining scab shops in Greenpoint, Ridgewood, and other parts of Brooklyn. Organizer Lo Brutto is fostering this work.

Dave Cantor has been elected to fill the vacancy left by the resignation of Larry Oshinsky as business agent of the cutters' local, Cursi announced.

### Hotel Workers In Mass Meeting

A well-attended mass meeting called by the Hotel and Restaurant and Hotel Workers' Branch of the Amalgamated Food Workers was held in Bryant Hall last Thursday. The meeting was addressed by William

Karlin, well-known Labor attorney, who acquainted the assembled workers with their rights, under the law, to organize and win decent wages and sanitary working conditions; Roger Baldwin, of the Civil Liberties Union; and Joseph Manley. The meeting is one of a series of similar ones planned to organize the hotel and restaurant workers in a strong industrial union.

### Miners' Union Raises Dues for Two Months

In order to meet the emergency created by the depletion of the international union treasury owing to unemployment and other causes last year, the executive board of the United Mine Workers has decided to have their members pay \$1 per month additional dues during February and March. The bitter and costly fight to organize the West Virginia non-union mines had also sapped the strength of the international union treasury.

### Important Meeting Of Box Makers

The Paper Box Makers' Union of Greater New York will hold a membership meeting Tuesday evening, Feb. 10, at Webster Hall, 119 East 11th street. Important questions confronting the organization will be taken up. The meeting will start at 8 p.m.

### Bronx Barbers To Dance Sunday

Some of the niftiest haircuts in town will be on exhibit at the sixth annual ball this Sunday, Feb. 8, at Hunts Point Palace, 163rd street and Southern Boulevard, where the Bronx Barbers' Union, Local 560, will hold its sixth annual ball. The arrangements committee promises an entertaining program and friends and trade unionists are urged to attend.

### Eugenie Claessens Arrives

A daughter has arrived in the Claessens family. Had it been a son he would have been named Eugene in honor of our beloved comrade, Debs. So the Claessens made the next best choice and named the new rebel Eugene. Mrs. Hilda G. Claessens and daughter are well and cheerful.

## LABOR JOTTINGS FROM ABROAD

### Demanding Rights For Railroaders.

Demanding that the railroad workers in Hungary, Rumania, Yugoslavia, Greece and the Dutch East Indies enjoy the rights of organization supposed to be guaranteed in countries belonging to the League of Nations and covered by the various peace treaties, the Secretariat of the International Transport Workers' Federation has asked the International Labor Office in Geneva to take this matter up with the Governments concerned with a view of having the railroaders' rights restored. The request was backed up with detailed reports of anti-union activities in the countries named. Het Volk of Amsterdam notes that the Executive of the Netherlands Union of Railway and Street Car Workers has already protested to the Governments in ques-

### tion, via their Ministers in Holland,

and has also put the matter of freedom of organization for the railroad men in the Dutch East Indies up to the authorities in The Hague. Organizations of railroad men in other countries are said to have already protested to the Dutch Government regarding its attitude toward the East Indian railroaders.

### Metal Workers for Eight-Hour Day

At a meeting of the Central Committee of the Metal Workers' International, held in Paris on January 4, after hearing a report by the German members, Dismann and Reichel, on conditions in their country and the fight being made for the restoration of the eight-hour working day, it was decided to hold a special conference of the Metal Workers' International in Cologne on March 1 for the purpose of laying plans for carrying on the fight for the eight-hour day and other improvements in the working conditions of the men in the iron and steel industry, in the fact of the various international trusts and commercial treaties being considered in Europe at present. The Germans pointed to the possibility of direct action by the German workers in favor of their demands if the political mixup in the Fatherland should so embolden the reaction as to result in an attempt to lower the already too low standard of living and block the drive for the eight-hour day. It may be a mere coincidence that a few days after the Paris conference Dr. Hans Luther, head of the new bourgeois reactionary Cabinet in Germany, announced that the eight-hour day would be established in the coke oven and smelters on April 1.

### Internationals Amalgamate.

On New Year's Day the number of international secretariats was reduced from twenty-eight to twenty-six through the amalgamation of the International Secretariat of the Furriers with that of the Clothing Workers, with headquarters at Amsterdam 224, Amsterdam, and of the Carpenters with Building Workers, located at 1 Wallstrasse, Hamburg, 25.

### Rumania Releases Anti-War Material.

Following the publication in many European newspapers of the sharp

### protest note sent to Premier Brati-

ano of Rumania by the Amsterdam Bureau of the International Federation of Trade Unions over the confiscation by the Rumanian police of the anti-war badges and cards sent out by the I. F. T. U. in connection with its anti-war demonstrations last fall, the authorities have finally handed the seized material over to the Rumanian Federation of Labor. But Rumania unionists still have to get special permits to wear the badges.

### Palestine Labor Federation's Birthday.

On the occasion of the celebration of its fourth birthday, December 22, the General Jewish Federation of Labor in Palestine asked all Jewish workers to donate one day's wages for the cultural work of the Federation, reports the Jewish Telegraph Agency. The Cultural Commission of the Federation has organized in the past year evening classes, clubs, libraries, scientific and technical courses, concerts and general lectures in the towns and colonies. The Federation has twenty-three schools at Tel-Aviv and various Labor settlements attended by 450 children. It also publishes books.

### Archie Crawford Dead.

The Amsterdam Bureau of the I. F. T. U. reports the death of Archie Crawford, the South African Labor leader who was expelled from the country by General Smuts in 1914 for having led a general strike, but was allowed to return, although he refused to sign a promise not to call any more strikes during the World War. Crawford represented South Africa at the Congress of the I. F. T. U. in Vienna last June. He represented South Africa at the Washington Conference of the International Labor Office of the League of Nations in 1919. He was secretary of the South African Industrial Federation.

### German Railroaders' New Schedule.



# Before We Can Have A Labor Party

By J. R. SMALLWOOD

THERE will be no Labor party, one with any chance of success, in the United States in the near future—say, for fifteen or twenty years, according to certain prominent British Laborites. Certainly not one meeting the qualifications that attach to a genuine Labor party of, let us say, the British or Australian type. Some of these qualifications are: the party must be based upon the solid foundation of organized Labor; it must have affiliated to it large numbers and groups of dues-paying wage and salary workers; it must maintain central and branch headquarters, with organizers and speakers in the field, in non-election as well as election time, many of them permanently engaged; it must publish an official organ, and other all-the-year-round educational activities must be carried on upon a large scale. Such a party as this is highly improbable in this country for quite a while yet.

I am writing as a reporter, and the views herein expressed are those which I found a number of British Socialists who visited these shores recently to have held. Among the incoming Britishers whom I interviewed in the past year were: Edward Granville Theodore, Labor Premier of Queensland, Australia; the Hon. Bertrand Russell, English philosopher; Col. the Right Hon. Josiah C. Wedgwood, M. P., P. C., member of the late Labor Cabinet; Frank Hodges, ex-Civil Lord of the Admiralty and ex-leader of the 1,000,000 coal miners of Britain, who, we are told, has gone back to work in the mines; Norman Angell, author of "The Great Illusion"; A. Emil Davies, L. C. C., London banker, publicist and Socialist; C. T. Cramp, chairman of the Amsterdam International and chairman of the British Labor party; A. B. Swales, chairman of the British Trades Union Congress; and, recently, Brigadier-General the Right Hon. Lord Thomson, Minister of Air in the Labor Cabinet, and professor Alfred Zimmern, distinguished scholar and author.

## Russell's Opinion

In conversation with such observers, at intervals, I was interested to find them, privately of the above view. They have been uniformly careful to refrain from broadcasting it, naturally—such a view would not be considered a happy augury for the coming of the working class party which many desire. I write this article now as a possible contribution to the current discussion of the outlook for working class political action. It presents these men's composite views.

The answer given with provocative uniformity to my question "But why?" was two-fold: the widespread wealth and prosperity of America, and the persistent individualism of the American people.

1. "My dear fellow," said Bertrand Russell, for instance, "America is rotten with wealth. One's outstanding impression here is of riches and prosperity." To my protestations that there was poverty in America, and widespread misery due to underpay, the answer was always "You don't know what poverty is, in America!" (It was unavailing to quote the figures of the average income of wage-earners, and compare them with Government-compiled decency standards)—"the standard of living of American workers is on a level about which the people of even the richest nations of Europe can only dream."

Furthermore, relatively speaking, America is still a land of great opportunities. True, the opportunities for the ordinary man are not as great nor as numerous as they used to be; yet, contrasted, for instance, with other nations, from which many Americans hailed, America is a veritable Eldorado. It is not so uncommon, even today, to read of cases of working men reaching the very pinnacles of "success." Day laborers become judges; motor-men become mayors; railroaders become presidents; we even read of hot-dog vendors buying the buildings in front of which they were forbidden to stand selling. True, such cases are played up journalistically to an extent to give the impression that opportunities are greater than they really are. Nevertheless, and notwithstanding the trustification of industry and of other economic activities, there is still more than a mere tradition of opportunity in America.

## Contrast With England

2. America does not know the sharp cleavage between classes that obtains, for instance, in Britain. There, for nearly 1,000 years, there has been a working class. The individual workers know that they are workers; they are not ashamed of it; they have no expectation of removing themselves from their class, and are therefore thrown back upon their class. This has made for working-class solidarity, 100 per cent unionism, and, in due time, for independent working class politics. The average British worker's only hope of raising himself and his standard

## Individual and Society

Now this is the Law of the Jungle—as old and as true as the sky;

And the Wolf that shall keep it may prosper, but the Wolf that shall break it must die.

As the creeper that girdles the tree-trunk the Law runneth forward and back—

For the strength of the Pack is the Wolf, and the strength of the Wolf is the Pack.

—Kipling, "The Law of the Jungle."

of living lies in the mass action of the class to which he knows he belongs, and he acts accordingly.

In America, there is not the same rigidity of class stratification. There is not the same tradition of class cleavage. Men pass from one class to another—workers to capitalist class, capitalists to working class—to an extent that never was known in Europe. True, this is not so frequent nor widespread as formerly it was; yet it is still more than a mere tradition in America.

## Americans as Individualists

3. For these reasons, and because Americans are individualists, the American worker has preferred to trust to his own efforts in his ambition to "succeed." He regarded himself as only temporarily a member of the working class; he expected to climb and accumulate; mostly he disdained to join a union, because that would be a confession of failure and an advertisement of his working-class status; so he wore his respectable clothes and white collar to and from the factory door. He relied more upon working hard and long, even taking a second job for nights, saving his money, currying favor with the boss, and cheerfully acting as a scab when "those bloody union Bolsheviks" were on strike. He liked to be thought successful, and he exaggerated the size of his earnings. He joined fraternal orders and voted the Republican ticket. In millions of cases where he did join a union he was coerced to do so, and he rarely attended meetings except where penalized for absence; he grumbled at paying dues, and regarded the union as something alien to himself. Samuel Gompers was a radical, Debs a blood-thirsty revolutionist who ought to be deported. As for La Follette—well, all the great, and respectable and successful Americans—Charles Evans Hughes, for instance, and William Jennings Bryan, and General Dawes, and

Professor Nicholas Murray Butler, the great educationalist—opposed him and said he was a menace to "our" institutions, including the Supreme Court. Besides, unless a Republican was elected, there would be hard times.

## Motives of the Voters

But 5,000,000 Americans voted for La Follette for President? Yes. Some because he was opposed to the Labor injunction; some because he opposed the war; some because Smith wasn't nominated by the Democrats, and others because McAdoo wasn't; some because he was a Liberal; some because "he always was a good man"; no doubt there were some who voted for him because of the way he brushed his hair, and, of course, some because they regarded his candidacy as the stepping stone to an American working-class political movement. Only a certain proportion of the Socialist vote of 1920 voted for him because they wanted an American Labor party, because not all even of the 1,000,000 Socialist Party voters are intelligent. At the outside, not more than 2,000,000 out of the 30,000,000 votes cast may be considered a mandate for a Labor party. Roosevelt, running in 1924, would have polled more votes than did La Follette. Relatively speaking, he did so in 1912. And probably more than half of those who voted for La Follette for President voted for regular Republican or Democratic State and Congressional candidates.

There are no doubt millions of American people—possibly even half of the membership of the American Federation of Labor and other unions, and others—who are this have realistically assessed their chances of "success," and have relinquished their hopes of becoming millionaires. But these men, most of them, have promptly transferred their hopes on to their offspring—which is why so many Americans will stint and sacrifice to give their

sons "a good education"; which may partially account for the well-known American passion for "education." Millions will live to see their sons experience the same disillusionment.

As the years pass there will be more and more disillusioned American citizens and workers. To that extent will there be an awakening on their part to the fact, long ago realized by the workers of Britain, that there is a working class, that they belong to it, with great chances of remaining in it, that there is less hope for them in individual effort than in working class action; they will become class conscious and join the unions, and the beginnings will be here of the American Labor party.

And meanwhile? There is only one course open to the awakened workers and others who desire a Labor party. They must organize the nucleus of the organization and peg away, learning the technique of electioneering, tirelessly issuing and broadcasting the kind of propaganda which, being dinned into the ears of the workers now, will take root in their hearts and blossom when that time comes—in short, the hard, uphill job of organizing and being in readiness to receive the awakened workers according as they wake up.

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F. BAUSCHER, Fin. Sec.

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62 University Place, Subway Station 4358  
The Membership Committee and the Executive Board meet every second and fourth Mondays of the month at the office. Regular meeting every first Thursday of the month at 151 Clinton St., N. Y. Chas. Garfinkel, Org'r. H. Kaplan, Sec.

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Local 219, H. & R. E. L. of A. R. L. of A.  
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Office: 22 WEST 16th STREET Phone: CHE lsea 10202-10203  
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HERE'S YOUR UNION, WHEN IT MEETS, AND WHERE

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## BRICKLAYERS UNION

Local No. 9  
Office & Headquarters, Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 940 Willoughby Ave. Phone 4621 Stage  
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Regular meetings every Tuesday Evening.  
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## United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America

LOCAL UNION 488  
MEETS EVERY MONDAY EVENING at 495 East 166th St.  
OFFICE: 601 EAST 181ST ST. Telephone Melrose 5674.  
THOMAS DALTON, President, CHAS. H. RAUSHER, Bus. Agent.  
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## UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF Carpenters and Joiners of America

LOCAL 385  
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Regular meetings every 2nd and 4th Monday of the month.  
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Telephone Plaza—4109-5416. PHILIP ZAUSNER, Secretary.

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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

## Three Questions

Editor, The New Leader:

1. Kindly inform me through your columns if it is true that Scott Nearing has applied for membership in the Workers' Party? 2. Is it true that the Socialists used rough-house tactics and called in the underworld characters at the Abramowitz meeting in the Casino the other night? This is the assertion of the Communists, and I am interested to know how much truth there is in it. 3. Why is it that the Communists always point to the Socialists of Germany as the murderers of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg? Is this true or not? Please give the best information possible on these questions.

A READER.

Syracuse, N. Y.

1. We know nothing of Scott Nearing's intentions in this matter.

2. The facts are that the Communists have planned to break up Abramowitz's meetings. A carefully worded document of the Workers' party, printed in its Chicago organ on Jan. 19, stated that Abramowitz's work would encourage wage reductions and the persecution of political prisoners and that he is an agent of "counter-revolution" against Russia. The whole tenor of the document, which Communists thoroughly understand, was to prevent Abramowitz from being heard.

The first meeting in New York found them on hand. Hoots, yells, challenges and repeated disturbance interrupted the speech of Abramowitz. Arguments and disputes followed on the floor. The audience that paid to hear Abramowitz and not to hear the hoots of the hoodlums resented the interruptions. Altercations resulted in fist fights. When some of the Communists got the worst of it they showed a yellow streak. They protested when they were beaten at their own game. They were organized and worked under the instruction of captains. Their idea was to break up the meetings and when they met opposition to falsify what happened. Their reports of the meetings are absolutely unreliable as well as everything else that appears in their organs. They subscribe to the theory that truth is a "bourgeois virtue."

3. Their idea that Socialists murdered Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg is in accord with their idea of truth. Every reliable docu-

## Paperhangers' Union

LOCAL 400  
Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers  
Meetings Every Wednesday Evening at 62 East 10th Street  
Irving Heidemeyer, Meyer Cohen, President, Vice-President  
E. J. Snyder, S. Matlin, Sec. Secretary, Fin. Secretary  
Jacob Kashaum, Treasurer



# The Realm of Books

## Capsuled Life

A Review by CLEMENT WOOD

THE BEST SHORT STORIES OF 1924, AND THE YEAR BOOK OF THE AMERICAN SHORT STORY. Edited by Edward J. O'Brien. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co.

Mr. O'Brien is neither Old Man Wisdom himself nor the Great American Public—the last word pronounced as if spelled Moron; but he is a lot closer to the former than the latter. Here comes his valuable annual volume, as a corrective to the wet-rot and dry-rot that afflicts the typical American magazine—the dry-rot by which life is desiccated of all reality, and the wet-rot by which this lifeless pulp is saturated with the easy tears of the sob-sister. Certain magazines, the Century, Transatlantic Review, and Dial, get 100 per cent rating as to their number of distinctive stories included; the Saturday Evening Post does not even appear on the list, being far below the requisite fifteen per cent for inclusion. Konrad Bercovici leads American authors again, with seven out of his nine stories triple-starred; Wilbur Daniel Steele has four out of four so gauded; only Elsie Singmaster of the others has as many. Of foreign authors, Katherine Mansfield has seven, Chesterton six, Thomas Burke and Somerset Maugham five. Meanwhile, Octavus Roy Cohen with his nineteen, and all the stories of George Randolph Chester, James Oliver Curwood, Kathleen Norris, Arthur Somers Roche, Albert Payson Terhune, and countless others of the more well-paid popularities, cannot scrape up even one story of one-star distinction among them. And Bella Cohen, who once worked on the New York Call, has two triply starred. There is food for some reflection here.

As to the twenty stories included, all are not equal in value, of course, but all are obviously excellent stories. Some are too easy and obvious—Mildred Cram's study of a thinly-moustached Charlie Chaplin an excellent example of this failing. "The Cracked Teapot," by Charles Caldwell Dobie, is marvelous until the end; it is the sort of story that gains by not ending. For a splendid story, "Grudges," by Rupert Hughes, for all his best-seller background, stands forth: "Shoes," by Frances Gilchrist Wood, is next in merit. Barring "Grudges," there is no story that inevitably commends itself as unqualifiedly great. And Mr. O'Brien has combed the field well.

The book is for the thoughtful; and it repays their reading amply. The case for the American magazine, as the book reveals, is a pretty slim one. The average magazine story is about as good as the average movie, the average bedtime talk over the radio, the average American brain. This book contains the exceptional stories; it will help make the exceptional the average.

## Youth Dramatized

BARBARA. A Play of Youth By H. S. Baron. Boston: Stratford Co.

The spring of the year and of one's years is, as countless poets have remarked, Nature's time for love. Civilization, however, plays strange tricks with Nature. Mr. Baron has given us an interesting study of the perversities that follow upon the inhibited impulses of early youth. Barbara, at nineteen, has made too obvious endeavors to capture Harold, aged twenty-four; he naturally will have none of her. By a great summoning of will she gathers strength to break away; this conversely brings him humbly to her feet. The girl meanwhile has found a man she really loves, but her former struggle has cast her in a mould of independence that she cannot break—until the author brings Harold in timely return to be the agent of Barbara's revenge on herself and on life.

After Barbara's sudden fall, the play comes to a close in a thoughtful tone that shows life's problems are not swept away in final solution by the convention of matrimony. In some of its technical details the play is ineptly handled, but on the whole it is effective and sound; its psychological interest bears the germ of an excellent novel. Mr. Baron, however, displays a naturalness of dialogue, an avoidance of oversteering, and an ability to develop character, that ought to produce much even sounder and more interesting than the enjoyable "Barbara."

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RAND BOOK STORE  
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## Eugenics vs. Environment

A Review by AUGUST CLAESSENS

INSTINCT: A STUDY IN SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY. By L. L. Bernard. Professor of Sociology, University of Minnesota. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

A devastating broadside has been fired into the camp of the social psychologists, eugenicists, educationists and the host of pseudo-scientific romanticists upon the theme of human nature and our individual and social traits. In this recent work of Prof. Bernard the subject of instinct, impulses, tendencies, emotions and sentiments receives a most necessary overhauling.

The social psychologists and their copyists have built up an elaborate and imposing list of instincts, impulses and emotions. Almost every characteristic or trait we mortals are heir to has been neatly christened and thrown upon an ever-growing heap, named instincts. Prof. Bernard attempts a classification of the numerous inborn traits that are supposed to reside in the original nature of man. He has examined some 495 books written by 412 writers and from them he has collected no less than 5,759 separate and composite instincts, and he remarks that there are probably as many more floating around in other books that he has not trapped as yet. Verily, man must have as many "instincts" as a cat has hair!

There are few modern scientific subjects upon which there is more confusion than the study of instincts. Even the noted authorities seem to be hopelessly at sea. Anything and everything partially understood is conveniently labeled an instinct. To the contrary, Prof. Bernard insists that no trait, characteristic or innate tendency can be classified or described as instinctive unless it has for its basis an inherited action pattern in our nervous system that will respond automatically to a stimulus. Unless such an inherited pattern, gear or mechanism exists in nervous equipment, our responses to stimuli are more likely learned or acquired through experience, training or habit. The neuro mechanism of instinct is as yet a mystery.

The overwhelming influence of the environment, the trait-forming

factors of learning, experience, imitation, habit and tradition, have been woefully neglected in the classical literature of social psychology and allied subjects. It is only quite recently that the work of the environmentalists has begun to uncover the soil from which spring many of our individual, social, economic and racial traits. Prof. Bernard claims that most of the so-called instincts, traits and characteristics of human nature or behavior are too complex and varied in their responses to be inherited. Furthermore, our highly complicated civilization and its multi-varied psychic, sociologic and economic activities exert a tremendous influence and pressure upon our delicate neural structures and is more likely the origin of many, if not most all, of our human traits or "instincts." In other words, our learned or acquired traits are more numerous than our instincts.

This work is by no means easy for a layman to read. Many of its chapters are extremely technical and require considerable psychological background for their comprehension. However, for students in the social sciences, particularly in education, social psychology and sociology, this book is indispensable and the viewpoint of the writer is refreshingly bold, wholesome and revolutionary. His onslaught on the MacDougall vagaries in social psychology and his analysis of the carelessly described "instincts" such as the supposed Criminal, Racial, Sexual, Maternal, Paternal, Herd, Altruistic, Acquisitive, Hoarding, Religious and Fighting "instincts" is annihilating, and he reduces these and many more hasty generalizations to a mass of absurdities.

Man modifies his environment, but it modifies him immensely more so. The original nature of man, his neural or instinctive basis, is so swamped by environmental pressures that very little of it remains in our behavior, traits or nature. Prof. Bernard contends that "an adequate control of social progress and of social and individual welfare lies mainly through the analysis and organization of the environment instead of through the control of heredity, although the latter is also important."

## Behind the Scenes

A Review by DAVID BERENBERG

THE NINTH OF NOVEMBER. By Bernhard Kellermann. Translated from the German by Caroline V. Kerr. New York: Robert M. McBride & Co.

Not much of German post-war fiction has reached us either in the original German or in English translation. We are, therefore, the more deeply indebted to MacBride for having selected precisely this work. It should have been published here immediately after its appearance in Germany, but we all know that that would have been impossible.

Kellermann introduces us to the chaos behind the German lines after the beginning of 1918. He shows us the crumbling of German morale after the Brest-Litovsk treaty, the momentary flare-up of military pride during the last spring drives, and the long, slow, dull collapse. It is a strangely familiar picture that he unfolds. We meet in his story all the types that the war made familiar to us here—the swivel-chair general, relieved of his duty at the front because his myopia would not permit him to distinguish between the front and his sector of the front; his war-saddened daughter leaning to a dreamy pacifism, induced by her fanatic lover! Hedi, the war flapper, skipping from excitement to excitement; Herbst, crazed by the loss of his only son, the young captain to whom life has become a succession of horrors at the front and of women picked up at random to relieve his ennui, the stay-at-homes who profit from the blood of the common mass; the other stay-at-homes who revel in luxury, while the country suffers; the secret conspirators, plotting a revolution to end the slaughter; the secret police, always on their trail and yet never succeeding in crushing them out. All these we see and many more. It is a tremendous task that Kellermann has undertaken and it is an effective work that he has produced.

The "Ninth of November" is not without flaws. The story limps at times because Kellermann feels that his Messianic functions transcend his duty as an author. To get at his story, to get at his characters, we must wade through barbed-wire entanglements in the form of sermons, prose poems, ecstatic visions on the theme of peace. And so it happens that we never see the "Ninth of November" at all. Instead of the swift rush of dramatic events that drove the Kaiser into Holland, that freed Liebknecht and ended the war in two days, we get a vague, misty reflection of great events, as though the author saw them through tear-stained specta-

cles. We miss the note of relief that must have prevailed in the hearts of the German people when they realized that their long agony was over. They did not then know that a longer agony was still to come. Kellermann did not see, or failed to record, this ecstatic moment.

The book was written for the German public. It is not an apology. It is not propaganda. And because it sets out to prove no point, it is the more impressive proof that, in the end, all peoples are the same; that wars are not made by peoples but forced upon them by forces beyond their control; that the story of one country in the war is the story of every country in the war. I was startled at times to see how universal were the emotions and reactions, recorded for us by Barbusse, in France, by Gibbs in England, by Stallings in America, and now by Kellermann in Germany.

## Andreyev's Despair

A Review by JOSEPH T. SHIPLEY

LEONID ANDREYEV. By Alexander Kaim. New York: E. W. Heubsch. \$3.50.

With painstaking and scholarly thoroughness Mr. Kaim presents this biographical and critical study of Andreyev. The tremendous power of the man's work is vividly portrayed, his sincerity, his earnestness, his devotion to his ideals, his hatred of mankind and his love for his suffering fellow-men—so that when the war came he was unable to go on with his creative work, and from 1914 to his death in 1919 wrote nothing but propaganda and social appeals.

Andreyev's writings, as this fact would indicate clearly reflect his actions and his moods; his attitude toward life, therefore, is readily gathered from the manifold ways which men devise to fatten upon the bodies and souls of other men. This deep-set feeling stirs Andreyev, according to his own circumstances, to rage, to hope for the ultimate triumph of freedom and love, or to utter despondency. But even out of the depths surges his question, the insistent demand all men must make for the ultimate secret of life. This is forever denied them: "There is no name for that which thou askest, Anathema. There is no number by which to count, no measure by which to limit, no scale by which to weigh, that which thou askest, Anathema. Who ever hath said the word Love—hath

## American Labor

A Review by THERESA WOLFSON

A SHORT HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN LABOR MOVEMENT. By Mary Beard. New York: George H. Doran. \$1.50.

The history of economic activity, involving the life struggles of men and women for a better living, makes thrilling reading. Few novels contain as much of the "human interest" element as does the epic written by Mr. and Mrs. Hammond on the town and village laborer of the pre-machine era of our industrial development. The story of their heartaches, sufferings, joys, and gains under a system of production containing none of the complicated machine processes of modern industry, varies from the story of the struggle of the American worker only in the type: economic forces to be contended with—not in the quality of the emotions involved.

Mrs. Beard, in her concise and well-written outline of the American Labor movement, has not attempted the epic which must someday be written about the life history of our workers, but she has given us an excellent presentation of facts and interpretation. It is particularly opportune that the book should reappear at this time, for the death of Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, has been considered as marking the end of an important epoch in the history of American Labor.

Beginning with the origin of trade unions in the United States, the author traces the development of Labor tactics and policies both on the political and economic field of activity. One recognizes that the struggles of the radical philosophers of the '40's and '50's to inject their ideas into the National Labor Union and the Knights of Labor bears a close resemblance to similar movements of today. One further recognizes that the political policy of the A. F. of L. has its roots in the policies of its predecessors. Mrs. Beard indicates that the American Federation of Labor succeeded where other Labor organizations failed because of the conscious appreciation on its part of just how far along the road of pure idealism the American workers would go.

The resumé of recent Labor developments in which the American Federation of Labor was a moving factor includes such topics as International Relations—the influence upon Latin-American Labor movements, particularly that of Mexico; includes also the question of "giant power"—the term applied to the utilization of natural resources, to secure hydro-electric power. Then there is the role which the Labor movement is taking in studying the business cycle, and the efforts expended in checking the disastrous effects of industrial depression. The field of Labor research is another avenue which the Labor movement is traversing. Workers' education—the realization that workers must be "educated into the Labor movement and not out of it"—is one of the most recent developments of the organized Labor movement.

On the whole this little history is excellent for its purpose—"to inform the busy person of the facts about the Labor movement." And since the busiest persons of all are the workers themselves, they can best profit from this outline.

lied. Whoever hath said the word Reason—hath lied. And even he who hath uttered the word God—hath lied an utmost and terrible lie. For there is no number, no measure, no scale, no name for that which thou askest, Anathema." Despite the certainty of failure, man must continue his search.

With the wrath of Jeremiah, Andreyev has thundered; with the might of blind Samson he has fought. Mr. Kaim sums up his accomplishment, in well-chosen final words: "He has spent 48 years on this earth, years of restless seeking, of futile attempts at solving life's riddle, in vain efforts to reconcile contradictions, to find a pacifying and harmonizing synthesis. Time and again he has been tempted by life—Delilah—to acquiesce, to bow down to earthly considerations (to write a popular play, a 'best seller,' to edit a patriotic daily), to soften his keen vision by rosy spectacles, to escape from reality into the midst of illusions. But, like Samson, he has been impelled to tear off the veil of Maja, and, hearkening to the voice of God, to shake the pillars of Philistia's stronghold, to smash and deny and destroy—and to perish amidst the ruins."

A society that has all its property at the top and all its discontent at the bottom will tumble over into ruin.—Bishop Frederic D. Huntington.

## Thomas Hardy's Hope

A Review by JOSEPH T. SHIPLEY

THOMAS HARDY'S UNIVERSE. By Ernest Brennecke, Jr. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. \$3.00.

Thomas Hardy has so often been called pessimist that Mr. Brennecke has devoted an entire volume to the assertion of the poet's optimism. Yet so strongly is the gloomy bias ingrained in the minds of those who approach Hardy at all critically, that five of the six chapters in this volume point out and emphasize qualities in Hardy's work that are part of the pessimist's preaching. The affinity between the Englishman's outlook on "this unintelligible world" and that of Schopenhauer is developed in detail, with innumerable quotations from both.

Hardy is shown as deeply conscious of human misery, while convinced at the same time of the impossibility of humanly planned redemption. Everything—what man calls chance, what he thinks he decides for himself—is determined by and subject to the "autonomous will," necessity, Fate. "We will imagine a man standing in the street and saying to himself: 'It is six o'clock in the evening; the day's work is done. I can now take a walk; or I can go into my club; or I can climb upon the tower to watch the sunset; I can also go to the theatre; I can also visit this or that friend—yes, I can run out of the city into the wide world and never return. All this is completely within my power. I have perfect freedom to choose what I please; however, I do nothing of the kind, but just as voluntarily go home to my wife.' That is just as if the water said: 'I can rise in mounting waves (yes, in the ocean during a storm), I can foamingly fall down into the depth (yes, in the cataract), I can as a free column rise into the air (yes, in the fountain), I can even vaporize and completely disappear (yes, at a heat of 80 degrees); but just at present I do nothing of all this but remain voluntarily quiet and clear in the smooth pond.' As the water can do all these things only when the determining causes arise, so the man mentioned above can do what he thinks he is able to do, only on con-

dition that the necessary motives are presented."

Mr. Brennecke presses the quotation: "It is immaterial whether a man plays for nuts or for crowns; but whether a man cheats or plays fairly, that is the essential thing. If a man becomes fairly convinced that every good action will be repaid him a hundredfold in a future life, such a conviction affects him in precisely the same way as a good bill of exchange at a very long date, and he can give aims from mere egoism as from another point of view he would steal from egoism. The great influence of knowledge on action is to be recognized, but the essential nature and character is unchangeable." Out of this theory of the universe, as bound by some incomprehensible power, rises the idea that, no man being responsible for his acts, remorse is silly and wasteful. The Spirit Sinister in "The Dynasts" praises Napoleon: "He tops all human greatness, in that he

To lesser grounds of greatness adds the prime Of being without a conscience."

But when a man is moved by the mysterious forces of life, his intelligence, and the motives and causes he finds, are inconsequent matters. With varying degree of discernment, but with unflinching unanimity of practice, artists reveal that one may believe in the doctrine of determinism—yet will live as though he could exercise free will. Anatole France, as we might expect, phrases it suavely: "Recognize the illusions, then accept them." Pessimism, if it entered into the core of his being, would destroy the artist's desire to create. Since the creative need persists, there must underlie his consciousness a sense of the value of creation, therefore an ultimate value to the world.

Thus Hardy speaks of himself as a meliorist, and "in the most pessimistic novels, 'Tess' and 'Jude,' there is implied the hope that the world will become happier when the laws of man are made to conform more closely to the laws, or impulses, of nature." And Thomas Hardy, with every artist, is an optimist.

## Notes on Books

John Monks Saunders and George Palmer Putnam are the authors of a book called "Brain Tests," which Putnam will publish immediately. It contains a series of entertaining psychological tests for such mental traits as concentration, memory, detail, mathematical facility and many others. It is admirably suited as a game and, aside from being a source of entertainment, has its serious and psychological side. The complete series of tests will provide a mental profile of any one person.

Dorothy Canfield Fisher has delivered the manuscript of her new book for children, "Made to Order Stories," to Harcourt, Brace and Company for publication this year. She has also arranged with Harcourt, Brace and Company for the publication of the new novel on which she has been at work since her return from France last summer.

The late January and February publications of Harcourt, Brace and Company include the following books: "William Blake in This World," by Harold Bruce; "North America," by J. Russell Smith; "The Dance," by Margaret N. H'Doubler; "Initiation," by George Shively; "Professor," by Stanley Johnson; "Once in a Blue Moon," by Marion Strobel; "Best Poems of 1924," selected by Thomas Mout; and "Isles of Fear," by Katherine Mayo.

"Young Mischief and the Perfect Pair," by Hugh de Selincourt, author of the much discussed novel of boy adolescence, "One Little Boy," has just been published by Albert and Charles Boni. The same house announces for February publication the memoirs of Count Michael Karolyi under the title, "Fighting the World."

A book to be used as a guide by anyone responsible for the training of a little child is "The Psychology of the Pre-school Child," by Bird T. Baldwin, who is Research Professor of Educational Psychology and Director of the Iowa Child Welfare Research Station in the University of Iowa, and Lorle I. Stecher. Appleton publishes the book this week. The same house has just published "Twenty-five Short Plays" (International), an anthology of plays edited by Frank Shay; and "Mockbeg-

gar," a novel by Laurence W. Weynell, a new English writer.

The newly organized International Publishers' Company announces for publication in February and March "Flying Oap," a collection of short stories translated from the Russian; "Foundations of Christianity," by Karl Kautsky, an analysis of the origins of Christianity from the materialist viewpoint; and "Literature and Revolution," by Leon Trotsky, a survey of present-day literary tendencies.

Boni & Liveright announce positive publication of the long-promised Le Gallienne "Anthology of American Poetry" and John Macy's "The Story of the World's Literature" in March, 1925.

## BOOKS RECEIVED

**Social Science**  
THE GREEK VIEW OF LIFE. By G. Lowes Dickinson. Garden City: Doubleday, Page & Co.  
THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL HISTORY OF THE WORLD WAR. Outline of Plan. J. T. Sholwell, General Editor. Washington: Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

**Literature**  
THE TREASURES OF TYPON. By Eden Philpotts. New York: Macmillan.  
BLIND MAN'S BUFF. By Louis Hemon. New York: Macmillan.  
THE DISCOVERY. A Comedy in Five Acts. By Mrs. Frances Sheridan. Adapted for the Modern Stage, and with an Introduction by Aldous Huxley. New York: Doran.

FOUR PLAYS FOR FOUR WOMEN. By Alice Gerstenberg. New York: Brentano's.  
GAS. A Play in Five Acts. By George Kaiser. Translated from the German by Herman Scheffner. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co.  
REAMEER LOU. By Louis Forgione. New York: Dutton.

## COMPANIONS WANTED

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## D R A M A

## The Drama of Pitted Powers

By JOSEPH T. SHIPLEY

Man's first efforts to understand the universe led him to see, behind the faces and forces of Nature, gods whom by sacrifice and prayer he must placate. With the growth of the priestly class, however, and of the medicine-man, the conception spread that the performance of certain rites, or even the knowledge of a god's intimate name, gave power over that god, subjected him to the mortal's bidding. (For that reason the Jews called their god, Adonai, by the pseudonym Jehovah.) In this fashion the mind was cast in the mould of power—if indeed it did not rise from the beast already set; the drama is the presentation of clashing energies. The weakling is thus out of place in the theatre; not the weak of body or of mind, but the weak of will, the pusillanimous, the uncommanding—as plays like "Ambush" indicate. Such figures may make interesting studies in fiction, but only when, as in "Hamlet," they are less contenders than the battleground of mightier disputants, will the drama find place for their tormented indecision.

But contrasted with Nature all mankind is weak. The much-advertised and widespread "inferiority complex" is merely man's personal acceptance of this significance, with a failure to apply it to his equally impotent neighbors. Without aid, therefore, man felt his struggles vain; the first allies he sought against the gods were greater gods. Early Greek drama presents alliance of man with gods against other such combinations. As one side usually triumphed—the drama is seldom a draw

—the idea that gods were invincible soon disappeared; we find demi-gods, giants, finally human heroes, setting themselves in opposition to the forces of Nature, personified, of course, as gods. Modern drama has removed that personification.

But the petrifying effect of habit and meanwhile produced a revolution in the human attitude. It often comes about that a practice entered into consciously, for a definite recognized purpose, grows into a rite the reason for which has been forgotten or removed. Thus the habit of eating fish once a week, urged in the Middle Ages as an economic necessity, grew into a religious regulation, the Catholic days of "abstinence"; the orthodox Jew still wears his hat indoors, and the New York Public Library will not admit a man in his shirt-sleeves. By a similar process, the power once sought as a means of subduing the hostile forces that held man down was now desired for its own sake. Persons whose station rendered their days pleasantly secure strove for power solely in order that they might display that power, even more power for ever greater display, on the blood-clotted treadmill of fame.

A subtle yet vital transition is thus affected; this surplus power, beyond the needs of safety and comfort, is exerted not over Nature, but over men, who must be made to uphold and to behold the display, to appreciate, to fear, the power. Man has now a further reason for struggling; if he do not wield, he must yield, to power. Drama takes on a new significance, with the kindly "god from the machine"—or any god—forgotten, depicting the struggle of the pitted powers of man against man.

## "The Depths"

## The Problems of a Lost Girl Who Wants To Find Herself

"It is becoming clear that the old platitudes can no longer be maintained, and that if we wish to improve our morals we must first improve our knowledge. In order to guide we must first see and know." With this quotation from Havelock Ellis the program of "The Depths," at the Broadway Theatre, bids for the serious attention of the playgoer. Jane Cowl and Rollo Peters lead from the stage, and the producing power of Selwyn and Klauber urges the theme. But Havelock Ellis took for granted one element the author (Hans Mueller; whoever translated the play from the German is unnamed) or those who seek modern psychology in his lines have overlooked: before one can see and know there is still another prerequisite—one must have a sincere desire to learn.

"The Depths" goes to the room of a prostitute for its opening color; it shows her profession loudly across the stage; it flings her to the floor toward the climax of every act, in sorry or angry desperation; at the end it flings her irrevocably out of the window; yet all this time it is employing the old tricks in the old way. Melodrama, even, should today avoid the obvious inevitabilities—the approaching motherhood, the false friend—or at least strive to slip them in with the apparent naturalness by which Walsworth so often deludes his audiences.

As a picture of social conditions, the play seems hardly to fit either Germany or New York, though some effort seems to have been made to Americanize the adaptation. The picture of Anna is confused: we find her at one moment represented as an unfortunate whose orphaned state and lewd stepmother led her in ignorance into evil ways. At another time, she acts like a woman who speaks of herself as a woman in whom desire and the lusts of life are so strong that in any environment she would have "gone wrong." This mixed conception interferes with Jane Cowl's interpretation of the part, and perhaps accounts for the recourse to hysterics in every act, as being the easiest way out. When you don't know what to do, sink to the floor!

Rollo Peters is no more unfortunate in the role assigned to him; he has the part of an innocent and wealthy musician, a composer of genius but of absolutely no experience in life. By sheer accident he meets Anna the day his symphonic theme comes to him;



**TEDDY GERARD** plays a leading role in Earl Carroll's production of "The Rat," the English success, which comes to the Colonial Theatre Monday night.

## Wm. Vaughan Moody's "The Great Divide," At the Capitol, Sunday

"The Great Divide," translated to the screen, will be presented at the Capitol Theatre, Sunday. William Vaughan Moody's play was produced by Henry Miller some years back. Reginald Barker directed "The Great Divide." Alice Terry and Conway Tearle head the players. Six soloists will contribute to the musical program. Julia Glass will play Rubinstein's concerto in D minor; Pietro Capodiferro Rossini's "Stabat Mater"; Caroline Andrews, coloratura soprano, and Douglas Stanbury, the duets from "Pagliacci"; Avo Bonbarger and Betsy Ayres, in the prologue, assisted by the Capitol Male Quartet.

he visits her for the first time the day it is accepted. Therefore, he finds that fate has brought them together. In keeping with the bewildered look he wears throughout the play is his confinement of the girl to an attic room, for fear of the neighbors. The play might have stayed there too. W. L.



MABEL WITHEE,

one of the principals in "Artists and Models," which is moving to the larger Casino Theatre. A new Spring Edition of the Revue will be on view Monday night.

## "Out of Step"

## Jazz Comedy by Kline, Searches for Secret Cause of Modern Dance Fever

Why is jazz? A. A. Kline makes an effort in four acts to supply the answer in his play at the Hudson Theatre. They are bully good acts, too; packed with dance floor patter and flapper cuss words. All lovers of the saxophone and syncopated footwork will like them. So will their elders. But, why is jazz? remains a mystery when the curtain falls.

"Babe" Harrison thought he knew what jazz was when he cried "Come to your sandwich, white meat!" and wriggled down the Atlantic City pier with Helen Sears squirming against his pleated bosom. He wasn't so sure he knew when he married Edith, a daughter of the chain-store Rayder family. And four years later he was sure of only two things: The kick wasn't there when he took another turn down the same old pier with Helen Sears, but he knew he would rather conduct a jazz band in New York to earn a living for himself and Edith than manage a Rayder store in Zanesville, Ohio.

The play ends without letting us know whether there is room on Manhattan for another jazz virtuoso, but everybody in the house is glad to take a chance with Babe and get away from the staid store merchants. Better fate death at the mouth of a slide trombone than grow old and suffocate in a dry-goods box.

Three or four times the author makes Babe try to explain that a new musical Messiah is seeking to be born through the wailing travail of brass and catgut. He links it up with the World War and the gooseflesh down his legs. A girl in the Rayder store says jazz means "life" to her, and lets it go at that. She and Babe are "living" together in a peppy lockstep to the tune of a street piano when a real Rayder appears and drives life back into the cash register.

The best comedy scene is of a dinner given to celebrate the fifteenth birthday of one of the Rayders. It is a poor Babbitt episode, and so thick with satire that the galleries can't miss it. Everybody is mad at everybody else, and the Babe is a bee in a bottle who gets banged every time he tries to buzz.

To make this play thrive and live long, two things are needed. The good drama in it should be put on the stage, and not kept out of sight in the wings, as at present. And stage director Forbes ought to make the action jell better—and not end the performance on the limpest note in the whole refrain.

Eric Dressler is what a critic may term a "wow" as the jazz babe. He puts the part up where it will stick, and he will continue to be in demand among producers looking for that kind of talent. Marcia Byron, as Edith Rayder, does excellent work with the hard parts of a role that is not so much as the author leaves it. Anita Booth makes an attractive figure as Helen Sears, and Malcolm Duncan is fine as the rising prince of merchandise.

## "The Golden Bed," By Wallace Irwin, At Moss' Broadway

"The Golden Bed," Cecil B. DeMille's drama of love, will be the screen attraction at Moss' Broadway, beginning Monday. Red La Rocque, Vera Reynolds, Lillian Rich, Warner Baxter, Theodore Kosloff and Julia Faye, have the principal roles. The story is adapted from Wallace Irwin's novel. The vaudeville include: Al Lydell and Carleton Macy, Newhoff and Phelps, Claire Vincent & Co., Sully & Thomas, Irving Edwards and others.

## "Charley's Aunt" With Syd Chaplin At the Colony, Sunday

"Charley's Aunt," with Syd Chaplin, is the next attraction at Moss' Colony Theatre, beginning Sunday night. The picture was made by Al Christie at his Hollywood studio. Brandon Thomas' farce "Charley's Aunt" was seen for the first time on the London stage on December 21, 1892, and ran for 1,460 nights, a new record for the English or any stage; and it was first seen in New York on October 1, 1893. Syd Chaplin, impersonating the title role, is a brother of Charlie.

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BIG BILL OF ALL-FEATURE ACTS  
SMOKING PERMITTED IN ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE

Mats. Next Week: Thursday (Lincoln's Birthday) and Saturday

CENTURY THEATRE  
BALD SEAS 8:00-9:00-10:00-11:00  
(RESERVED) 4:00-5:00-6:00-7:00  
OTHERS 4:30-5:30-6:30-7:30  
WEDNESDAY MAT BEST SEATS \$2.00  
Operaetta Incomparable

Extra Holiday Matinee, Monday, Feb. 23

JOLSON'S THEATRE  
59th St. & Ave. Evs. 8:30  
Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30  
The MOST GLORIOUS  
MUSICAL PLAY OF OUR TIME  
THE STUDENT PRINCE  
IN HEIDELBERG  
Staged by J. M. HANFMAN  
Symphony Orchestra of 40  
Singing Chorus of 100  
Bald Seats (Res.)  
\$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00

Extra Holiday Matinee, Monday, Feb. 23

THEATRE GUILD PRODUCTIONS  
GARRICK 65 West 35th St. Evenings, 8:30.  
Matinees Thursday and Saturday, 2:30.  
PROCESSIONAL  
A new play by JOHN HOWARD LAWSON  
with a cast including  
George Abbott June Walker  
Donald MacDonald Blanche Frederick  
and others

KLAW Thea. 45th St. W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:30.  
Mats. Thursday & Saturday, 2:30.  
THEY KNEW WHAT THEY WANTED  
A COMEDY BY SIDNEY HOWARD  
With a Cast Including  
RICHARD BENNETT PAULINE LORD  
GLENN ANDERS AND OTHERS

BOOTH West 45th Street. Evenings at 8:30.  
Matinees Thursday and Saturday, 2:30.  
THE GUARDSMAN  
A COMEDY BY FRANZ MOLNAR  
with  
ALFRED LUNT LYNN FONTANNE  
and DUDLEY DIGGES

The Most Exciting Play in Town!  
H.B. WARNER in "SILENCE"  
NATIONAL THEA.  
41 STREET W. of BROADWAY  
...EVENINGS at 8:30...  
Three Matinees Next Week—Wed., Thursday (Lincoln's B'day) & Sat.

A. H. WOODS presents  
LIONEL BARRYMORE in  
"THE PIKER"  
ELTINGE THEATRE  
WEST 42 ST.  
Mats. Thursday and Saturday  
BY LEON GORDON author of "WHITE CARGO"  
with  
IRENE FENWICK

HOW CAN YOU GO ON LIVING WITHOUT  
AIR  
IRISH ROSE  
FOR THREE YEARS  
REPUBLIC THEA-W 42nd ST-EVENS 8:30  
MATS WED & SAT 2:30  
Extra Mat. Thursday (Lincoln's B'day)

Cooper Hawley has been engaged as understudy of Allan Prior in the role of Jacques Offenbach in "The Love Song" at the Century Theatre. Oscar Bradley, English conductor, alternates with Hans Liane in directing the orchestra of the opera.

Al Jolson, after two weeks in Florida, resumes his run at the Winter Garden Monday night, in "Big Boy." His health is now in good order.

A. Baldwin Sloane, composer of the music of "China Rose," now at the Martin Beck Theatre, has completed the scores of two other musical comedies, scheduled for spring production.

"The Swan," with Eva Le Gallienne, will be at the Shubert-Riviera Theatre next week.

Dorsha and her dancers will be the added attraction at this Saturday night's dance at the Debs Auditorium.

Walter Hampden's performance of "Othello" on Monday night will be a benefit in aid of Eastern Association on Indian Affairs.

BIJOU THEA. 45th St. W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30; Mats. Wed. & Sat.  
LEE SHUBERT  
Presents

EPISODE  
A New Comedy of New York Life  
By GILBERT EMERY  
Author of  
"THE HERO" and "TARNISH"  
with  
KATHLENE MACDONELL, GILBERT EMERY, WILLIAM COURTLEIGH, EUGENE POWERS.  
Play Staged by MELVILLE BURKE

Not a play about thoughtless flappers—But a play to make flappers thoughtful!

JANE  
COWL  
— IN —  
THE DEPTHS  
with ROLLO PETERS  
BROADHURST Thea. 44th St. W. of B'way  
MATINEES THURS. and SAT., 2:30.

SHUBERT Thea. 44th W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30; Mats. Sat. at 2. Tel. LEXINGTON 7116.  
WALTER  
HAMPDEN  
IN  
OTHELLO

JOHN GOLDEN'S  
LAFF HIT  
PIGS  
AT THE LITTLE

MADGE KENNEDY  
AND  
GREGORY KELLY  
in  
"BADGES"  
by MAX MACCIN  
by EDWARD HAMMOND  
Direction of JULES HURTIG  
AMBASSADOR  
Mats. Next Week: Thurs.  
Lincoln's B'day & Sat. 2:30

## Chanin's 46th St. Opens Saturday Afternoon With "Is Zat So?"

The new playhouse, under the direction of the Messrs. Shubert, to be known as Chanin's 46th Street Theatre, will open this Saturday matinee. The comedy, "Is Zat So?" by James Gleason and Richard Faber, now current at the 39th Street Theatre, will be moved here. The success of this comedy has made it necessary to transfer it to the new theatre, which has a capacity of 1,530 seats.

The new theatre has a stadium-like orchestra, the rear rows being sharply elevated. The capacity of the orchestra is unusually large, being 850 seats.



JAMES GLEASON

## THE NEW PLAYS

## MONDAY

"A GOOD BAD WOMAN," a new play by William J. McNally, will open at the Comedy Theatre, Monday night, presented by William A. Brady and A. H. Woods. Helen MacKellar is featured. Others in the cast include Robert Strange, Edith King, Donald Cameron, Walter Law, Florence Earle, Doris Freeman and Walter Kenny.

"LOGGERHEADS," an Irish comedy, by Ralph Cullinan, is being produced by Whitford Kane and Barry Macollum, at the Cherry Lane Theatre, Monday night. The two producers are members of the cast; also Joanna Roos, Gail Kane and Earl House.

## TUESDAY

"THE DARK ANGEL," a new play by H. B. Trevelyan, opens at the Longacre Theatre, Tuesday night, the third production of Robert Milton. The cast includes Patricia Collinge, Reginald Mason, Joan MacLean, Stanley Logan, John Williams, Molly Pearson, Claud Allister, Auril Lee, Elsie Mackaye, Barry O'Neill, Florence Edney and J. H. Brewer.

"THE TRIUMPH OF THE EGG," a dramatization by Sherwood Anderson and Raymond O'Neill of the Anderson story, will be presented by the Provincetown Players, at the Provincetown Playhouse, Tuesday night, as a curtain-raiser to Eugene O'Neill's "DIFFERENT," which is being revived for a short run.

AN UNNAMED PLAY, by James Faller, will be put on for special matinees by Richard Herndon at the Cort Theatre, Tuesday afternoon, and repeated on Friday. The naming of the play is to be left to the majority vote of the audience present at the premiere. The cast gathered includes Curtis Cockney, Florence Mason, George Callahan, Angelica Ward, Raymond Hackett, David Landow and Edna Brothers.

## WEDNESDAY

"THE DOVE," a melodrama by Willard Mack, based on the story by Gerald Beaumont, opens Wednesday evening at the Empire Theatre, presented by David Belasco. The leading players are Holbrook Blinn and Judith Anderson and include William Harrison and William Norris.

## THURSDAY

"THE RAT," a melodramatic romance by David L'Estrange, will open at the Colonial Theatre, Thursday evening, sponsored by Earl Carroll. The play is now in its seventh month at the Garrick Theatre, London. The players include the following: Teddy Gerard, Horace Braham, C. H. Croker-King, Katherine Revner, Wallace McCutcheon, Florence Gerald, Dana Desboro and Lucille Upton.



## THEATRES

WALLACK'S THEATRE  
W. 42d St.  
MATINEES: WED. AND SAT., 2:30  
HERMAN GANTVOORT  
Presents

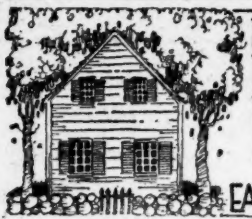
## HELL'S BELLS

By HARRY CONNERS  
"It cheered me up; it relaxed my strained nerves, and really it was better than a tonic."  
—Alan Dale, American.

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

Shaw's "Candida" at 48th St. Theatre. Even., 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, Elizabeth Patterson, Ernest Cossart and Gerald Hamer.

EUGENE O'NEILL'S GREATEST PLAY  
DESIRE UNDER THE ELMS

WALTER HUSTON

EARL CARROLL THEATRE 7th &amp; 50th St. STEUBEN 830

## YIDDISH ART THEATRE

27th Street &amp; Madison Ave.

## Maurice Swartz in "WOLVES"

By ROMAIN ROLLAND  
(Author of "Jean Christophe")  
LAST FIVE TIMES  
FRIDAY, SATURDAY & SUNDAY, MATINEES & EVENINGS, 2:30 & 8:30.  
COMING THURSDAY, FEB. 12, 8:30  
"PETER THE GREAT"

## The Neighborhood Playhouse

466 Grand St. Tel. Dry Dock 7516

Announces Regretfully

—THE LAST WEEK—

of the Delightful Play

## "The Little Clay Cart"

Every Evening (Except Monday)

Matinee Saturday, 2:30

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

OPENING THURS. EVE., FEB. 19TH

"EXILES" By JAMES JOYCE

MOSS' COLONY 13th & W. 53rd St. Continuous 12 NOON to 11:30 PM.

World's Premiere BEGINNING NEXT SUNDAY

Charley's Aunt

with Syd Chaplin

Produced by CHRISTIE

enough to make a cat laugh

WORLD'S FUNNIEST MOTION PICTURE

B.S. MOSS' B'WAY at 41st St. "Where the crowds all go"

ALL NEXT WEEK  
CECIL B. DE MILLE'S  
Drama of Love  
"THE GOLDEN BED"

With Rod La Rocque, Vera Reynolds, Lillian Rich and Warner Baxter.

Lyndell and Macy—Newhoff and Phelps, Claire Vincent & Co., and other.

B. F. KEITH ACTS

CAPITOL BROADWAY AT 51st St. World's Largest and Foremost Motion Picture Palace—Edw. Bowes, Mgr. Dir.

BEGINNING SUNDAY  
Reginald Barker's  
"THE GREAT DIVIDE"

with ALL STAR CAST

Famous CAPITOL Program  
CAPITOL GRAND ORCHESTRA  
BALLET CORPS AND ENSEMBLE  
Presentations by ROTHAFEL ("ROXY")

NEXT BENEFIT  
THE THEATRE CLUB  
"PATIENCE"

Musical Comedy by  
GILBERT AND SULLIVAN

Wednesday Evening, Feb. 11  
GREENWICH VILLAGE THEATRE  
226 WEST 4TH ST.

Tickets at Box Office, Rand School, 7 East 15th St., Women's Citizenship Committee, 110 East 16th St.

Bronx Amusements

BRONX OPERA HOUSE  
14th St. E. of 3d Ave.  
POP. PRICES 1 MATS, WED. & SAT.

BEGINNING MONDAY NIGHT  
WILLIAM A. BRADY presents  
That Daring Play!  
"Simon Called Peter"

A Vivid Dramatization by the Eckert Goodman of Robert Keable's Sensational Novel the same name.

## MUSIC and CONCERTS

TOWN HALL, Tues. Eve., Feb. 10, at 8:30

NINETTE GUILFORD

Soprano, Metro. Opera Co., (Chickering)

Aeolian Hall, Tues. Eve., Feb. 10, at 8:30

ELLY NEY

2nd Piano Recital (Steinway)

Aeolian Hall, Sun. Aft., Feb. 15, at 3:00

CLAIRE DUX

2nd Song Recital (Steinway)

## "Simon Called Peter" At the Bronx Opera House

Robert Keable's novel, "Simon Called Peter," comes to the Bronx Opera House, beginning Monday night. Jules Eckert Goodman, is responsible for the stage version. The cast includes Leonard Willey, Catherine Willard, June Webster, Herbert Bunston, John Gray, Josephine Evans, Henry Crosby, Richard Simon, Lota Sanders and Richard de Sylva.

Pedro de Cordoba, now playing in "Candida," at the 48th Street Theatre, will give readings in the New York University Playhouse on Washington Square, Friday afternoon, for the classes in dramatic art conducted by Randolph Somerville. He is to read from "Romeo and Juliet."

## Theatre Club Benefit

The Theatre Club will hold a benefit performance of "Patience," Gilbert and Sullivan's delightful satire of the extreme esthetics of 1880, at the Greenwich Village Theatre, Wednesday evening.



AL JOLSON, the black-face comedian, after an illness of two weeks, returns Monday night in "Big Boy" at the Winter Garden.

## DRAMA

## Shaw Revival

## Theatre Guild Plan Two-Season Repertoire

THE THEATRE GUILD announces a two-season repertoire of Shaw plays at the Garrick Theatre, beginning next season at the new Guild Theatre on West 52nd street. The Guild's past production of Shaw plays has only been postponed until the new theatre should be ready and the Garrick free for an independent program. The Klaw Theatre, leased by the year for "They Knew What They Wanted," will be at the Guild's disposal, and any overflow in rented theatres as is "The Guardsman" at the Booth.

The productions during the two Shaw seasons at the Garrick will be chosen from "Arms and the Man," "Man and Superman," "Androcles and the Lion," "Mrs. Warren's Profession," "Major Barbara," "Captain Brassbound's Conversion," "The Doctor's Dilemma," "Fanny's First Play," "You Never Can Tell," and a revival of some of the Shaw plays the Theatre Guild has already presented.

Villon Aperetta  
French Poet Subject of "The Vagabonds" With Walter Wolf in Lead

A LIGHT opera dealing with the life of Francois Villon, the illustrious poet and vagabond who lived in the reign of Louis XI of France, will be produced here by the Shuberts.

In line with their presentation of "The Student Prince" and "The Love Song," the Shuberts plan an early presentation of a new operetta entitled "The Vagabonds." The leading role will be played by Walter Wolf.

The book and lyrics are by Harry B. Smith and Harry Wagstaff Gribble. Sigmond Romberg, who wrote the scores of "The Student Prince" and "Blossom Time," has been commissioned to compose the score. The company will number over 200 persons.

There will be a symphony orchestra and ballet. The story lends itself to picturesque treatment in so far as the settings are concerned, and Watson Barratt already is at work on the models. Many of the costumes will be made in France.

## Broadway Briefs

Seven Russian dancers, who recently arrived from Paris, have been put in the Kossloff ballet in "The Love Song."

After seventeen weeks at the Astor Theatre, "Artists and Models" will move to the Casino Theatre, Monday evening, and introduce a new spring edition of the revue.

The "Desire Under the Elms" company at the Earl Carroll Theatre announce the first New York exhibit of the Provincetown etchings of Morgan Dennis on Wednesday afternoon in the theatre lobby.

"Houses of Sand" opened Monday night at the New Lyric Theatre, Bridgeport. Michael Mindlin, part producer of "The Last Warning," sponsored the play.

"The Show-Off" celebrates its first year at the Playhouse, Thursday night.

"Wolves" will be given five more performances: Friday, Saturday and Sunday evening and matinees on Saturday and Sunday, at the Yiddish Art Theatre. "Peter the Great" will open next Thursday.

## MUSIC

## "Tristan and Isolde," "Thais" and "Africana" On Metropolitan Program

"Madama Butterfly" will open the fifteenth week of the Metropolitan Opera House Monday evening, with Mmes. Rothberg and Telva and Johnson and Scotti. Other operas next week:

"Tosca" as a special performance Tuesday evening, with Jeritza and Alcock and Gigli and Scotti. "Goetterdämmerung," Wednesday, with Larsen-Todsen, Mueller, and Laubenthal and Schorr. "Thais" as a matinee on Thursday with Jeritza and Howard, and Errolle and Whitehill. "Africana" Thursday evening with Rethberg, Mario, Gigli and Danise. "Traviata" Friday evening with Galli-Curci, Eganer and Lauri-Volpi and DeLuca. "Tristan and Isolde" Saturday matinee with Larsen-Todsen, Branzell, Taucher and Schorr. "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci" Saturday night, the former with Peralta, Alcock, Chamlee and Bal-ester; the latter with Bori, Johnson and DeLuca.

Sunday night's opera concert is for the benefit of the Metropolitan Opera Emergency Fund.

## Music Notes

Marguerita Sylva will be presented by John Cort in a series of three intimate recitals at Wallack's Theatre. The first will be this Sunday evening.

Laura Littlefield, soprano, will make her debut, Thursday afternoon, at Aeolian Hall.

Elly Ney gives a second piano recital at Aeolian Hall, on Tuesday evening.

Nanette Guilford, soprano, will make her debut as recitalist at Town Hall, on Tuesday evening.

## With the Orchestras

## STATE SYMPHONY

Bach, Mozart and Beethoven will make up the program of the State Symphony Orchestra under Ignatz Waghalter on their Sixth Wednesday evening, at Carnegie Hall. Rosalie Miller, soprano, will make her reappearance after an absence from this country for four years. She will introduce two unfamiliar works: Bach's "Jesu Christ, Gott in Allen Lunden" and Mozart's "In questo scena deh vieni." Mozart's G Minor Symphony and Beethoven's Eighth Symphony will be the orchestra's offering.

## PHILHARMONIC

Beethoven's Fifth Symphony will head the program of the Philharmonic Orchestra under the direction of Willem Mengelberg at Carnegie Hall, Sunday afternoon. Cherubini's "Les Deux Journees" overture; "Nutteracker" Suite of Tschalkowsky and Chabrier's Rhapsody, "Espana," are the other numbers. William Bachaus appears as soloist at Carnegie Hall on Thursday evening and Friday afternoon, playing Brahms' second piano concerto. Beethoven's first "Leonore" overture, Debussy's "Iberia" and Chabrier's "Espana" complete the program, conducted by Mr. Mengelberg.

Dorothy Miller Duckwitz will give a piano recital at Aeolian Hall, Thursday night.

Sammy Kramer, violinist, gives his recital Wednesday evening, at Aeolian Hall.

Sacha Jacobson will play for the benefit of the Jewish Workers' National Alliance at Carnegie Hall, on Saturday evening, February 7.

## The Emancipator

By GLENGARRY

A GIANT strides  
Across the WASTE  
That INTERVENES  
BETWEEN the many  
Who HUMBLY wrestle  
With the TASK  
Of CHANGING all  
That can be WRESTED  
From the EARTH and sea  
Into every USEFUL  
And LUXURIOUS thing  
That is AMASSED  
Behind the BOLTED doors  
Of those who IDLY sit  
Or LOLL at ease  
On the SHELTERED side.

A giant STRIDES  
ACROSS the waste;  
But, see, HE BUILDS  
An ADAMANTINE highway  
For those who will AWAKE  
And STRIKE the putrid shackles  
Which CONTAMINATE  
And CRIPPLE every limb.  
Already SOME are coming;  
See them FOLLOW,  
But THEY must run  
Who would BESIDE him toil  
To BUILD the road—  
He neither RESTS  
Nor will he PAUSE  
FOR FOOD or SLEEP,  
Because in EARLY years  
He had a VISION—  
He seeks to DRIVE  
The EVIL from a world  
For which was PRAYED,  
In ANCIENT days,  
"THEY KINGDOM COME";  
And THIS his vision  
Clearly INTERPRETED:  
"MAY RIGHTEOUSNESS PRE-  
VAIL."

A GIANT STRIDES  
Across the waste;  
His hands are BLISTERED,  
But he WIELDS the tools  
With FERVENT haste;  
Upon his HEART  
Is deeply BRANDED  
(LIKE a shield)  
The SHINING charter  
Of the ROAD he builds,  
And no one DARE

HIM CHALLENGE—  
ALL can see  
That the TEXT  
And SUPERScription  
Were engraved by LOVE.

A GIANT STRIDES  
ACROSS the WASTE,  
And, lo, a WILDERNESS  
BECOMES a verdant plain—  
A FRUITFUL heritage—  
ABUNDANCE for all needs;  
And, see, there SPRING,  
Wherever he has PAUSED,  
Inviting arbors,  
FRUIT-FILLED  
And FLOWER-DECKED,  
Where will REST in safety  
All the WEARIED ones,  
And the DARLING "tots"  
Who come along ALONE  
And find that PERFECT road  
When he has PASSED.

When he HAS PASSED—  
Shall ANY OF US SAY:  
"HE CLEARED the way  
And BUILT the road ALONE";  
Shall ANY OF US  
IDLE in our chair  
And WATCH HIM bear  
The CRUSHING load ALONE;  
Or SHALL WE ALL  
(With hearts AGLOW)  
HASTEN to his AID  
And SHARE HIS LOAD?

A GIANT STRIDES  
ACROSS the WASTE:  
Say, COMRADE, look again,  
Before another MOUNTAIN falls,  
OBEDIENT to his  
CRASHING sledge—  
NO OTHER human frame  
Could long ENDURE  
The ENDLESS toll  
Which EVER thus  
He FOR HIMSELF assumed  
WHAT SAY—  
BEFORE the vital fluid EBBS—  
SHALL WE ARISE  
And ON OUR SHOULDERS  
PROUDLY BEAR  
AROUND THE WORLD  
OUR Eugene Victor Debs?

## Party Notes

(Continued From Page 6)

Following the example of the Williamsburg branches, the Brownsville and East New York branches have elected delegates to meet Sunday at 3 p. m., at the Brownsville Labor Lyceum and organize a central committee.

A Lincoln's Birthday dinner will be held by Brooklyn Progressives with the co-operation of Executive Secretary Viola. The topic for discussion will be "The Need For a Progressive Movement." Charles Solomon will speak from the Socialist viewpoint. Tickets may be obtained from Comrade Viola.

## YIPSELDOM

August Claessens will speak Saturday evening for Circle 7 at 24 Ridge street.

The Central Committee of the Greater New York League will meet Saturday afternoon at the People's House, Room 505, at 5:30 sharp.

A monster rally arranged by Circle 8 of the Greater New York League will be held at the Amalgamated Building, 207 East 10th street, on Friday evening, Feb. 13. The speakers will be Louis Waldman and Morris Novik, secretary of the League. Ben Goodman will act as chairman.

The class in Socialism started by Harry Borman a week ago, will be the feature at the meeting of Circle 3, Manhattan, Sunday afternoon, at 257 East 10th street.

Circle 8 meets this Sunday at 207 East 10th street, at 3 o'clock. Plans will be adopted for the Youth Rally to be held Friday evening.

Circle 6, Brooklyn, will meet this Sunday evening at 167 Tompkins avenue.

Circle 1, Manhattan, will hold their Third Annual Reception and Dance on Washington's Birthday Eve, Feb. 11, at Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton street. Besides the elaborate program of dancing the committee has arranged for a Beauty Contest and two waltz contests. All members are requested to attend.

On Sunday afternoon, Feb. 15,



GEORGE HASSELL furnishes the humor in the Shubert operetta "The Student Prince," now in its third month at Jolson's.

Circle 5 will hold its Annual Banquet at the Finnish Hall, 2056 Fifth avenue. All Yipsels are cordially invited. Entrees at 3 p. m. Following the banquet a Spotlight Dance will be held in the Auditorium of the hall. Tickets are \$1 for the banquet and dance, and may be had from the organizer of your circle or from Circle 5 direct.

The Central Committee of the Junior Y. P. S. L. will hold its regular meeting on Saturday, Feb. 7, at 1:30 p. m., at the Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman street. The meeting is doubly important as a meeting of the paper staff will immediately follow.

Circle 1, Juniors, are holding a dance and entertainment on Saturday, Feb. 14, at 219 Van Siclen avenue, People's House, Brooklyn. Admission 25 cents.

Circle 2, Juniors, have just received a director in the person of Comrade C. Cummings of the Socialist Party of Kings County.

## Opium

(Continued from page 4)

phine were imported by Japan from England.

The United States holds the distinction of being the largest user of narcotics, per capita, in the world. A survey made by the United States Treasury Department shows there are as many as 1,000,000 drug addicts in this country. This is called a conservative estimate. Other sources say there are no less than 4,000,000 drug addicts in this country.

The annual per capita consumption in Italy is one grain; in Germany, two grains; in France, four grains; in the United States, 36 grains per capita are consumed each year. Even India uses only 27 grains per person each year. Consumption has increased five grains per capita since 1914 in the United States.

The suffering of America's drug addicts also goes to lining the British purse. Most of America's opium comes from Persia, a little from China. Persia's manufacture of opium is fostered exclusively by British finance. A British loan to Persia, totalling about \$2,450,000, is secured by the receipts on opium.

These are the bones that make the skeleton of the opium trade. They explain clearly the attack of sleeping sickness that has come over the opium conference now in session in Geneva.

## At the Cinemas

BROADWAY—"The Golden Bed," from the novel by Wallace Irwin, with Rod La Rocque, Vera Reynolds and Lillian Rich.

CAMEO—"Capital Punishment," with Clara Bow, George Hackathorne and Elliott Dexter.

CAPITOL—"The Great Divide," by William Vaughn Moody, with Alice Terry, Conway Tearle.

COLONY—"Charley's Aunt," with Syd Chaplin.

RIALTO—"Pampered Youth," by Booth Tarkington, with Alice Calhoun and Cullen Landis.

RIVOLI—Thomas Meighan in "Coming Through."



# They Hated Him Alive, But Honor Him Dead



"Clown," "Gorilla," and "Traitor." They were the epithets hurled at Abraham Lincoln by the rich and reactionary "patriots" of seventy-five years ago. Every flag-waver spat at Abe Lincoln during the war with Mexico. Every great employer of labor jeered at his name. Every business men's club and association of manufacturers heaped insults upon the man whose memory we celebrate today. Why did they do it? Here are some of the reasons: Lincoln, as a member of Congress, denounced the war against Mexico. He said that the United States Government was engaged in "rapine and murder, robbery and dishonor." He told the people of Illinois that they had sent their sons "to record their infamy and shame in the blood of poor, innocent unoffending people, whose only crime was weakness." He declared that President Polk "is deeply conscious of being in the wrong, and feels the blood of this war, like the blood of Abel, is crying to heaven against him."

## THE NEW LEADER

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Saturday, February 7, 1925

### ABRAHAM LINCOLN

FAT politicians without a modern idea, "thoughtful" people who do not think, reactionaries who venerate Bourbon traditions, hundred percenters who fear important and necessary changes, financial spiders and bloated masters of our industrial life, all pay homage to Abraham Lincoln. If he lived now and said what he is known to have said, his speeches would be burned and he would be pilloried as a "dangerous radical."

In 1847 he had written that "Inasmuch as most good things are produced by Labor, it follows that all such things belong of right to those who produced them. . . . To secure to the laborer the whole product of his labor, or as nearly as possible, is a worthy object of any good government."

Try to imagine a Coolidge as the author of such a statement! Or Lincoln's statement to a committee of the Workingmen's Association of New York City after he became President: "The strongest bond of human sympathy, outside of the family relation, should be one uniting all working people, of all nations, and tongues, and kindreds." Or this from the First Inaugural: "Labor is prior to and independent of Capital. Capital is only the fruit of Labor, or could never have existed. Labor is the superior of Capital, and deserves much the higher consideration."

The most important principles of the Socialist movement are expressed in these statements of Lincoln. Useful labor as the source of all wealth, the right of the workers to enjoy the fruits of their labor, the international solidarity of the workers of all countries, and capital having its source in the toil, sweat and genius of the toilers.

To mention Lincoln and to quote his fundamental opinions is to establish a contrast between him and the satisfied agents and beneficiaries of

modern capitalism. If Stanton said at Lincoln's death that "now he belongs to the ages" we may also say that he belongs to the working-class not only of this country but of the world. For our ruling classes to claim Lincoln and pay homage to his memory is to insult the man and to desecrate his tomb.

### VIENNA'S "SHAME"

A FEW years ago if you wanted to be misinformed on Russia you could fill your head with everything that was not so by reading the dispatches of Edwin L. James to the Times. We think it was Mr. James who had Leningrad (then Petrograd) burnt to the ground a dozen times and Lenin dead so often that it was difficult to keep the score. Before the British election that brought the Labor party into power he also solemnly affirmed that it would suffer a heavy loss.

Now Mr. James is informing readers of the Times that Socialist Vienna is "staggering on the brink of chaos." Yes, Vienna is "a spectre of departed glory." But a few items here and there show that it is the "glory" of the speculators, profiteers and exploiters that is passing.

Mr. James admits that the Socialists have carried out an extensive housing program for the workers of Vienna and that the city also has a cash balance of between \$15,000,000 and \$20,000,000. We submit that if any American city could show this excellent achievement it would be regarded as remarkable, but Mr. James can only see in this an Austria "staggering on the brink of chaos."

However, we are not long left in doubt as to what he means. He observes that the night revels of the new-rich spawned by the war are disappearing. The Socialists have heavily taxed the drinks of the rich and Mr. James mournfully observes that "After visiting all the half dozen cabarets—all nearly deserted—I returned to my hotel convinced that the proletariat had certainly put the city's high life next to ruin. Somehow, it seemed to be a shame to do that to Vienna."

Terrible prospect! The Socialists, in spite of the inheritance of terrible misery and poverty from the war, have carried out a remarkable program of housing the workers and also have a handsome surplus to show as well. But the idlers, the libertines and lounge lizards, find their costly revels curtailed. "It seemed a shame to do that to Vienna."

Well, we are able to restrain our indignation. Mr. James has not revealed the shame of Vienna. He has only given us an opportunity to look into his own mind and see how it works when the "departed glory" of former ruling classes stares him in the face.

### A NEW ERA OF BRITISH SOCIALISM

ALL observers of the international Socialist movement are aware that the leadership has passed from the Germans to the British. The former rendered invaluable service in the field of theory and set

the earliest example of political organization. They were pioneers and the workers of every country are indebted to them.

But it was inevitable that leadership should pass to the British Socialists following the end of the World War. Great Britain is the most advanced capitalist country abroad and the English working class has risen to its responsibilities since the end of the war. Its various publishing agencies for nearly a decade have been issuing books, pamphlets and tracts that are remarkable in their evidence of research and sound scholarship. Even in this field the British workers have supplanted the Germans.

Another indication of the ripeness of the Socialist movement of Great Britain is the recent decision of the Independent Labor party to win rural England for Socialism. British agriculture is more simple in its class divisions than in the United States. A marked rural class of wage workers offers an opportunity which the I. L. P. is now taking up with that systematic planning which characterizes all its work. Believing that it now has working organizations in most of the cities and towns of England, it begins the campaign for winning the countryside.

This decision is evidence that the movement in England has not only come of age but that it has reached a period when it must make the last drive that is required to batter down the walls of the capitalistic Jericho. We congratulate our British comrades upon their inheritance from their German comrades and their taking up the new and fruitful work that lies before them.

TOWARDS MONOPOLY  
THE very interesting contribution of our friend Western Starr, which appears on another page, presents one consideration which warrants comment. It appears to us that a program of anti-monopoly is futile and an attempt to go back to a former industrial era. Monopoly is not an evil in itself. A monopoly of the powers of production, distribution, communication or credit by private owners is a collective curse. A monopoly by the nation organized as an industrial democracy is a blessing. Monopoly may be good or bad. It all depends upon who possesses it and in whose interest it is administered.

The elimination of middlemen is certainly desirable, but not for the reason often advanced. There are those who see in the middlemen useless functionaries who add to the cost of distribution, and they are correct. But they also go on to assume that if middlemen are wiped out the revenue which they exact as a toll upon commodities will be saved for the masses. We believe this to be an erroneous conclusion. There are restaurants, tobacco stores, shoe stores and other businesses where the middleman is wiped out, but the saving goes not to the masses but to the great corporations that have entered the field of distribution. It is a case of big fish eating smaller fish, but it brings no relief to the great toiling masses.

One important thing accomplished by the elimination of middlemen, however, is to advance the work of collective and scientific organization of industry in preparation for its socialization. This is the trend of the times and it is one that is desirable as well as inevitable. It is preparing the economic structure for collective ownership and control—in a word, Socialism.

REPORTING to the Moscow section of the Communist party, Stalin last week said that officials returning from the rural districts often made misleading reports that "everything goes well." He urged concessions to the peasants in the matter of criticism "or else they will resort to criticism by means of a rising." In other words, the dictatorship is not regarded with affection by the peasants and they may resort to an uprising.

This week Premier Rykoff announced to the congress of the Soviets of the Northern Caucasus that those who fought with the Czarist generals in the civil war against the Soviets would be granted amnesty. Their electoral privileges would also be restored. "The past must be buried," said Rykoff.

It should be observed that amnesty and granting of electoral privileges to the non-Communist working class organizations and parties are not conceded. These organizations suspended their criticisms and opposition to the dictatorship during the civil war. Their members fought in the Soviet armies against the Czarist generals. Many of them were killed and many were crippled for life. But there is no amnesty for the latter, no restoration of electoral privileges.

However, the ignorant masses who made up the Czarist armies receive the blessing of the dictators. "The past must be buried," but the great crime that cannot be forgiven and for which men and women must rot in prison and exile is to believe that the Bolshevik program is not adapted to Russia. These working-class prisoners may continue their hunger strikes and commit suicide as a protest, but there is no relief for them.

Meantime it dawns upon the ruling clique that the peasant masses may sweep them into oblivion and a few bones are thrown to them in the hope that they will become reconciled. Certainly this "republic of the workers," so much lauded by its organized squads and some "liberal" dandies here, once so promising and now so disappointing, is the queerest thing ever spawned.

The Internal Revenue Bureau sends out a warning to taxpayers not to overpay their income tax although it is understood that the textile workers have not offended in this matter.

The Senate has decided that it has the authority to initiate a revenue measure to raise funds to increase postal salaries, but enough Senators have not decided that the salaries should be increased. Meantime, Coolidge would have the postal workers "keep cool" even if they cannot keep quiet while the Senate juggles with the matter.

A great banker is advising farmers to raise more corn this year, but the experience of the farmers the past few years is that raising more cereals is producing more plunder for bankers.

## THE Chatter-Box

### America—Seven Years Later

And now that the brass and the high hurrah,  
The dance of the blood  
To the trooper's rhythmic thud,  
The glint of blades  
In the furl of fine parades—  
The boom, the blast  
Of the mad epic years  
Are echoing in the past,

For those who sang  
And made such brave harangues,  
And lightly reaped  
While stiffened corpses heaped,  
And those who sold  
God's greatest gifts for gold,  
There is no verse  
In all anathema to speak the curse.

Javeh or Fate, attend us in our hate,  
Or we may stray;  
There is still much to say;  
Much that is bad—  
And all of us are mad—  
So little good—  
Save where the sticks of wood  
And mounds of sod  
Smile their mute heresy  
At every god.

How will you learn  
When men never learn?  
New leaders come  
And pound the ancient drum.  
New herds arise  
With faith in withered lies,  
And every day  
Men die for aged blunders  
In a blundering way.

Land of our years,  
Still too young for tears;  
Still sporting away  
The splendor of a day,  
You squander your nights  
For silly little lights—  
And stars and moons  
Are only tints of tinsel  
For your silly tunes. . . .

Out of Tijuana, California, comes this gem:

### To Our Cat

Where are you, Lady Smoke?  
We do so miss you, dear;  
We hardly felt the yoke  
Of life while you were near.

Oh, faithful, gentle cat,  
Are you in Paradise—  
Getting sleek and fat  
On heavenly milk and mice?  
Alfred G. Santleben.

### Rose in a Florist's Shop

Scarlet, alive, hypnotic,  
Passionate;  
Thorns making pain  
Of pleasure and gain.

The florist isolates her beauty  
From him who needs it most;  
Guards the prize from him  
Who can only grasp.

Where the rose is  
He thrusts violets;  
Cloying nostrils,  
Corrupting the heart  
With hurt. H. L. M.

### Dreamer's Eyes

See his eyes of sorrow  
Staring through  
Me and you  
Right into the morrow.

Mark his eyes of wonder,  
Eager, glad,  
Shy and sad—  
Power there, like thunder.

Yet when they are hazy  
With fine thought  
He has wrought—  
People call him lazy. . . .  
Henry Harrison.

We have received innumerable complaints about our not being entirely considerate of the general excellence of the contributions and poetical entries to our Column and regular contests. These we can only answer, with an editorial hauteur and arbitrariness, that the choice rests with us, and if we err, then we just err. Knowing ourself fairly well, we also know how hard a lot of people poets be to satisfy in everything. And furthermore, we have always announced that poetry can save itself a great deal of unnecessary hardship by being as bad as it might be within the fewest possible lines. So please, dear contris, let us all be less sensitive and more sensible about our brain children.

We have found it necessary in our poor egoistic manner at times to chisel a word or even a stanza here or there so as to fit it into our standards. And in a few instances we have heard fierce shrieks of pain from the poetical parents, and quite the majority of these have insisted that we publicly disown them from their "cured" progeny.

Please remember, dear friends, that a poem should be as near perfect in form and meaning as possible, and where a word or two changed may help towards that perfection or clearer meaning, it is a benefaction and not vandalism. A beautiful thought should belong to no one. Beauty from whatever source should immediately become public property. In that we are thoroughly Communist. And if any of our readers find flaws or have suggestions of change to make in any of our poems, send them along and we shall even be glad to make public acknowledgment, if the change will perfect or enhance. So that's that. . . .

S. A. DE WITT,