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Just A Word

Top Dog Pasitch — Turks and Prisoners — Dirty Gentlemen — Man Who Wouldn't Be King Bored By Poincare.

By Paul Hanna

Nicola Pasitch was top dog in old Serbia when assassins at Sarajevo fired the shot that started the World War. Whether Serbia did officially instigate the killing of the Austro-Hungarian grand duke is still unknown. But Ljuba Jovanovitch, who was Serbian Minister of Education at the time, has just published his memories of the episode.

"I do not recollect whether it was at the end of May or the beginning of June," he remarks, "when one day M. Pasitch told us that certain persons were making ready to go to Sarajevo to kill Franz Ferdinand. He worked further in this matter only with Stojan Protitch, then Minister of the Interior, but he told this much to us others."

More than 10,000,000 young men were killed in battle and after as a consequence of that assassination. But old Pasitch is still top dog in Jugoslavia, and those who oppose him go down in their own blood.

Turks and other Orientals are a dirty lot, they tell us—savages and all that. The white man's job is to make them wash up and get civilized.

E. H. Keeling is one of many British officers made prisoner by the Turks during the late war. And he thinks it is funny to recite from an order posted by the Turkish authorities in the barracks of the British prisoners. That order, done in a quaint English, is very instructive.

"Everybody is obliged neither to cook food nor to have any sort of fire in the rooms where they live and lie," said the order, "as a very slight carelessness as regards fire, cleanliness and neatness may be the cause of great dangers. Therefore, don't smoke in rooms, for God's sake."

"Officers will always tidy the room. Why choose the pigsty? The chief cause of the uncleanness is the dogs which many of you have procured. . . . They are wild and ill-natured dogs, and only they are filthy to look at with the uncleanness they cause. It is required to do away with these dogs, beginning with today."

"We ignored this order," Mr. Keeling assures us, "and kept not only dogs, but gamecocks, choughs, goats and even a small bear."

Fancy a bally Turk trying to teach one of us manners—even if we do happen to be his prisoner of war!

Are there no honest Jingoists? Is it really true, as Johnson implied, that only scoundrels go in for professional patriotism?

The question comes up in connection with Poincare, idol of the American chauvinists and leader of French reaction. During the war Poincare charged his rivals, Caillaux and Malvy, with treason, and had them convicted and punished. One charge was that they gave a Government subsidy to a "defeatist" newspaper.

For reasons patriotic or otherwise, Caillaux and Malvy held their peace until recently. But now it is proved that the subsidy was voted to the newspaper with the help and consent of Poincare himself!

The "patriot" had imprisoned two men to further his own ambition.

Another glimpse of Poincare is furnished by Lord Bertie, the British Ambassador at Paris during the war. Bertie says the French reactionaries headed by Poincare hoped to celebrate victory by abolishing the Republic and setting up a military empire, with General Joffre the figure-head.

"If Joffre be victorious . . . he may do anything he may please," Bertie wrote in his diary in October, 1914, "may even be a combination of Monk and Charles, and name the Charles."

Five days later he wrote, however, that "Joffre probably has no ambition, and there is no worthy Pretender for him to do Monk to."

One day Poincare visited Joffre near the front and bored the general stiff with his pompous twaddle. When he could stand it no longer, Joffre got up and said he was going to take a nap.

Poincare was hurt and astonished. "I must remind you," Joffre said, "that I have no political ambitions of any sort, so I don't care whether people think me queer or not."

Cold Cash from Power Trust Makes Passage of Underwood Bill Certain

THIRD PARTY IS MAIN TOPIC AT CHICAGO

Railmen to Caucus—Four Big Internationals Favor Independent Political Action.

The momentous third party Convention of the Conference for Progressive Political Action opens next Saturday.

As the convention draws nearer it is becoming the main topic of discussion in the Labor, Socialist and Progressive world. Developments of the past week, many of which throw a revealing light on what may be expected when the C. P. P. A. convenes, include:

1—A conference of executives of the fifteen railroad unions affiliated with the C. P. P. A. will meet in Chicago the day before the national convention "for the purpose of defining and outlining their position in so far as their further activities and connection with the Conference for Progressive Political Action are concerned."

The call for the rail unions' caucus has been sent out by Grand Chief Warren S. Stone, of the Locomotive Engineers.

2—The attendance of representatives of more than 500,000 unionists at the C. P. P. A. convention proper is assured by the election of delegates this week by the Brotherhood of Firemen and Engineers, the International Association of Machinists, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and the International Ladies' Garment Workers. The Firemen and Engineers, with 112,000 members, and the Machinists with 100,000, are the third and fourth largest rail unions in the country.

The executives of all four organizations have declared themselves in favor of forming a new political party at the Chicago conference. There was some doubt as to the Firemen and Engineers attending in view of the general indecision of the other rail unions. The New Leader has, however, received a communication from President D. B. Robertson, in which he states: "The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers will be represented; this is a definite reply to your previous inquiry."

3—The executive committee of the Women's Conference for Progressive Political Action will meet in Chicago the day before the convention. The stand the women will take on the convention floor will be mapped out. It is expected, judging from statements by progressive women leaders, that they will favor a new party.

4—The following State organizations of the C. P. P. A. have declared in favor of a new party: Pennsylvania, Minnesota, Connecticut, Oklahoma, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Massachusetts and New Jersey.

(Other news concerning the coming Convention will be found on Page 2.)

Bribery for Soft Jobs Rule in Atlanta Jail

ATLANTA.—How soft jobs in the Atlanta penitentiary are retailed to convicts who can pay the price is fully described in the court trial here of Father Thomas P. Hayden, former Roman Catholic chaplain at the prison.

Father Hayden testified that he received \$2,100 out of a fund of \$10,500 raised by rich convicts to buy favors from the penitentiary authorities. Many of those who made up the bribe "kitty" were convicted bootleggers from various parts of the country.

A. E. Sartain, deposed warden, and L. J. Fletcher, ex-deputy, are on trial with Father Hayden, charged with sharing the bootleggers' bribes. Evidence given indicates that in the Federal prison society is divided into a moneyless rank and file who bear the burdens, and the wealthy elite who are above the law.

Belgian Socialists Greet Election Call; Hope to Capture Gov't

BRUSSELS.—Announcement on Feb. 10 that the Government was about to dissolve Parliament, a month before it would have come to an end naturally, and call general elections for Sunday, April 5, was welcomed with joy by Belgian Socialist leaders. The Socialists, with their eight big daily papers, their some 635,000 dues-paying members, their Young People's organizations and their close connection with the hosts of organized Labor, have been campaigning already for some time and have every reason to believe that they will materially increase their present representation in the Chamber, where they have 68 of the 188 Deputies. A comparatively slight increase in Socialist strength and a few defections in the ranks of the Liberals and Catholics would make it impossible for M. Theunis or any other bourgeois Minister to form a stable Cabinet, so the possibility of King Albert being compelled to ask Emil Vandervelde, or some other Socialist leader, to take the reins of Government after April 5 is not at all remote.

WHEN A PLEDGE DOESN'T COUNT

Socialists Point Out Two Old Parties Repudiate Child Labor Promises.

Leaders of the Republican and Democratic parties in New York have served notice on the people that a platform pledge ceases to be a pledge when it is opposed by the National Association of Manufacturers. Both parties make this confession in their announcement that the amendment to forbid child labor in the United States must be submitted to a referendum before the State Assembly votes on it.

In their appeal to the voters last November the Republican party pledged immediate ratification of the amendment. Their platform said:

"Unless we can produce wholesome and happy children, material prosperity, industrial development and natural wealth will all be futile. In conformity with that spirit and following the Republican policy and tradition, we favor the ratification by the Legislature of the State of New York of a twentieth amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed by a Republican Congress for the prevention of child labor."

Yet two months after Election Day (Jan. 8) the newly elected Republican Lieutenant-Governor of New York, Seymour Lowman, wrote to Miss Enid Johnson, secretary of the Civic Club of New York City, saying:

"It is the policy of the Republican party to submit the proposed child Labor amendment to the people for an advisory vote. The bill has already been introduced and I hope the question will be submitted at the general election in Nov., 1925. After the people have spoken, the Legislature will know what to do."

The Democratic party likewise pledged itself to the Child Labor Amendment in November, saying in its platform:

"We favor the following specific measures and policies in the interest of the welfare of the people of the State: . . . Ratification by the Legislature of the Federal Child Labor Amendment."

Through Governor Smith and other party spokesmen, the Democrats are today lined up with the Republicans in a repudiation of that pledge and a demand for the referendum.

In a letter of protest against the Republican scuttling, Chairman A. L. Ernst of the Civic Committee of the Civic Club calls the attention of Lieutenant-Governor Lowman to the platform pledges quoted above, and points out that "such a referendum as you suggest in your letter is entirely futile. It is in no way binding upon the incoming Legislature. It has no legal effect whatever. It certainly cannot be a more effective mandate to the Legislature than the (Continued on Page 11.)

COOLIDGE HANDS TRADE BOARD TO WALL ST.

Appointment of Humphrey, the Veteran Lame Duck Stand-Patter, Gives Big Business Control.

By RAYMOND LONERGAN
After a struggle covering ten years, Big Business is in a fair way to capture the Federal Trade Commission.

President Coolidge has made this possible by naming former Congressman W. E. Humphrey of Seattle, Wash., as a member of the commission to succeed Nelson B. Gaskill. If the Senate confirms Humphrey the membership of the commission will stand: Three reactionaries, and two progressives.

The two Progressives, Huston Thompson of Colorado, and former Senator John F. Nugent of Idaho, will have their hands tied. All they will be able to do hereafter will be to file an occasional dissenting opinion.

The selection of Humphrey was not a mere "happen so." Those familiar with the situation are convinced he was picked with great care and after long deliberation, and that he is going on the commission for the specific purpose of ending the policy which has made the commission a large-sized thorn in the side of crooked business.

Humphrey first came into public life more than twenty years ago when he was elected a member of Congress from the State of Washington. He served for fourteen years and retired when he was defeated by Miles Poindexter for United States Senator in 1916. In those days Poindexter was a Progressive and was almost as objectionable to the reactionaries as La Follette, Borah, Norris and the other members of the old Progressive group.

Humphrey was selected to put him out of business, but the times were not propitious and he lost out.

He had served fourteen years in the House and had made a reputation as a vigorous rough-and-tumble debater who was always on the side of Big Business. For a number of years he was one of the steering committee selected by the Republican Old Guard to look after its interests in the House.

After his retirement from Congress, Humphrey continued to be one of the petted darlings of the reactionaries and was admitted to the inner circle which has controlled the Republican national organization in recent years.

He is just the kind of a man to lead a reactionary majority on the (Continued on page 11.)

Muscle Shoals Was "Bought and Paid For" In November

Long List Furnished Of "Gifts" Made By Men Behind the Raid On Nations Greatest Water Power Site.

WASHINGTON.—"Bought and Paid For." Christened in the cloak rooms with that old dramatic title, the Underwood Bill is all set for passage before March 4.

Nothing more brazen in the way of purchase and sale under the cloak of legislation has ever been perpetrated in Congress. Last November men and corporations identified with the Power Trust gave hundreds of thousands of dollars to the Republican campaign fund.

In February the Republican Congress combines with Democratic subsidiaries and turns over to the Power Trust the nation's greatest single resource in water power, at Muscle Shoals.

Nothing is concealed. An official tally sheet gives sums paid by Power Trust men to the Republican party. The Congressional Record recites how the debt is being paid out of the public wealth.

Figures now available apply only to cash paid before October 15. Between that date and Election Day as much or more was probably pushed into the G. O. P. money bags.

Space does not permit naming all who gave and how much. But here are a few of the gentlemen concerned, their connection with the Power Trust and the amounts they gave before October 15, as discovered by the Borah Investigating Committee. Hundreds of additional names and gifts could be added.

\$15,000
HARRY PAYNE WHITNEY, Director, Montana Power Company.

\$10,000
WM. NELSON CROMWELL, Director, Wisconsin-Edison Company.

\$10,000
OGDEN MILLS, Director, Portland Railway Light and Power Company; Director, Niagara Falls Power Company.

\$10,000
CHARLES HAYDEN, Trustee, Boston and Worcester Electric Corporation; Director, Utah Light and Power Company.

\$10,000
J. HORACE HARDING, President and Director, Northwestern Power Company; Director, St. Louis River Water Power Company.

\$10,000
J. B. DUKE, Director, Southern Power Company.

\$5,000
H. E. HUNTINGTON, Director, Southern California Edison Company.

\$5,000
S. Z. MITCHELL, President, Electric Bond and Share Company; (Continued on Page 3)

HERRIOT GIVEN NEW LEASE

French Socialists Prefer Premier to Reactionary, but Warn Against Jingo Tendencies.

PARIS.—Premier Herriot will continue to receive the support of the 100-odd Socialists in the Chamber of Deputies, but he will have to watch his step and adopt a more progressive line of action. This is the gist of an order of the day adopted by a large majority at the twenty-second national Convention of the Socialist Party of France, which opened in Grenoble last Sunday and was in session nearly the whole week.

Among the several hundred delegates there were many sharp critics of the Herriot administration and of the attitude of the Socialist Deputies who continued to support him, despite his failure to put through a 100 per cent amnesty bill, his compromise on the Church and State question, which, while withdrawing the official French agent at the Vatican, allows the maintenance there of a chargé d'affaires to represent Alsace-Lorraine at the expense of French taxpayers as a whole, his over-severe position regarding Germany, and his delay in going after French profiteers in the necessities of life.

But Leon Blum, the party's leading parliamentarian, backed by most of the leaders, pointed out that, admitting all Herriot's faults, it was still advisable to stand by him as against a possible Government of the Right, and at the same time put pressure upon him in the interest of working-class legislation. In defending the Deputies' action, Comrade Blum said:

"In my opinion, we ought not alter our tactics for two reasons: First, because any army, once it has received its marching orders, cannot easily switch, and, second, because changing our course at this time would invite misunderstanding and the disapproval of the country in general. This does not mean that we must go on as we are going forever, but a change should not be made unless for reasons intelligible and justifiable from the Socialist viewpoint."

The Socialist convention's decision by no means leaves Herriot with a free hand, as he will not only have to move more to the Left to retain Socialist backing, but he will also have to hold the more backward elements in his own party, the Socialistic radicals, in line by making them understand that more liberal legislation for Labor does not mean handing France over to the Bolsheviks. This is not an easy job.

Great applause greeted the announcement that the next congress of the Socialist and Labor International was to be held in France next summer. The delegates were also happy at Secretary Paul Faure's report of a gain of 10,000 dues-paying members during the last year. Plans for raising 2,000,000 francs to resume publication of Le Populaire as a daily were discussed, but definite action was left to the Permanent Administrative Committee. During a debate on the best methods of propaganda Jean Zyromsky made a plea for support for the Youth Movement and promotion of Socialist sport club which was well received.

Terror Wins in Jugoslavia

VIENNA.—Terrorism won a majority for Premier Pasitch, apostle of Pan-Serbism, in the election for the Skupshtina held in Yugoslavia last Sunday, but it signally failed to smash the opposition, or Federalist group, typified by Stephen Raditch and his Croatian Peasants' party.

Despite the fact that the Raditch party had been dissolved and its chiefs placed under arrest by the agents of Pasitch several weeks before election day, its candidates being put on the ballot only at the last minute following a Supreme Court decision absolving Raditch and his lieutenants from the charge of conspiring with the Communist International to overthrow the Yugoslav Government, sixty-nine seats were won by the Croatian party, a loss of only one compared with the election of March, 1923, when there was less open coercion by the Government. Thus the nucleus of the Federal idea, as opposed to Serbian centralization, stands as firm as ever and will furnish the rallying point for all the oppressed racial minorities in the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes.

Of the 315 Deputies in the new Parliament, 162 are controlled by Premier Pasitch. 141 of them belong to his own so-called Radical party and 21 to the group of dissi-

dent Democrats headed by S. Pribitchevitch, who broke away from the regular Democratic party led by Ex-Premier Lyuba Davidovitch after the 1923 election and lined up with Pasitch largely for the purpose of getting Cabinet jobs. As Pasitch had only about 120 followers in the old Skupshtina, his position is technically stronger than before, because even if the Raditch Deputies decide to take part in the Parliamentary proceedings no bloc strong enough to oust the aged Pan-Serb can be formed unless some of his own Deputies abandon him or fail to be on hand to support him in Parliament.

Pasitch made his gains at the expense of the minor political groups, as the Davidovitch Democrats are understood to have won 39 seats, six more than they formerly held. In the Southern end of the Kingdom, the Moslems elected only one Deputy, a loss of thirteen; the German group of eight Deputies was decimated and the Bosnian Moslems and the Slovenes lost heavily. The Socialists appear to have lost their two Deputies, and of course there were no Communist elected because their party had been outlawed for several years and its successor, the Independent Labor party, barred (Continued on Page 4.)

SOCIALIST PARTY CONVENTION TO MEET

Most Important Gathering
In Years to Open Satur-
day in Chicago.

CHICAGO—One of the most important conventions in the history of the Socialist Party will convene in this city next Saturday. The Socialist Party will go into session simultaneously with the convention of the Conference for Progressive Political Action.

After the C. P. P. A. has made its decision on the question of formation of a permanent independent third party, the Socialist Party delegates will take up the results and formulate the S. P.'s position.

Eugene V. Debs will be present at the National Convention as he will at the gathering of the C. P. P. A. This will be the first national convention Comrade Debs has been able to attend in a number of years and his presence is certain to enliven the more than 100 delegates which are expected.

To lend a wider representation to the convention, Comrade Debs has made the following suggestion to the National Executive Committee:

That the coming national convention appoint a committee to cooperate with similar committees of the State of Illinois and the City of Chicago in arranging a mass convention of the rank and file of the party (every member of the party being eligible, the red card to serve as credential—Saturday preferred), to be followed and crowned with a mass demonstration on the day following (Sunday) in Riverview or some other suitable public park in the city of Chicago; a general invitation to be extended to all Socialists and their friends everywhere to be in attendance—to come from all directions, by rail, by boat, by aeroplane, automobile, bicycle, buggy, wagon, horseback and afoot, men, women and children.

Oklahoma Wants New National Party Formed

OKLAHOMA CITY.—Determination to carry forward the Farmer-Labor party in this State and independent Labor political action nationally was the spirit of the State

convention of the C. P. P. A. which met here. The convention, attended by more than fifty delegates, elected J. Edwin Spurr and Clara Stoffer as delegates. Other delegates from constituent organizations are also to be elected. All delegates have been instructed to work for a new party.

"Keep The Home Fires Burning"



"To secure these rights (to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness) governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed;

"Whenever any form of government becomes destructive of those ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundations on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness.

"Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established shall not be changed for light and transient causes. But, when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce the people under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security."—From the Declaration of Independence, adopted at Philadelphia, July 4, 1776.

Progressive Party More Likely Than Labor Party

By MARX LEWIS

WASHINGTON.—A new political party, crystallizing the sentiment of 5,000,000 or more voters who cast their ballots for La Follette and Wheeler, will be born in Chicago on Feb. 21, if the plans of Progressive leaders are not frustrated by events in the meantime or on the day when the national convention of the Conference for Progressive Political Action meets.

It will not be, if those plans materialize, a Labor party in the sense that the term has been used—that is, its composition and program will be comprehensive enough to include all elements of the population not directly the beneficiary of special privilege—working-men, farmers, and business-men. Those entering it will leave behind them their particular labels, whether those labels bear the trade-unionist, Socialist, or farmer inscription, and enter as liberals—or Progressives. They will join, if they join at all, as individuals.

This seems to be the program of those who united behind the Progressive candidates last summer at the C. P. P. A. convention in Cleveland. I have gathered that from talks with several leaders and from intimations that have come from others.

"New Party" in Congress

It is probable that Senator La Follette, who is now recuperating in Florida, will agree to this program, and will carry into the new Progressive party no less than fourteen members of the House of Representatives and four members of the United States Senate, three of them Republicans—Frazier, Brookhart, and himself, and one of them a Farmer-Laborite, Senator Shipstead of Minnesota. Senator Wheeler is expected to remain with the Democratic party.

The Congressional delegation will include eight or nine of the ten Wisconsin members, who are now nominally Republicans, two Farmer-Laborites and one Republican from Minnesota, and several others who are now independents in the present Congress. They would include Representative La Guardia of New York, and, if the Socialists adhere to the plan, Representative Victor Berger of Wisconsin.

A statement setting forth La Follette's views is expected within the next few days. It is known that a statement to the convention from La Follette will be read by his son, Bob, Jr., who has just left for Chicago to confer with leaders of the third party movement.

This program—subject to conditions referred to later on—is not what the Progressive leaders altogether desire. It is what, after a study of the situation from all of its angles, they believe possible—and they are none too certain that all of what they want, little as it is, will

be possible. They are, however, certain that no more than that can be attained.

The formation of a party on a group basis, similar to the British Labor party, is considered to be hopelessly impossible. Leaders of even the more forward Labor organizations would jeopardize their leadership and create dissension in and possibly cause the destruction of their organizations if they attempted to lead the rank and file into a new political party, according to the statements made to me by men who, if they could, would will it otherwise.

As a matter of fact, they concede that some dissension will be created no matter which course is pursued. In many of these organizations there are minorities and possibly majorities who stand prepared to support a new political party. Failure on the part of their leaders will cause dissatisfaction. But these leaders are satisfied that those who favor the immediate formation of a Labor party are less likely to disturb the status quo than the others—and so they will follow the line of least resistance, which, in this case, is in their opinion also the least dangerous to the unity of the Labor movement.

This is particularly true of the conditions in the railroad Labor organizations. Here and there can be found leaders who are prepared to completely sever their ties with the old parties and form a new party. But they know that in their constituencies are men prepared to take advantage of the situation to challenge their leadership.

One of the leaders with whom I discussed the matter enumerated all of the difficulties that would confront them if they should attempt to commit their constituencies to a new political party. In many places the leadership is in the hands of men who hold office, because of their trade union connections, under Republican and Democratic administrations. In few places is the relation between economic and political action so clearly seen that a wholesale delivery of the organization into a third party would not be bitterly fought.

Unable to secure the acquiescence of large bodies to a party formed on a group basis, those who desire a party declare that they will accept the next best thing: a party formed as most political parties are—of individuals, who can retain their affiliation in the organizations to which they belong, while supporting, perhaps by the payment of a per capita tax, the general movement. Provision might be made to admit such organizations as are ready to come in as units.

Railroads Likely to Oppose
An uncertain element is represented by the railroadmen's organizations. Some of the leaders, and,

unfortunately, the more powerful ones, would prefer to keep the Conference for Progressive Political Action functioning until such time as they can deliver it to the Democratic party. Others realize that this is impossible, and would prefer to have the individuals composing the rank and file support Progressive candidates.

This much seems to be certain: The railroadmen's organizations will oppose the formation of a third party at this time. Whether they will oppose it by staying away from the convention on Feb. 21, or whether they will enter it to defeat the formation of a third party, will depend upon the decision reached at a conference of the representatives of these organizations in Chicago on the day before the convention is held.

The leaders would have preferred to stay away, and their original plan was to do so. But it appears that information reached them that the rank and file—their constituencies—were not entirely content with this procedure. A canvass of the situation has since been made, and the results of that canvass will determine the action taken at the conference which will precede the convention.

The position of the Socialists is being considered by some of the leaders, but concessions to them, if they are not in harmony with the program which they feel is the best that can be formulated under present conditions, will not be granted. It is their opinion that they can go only so far with their organizations. If they attempt to go beyond that, they lose their organizations. And while some must be lost, they will try to keep as many in line as possible.

H. L. Brunon, who is in charge of the convention preparations at the Machinists' Building, declared today that the response to the call is gratifying. Most of the credentials of delegates are not received until the eleventh hour, but the large number already received, he said, assures the success of the convention.

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DR. ALFRED ZIMMERN
"Europe and America"

11 A. M.—The Community Church
JOHN HERMAN RANDALL
"Is There a Place for Faith
in Modern Life?"

The People's Institute COOPER UNION

Friday, February 13
EVERETT DEAN MARTIN
(The Great Mass Movements of History)
"Mass Movements in Present
Day America"
Sunday, February 15
CONCERT BY
AMERICAN ORCHESTRAL SOCIETY
CHALMERS CLIFTON, Conductor
Tuesday, February 17
GEORGE MIDDLETON
"The Experiences of a
Dramatist"

Eight o'clock Admission Free
OPEN FORUM DISCUSSION

LABOR TEMPLE 14th St. & Second Av.

Sunday, February 15
8:30 P. M.—FORUM, at 9 Second Av.
PROF. JEROME DAVIS
"The Child Labor Amendment"

7:15 P. M.—American International
Church, 289 East 14th Street
EDMUND B. CHAFFEE
"Why Join The Church?"

THE BUSHWICK FORUM

Ridgewood Masonie Temple
BUSHWICK AND GATES, BROOKLYN

Sunday, February 15th, at 3 P. M.
"Human Nature and Social
Organization"
DR. NORMAN THOMAS

Admission Free

Auspices of
League for Industrial Democracy
Brooklyn Chapter

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Second Lecture on Courts
Friday, February 13th, 8:30 P. M.
JUDGE JACOB PANKEN
— ON —
"The Courts in Relation
to the Public"
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Admission 15 Cents

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NEW PARTY O.K.² BY ENGINEERS JOURNAL

Many Rail Leaders Favor New Party Immediately—Others Wait for Popular Demand.

CLEVELAND.—Declaring that the press has misled its readers as to the stand of the railroad unions towards a new party, the Locomotive Engineers Journal in its February issue states that many of the rail leaders will work for a new party at the C. P. P. A. conference. Others of the rail leaders, though they may not favor a new party immediately, are ready to support such a party when there is evidence of widespread popular demand for it, it is stated.

"Many members of these brotherhoods will want to establish a new party immediately," the editorial states. "If conditions in their respective States warrant it, there is no reason why they should not do so. On the other hand, there are certain large States where a new party could not get to first base, and a new national party could not be very effective without the support of some of these States."

"Sooner or later we shall have a Progressive party in America. Whether it will be a second or third party depends upon the speed with which Democratic conservatives and reactionaries clamor into the Republican party. Unquestionably political honesty in this country will be greatly promoted by a development similar to that in Britain, where the old Liberal party has all but dissolved, and in consequence the Labor party faces the Conservatives with a clean-cut issue that every voter can understand."

"Perhaps this development in the United States would be hastened by the formation of a Progressive party. Certainly we shall not have political responsibility of an effective permanent organization until Progressives assume the obligations of a party. If the people want such a party now, they can have it by giving it adequate support."

Kern County, Calif., Urges Progressive Party

BAKERSFIELD.—At a meeting of the Kern County La Follette-for-President Club, attended by representatives of all the unions in the county, a resolution was passed urging "upon both State and national Conference for Progressive Political Action that every means be used to formulate a declaration of principles of a new political party that all progressives can endorse, that will not be a reform movement, but progressive in fact."

William D. Kohn to Represent Upholsterers

William D. Kohn, president, has been elected by the International Upholsterers' Union as its delegate to the national convention of the C. P. P. A. Kohn declares he will work for the formation of a national Labor party.

The Geneva Protocol--

Do you favor the Geneva Protocol?

The latest proposal for world peace took shape under the guiding hand of Ramsay MacDonald when he was the British Premier.

The International Federation of Trade Unions is vigorously behind it, as is the Socialist and Labor International, with which the American Socialist party is affiliated.

The Geneva Protocol "for the pacific settlement of international disputes" is now the dominating subject of discussion among the workers of Europe.

In furtherance of a clear understanding of the Protocol among American Socialists, The New Leader has secured a comprehensive article on the subject by Leon Jouhaux, vice-president of the International Federation of Trade Unions.

Jouhaux's article on the Protocol will appear in The New Leader next week.

Commenting recently on the proposed peace plan, Jouhaux said:

"It is a well-known fact that the delegates of the Amsterdam and the Labor and Socialist Internationals adopted at Brussels a resolution in which they undertake to concentrate their efforts to induce their respective Governments to ratify the Geneva Protocol, and to convene at the soonest possible moment the Disarmament Conference embodied in this Protocol."

"Before the Brussels meeting with the Labor and Socialist International the Vienna Congress of the International Federation of Trade Unions had instructed the executive to do propaganda work for the Treaty of Mutual Assistance and consequently for the Protocol. Our votes at Brussels, expressed the view of all the countries affiliated with the International Federation of Trade Unions."

The British delegates withheld their votes, and this for two reasons: (1) They consider that so long as Germany and Russia have not joined in it, the Geneva Protocol is dangerous; and (2) the British delegation thinks that the territorial injustices embodied in the Versailles Treaty must be set right. The opinions of the British delegation were not influenced either by the Baldwin Government or by the Dominions.

"The German delegation voted in favor of the Protocol and expressed their surprise that Great Britain, the oldest democracy in the world, should make its decision dependent upon the views of so autocratic a Government as that of Russia."

"The Protocol is not satisfactory in every respect, but it certainly does stand for the first really genuine step towards the organization of peace. If it does not go through, there would be a reversion to the old dangerous system of alliances."

"In the meantime, it is an event of no small importance that Labor should have been advised by its chosen leaders to support the ratification of the Geneva Protocol. The two Internationals are thus moving towards the practical organization of peace. The Geneva Protocol will in future receive the unanimous support of the organized workers of the whole world."

With the appearance of Jouhaux's article next week, The New Leader invites the views of its readers on the questions raised.

Watch for Jouhaux on the Protocol in The New Leader next week.

News Ticker Talk— A Weekly Digest

The "end of the world" refused to come off when scheduled by sectarian prophets in East Patchogue and Los Angeles. Mistake discovered too late to benefit several persons murdered and slain by their own hands during the panic.

While the hoax was on the Senate and House Committees gave finishing touches to the Underwood bill, making a present of Muscle Shoals to the Water Power Trust.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., offered \$500,000 to the fund of \$15,000,000 for an Episcopal Cathedral, provided Bishop Manning would forget "those man-made and relatively unimportant differences which today divide Christian people into various denominations." Bishop Manning refused to forget. Rockefeller keeps the \$500,000.

Bill introduced at Albany would pay for life, to their widows and orphans, the full wages of policemen and firemen killed in the performance of duties. Another bill would force municipalities to buy the uniforms of all civil servants who are required to wear uniforms.

Marcus Garvey, Negro race revivalist, began his term of five years in Atlanta penitentiary for alleged fraud in selling stock of the Black Star Steamship Line.

Abd-el Krim, conqueror of the Spanish armies and leader of the Moroccan natives, explains that his movement is not religious and has no connection with any other Moslem State, but aims to create a free Moroccan State to govern all the country except a strip of coast containing the Spanish cities of Melilla and Ceuta.

Widespread killing of Government press spies by peasants in Russian villages reported. These correspondents are maintained in all villages to keep Moscow informed of doings among peasants, and the Government announces that hostility to them will be treated as "counter-revolution."

General Electric Company and other corporations affiliated with the Power Trust will be investigated by the Federal Trade Commission, under a resolution adopted by the Senate.

Judge McAvoy's report on transit situation holds Mayor Hylan responsible for delays in subway building and causes rumor of split of Tammany forces at next election.

Nomination of Charles B. Warren to be Attorney General threatened with defeat unless President Coolidge can induce eight rebellious Republican Senators to overlook Warren's part in Sugar Trust scandal.

America, represented by Congressman Porter, withdrew from the Opium Conference at Geneva because other nations refused to control the opium trade. Two days later the other nations adopted the American plan "in principle"—leaving every government free to do as it may see fit in the matter.

Washington militarists excited by charge of General Mitchell that the War Department is honeycombed with bench fighters more devoted to routine than to new methods of national defence, and that men who wish to advocate a change before Congress are silenced by the bureaucratic muzzle.

Public shocked by report that Floyd Collins, trapped in a Kentucky sand cave for many days, is being held there either as an advertising stunt for the cave owners or by rival concession men who wish to get rid of him.

Wanted, A Position

A Comrade with years of devoted service to the Socialist Party and the Labor movement, out of work for many weeks, in urgent need of position. Excellent shipping clerk or related work. Address J. O., care The New Leader, 7 East 15th Street, New York.

WAGE CUTS ARE MENACE TO U. S.

President Green Says Every Reduction Is Blow At Industry and Progress.

WASHINGTON.—"It has not yet been thoroughly learned that every industry that reduces wages hurts every other industry and thus creates an effect on human life much like the effect that is created on water by the casting of a pebble," says William Green, President of the A. F. of L., writing in American Federationist, current issue.

"The waves roll on in circle after circle. If the wages of carpenters are reduced, then carpenters must buy fewer textiles. If the wages of textile workers are reduced, then textile workers have less money with which to buy the commodities of other workers. First, they eat poorer food. Then they make the old shoes last longer. Then they burn less coal, or no coal at all. So it goes. Every center of depression radiates depression in concentric rings."

"Perhaps the textile mills will not be alone in the effort to reduce wages. Perhaps some other employers may be as blind to their own welfare and as blind to the general welfare of all industry and of the people generally. Perhaps it will be so. It has been so before."

"At such times there is but one course of action for the workers. They must resist to the end. They must stand together to prevent the destruction of standards that have been built up. They must fight against being driven backward."

"Today it is the textile workers. Tomorrow it may be someone else. Whoever is attacked must resist. To be driven in submission may be the role of the dumb beast; it is not the part of men."

"Every group that resists does so not for itself alone, but for all workers. Whenever a group forges ahead it opens a pathway in which all others, sooner or later, follow. Wherever a group submits to being driven back, it leaves a breach through which others, sooner or later, may be driven."

"Elaborate schemes for the stoppage of unemployment have not amounted to much. But the union of the workers, by their steadfast resistance to wage reductions, can and must hold the line. There is no better, surer method of cutting down unemployment."

"Wage reduction is the first step toward complete idleness. Let there be no backward step anywhere."

POWER TRUST

(Continued from Page 1)

Director, Alabama Traction, Light and Power Company; Appalachian Power Company; Carolina Power and Light Company; Colorado Power Company; Great Falls Power Company; Chairman, Board of Directors, Utah Power and Light Company; President and Chairman, Board of Directors Utilities Corporation; President and Director, Utah Securities Corporation.

\$5,000
CHARLES A. COFFIN, Director, General Electric Company, and Electric Bond and Share Company.

\$5,000
GEORGE F. BAKER, Banker and Director, United Electric Light and Power Company.

\$5,000
ANSON W. BURCHARD, Chairman, Board of Directors, General Electric Company; Director, Central States Electrical Corporation; California General Electric Company; American Power and Light Company.

\$5,000
BENJAMIN N. DUKE, Vice-President and Director, Southern Power Company.

\$3,000
E. W. RICE, JR., Honorary Chairman, Board of Directors, General Electric Company; Director, Detroit-Edison Company; Director, Electric Bond and Share Company.

\$3,000
HARRISON WILLIAMS, Chairman, Board of Directors, Cleveland Electric and Illuminating Company.

\$1,000
FREDERICK STRAUSS, Director, Electric Bond and Share; Director, Utah Securities Corporation.

\$1,000
S. W. CHILDS, Vice-President and Director, Electric Utilities Corporation; Director, Duluth-Edison Corporation.

\$1,000
HENRY SELIGMAN, Director, Montana Power Company.

\$1,000
H. WESTINGHOUSE, Director, Westinghouse Electric Manufacturing Company.

\$1,000
EDWIN M. BUKLEY, Director, Detroit-Edison Company.

\$1,000
PAUL D. CRAVATH, Director, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company.

Connecticut C. P. P. A. Favors a New Party

NEW HAVEN.—At a State convention of the La Follette-Wheeler Progressive Party of Connecticut, held at Fraternal Park, Saturday, Samuel W. Tator and Karl Jursek were elected delegates to represent the party at the C. P. P. A. Convention in Chicago. The convention passed a resolution in favor of forming a Progressive party.

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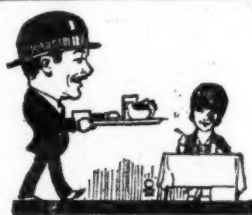
DEBATES

JUDGE JACOB PANKEN REPRESENTATIVE ALBERT JOHNSON
"Shall Immigration Be Rigidly Restricted?"
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25—8:30 P. M.

SCOTT NEARING ADMIRAL RODGERS
"Is Military Preparedness Necessary?"
SUNDAY, MARCH 15—2:30 P. M.

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Saturday, February 14

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AT 1:30 P. M.

BENJ. MARSH

"THE FARMER"

AT 3:30 P. M.

Our New Secretary of State, Steel Trust Bred

By A. I. HARRIS

It is perhaps ungrateful for a Minnesotan to speak disparagingly of Frank B. Kellogg at a time when he is honored by an appointment as Secretary of State. Never look a gift horse in the mouth, is the rule. But if I am guilty of ingratitude, so also are the majority of my fellow Minnesotans. They fail to reciprocate the honor which the President bestowed upon their State by the proper spirit of appreciation. The great number of the conservatives—yes, even the Republicans—are as ungrateful to the President as are the "radicals." The latter at least smile; the former appear hurt, insulted. Senator Shipstead best expressed the sentiments of his home people on the Kellogg appointment when he exclaimed, "My God!"

The writer is aware that any truthful analysis of the man, Kellogg, and the factors and forces which contributed to his public career must strike the average reader unfamiliar with the subject as trying to be "smart." American psychology is largely the product of an atmosphere in which mediocrity triumphs, and here surely is a case in point. The view is: He must have had it in him or he wouldn't have gotten there. There is something compensatory about that view. It covers a multitude of sins. Anybody who questions its accuracy at once questions the infallibility of our American institutions.

It was to be expected that the newspapers in Minnesota would be filled with platitudinous praises of Kellogg. "For one who was referred to slightly in certain quarters a couple of years ago as a senatorial 'lame duck,' Frank B. Kellogg has been traveling along pretty well," reads the comment of one newspaper, which then proceeds to say that President Coolidge "obviously enough entertains a higher opinion of the ability and Americanism of Mr. Kellogg than do some of the latter's political opponents in his home State." A high grade moron would have little difficulty detecting the tone of insincerity in most of these comments. They are "flat," tasteless, lacking in spirit and enthusiasm, much as is Mr. Kellogg himself. There is in them also a conscious effort at moderation—if moderation can be practiced under the circumstances—a fear to "put it on too thick" before a people who know Mr. Kellogg fairly well and who have rejected him in no unmistakable terms.

Views of Kellogg

To find any measure of admiration for the abilities of Mr. Kellogg, one must go among his fellow practitioners at the Bar. And even here one fails to find an unanimity of opinion. This is significant, because lawyers are generally pretty much agreed as to the legal abilities of prominent corporation counsel. One will tell you that Mr. Kellogg must be a good lawyer or he could not hold such important clients as the United States Steel Corporation, or he could never have become a reputed millionaire through his legal practice. Another will give it as his personal opinion formed by contact that Mr. Kellogg is a "real good lawyer." On the other hand, you find just as many who contend that Kellogg is just an "ordinary, fair lawyer, who knows how to play the game well." Not a few will whisper in your ears, "I never in my life saw a man who will devote so much time visiting with judges in their chambers as Frank B. Kellogg." There seems, however, to be an unanimity of opinion among the lawyers that Kellogg is an indefatigable and incessant worker and discharges his duties more or less thoroughly.

It is one of the ironies of Mr. Kellogg's public life that this corporation lawyer and "corporation man" should have gained his first real public recognition in the role of "trust buster." The Steel Trust attorney "busting up" the Standard Oil Company for such a task is one of the former President's unexplainable acts. Fact remains, the Steel Trust and the other corporations whom Mr. Kellogg and his law firm represented continued their most confidential relations undisturbed. Mr. Kellogg's outlook always satisfied them. It has been, and is today, despite his humble bringing-up, the outlook of

our world of "big business." His entire public career and private life fails to exhibit any other tendency.

It was in 1916—after the "trust busting" episode—that the United States Steel Corporation and others purchased a seat in the United States Senate for Frank B. Kellogg. I make this statement advisedly. Of course, the seat was not purchased in the same way that one purchases a seat for the theatre. It is not done quite that simple in politics. In that year, Minnesota witnessed an expenditure of money to elect a man to public office such as it had never witnessed before. The State was placarded from one end to the other, the highways, the byways, the alleys, vacant lots, houses, shacks, what not. Four thousand large billboards, it is estimated, proclaimed the message to the world: "A Big Man for a Big Job." Every device known to American politics to gain votes was utilized to put the Steel Trust attorney "trust buster" over. The papers were literally flooded with advertising. "A Big Man for a Big Job," everywhere! The country newspapers particularly reaped a harvest. Never did they make so much "political money." Some were purchased outright; others subsidized; all got advertising in "oodles." Nobody who wanted a political job was out of work. Small office-seekers handicapped by lack of funds sent their confidential workers to the Kellogg headquarters to get "jobs"—it was so easy—and then did the "double-cross." The "big man" idea was put over in hurricane style. Nothing could stop it. It was more irresistible than a "tap salesman." The voter was swept off his feet.

Stage Play of Hirelings

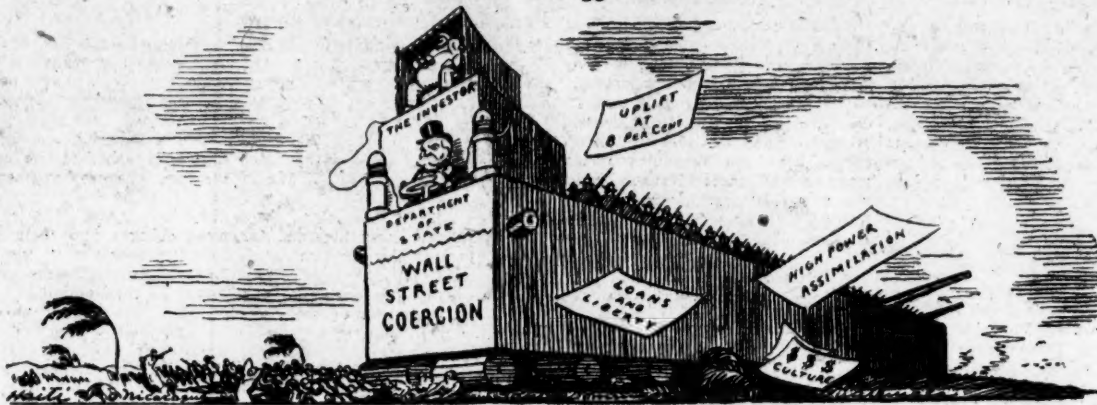
The biographies of Mr. Kellogg in the various Minnesota "Prominent Men" and "Progressive Men" editions state that he entered the race for the United States Senate "at the insistent call of 100 country editors." There actually, it appears, was a con-

vention of "100 country editors" at which they "drafted" Mr. Kellogg. That it was all stage play done by paid hirelings and actors to a large extent there can be little doubt. Some of these editors have since admitted that they got theirs. There was very little in common between the real country editor and Mr. Kellogg.

To understand the situation clearly, it must be borne in mind that Minnesota, by virtue of its tremendous iron ore deposits, represents the major portion of the holdings of the United States Steel Corporation rather than Pennsylvania or Indiana. Control of the press invariably is one of the first objectives of such a corporation. This is a purely business matter. It is part of the scheme to obtain as far as possible a freedom of operation under a minimum of taxation. It is all of a piece with its control of Governors, Senators, and even entire Legislatures. The Steel Trust in Minnesota has always been most active in politics. It is known to have controlled public officials outright. Matter of fact, comparatively few public officials in Minnesota have been altogether removed from Steel Trust influence of one kind or another. Should it be difficult in such a State to arrange a comic opera convention of some—not a majority—country editors to "draft" "A Big Man for a Big Job"?

But the "Big Man" failed utterly to measure up to the standard of "bigness." He delivered no stirring addresses in the United States Senate. His speeches were all trite, ordinary affairs, the utterings of a dull lawyer. His oratory failed completely to impress. He succeeded, however, in making the "proper connections," as he had done throughout his life. He did this despite his apparently cold nature. He exhibited a total lack of vision, unless perchance the friendship formed in the Senate chambers and sealed on the golf links which blossomed forth in

The Machine Kellogg Will Inherit



The Juggernaut

DRAWN BY ART YOUNG

an appointment as Ambassador to the Court of St. James may be attributed to a most rare vision. He was "regular" and "administration" in every respect. He was with "the boys." In the Newberry case he could not be expected to vote to unseat. How could he do so and sleep nights!

Losing His Charm

The Republican machine in Minnesota was plainly worried when Kellogg became a candidate for re-election. The appeal of a "Big Man for a Big Job" had lost its charm. The task was to put over a "little man" who possessed little of human appeal. Unlike most politicians, Kellogg had no army of personal friends and admirers who shouted his praises from the housetops. There was no army of genuine boosters—scarcely a corporal's guard. Kellogg is not the type who makes many friends. He inspires no enthusiasm. The most essential thing about him is his cold reserve, his exclusiveness except in certain quarters. Kellogg must have felt this lack of friends keenly, for his appearance throughout the campaign bordered on the pitiful. People remarked about it. Or was it a cruel world which demanded that he defend his public record before the "common people"? The tone of his speeches was the tone of a doomed man.

There was not a little of poetic justice in that campaign. Kellogg, it will be remembered, was one of those patriotic Senators who voted to unseat La Follette because of the latter's St. Paul speech during the war. La Follette came into Minnesota to assist Shipstead in the campaign against Kellogg. A meeting was arranged for La Follette at the Minneapolis Armory. The Republican campaign committee, in an attempt to nullify the effect of the La Follette meeting, arranged a "Mammoth Republican Rally" at the Garrick Theatre, also Minneapolis, as a counter-attraction the same evening.

Kellogg was the principal speaker. Twenty-five thousand people, it was estimated, turned out to hear La Follette, most of whom were turned away because of lack of accommodation. An actual count made at the Kellogg meeting revealed a little less than 800 persons, most of whom were Republican office-holders ordered to attend. If Mr. Kellogg as Secretary of State presents the same crestfallen, dejected spectacle that he did while sitting on the stage at the Garrick Theatre on that night, he will add little of luster or dignity to the office.

The result of the election is too well known to need repetition. It might, however, be stated that he was defeated in a year when the Republican party ticket otherwise was successful in Minnesota, albeit not to the extent that it had been successful in former years. Magnus Johnson for that year was defeated for the Governorship by a small vote.

Kellogg is decidedly of the bro-mide type of man—I might almost say phlegmatic without doing him an injustice. It is difficult to get him enthused in conversation. He is not so much mentally rigid—almost the opposite—as he is dull, spiritless. He is not the kind of person one can strike up a conversation with on a train. He will talk, to be sure, but mechanically. A person who rode with him on a train all day had this to say: "I never met a man whom it was so hard to warm up to as Mr. Kellogg. I purposely tried to interest him in conversation in some topic, but it was a hopeless task. I tried every possible subject. One might as well try the Sphinx. I finally gave up the task as hopeless."

A Pliant Tool

A London dispatch quotes Kellogg as saying anent his appointment, that President Coolidge is a "silent man" and made the appointment because "I know how to keep my mouth

shut." A commendable reason for such an appointment, to be sure, but at least there is a community of interest. Reserve and dignity often go together. Kellogg possesses the former without possessing the latter. There is absolutely nothing prepossessing about him.

It is generally agreed that Kellogg is not strong-minded. Most of the people in Minnesota regard him as a pliant tool of corporations, his every action dictated by others. To what extent he has been the tool of corporations and to what extent he has merely discharged his duties as their legal adviser I am not prepared to state. I should guess, however, that Judge Gary is not gritting his teeth over the appointment.

In a sense, Kellogg's career has been an American career, the kind of career some of our friends like to point out to our young generation. A poor farmer boy, by dint of hard labor, rises to one of the foremost positions in the land! Not even a real education. Becomes a lawyer by studying in a private law office. Is this not positive evidence that there still remains in this land of freedom the fullest opportunity even for the humblest?

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The Ties That Bind Us To Latin America

By SCOTT NEARING

PROF. CHESTER LLOYD JONES, in his book on Caribbean Diplomacy, notes that the United States, under Democratic and Republican administrations alike, has carried out a policy of consistent aggression against the Latin-American countries lying in the Caribbean area. American Caribbean diplomacy is neither Republican nor Democratic. It is financial. The dominating interest of the United States in the Caribbean is the interest of investors who have millions invested in Cuban sugar, Haitian bonds and Mexican oil. The character of this interest becomes more evident after a study of the kind of contracts which American bankers are making with the Latin-American countries to which they extend credit.

Unfortunately, these contracts are difficult to get hold of. The State Department keeps a copy of at least some of them on file, but no outsiders are permitted to see them. However, a number of these contracts have recently come to light, either through Senatorial investigation or through publication in the Latin-American countries to which the loans were made.

The Nicaraguan Loan

The Nicaraguan Loan contract of 1920 is typical. Under its provisions the Republic of Nicaragua pledges its customs revenues for the payment of interest and principal on the loan. In case of default, the Atlantic and Pacific railways of Nicaragua are pledged, under mortgages given by the Government and covering all new construction and equipment as well as the

construction and equipment already in existence. The carrying out of the contract is left to a fiscal agent and financial adviser, both of whom are named in the contract, and who happen to be two of the banks making the loan.

Under the provisions of this loan the financial life of the Nicaraguan Government is practically subordinated to the interests of a couple of United States banking houses.

The Bolivian Loan

Even more complete control is provided for in the Bolivian loan of 1922. This contract, which appears in the annual report of the Bolivian Finance Minister for 1922,

Jugoslavia

(Continued from Page 1)

from the ballot by an ukase shortly before Election Day.

During the campaign the Socialists were subjected to all sorts of persecution by the local authorities, evidently acting on orders from Belgrade. Socialist speakers were barred from halls, the distribution of campaign literature was prohibited in many places, and even Deputy Divac and Dr. Zivko Topolovitch, former Secretary of the Socialist Party, were frequently seized by the police and held long enough to spoil their meetings. In some districts the homes of Socialist leaders were raided just before the filing of election petitions and their lists of signatures destroyed, thus keeping the Socialists off the ballot there. In view of this intimidation, the Socialists were half inclined to make no nominations at all and, in the language of one of their leaders, "to allow the gendarmes to fill the Yugoslav parliament with their proteges without going through the comedy of an election."

Late reports from the remote sec-

covers a \$26,000,000 loan, the interest on which is guaranteed by assigning to a Fiscal Commission the customs' revenues, the license revenues, the corporation tax revenues, and half a dozen other Government revenues. As a further guarantee the Bolivian Government assigns to the American bankers 114,000 shares of Bolivian National Bank stock, with a guarantee that this amount of stock is a majority of the shares issued by the bank. In case of a default on the loan, the Bolivian Government pledges two railway systems, with the understanding that these may be sold to satisfy the bankers, that they may be bought by the bankers, and may be operated for ninety-nine years free of taxes by their banker-purchasers.

The actual control of Bolivian finance is vested, under this contract, in the Fiscal Commission. This commission consists of three members, two named by the bankers and one by the Bolivian Government. One of the banker nominees must always be chairman.

tions of Yugoslavia brought in by eye-witnesses tell of unparalleled pressure by gendarmes and troops on election day, in one instance resulting in the death of five persons and one policeman. In cases where open violence was not practised, the atmosphere of terrorism was almost as effective. Another pro-Pashitch influence was his open threat to set up a military dictatorship in case he was repudiated at the polls. Many citizens thought it would be better to accept his iron rule without giving him an excuse for more bloodshed.

With the ranks of the opposition in the Skupshtina holding firm it is hoped by the progressive and Federalist elements to attract enough attention from the outside world to compel King Alexander, Pashitch, and the rest of the 100 per cent Serbs to liberalize their regime somewhat in order to enable the Government to float the new foreign loan of many millions of dollars now being prepared for in the money markets of Europe and America. In fact, one Belgrade report already tells of plans by the Pashitch-Pribitchevitch party for a reconciliation with the Croats and Slovenes.

This chairman is also, and automatically, a member of the board of directors of the National Bank of Bolivia. All revenues are paid into the hands of this Fiscal Commission, provision is made for interest and sinking fund on the loan, and the balance then goes to the Bolivian Government.

During the entire life of this loan, the financial affairs of Bolivia are virtually in the hands of American bankers. The Bolivian Government, in order to get this money, practically surrendered its sovereignty to citizens of the United States.

The Cuban loan of 1923, the Salvador loan of 1923, and other recent contracts contain the same provisions. Not only the diplomacy of the United States, but the finance of the United States, is inexorably snuffing out the sovereignty of our weaker Latin-American neighbors.

Although Raditch is still under arrest, it is expected that his election to the Skupshtina will afford a good excuse for the Government to make a gesture of generosity and set him at liberty, especially as its attempts to link him up with Communist plots have not succeeded.

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That is the outstanding difference between the society which is and

the *Corriere D'America* debases the capture of a spy in London—not a German this time, but an American. That euphonious yanna about hands across the must mean hands thrust into another's archives, by Americans. Englishmen, in order to purloin documents concerning the destruction of cruisers and warships and the concoction of poison gas.

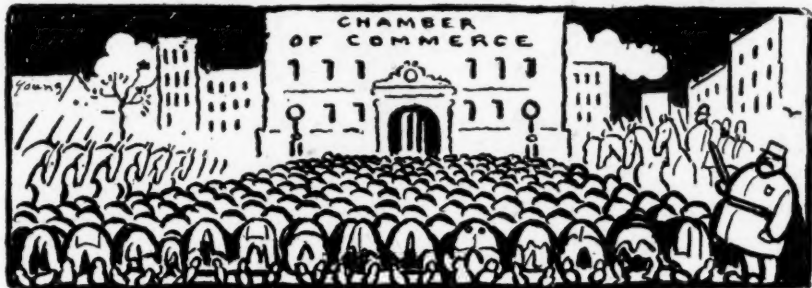
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The Human Side

to underscore the human side is meet the groping trades unionists, farmers half way. The trades men have gone beyond the refrain Labor can win improvement

to humanize industry means the transformation of the perverting purpose which is the soul of society.

In order to realize this change, the Communist Party will have to do the work of education. That is the work assigned itself.



By ADAM COALDIGGER

*The
"Death Ray"*

By ABE KLEIMAN

A Special Job For The Socialist Party

As Others See Us

The *Corriere D'America* describes the capture of a spy in London—not a German this time, but an American. That euphonious Pollyanna about hands across the sea must mean hands thrust into each other's archives, by Americans and Englishmen, in order to purloin secret documents concerning the construction of cruisers and warplanes and the concoction of poison

When the international oil interests step on the gas religion and patriotism are left in the lurch. Le Petit Journal contains an article entitled, "Lafayette, Nous Revoici!" written by Clement Vautel, in which he says that the sentimental phrase uttered over the grave of Lafayette in the Picpus Cemetery: "Lafayette, we are here," is now supplanted by the avicious demands of an Uncle Sam, who looks and talks more like a Shylock demanding his pound of flesh than the amiable ally of yore." Well, as the old-time gamblers of the West used to say, Friendship ends when the game begins.

The Human Side

To underscore the human side is to meet the groping trades unionists, and farmers half way. The trades unionists have gone beyond the refrain that Labor can win improvement

As it is true in every country other than ours, so it will soon be accepted here, that the healthy evolution of industrialism is by way of democratizing and humanizing it, which is the essence of Socialism.

To democratize industry is more a matter of administration and, likewise, of ownership and control.

To humanize industry means the actual transformation of the per-
vading purpose which is the soul of a society.

In order to realize this change, the Socialist Party will have to do the work of education. That is the work it has assigned itself.

Through the States

NATIONAL

Debs at Headquarters

Our National Chairman, Eugene V. Debs, visited the National Office for three days last week. He was good to look at and the vigor of his voice was music. Comrade Debs steadily improves in health. There is no doubting that. And he is beautifully happy in that fact, for his soul is set for service and greater glory of the party. He came for business, and he stuck to business. His inquiries and investigations were those of a thoroughly businesslike National Chairman. His inquiries covered everything about the National Office, personnel, work, methods, equipment, needs, the spirit and extent of the correspondence received, literature, records, printing, the Socialist World, exchanges, etc. Nothing seemed unimportant to him and nothing escaped his businesslike attention.

His courage is as high as ever. He never before seemed more the great man he is, and never seemed more charged with the spiritual fire of leadership and the joy of living, living for others.

He has been long meditating and maturing plans for the rehabilitation of the party both in material means and in morale. Readers should carefully consider his address, "To Our Comrades and Friends," which will appear next week in The New Leader.

CONNECTICUT

The Socialist Party held a special State convention at New Haven last Sunday with delegates from Hamden, New Haven, Wallingford, Meriden, Hartford, New London and Bridgeport. L. Krabel was elected Chairman and Martin F. Plunkett, Secretary. Committee on Resolutions: Jasper MacLevy, Mrs. James Morgan and Joseph Pede.

Comrade Clark of Hartford reported that some of the members in his Local were opposed to the Socialist Party affiliating with a Progressive party if formed. Plunkett of Wallingford said his local is in favor of a Labor party, if a real Labor party can be formed, but believes we should keep our party intact.

Local New London favors joining a Labor party as a Socialist Party organization. Local Bridgeport is opposed to joining a new party. MacLevy says the Socialist Party is the Labor party. All delegates discussed the advisability of starting a new party. The majority were opposed.

The delegates to the Chicago convention were not instructed. A resolution opposing the sale of the Norwich Gas and Water Works was carried. A resolution by State Secretary Merrill of New York asking the C. P. P. A. and Socialist Party to set up radio broadcasting stations was carried.

Charles E. Bingham of Marion, a member of the Socialist Party for many years, died last week. Comrade Bingham ran for Governor of Connecticut on the old Greenback ticket back in the early eighties.

The Convention discussed the advisability of starting the proposed new Party Bulletin. Decided that the State Committee support the State Executive Committee in issuing the Bulletin. The Committee is thinking of changing the name of the new Bulletin, because the Socialists of Minneapolis have plans to start a paper to be called The Appeal to Reason.

The Hamden Local will hold a card party Saturday evening, Feb. 15, at the home of Joseph De Scheen, 1775 State street, New Haven.

NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT

The district office of the Socialist Party is cooperating with the Boston office of the Daily Forward in a drive to get clothing for the evicted miners of West Virginia. Men, women and children are in need of clothing. Here is an opportunity to display solidarity with the striking miners. Moreover, the need of relief is urgent. We appeal to all who can contribute to do so. Send clothing, shoes and other useful articles to the Daily Forward, 4 Leverett street, or to the New England District Office, 64 Pemberton square, Boston. Do not delay. Act at once.

CALIFORNIA

California Socialists are rejoicing in having acquired their printing plant in which they print their weekly paper, the Labor World. Commenting on Socialist opportunities in California the World says that they are "opening up on every hand." The Socialist locals of the larger cities are also promised dates for Rafael Abramowitz soon.

NEW JERSEY

The State Committee met on Feb. 8. The secretary reported branch Dumont and a small Polish branch had disbanded while a new branch is being organized in Atlantic City. Essex County also reported excellent work in carrying out its reorganization plan and getting new members. The Finnish branch at Bogota has sent six shipments of clothing and

contributed \$60 to the striking West Virginia miners. Bergen County comrades have arranged for a supper and social evening in the Bogota firehouse on March 14. The secretary has placed on the agenda of the national convention a proposal for a nation-wide campaign for the release of Mooney, Billings, Sacco, Vanzetti and others. A statement regarding the organization of the C. P. P. A. in the State and the party's relations to it was adopted. The question arising as to whether Henry Jager is a member of the party in this State, the secretary was instructed to write him about it. It was decided to advance carfare and \$40 to each of the two delegates to the national convention. Party members will also be asked to contribute one dollar a month for the months of March, April and May for organization purposes. Valentine Bauch was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the expiration of the term of Comrade Jansen. In future the dues of members-at-large will be 35 cents a month. The report of the treasurer showed a balance on Feb. 8 of \$347.40.

PENNSYLVANIA

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

Locals Westmoreland and Philadelphia have ordered generous supplies of due stamps. Local Westmoreland wants a speaker for a week. Plans are maturing to organize a branch at Greensburg, the county town of Westmoreland.

New Kensington comrades held a Euchre and Five Hundred Party, on Feb. 10. A large number of comrades and friends turned out, and a very pleasant social time was enjoyed by all. This is a fine example for other organizations.

The State Committee is balloting for an extra delegate to the National convention of the Socialist Party.

ILLINOIS

Local Cook County of the Socialist Party is preparing to take full advantage of the National Conventions of the C. P. P. A. and the Socialist Party, and will hold a big mass meeting at Ashland Auditorium, on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 22, at 2:30 p. m. The seating capacity of the hall is 4,000, and we hope to fill it. A banquet with Eugene V. Debs as the special guest of honor is being given at the Lexington Hotel, Monday evening, Feb. 23, at 7:30 p. m.

The State Convention of the C. P. P. A. will be held at the Lexington Hotel, in Chicago, on Feb. 24. A State Mass Convention of the Socialist Party of Illinois will be held on March 8.

New York Activities

State Secretary Merrill has sent a letter to all district, State and translator secretaries and Yipsel directors to attend a conference in Chicago during the sessions of the Socialist Party and C. P. P. A. conventions. The purpose of the conference is to discuss and devise ways and means for better cooperation between party units.

CLAESSENS' LECTURES

Bronx
Friday, Feb. 13, August Claessens will lecture on "The Oidium of Menial Labor," at 1167 Boston road. Auspices, Socialist Party.

Monticello, N. Y.
Tuesday, Feb. 17, August Claessens will lecture on "Genius," at the Labor Lyceum. Auspices, Workers' Circle.

This resolution has been passed by Kenwood-Sherrill Local: "Whereas, the complete returns of the last election prove conclusively that the maintaining of a Socialist movement in America can only be accomplished by means of an independent Socialist Party, Therefore, be it Resolved—That

we, the Kenwood-Sherrill Local, Socialist Party, State of New York, demand the Socialist Party reinstate, in both State and National constitutions, the provision prohibiting any person and persons, not members of the Socialist Party, becoming candidates of the Socialist Party for any public office.

"Resolved—That our delegate to the National Convention is requested to use all honorable means to secure the reinstatement of the above provision.

"Resolved—That copies of this resolution be sent to the National Secretary, the State Secretary, and the delegate to the National Socialist Convention."

The branch has endorsed James Oneal for delegate to the National Convention and John C. Pachle, of Utica, for alternate.

UTICA

Real active comrades, willing to do a Jimmy Higgins part, are hard to find. Comrade Ray Newkirk of Utica is one of the finest comrades we have up-State. For over twenty years he has been faithful in his

(Continued on Page 8)

On The International Front

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

INTERNATIONAL

Yipsel Leaders Meet in Holland

Active participation by the some 250,000 members of the thirty-three societies affiliated with the Socialist Young People's International in all kinds of Socialist and Labor union propaganda during 1924 was reported by Secretary Ollenhauer to a meeting of the Bureau of the S. Y. P. I. held at the headquarters of the Dutch Yipsels on Sunday, Jan. 11. The young Socialists were particularly active in the anti-war campaign carried on in connection with the observance of the tenth anniversary of the outbreak of the World War. In the latter half of 1924, connections were established with Socialist Young People's organizations in Rumania, Poland and England. Propaganda literature is being put out in German, and will soon be available in English, French, Dutch and Danish. An illustrated yearbook is being prepared and arrangements are under way to use the movies for propaganda purposes. The Bureau decided that the next international congress be held in Amsterdam in the Spring of 1926 at the time of the Whitsuntide holidays and that the Bureau meet next summer in connection with the congress of the Socialist and Labor International. The Yipsel congress of 1926 will be preceded by an international "Youth Day" to be attended by representatives of the various youth movements in all parts of the world. The Bureau meeting of Jan. 11 was followed by a three-day meeting of twenty-five leaders of the Youth movement in Holland, Germany, Austria, Belgium, Sweden, Denmark, Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria, at which plans were made for extending Socialist influence in the movement

and the education and protection of young workers discussed. The delegates to the Bureau meeting were Voogd (Holland) Heinz (Austria), DeGraeve (Belgium), Paul (Czechoslovakia) and Ollenhauer (Germany), while Christiansen and Hansen (Denmark) attended as guests.

The World Labor Vote

In a table issued by the London Bureau of the Socialist and Labor International on New Year's, the popular vote for the Socialist, Labor and Communist parties of the world in the last national elections is set down, together with its percentage of the total vote. Omitting the Communist column the table reads:

Socialists	Per cent
Austria.....1,311,870	39
Belgium.....672,000	34
Czechoslovakia.....1,590,000	39
Czech S. P.....1,590,000	39
German S. P.....689,200	36
Denmark.....489,949	36
Finland.....254,672	29
Germany.....7,880,058	26
Great Britain.....5,551,549	34
Holland.....567,772	19
Hungary.....272,359	31
Latvia.....242,000	10
Lithuania.....102,000	9
Norway.....87,000	9
Poland.....911,067	19
Spain.....50,000	41
Sweden.....725,844	41

The only countries in which the Communists showed any material strength in the last elections were Finland, where they polled 91,864 votes; Germany, with 2,708,176; Norway, with 58,000; and Poland, with 121,000. In Czechoslovakia, where the Communist movement is comparatively strong, there has been no national election since the split. In Norway the Labor party (a group standing between the Socialists and the Communists) polled 175,000 votes in the elections of last October. In Italy, not included in the London Bureau's table, the Unitarian Socialists cast about 448,000 votes in the election of last April, the Maximalists 348,000, and the Communists 304,000, out of a total of some 7,000,000. In the elections of 1922, the Swiss Socialists polled 1,235,324 votes, more than 28 per cent of the total. It is difficult to ascertain the vote in Argentina, as half of the Chamber of Deputies is elected every second year and the President of the Republic is elected indirectly. Last March the Socialists polled

about one-sixth of the total vote, getting more than 80,000 in the City of Buenos Aires and adding eight Deputies to the ten they already had in the Chamber.

As is explained by the London Bureau, the real Socialist vote in France and the United States in the elections of 1924 cannot be learned, as the Socialist parties in those countries entered into temporary combinations with other groups; but 1,500,000 for France and 1,000,000 for the United States are conservative estimates. The situation in Bulgaria is similar.

GERMANY

More Victories At The Polls
Cabinet crises may come and go, some Socialists may become involved in financial scandals, as in the Barmer case when the Executive Committee of the party asked ex-Chancellor Gustave Bauer to resign from the Reichstag pending a full investigation, but nothing seems to be able to check the rising tide of German Socialist votes which was at the low-water mark in the general elections of May 4, 1924. Further gains since the Reichstag election of Dec. 7 were registered in the Diet election in Lippe on Jan. 18 and the municipal election in the Westphalian industrial city of Hoeser on Jan. 11. In Lippe the Social Democrats, according to unofficial figures, polled 29,715 votes, against 26,554 on Dec. 7; the Democrats advanced from 6,221 to 7,696; and the Communists practically stood still, with 3,679 against 3,685, as did the bourgeois parties. The Socialists, despite the increase in their popular vote, did not win any more seats than they had in the old Diet—8, while the Democrats actually lost one of their two, which went to a new group led by a liberal editor and called the Economic Union. The Christian Trade Unions retained their seat, and if they and the Economic Union work with the Socialists and Democrats, as appears likely, the little State will continue to be governed by a Left combination against the six Nationalists and three People's party men, with the single Communist member on the side lines. In Hoeser the Social Democrats increased the number of their aldermen from eleven to fifteen, the Communists fell from seven to three, the middle-class combination held their

ten, the Centrists dropped from seven to five, the War Dependents' party lost one of its two seats and the "Economic Party of Workers and Clerical Employees" was cut from one to nothing.

GREECE

Socialist Group in Chamber
What may help to bring order into the chaos of the Greek Labor movement, badly split both economically and politically as the result of Communist agitation and Governmental persecution, is reported by the London Bureau of the Socialist and Labor International. Following speeches made in the biggest halls in Athens last summer by Emil Vandervelde during his tour of the Balkans, there was a revival of interest in the Socialist movement and recently six members of Parliament, elected as advanced radicals, joined the Socialist Party and, with the permission of the Executive Committee, will constitute a ready-made Socialist group in the Chamber. At about the same time the Greek Railway Men's Union, one of the strongest Labor organizations in the country, decided to establish Socialist propaganda centers inside the union. Recent dispatches from Greece have told of bloody clashes between anti-war demonstrators and troops and the arrest of many Communists in connection with the wave of Jingoism that swept the country because of the expulsion by the Turks of the Greek Patriarch from Constantinople.

ENGLAND

Three New Weeklies
The publication of two new Socialist and Labor weeklies is definitely announced and a third is in the offing.

In furtherance of its plans to concentrate on winning the electorate of rural and county divisions, the British Labor party will publish a new weekly eight-page paper, the New Citizen.

The British Labor party and the Trade Union Congress will be jointly responsible for the publication of the New Citizen.
The second paper, to be known as the Weekly Herald, will be edited by George Lansbury, one of the most popular members of the Socialist and Labor movement. "Old George," as he is affectionately known to millions of British workers, has resigned his position as general manager of the Daily Herald to accept his new responsibilities. There are reasons of a personal and public character which have prompted him to resign as manager of the daily, though he remains a member of the executive committee. The Weekly Herald will not be an official paper, and will not be either "official or anti-official," Lansbury says. He will continue his active support of the Daily Herald, Lansbury states.

The third weekly will be the Sunday Worker, which has among its sponsors prominent Left wing Labor leaders and a number of Communists.

Another Lord for Labor
Lord Gorell is the latest to desert the sinking Liberal party for the Labor party. He joined the Fabian Society two months ago on the advice of Arthur Henderson, he said. Between July, 1921, and September, 1922, Lord Gorell was Under-Secretary for Air. "I withdrew from the Liberal party a year ago," Lord Gorell says, "owing to its state of disorganization and lack of principles."

DENMARK

Slanderers of Socialists Fined
There was a court echo of the slanderous charge that F. J. Borgjberg, Socialist Minister of Labor and Social Welfare, had helped transmit military information from New York to Germany during the World War (summarized in The New Leader of Jan. 17) in Copenhagen on Jan. 29 when the editors of National Tidende were fined 500 crowns (about \$90) each for having printed this libel.

A GERMAN PERIODICAL

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AUSTRALIA
Communists Split
A conference of Communists held in Sydney late in December split over the question of election tactics. The conference voted to run candidates in the next State election in opposition to the candidates of the Labor party. This action was bitterly opposed and a number of active members have announced their resignation from the party.

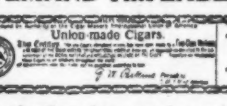
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Bronx—1719 St. & S. Boulevard 1st & 3rd Thurs. 8 P. M.
Harlem—1714 Lexington Ave. 1st & 3rd Saturday 12 A. M.
B'klyn—105 Montrose Ave. Jersey City—78 Montgomery St.
SALVATORE NINPO, Manager-Secretary.

SAMPLE MAKERS' UNION

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

130 East 25th St. Madison Sq. 147
EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETS EVERY TUESDAY AT 8 P. M.
D. RUBIN, Manager-Secretary.

Italian Dressmakers

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

Affiliated with Joint Board Cloak and Dressmakers' Union. Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday at the Office, 8 West 51st Street. Telephone 1744-Watkins.
LUIGI ANTONINI, Secretary.

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

130 East 25th St. Madison Square 1934

Executive Board meets every Monday at 7 P. M.
D. GINGOLD, A. WEINGART, 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 7600-1-2-3-4

DAVID WOLF, General Manager ABRAHAM MILLER, Secretary-Treasurer

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING WORKERS' JOINT BOARD

AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA

700 Broadway, New York City. Telephone: Stuyvesant 4350, 9510, 9511

HOS. GULD, 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 5565.

Regular meetings every Friday night at 210 East Fifth Street.

Executive Board meets every Monday at 7 p. m. in the office.

MURRAY WEINSTEIN, Manager. MARTIN SIGEL, Sec'y-Treas.

PANTS MAKERS' TRADE BOARD

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

OFFICE: 173 EAST BROADWAY. ORCHARD 1351

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

NORMAN BLUMENREICH, Manager. HYMAN NOVODOR, Sec'y-Treasurer.

Children's Jacket Makers

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

Office: 2 Stuyvesant St. Drydock 8387

Executive Board meets every Friday at 8 P. M.

MAX B. ROYALSKY, Chairman.

A. LEVINE, Sec. Sec'y.

M. LENCITZ, Fin. Sec'y.

Children's Jacket Makers

OF GREATER NEW YORK LOCAL 10.

A. C. W. A. Sec. "B"

Office 553 Broadway Av. Bklyn. Stage 10180

Exec. Bd. meets every Friday at 8 p. m.

Reg. meetings every Wednesday, 3 p. m.

J. Barowitz, Chairman.

L. Feltelson, Sec. Sec'y.

J. Portner, Bus. Agent.

J. Kleinholz, Fin. Sec'y.

Lapel Makers & Pairs

Local 101, A. C. W. A.

Office: 3 Delancey St. Drydock 3809

Ex. Board meets every Friday at 8 P. M.

ALBERT SNYDER, Chairman.

KENNETH F. WARD, Secretary.

ANTHONY V. FROISE, Bus. Agent.

Pressers' Union

Local 3, A. C. W. A.

Executive Board Meets Every Thursday

at the Amalgamated Temple

11-37 Arion Pl. Bklyn, N. Y.

LOUIS CANTOR, Chairman.

H. TAYLOR, Sec. Sec'y.

LEON BECK, Fin. Sec'y.

NEW YORK JOINT BOARD

INTERNATIONAL POCKETBOOK WORKERS' UNION

GENERAL OFFICE:

62 UNIVERSITY PLACE, N. Y. Phone Stuyvesant 4408

CHARLES KLEINMAN, Chairman OSSIP WAINSKY, General Manager

By RUBY HERMAN

SPEAKING metaphorically, the Socialist Party in the Northwest District is holding its breath. Holding one's breath is a dangerous pastime. Up to a certain point one gets along very nicely; and then, that point reached, one finds it necessary to *exhale*—or suffocate. There have been cases of suspended respiration wherein the subject found it impossible to resume the normal process of *exhaling* and *inhaling* without artificial assistance, due to a condition brought on by such prolonged suspension and which, for want of a better name, has been termed "interrupted coordination of the faculties." I have been wondering, of late, if the party in this District has not already reached the point where it requires artificial methods of restoring respiration.

Generally, of course, the Socialist

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.

Metro 7630

CARL GRABBER, President.

M. WEISS, Secretary-Manager.

FUR DRESSERS' UNION.

Local 2, International Fur Workers' Union.

Office and Headquarters, 949 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn. Pulaski 6758

Regular Meetings 1st and 3rd Mondays.

N. FINE, President.

S. FRIEDMAN, Sec. Sec'y.

E. WINNER, Fin. Sec'y.

H. KALINOFF, Bus. Agent.

FUR FLOOR WORKERS

UNION LOCAL 3, F. I. U. A.

Office and Headquarters, 949 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. Stagg 5229

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

FRANK BARROS, JAMES CARUSO, President Secretary

NECKWEAR CUTTERS

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

7 E. 15th St. Stuyvesant 7878

Regular meetings 1st Fri. every month

G. LEVINE, N. ULLMAN, Pres. Sec.

A. Schwartzwald, Chas. Rosen, Vice-Pres. Sec'y-Treas.

LEO SAIAN, Bus. Agent

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

AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA

Headquarters: 621 BROADWAY (Room 523). 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

Up-town Office: 19 West 17th Street. Phone Fitzroy 1714

Down-town Office: 210 East 6th Street. Phone Orchard 1042

Executive Board meets every Tuesday at the Up-town Office

SAUL SCHULMAN, J. MULINAK, ALEX ROSE, Pres. Fin. Sec'y-Treas.

ORGANIZERS: NATHAN SECTOR, L. H. GOLDBERG, M. GOODMAN

INTERNATIONAL FUR WORKERS' UNION

OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor

9 Jackson Ave., Long Island City, N. Y. Tel. Hunters Point 68

MORRIS KAUFMAN, General President.

ANDREW WENNER, General Secretary-Treasurer.

JOINT BOARD FURRIERS' UNION

OF GREATER NEW YORK

Office: 22 East 22nd Street Phone Caledonia 0350

Meets Every Tuesday Evening in the Office

H. EGOON, Chairman ABRAHAM BROWNSTEIN, Manager

ABRAHAM ROSENTHAL, ADOLPH LEWITZ, BENNY WEXLER, Sec. Treas. Vice-Pres.

FUR FINISHERS' UNION

LOCAL 15

Executive Board meets every Monday at 6:30 P. M. at 23 East 23rd St.

A. SOIFER, Chairman.

L. ELSTER, Vice-Chairman.

H. ROBERTS, Secretary.

FUR NAILERS' UNION

LOCAL 10

Executive Board meets every Monday at 6:30 P. M. at 23 East 23rd St.

M. KLEIGER, Chairman.

R. WEXLER, Vice-Chairman.

ADOLPH LEWITZ, Secretary.

FUR CUTTERS UNION

LOCAL 1

Executive Board meets every Thursday at 6:30 P. M. at 22 East 22nd St.

F. STAUD, Chairman.

H. SOMINS, Vice-Chairman.

H. SCHINDLER, Secretary.

FUR OPERATORS' UNION

LOCAL 3

Executive Board Meets Every Wednesday at 6:30 P. M. at 23 East 23rd St.

S. COHEN, Chairman.

H. BEGOON, Vice-Chairman.

E. TALL, Secretary.

PAPER BOX MAKERS' UNION

OF GREATER NEW YORK

Office and Headquarters, 3 St. Mark's Place. Phone Orchard 1200

Executive Board Meets Every Wednesday at 8 P. M.

LOUIS SMITH, MORRIS WALDMAN, J. KNAPPEN ANNA MUSKANT, President. Treasurer. Fin. Sec'y.

HERMAN WIENER and JOE DEDINO, Organizers.

Let Us Have A Socialist Party

Party creates its own atmosphere—or largely so. I, personally, am of the opinion that the party in this District would be much better employed in *doing* something to rid us of the impurities that threaten the existence of our organization than in just refusing to breathe them.

Such suggestion, however, meets with a dismal shake of the head and a painful scrawling by one hand (the other being occupied in holding the nose) of the following sentiments:

What can we do? so small and weak a part of the entire body, and so inconveniently located that we can't even be represented at the February convention for lack of sufficient funds to pay delegate expenses. No, we shall just have to wait and see what they do there.

Midsummer of 1924 found a paid-up membership of 159 in the State of Washington and approximately one score less in Oregon. Not at all bad when one remembers that the Northwest District had been established for hardly a year, prior to which time the membership in Washington was confined to a queerly assorted group of a half-dozen or so old men in the city of Seattle whose only claim to either membership or principles of a socialist character was the fact that they had all been "Red Card members" in "the old days" before the "split" of 1919—and the indomitable courage and persistence of one man who really deserves to be mentioned by name here, although he has always very modestly refused anything like a public appreciation. I refer to H. O. Fuhrberg, who is undoubtedly one of the most sincere and earnest Socialists I have ever known.

Old-Time Members

By far the greater number of the Washington members (I am not quite so well acquainted in Oregon, so cannot speak with such assurance of them) are "old-time members" who have far more than mere "Red Card membership" to recommend them as genuine Socialists. They are those who loyally "stuck" during all the bitter persecution of the war period and following. They are those who, when treachery and official bungling created the "split" of 1919, held together in local groups known variously as "Social Science Study Clubs," "Socialist Educational Leagues," etc., clinging tenaciously to the name and the principles of Socialism.

They are those who, at all times, thought and spoke, hopefully, of a time when a real Socialist Party would be again organized in Washington, and ever held themselves in readiness to take part in such reorganization, refusing to give their support in any way to the various substitutes, such as "Farmer Labor" party, "Workers' party," etc., or vote for "good men" on Republican or Democratic tickets.

So it was when the Northwest District was established; with a secretary in whose integrity and genuineness they had absolute confidence, they came back into the organization. Gladly, yet cautiously,

they came back, ready to do all in their power to build up and extend an organization in which they could *trust* and *believe*, not willing to assist in any movement which seemed calculated to further befuddle the minds of the workers.

This attitude found spontaneous expression in the resolution adopted at the first meeting of the State Campaign Committee in April of 1924. It was put to referendum of the membership and was enthusiastically approved without a dissenting vote. The resolution follows:

"Whereas, the Socialist Party is, primarily, an educational movement for the propagation and organization of revolutionary working-class principles based upon the absolute overthrow of the profit system of production and distribution; and

"Whereas, any merging of the identity of the Socialist Party with those of other organizations not of a clearly revolutionary character but serves to cloud the issue and confuse the minds of those whom we are seeking to educate, thereby minimizing the value of the organization to the working class; therefore, be it

"Resolved—That we condemn the tendency evinced by the party in some sections to compromise our revolutionary program by forming coalitions with other political and semi-political organizations."

Best Way to Win

They were not "hard-shelled Baptists" nor "Pharisees" of the revolutionary movement. All are members of Labor unions, or granges, or cooperative organizations of various kinds, wherein they work, early and late, to further the principles of scientific Socialism. Not that they expect to make use of those organizations, as organizations; they merely recognize the fact that it is there they can come in personal contact with the workers, learn to understand their actual mental and industrial development and help to mould such development and direct it towards Socialism. And it is there that they have become more and more convinced that the best way to win and keep the respect and confidence of the workers is to keep our own party, the Socialist Party, clear of all "entangling alliances," to make it mean just one thing to members and non-members alike, i. e., a clear-cut, scientific, expression of certain clearly defined principles and ideals, a genuine weapon through the use of which we can approach really closer to our goal of working-class freedom and the Cooperative Commonwealth.

So it was that they looked with entire disapproval upon the action of the July convention in endorsing the candidacy of a Republican reformer; knowing full well that, however, plausible an explanation might be made by those guilty of such ill-advised action (by-the-way, no such explanation was made, hence we are forced to the conclusion that the convention was tricked into doing something for which they had no reason, however, faulty), it would be the means of producing irreparable damage to both organization and movement.

Not being of the hysterical sort

who "fly off" and create "splits" and factions when things do not exactly please them, and realizing that the surest way to show a bad law to be a bad law is to enforce its every provision, we punctiliously observed every rule laid down by convention and N. E. C. for the conduct of the campaign. Not only the letter but the spirit of the law was observed in every particular. And results have amply vindicated our judgment.

Campaigns cost money; and we of Washington made a splendid campaign as a Socialist Party, in addition to assisting the C. P. P. A. in the Presidential campaign—although the latter was "going against the grain" very decidedly. Election Day found the membership physically and financially exhausted, as well as unutterably disgusted, and weary of the ignoble position into which we had been forced, that of kowtowing and lacking to an aggregation of petit-bourgeois lawyers and shopkeepers, "old-line politicians," and Communists masquerading under the cloak of so-called working-class political parties.

Awaiting the Convention

Since the reported condition of the National Office treasury renders impossible the constitutional requirement that expenses to and from the coming national convention be furnished all delegates thereto, it would seem to indicate that the Northwest is not the only place where the policy of compromise adopted by the July convention has proved unsatisfactory and unpopular; for we realize that Socialists share the general human characteristics, hence usually express their disapproval by—simply withdrawing their support.

When The New Leader for December 20 carried an article on the possibilities of a Labor party, written by Emil Herman, both the writer and myself (more particularly myself) were deluged with letters from those of

Unions Get Majority On Brookwood Board

Labor representatives receive majority control and responsibility for Brookwood, the resident trade-union college at Katonah, N. Y., under a reorganization plan agreed upon in connection with the annual meeting of the Labor Cooperating Committee of the school.

The plan is an interesting attempt to work out the problem of control for an educational institution. In the corporation to be formed at once, four classes, the students of the college, the alumni, the faculty, and Labor representatives, will have membership. The latter will consist of the present members of the Labor Cooperating Committee and representatives to be appointed by trade union bodies that send students on scholarship to the college. The Labor representatives will have ten votes on the board of directors, the faculty five, the students two and the Brookwood Fellowship (alumni) two.

Careful provision has been made, while the board of directors shapes the general policy, to give the faculty a free hand in all matters of educational technique. For example, the board of directors cannot vote upon a candidate for a faculty position unless the faculty has first certified to his scholarly and teaching qualifications.

James H. Maurer, nationally known Labor leader, president of the Workers' Educational Bureau of America and of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, was elected the first president of the board of directors under the new plan. The executive committee will consist of Mr. John Brophy, president of District No. 2 United Mine Workers of America, who presided at the meetings over the week-end in the absence due to sickness of Mr. Maurer; Miss Fannie M. Cohn, of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union; Mr. A. Lefkowitz, of the Teachers Union; Mr. I. Mufson, of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, representing the Brookwood Fellowship, and the five full-time instructors on the Brookwood faculty.

On being interviewed, A. J. Muste, the chairman of the Brookwood faculty, declared: "This action marks another great forward step not only in the life of Brookwood, the only resident trade union college in the country, but in the whole movement to unite the forces of Labor and of progressive education upon which future progress largely depends."

Shirt Makers Branch Meetings

The system of branch meetings, inaugurated by the New York shirt makers' locals, A. C. W. of A., has proved of great value to the organization. Manager Cursi's plan has been approved by Local 248, under which each branch will have an advisory board composed of the Chair-

TRADE UNION TOPICS

man of the branch, the Secretary and five additional members. Each branch will be represented at the executive board of the Local by three members.

The meetings this month will be held, in the week beginning Feb. 16, as follows:

First Branch: Downtown section, from Battery to 42nd street. Meeting to be held Tuesday, Feb. 17, at Beethoven Hall, 210 East 5th street, at 5 p. m.

Second Branch: Harlem section, from 42nd to 149th street. Meeting to be held Thursday, Feb. 19, at Harlem terrace, 210 East 104th street, at 5 p. m.

Third Branch: Bronx section, from 149th to 200th street. Meeting to be held Monday, Feb. 16, at D'Torio Hall, 608 East 187th street, at 5 p. m.

Fourth Branch: Greenpoint section, Greenpoint. Meeting to be held Tuesday, Feb. 17, at New National Hall, 261 Driggs avenue, at 5 p. m.

Fifth Branch: Williamsburg section, Williamsburg. Meeting to be held Tuesday, Feb. 17, at Socialist Hall, Grand and Havemeyer streets, Brooklyn, at 5 p. m.

Sixth Branch: Ridgewood section, N. Y. Meeting to be held Thursday, Feb. 19, at Johns Hall, Wilson and Stockholm streets, at 5 p. m.

Seventh Branch: Brownsville section, Brownsville and East New York. Meeting to be held Monday, Feb. 16, at Krieger's Hall, 432 Blake avenue, Brownsville, N. Y., at 5 p. m.

Eighth Branch: Collar makers of Greater New York. Meeting to be held Thursday, Feb. 19, at Beethoven Hall, 210 East 5th street, at 5 p. m.

Ninth Branch: Brooklyn section. Meeting to be held Wednesday, Feb. 18, at Vienna Hall, 105 Montrose avenue, Brooklyn, at 5 p. m.

Miners Turn Down Company "Feed"

CARBONDALE, Pa.—The Hudson Coal Company's monthly banquet to the anthracite miners in the Powderly and No. 1 Collieries of the company are educational in purpose. So the company says.

Local 877, United Mine Workers of America, objects to this kind of education. At an all-night session, attended by several hundred coal diggers, the union unanimously passed a resolution forbidding any union member to attend any more of these banquets on pain of union discipline. Pickets will watch the banquet hall entrance.

Ill. Miners Pension Unconstitutional

The international board of the United Mine Workers of America has declared the old age pension plan adopted by District 12, Illinois, unconstitutional because it did not carry by a two-thirds vote of the entire membership of the organization.

The ruling was made by the board after some question had been raised as to its legality. The district board has decided to re-submit the question to the membership for another vote, the date of which will be announced soon.

Painters, No. 51, Meet Monday Night

A special meeting of Local 51, Painters' Union, will be held in the union's day room, 366 Eighth avenue, Monday evening, Feb. 16. Among the important matters which will come up will be voting on the referendum for special delegate and consideration of amendments to the by-laws of the District Council. All members are urged to attend and come early. John W. Smith is president, and George F. Brehan recording secretary of Local 51.

Spring-Needle Workers On General Strike

About a thousand spring needle knitters and winders, members of the Knitted Garment Workers' Union, Local 55, of the I. L. G. W. U., in cooperation with the United Textile Workers of America, have declared a strike for recognition of their union and union conditions in this city.

The workers of this industry have been disorganized for the last few years, with the result that their conditions have been reduced to a minimum. Now the workers are rapidly regaining their strength and are conducting this strike effectively. They have not only tied up their own shops, but are getting out the other workers of the different branches of the industry.

The union is getting the full backing of the Miscellaneous District Council of the I. L. G. W. U., of which S. Lefkowitz is secretary, and J. Goldstein, manager, the local, is in direct charge of the strike.

Bonnaz Embroiderers Win General Strike

The Bonnaz Embroidery Workers' Union, Local 68, I. L. G. W. U., has scored a complete victory in their strike which lasted less than a week. The Employers' Association in the industry settled immediately. All of the independent union shops also settled, and many "open shops" were lined up as well.

Substantial gains were secured for the workers and the organization has gained over 400 new members. Max M. Essendorf, manager of the union, who had complete charge of all the arrangements, points out the organization of the workers in the industry is today nearer one hundred per cent than ever before in its history and that the results of the strike are most gratifying. He also points out that the intense drive will be carried on to the end of having every worker a union man and every shop a union shop.

Amongst the active workers in the strike assisting Mr. Essendorf were Z. L. Freedman, President of the Union; Nathan Riesle, Secretary-Treasurer; Leon Hattel, Business Agent; Ros Auerbach, Bella Winick, and Max Diesenhau, Vice-president.

:- Socialist Party Notes :-

(Continued From Page 6)
service to our movement. In reorganizing Oneida County his service was invaluable. He has sacrificed time and money. There is nothing to be done but what he is willing to do it. Last week his father died and Ray keenly felt his loss, but he keeps the "home fires burning." We need a Newkirk in every local of our party and if we had them we would soon have a movement of which we could be proud.

LOCAL NEW YORK

Local New York will hold a general party meeting at the Rand School, Monday evening, at 8 o'clock. The original purpose of the meeting was to have an open discussion of the policy and action of the party relative to the C. P. A. and the coming conventions.

But another matter of more immediate importance to the local has projected itself and it will have to receive careful consideration at this meeting. Party members have an imperative duty to be present. Don't fail in that duty.

Upper West Side Branch
The branch will meet Tuesday evening, Feb. 17, at 51 East 125th street.

Comrade Many Gordon Strunsky, who has been doing serious work to effect the release of Socialists held in the prisons of Russia, will talk on "The Political Prisoners of Russia." Discussion will follow. Come and bring your friends.

Sixth A. D. Activities
Sunday evening, Feb. 15, Samuel F. Beardsley speaks at the Public Forum, 257 East 4th street. He will discuss the prospects for the formation of a Labor party and the part that the Socialist Party will play in it. This is the seventh lecture of the season. The branch has decided also to organize a library and reading room to be open every night. About forty Labor and Socialist publications will be kept on file. No cash donations are being solicited. Any member of the party who has some books to part with can help by donating such books. New officers: Louis Reiff is Organizer and is arranging for much activity. The branch is also running a theatre performance at the Irving Place Theatre on March 23. Ludwig Zatz will appear in "Kobtzen vie krichste."

A great many unions and Workmen's Circle branches are buying tickets. It is hoped that with the money realized the branch will be able to plan for the fall campaign. The membership is determined to recapture the district which was for four years a Socialist stronghold. The 1st and 2nd A. D. will meet Monday evening, Feb. 16, at the East Side Socialist Center. Comrade Ida Shapiro, educational director, has arranged an interesting music pro-

gram. Organizer Joe Leventhal reports the organization by the branch of classes in public speaking, citizenship, and political work, such as watching at the polls, canvassing voters, etc.

BRONX
Everybody come to the entertainment and dance of the 7th A. D. headquarters, Third and Tremont avenues. Old and young comrades and friends promise to attend. A good time is promised to all.

2-4-5th A. D.
This branch has arranged for an unusual lecture on Tuesday, Feb. 17, at 1167 Boston road: Comrade Thomas Rogers, late instructor in the Labor College at Glasgow, Scotland, will speak on the following subject: "The Sixteenth Century to the Eve of the English Revolution, 1509-1706." Do not miss it.

The ball, the ball, the local Ball! On March 20. Watch this column for further announcements.

BROOKLYN

Thomas In 5th A. D.
Dr. Norman Thomas will speak on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 15, at 3 p. m., on "Human Nature and Social Organization," before the Bushwick Forum, conducted under the auspices of the Brooklyn Chapter of the League for Industrial Democracy, organized by the 5th A. D. Kings. The forum meetings are held in the Ridgewood Masonic Temple Building, Bushwick and Gates avenues.

The People's Forum sponsored by the 22nd A. D. is proving a success beyond the expectations of the local comrades.

The room was filled to capacity the first two Friday nights when Norman Thomas spoke on "The Case for the Third Party," and Ossip Wallinsky on "The Trade Union Movements and the Socialist Party." This Friday evening, a record crowd is expected to attend the lecture on the "American Revolution," by James O'neal, Editor of The New Leader. A musical program consisting of vocal selections by Miss Anna Finkelstein has been arranged. The lecture begins at 8:30 p. m.

22nd A. D.
The interest displayed by the

Paperhangers' Union

LOCAL 190
Brotherhood of Paperhangers
Meetings Every Wednesday Evening
at 52 East 106th Street
Irving Heideaman, Meyer Cohen
President Vice-President
E. J. Shiner, S. Matlin
Rec. Secretary Fin. Secretary
Joseph Rashbaum, Treasurer

"Roads to Freedom" In Pamphlet Form

"Roads to Freedom," Dr. Harry W. Laidler's syllabus on the various movements for social reform, is being issued in book form by the League for Industrial Democracy, 70 Fifth avenue. "Roads to Freedom," as it will be remembered, appeared serially in The New Leader. It attracted much attention for its concise and yet comprehensive manner of presentation of the theories of Socialist, Communist, Anarchist and other radical movements. Many inquiries have come to The New Leader concerning the possible appearance of the material in pamphlet form. The League for Industrial Democracy edition is well printed and should serve as an excellent basis for study classes as well as for individual reading.

members of the 22nd A. D. is exceeding expectations. Many former comrades are attending the Forum and displaying a great deal of interest in the party. The organization is picking up very rapidly. The branch expects a number of new members, as well as the return of some of the old ones.

AMALGAMATED TEMPLE

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Large and small hall suitable for all occasions and meetings at reasonable rentals. Space 3842.

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Workmen's Educational Association.
Free library open from 1 to 10 p. m. Halls for Meetings, Entertainments and Balls. Telephone Lenox 1060.

Amalgamated Lithographers

of America, New York Local No. 1
Office: AMALITHONE BLDG., 203 WEST 14th ST. Phone: WATkins 7784
Regular Meetings Every Second and Fourth Tuesday at 8 P. M. ARLINGTON HALL, 129 ST. MARK'S PLACE
ALBERT E. CASTRO, President
Pat'k Hanlon, Vice-Pres. A. J. Kennedy, Rec. Sec'y Frank J. Flann, Frank Scheil, Treas.

N. Y. Printing Pressmen's Union

Local 51, International Printing Pressmen's & Assistants' Union
Office: 22 WEST 16TH STREET Phone: CHIEF 1024-1025
Regular Meetings Every 2nd Thursday at 8 P. M. at I. L. G. W. U. Auditorium, 3 W. 16th St.
PHILIP UNSTADTER, President PATRICK J. LYNCH, Vice-President
Edward Neway, John E. Donnelly, Chas. T. Stewart, Wm. Anthony, Sec'y-Treas. Rec. Sec'y Bus. Agent Sgt.-at-Arms

Fur Workers Classic

Concert This Sunday

The Fur Workers' Union Educational Department announces its first classical and operatic concert to be held this season for this Sunday, Feb. 15, at 2:30 p. m., at the Debs' Auditorium, 7 East 15th street. An exceedingly fine program has been arranged, the artists among whom will include Paul Bernard, violinist; Olga Averino, soprano; Javil Yaroslaway, baritone; and Herman Epstein, pianist. Amongst the selections will be works of Kreisler, Puccini, Chopin, and Beethoven. Admission only by tickets, which members can secure at the Union Office at 22 East 22nd street.

"Short Life and Full of Trouble"

A study of the health of American workers made by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company shows that owing to the various hazards connected with industry the present expectation of life of men engaged in industrial pursuits at the age of twenty is forty-two years, while for those engaged in other forms of employment such as agriculture and commercial and professional pursuits there is an extra eight years, making the total life expectation of the latter classes seventy years as compared with sixty-two for the workers in industry.

NEW YORK SIGN WRITERS

Union Local No. 230
Office and Meeting Room:
106 Seventh Avenue Phone Chelsea 9549
Regular Meeting Every Monday, Executive Board Meets Friday at 8 p. m.
GEO. B. HOVELL, JASPER CONLON,
President Vice-President
J. J. COOGAN, D. J. NAGLE,
Rec. Secretary Fin. Secretary

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The Realm of Books

White On Wilson

A Review by WM. M. FEIGENBAUM.

WOODROW WILSON; THE MAN, HIS TIMES AND HIS TASK. By William Allen White. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Company. \$5.

"ALL his life," writes William Allen White of Emporia, Kan., "Woodrow Wilson's major delusion was that he had a first-class mind." That judgment by the whole-souled editor will stand.

Bill White was never a member of the Democratic party; he was rather a Roosevelt Republican, believing passionately in democracy and in the people. He believes that the last years of the nineteenth century gave us great material prosperity, but it was not spread so as to benefit all classes, but rather concentrated to benefit only the plutocracy. The Populist revolt of 1892, the Roosevelt movement of 1912, and the "New Freedom" of Woodrow Wilson were movements to destroy the grip that the plutocracy had upon Government and to give the masses some of the benefits of material prosperity.

White remarks that Woodrow Wilson, the student and teacher, revealed himself in his essays. "The essay on Burke," he says, "may not have been a good picture of Edmund Burke, but it is a perfect picture of Tommy Wilson." White himself reveals his splendid personality in this biography. He wanted leadership in the days of revolt, and although he was a Rooseveltian, he also desired to follow Wilson, who was, he thought, going the same way as the Colonel, only down another street.

Indeed, the most powerful impression I get from the book is an almost pathetic yearning on White's part to admire and love Wilson. But he can't. Something bars the way—White seems to think that it is the hard, cold, relentless heritage of his Scotch Woodrow ancestors.

Mr. White's work is superior to the hastily assembled book by David Lawrence. White looked into Wilson's ancestry and his boyhood, and the picture he gives us of Dr. Joseph Ruggles Wilson, delightful, wholesome, lovable Irishman, stands as a perfect cameo of character drawing. But then there were the Woodrows, too, unsmiling, unbending, cruelly just, and all his life the son was a battleground between the two strains in his blood. He loved companionship, he loved laughter. And he broke with all his friends, and was unpeppably cruel to House, Tumulty, McCombs and many others.

Tommy Wilson (he adopted Woodrow after he was a college professor) was a shy, bookish, retiring unmanly boy. He wore glasses and he couldn't play with other boys. He organized a baseball team, and he taught it parliamentary law! White thinks that if Tommy had been a real boy, if he had taken a licking like a little man, and wiped the blood off his nose and gone home vowing to blacken the other fellow's eye, the course of the world might have been changed.

Wilson was a sickly boy and youth. He could not be a boy among boys until his college days at Princeton. Then came the happiest period of his life. How he reveled in those days of golden companionship! How Bill White, eager to make out a good case for Wilson, revels in telling us about them!

All his life Wilson yearned to be a leader in a great legislative body, and even in the last days, with his body broken and his mind twisted, he dreamed that he would leave his S street home and enter the Senate as Representative of New Jersey.

But Wilson was not essentially a democrat. At first he was distinctly aristocratic. He felt that he belonged to a ruling caste. Mr. White tells amusingly how Dr. Joseph Ruggles Wilson discovered that. The doctor is talking to a friend.

"Father," says he, "Eureka," says he.

"And I say, 'Eureka, Tommy, and why?'"

"Eureka," he repeats, all fine and gay, "Eureka, I have found it!" says he.

"Found what?" says I.

"A mind, sir. I've found I have an intellect and a first class mind," says he. He had been reading an abstruse book and the ease with which he mastered it convinced him that he had a mind!

And all his life Wilson believed that he had a peculiarly fine mind, which he really hadn't. Likewise, he was a Calvinist, and the son and grandson of Calvinist clergymen, and the wife who shared his life for thirty years was the daughter of a Calvinist clergyman. And Calvinists believe that all things are foreordained by a mathematically just God.

"And a mind," says William Allen White, "is a dangerous gift for the happiness of a man whose faith tells him that a righteous God is governing the universe. If the man respects his mind, he is liable to confuse his wisdom with God's purpose and so dynamite the world in a holy cause. Little did Dr. Joseph Wilson

know what that first class mind in the long Celtic skull set off with serious 'specs' would one day do to the white race on this planet."

Wilson was a splendid teacher and a good third-rate historian. That is, outside of the excellent little "Division and Reunion," nothing he wrote is of any value except as elementary college text-books. His books sold well because they filled a real need in colleges. His lectures were popular because they were delivered delightfully and revealed his charming personality in the happiest period of his life. But never did he rise above his level as a sophomore. His undergraduate essays are as good as his essays written when he was a college professor. He "respected his mind." He was a metaphysician, using theoretical political science as his plaything. He created nothing. No original research can be credited to him.

How Wilson switched to the democratic camp from belief in aristocracy is an interesting story. It has to do with his scrap as President of Princeton with Dean West of the Graduate school. Wilson was also liberal in 1912 because that was the trend of the times—for no other reason. It was more convenient to capture votes that way. But he set out in the right direction, and White yearned to follow him. And always something befell that made it hard for him.

"While the President was unquestionably sympathetic to Labor, while he stood staunchly for the eight-hour day and saw it through Congress and through the Supreme Court, probably he did not take time or energy to realize that his own Attorney General, afterwards elevated to the Supreme Court, made eight interpretations of Federal Labor laws and that all of these interpretations were against the side of Labor. He spoke beautifully about the white light of publicity, and allowed Congressmen Fitzgerald and Underwood to formulate legislation overnight and pass it before the setting sun; then went out and made inspiring speeches denouncing 'a few gentlemen who sat in a private room and played special Providence.'"

It is a sad story, the disillusionment of people with Wilson, who was to be the world's great Crusader, who was hailed as their Savior, as no man has been hailed in the world's history by the war-weary, tortured peoples of Europe.

Was Wilson a vicious character, or was he pitifully weak, a victim of his ancestry and his environment? I have never held with those who denounced Wilson as a conscious betrayer. Like Keynes, I have believed that he was a Covenanter; once he was bamboozled into believing that wrong was right, nothing on earth could "de-bamboozle" him. Mr. White confirms that idea.

This is not only a thoroughly human book, telling the whole story of his life; it is one of the most enlightening works I have read in a year; certainly the best book I have seen on Woodrow Wilson. Those who would understand the man who could seek election to "keep us out of war," and then plunge us into war, will find understanding when they have read it.

More Light On Turkey

A Review by MAUD D. WALKER

MODERN TURKEY. By Eliot G. Mears. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$6.00.

MR. MEARS has covered a broad and varied field in his book about "Modern Turkey." He has wisely chosen the assistance of competent collaborators who have specialized on subjects they are particularly qualified to write about, for no one man is wholly conversant with the numerous phases of modern Turkey which so subtly dovetail into past history as to make the dividing line almost invisible; for the spirit of the Middle Ages still exists to a degree in the land once known as the Ottoman Empire. But that there exists in the Turkey of today the new spirit of advancement there is no gainsaying, though the real truth concerning Turkey's advancement towards a higher civilization has been kept in the background by certain propaganda detrimental to Turkey's interests. With the change in the form of government, many beneficial reforms came about, big among these being the emancipation of women. To quote:

"One most vital influence in advancing the position of Turkish women has been the American schools and colleges. In the Constantinople Woman's College, the Turkish students rank high. Here and elsewhere they are embracing the opportunities offered for training for public service as teachers, as business women, as scientific farmers, and more re-

Good News for Tots

A Review by MARY P. FULLER

WHEN WE WERE VERY YOUNG. By A. A. Milne. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., 1924. THE HERE-AND-NOW PRIMER. By Lucy Sprague Mitchell. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., 1924.

WHAT should the very human race do without whimsically minded people? And where would half the fun for children be if these fancies didn't get written? Without Lewis Carroll or Edmund Lear many a child's heart would have missed the delicious warmth that glowed from having folded close to it the book of Alice's Adventures, or from snuggling tightly down within the Quangle Wangle's nest. Now A. A. Milne comes along in a perfectly inimitable manner and gives us a number of dear and unforgettable new friends. "When We Were Very Young" contains poems with a delicacy of touch, a charm of imagination and an irresistible rhythm. How grateful many youngsters will be to a certain tiny Christopher Robin for having inspired them! To children "Mary Jane" is surely a household companion, and certainly the "Three Little Foxes" are met with daily. Could any one resist the "Teddy Bear"?

"A bear, however hard he tries, Grows tubby without exercise. Our Teddy Bear is short and fat. Which is not to be wondered at; He gets what exercise he can By falling off the ottoman, But generally seems to lack The energy to clamber back . . ."

Ernest H. Shepard, who made the drawings which accompany the poems has the same kind of ingenious imagination Mr. Milne exhibits, making the small volume more than doubly appealing.

The Milne book has at least one point in common with another Dutton publication, "The Here-And-Now Primer." He has written poems, has the same kind of ingenious imagination of a small child; the Primer, likewise, gives stories of actual things a child has done. Mrs. Mitchell wrote, a few years ago, "The Here-And-Now Storybook" in which she offered a new technique and propounded a new story-telling philosophy, one indicated by the title. In this book she stressed the known, the experienced, as a basis for more "telling" story-telling. She contends that reading should be given to children in words with which they are already familiar. She collected children's own stories during a period of years, and selected therefrom the vocabulary used by them, to be utilized in turn in the stories she writes for children. This theory is continued in the now published Primer. "The natural order in learning to use spoken words suggests to us an order to offer them as written words," she says.

In the Primer the child reads about "What I Love in the Country," "The Little Girl Was Going Home," "Choo, Choo, Choo, The Train," etc. Five children whom the reviewer has watched this winter have enjoyed the introduction to reading which this very book presents.

The condition of the poor does not need to be improved, but to be suppressed.—Anatole France.

Havelock Ellis

A Review by V. F. CALVERTON

Editor, The Modern Quarterly.

IMPRESSIONS AND COMMENTS. Third Series. By Havelock Ellis. Houghton, Mifflin Co.

TO combine calmness or attitude with perspicacity of judgment in a style as graceful and delicate as a lyric is a difficult but impressive art. In this art Havelock Ellis has surpassed most of his contemporaries. No other Englishman of our day has written on as wide a diversity of subjects in such a strikingly limpid and fascinating manner. Scientific curiosity and affection for the analytical have not blunted the poetic side of his temperament. The scintillating phrase, the enchanting rhythm, the mellifluous dance of vowels or the elusive tracery of strange verb patterns, continue to charm and captivate his fancy, however steeped in the problems of sex, eugenics, crime or metaphysics his mind may become. Erudition has not made him a fossil.

Founding his philosophy upon the Valhinger theory of "als ob," however, Mr. Ellis regards all truth as built upon fiction, and estimates its value much in the manner of a pragmatist, according to its actual utility. In his attitude toward the matter of determinism, as well as in many other matters, Mr. Ellis adopts the stand of William James, an interesting though unorthodox and illogical stand. It is his emphasis upon the significance of esthetic contemplation, however, that concerns us more immediately in our consideration of this third series of his "Impressions and Comments." Defending the contentions of Gaudier, Mr. Ellis believes that the habit of esthetic contemplation can replace the acquisitive or possessive instinct. This esthetic contemplation has a resemblance to the Platonic universals, a resemblance at least in attitude if not in expression, and to the aesthetics of Schopenhauer. Unfortunately it is a utopian aspiration. The possessive instinct is rooted in specific social conditions and cannot be eradicated by poetic propaganda. Only a revolution in these social conditions, in the very mode of existence that they foster, can provoke an ideal change the antithesis of the possessive. This fact Mr. Ellis does not perceive or appreciate. Nor does he see that change in social environment, and not application of the principles of eugenics, is the fundamental problem of contemporary civilization. Eugenics is but a superficial, half-way therapeutic. Environmental change is the basic necessity.

Despite these limitations of outlook Mr. Ellis's observations are keen and his judgments interesting if not always accurate. The very lucidity of his style and the nature of his logic reveal the freshness and alertness of his mind. Yet these limitations in this volume—implicit rather than explicit—keep his "Impressions and Comments" from being the great books that they might have been had they been based upon a scientific environmentalism. Unfortunately they prevent them from being genuine contributions to philosophic thought.

But are "Impressions and Comments" supposed to be contributions to philosophic thought? Some will argue that such is foreign to their purpose. Yet the impressions and comments of Anatole France always carry with them philosophic significance. So do those of Gorki and Andreiev. Ellis's reflections have freshness but not profundity. In his third series, for instance, he comments on the past war, Bergson, love and pain, death, eugenics, music, obscenity, Dostoevski and a host of other themes, but in no instance does he seem to pierce beneath their surface—aspects and causes. His satiric example of the Christian prayer is clever and striking but unprofound. The observation, made a number of times before, have become outworn. In reference to the Great War it is pleasant to see that Mr. Ellis did not lose his equilibrium during that critical period, but, in line with our criticism in the preceding paragraph, it is painful to perceive the superficiality and sentimentality of such a comment as this:

"War would be impossible but for the eager readiness of youth to be bloodthirsty and solemn, and to talk seriously of 'glory' and 'patriotism'."

and to use all the other play-words."

Mr. Ellis fails to see that these characteristics which he notes are effects not causes, and that they are of economic origin, inevitable expressions of our present private system of production and distribution. The old idea of sociology, that society is single organism, diseased but single, the Spencerian conception, does not seem to dissatisfy Mr. Ellis. At least it does not arouse his protest. In this sense he has not advanced as far as Dewey.

Yet it would be unfair to Mr. Ellis to deny that, however unusual and superficial his sociology, he is a master of elegant expression, a poetic artist. Nothing in "The New Spirit," his most interesting adventure into literary criticism, can excel the exquisite English of these passages:

"The clouded sky hangs low, grey and tender, softly falling, now and again, in a fine, almost imperceptible rain, for a mild and languid wind is coming from the West. As I stand on the northern headland of this bay I see how the smooth, slaty sea swells into slow, long billows, larger than I have yet seen here, that curve slowly over the spray. They swell and flow and rise so calmly, so majestically, so deliberately, that they seem to dream, as I seem to dream, that they are still on the far shoreless Atlantic where they can swell and rise and flow at ease. But here, suddenly, they crash against the dim dark rocks and break, with an immense surprise, into cascades of pearls and mountains of foaming snow, pausing in the air, it seems in a momentary wonder, ere they fall and fade and float away in vapor. So it is along the coast as far as eye can see, and I watch, enthralled, the endless slight variety in the eternal harmony."

If he were young we might hope that age would link his utterance with a profounder philosophy, but youth has passed and the hope has flown. Yet we are not ungrateful for what age has given us.

In Search of Salvation

A Review by DAVID P. BERENBERG

THE TREASURES OF TYPHON. By Eden Philpotts. New York: Macmillan. \$2.50.

DISCUSSIONS of the relative values of Epicureanism and other philosophies are perennial. As soon as a given civilization attains sufficient leisure, grace and dignity, it begins to concern itself with the refinements of conduct, the delicate distinctions that engrossed the attention of the philosophers of the Garden, the Stoa and the Academy. So often have we been told that happiness comes from within and that each man must save himself, that he who repeats these sentiments runs the risk of boring us with platitudes. He must find a new way of bottling his old wine.

In "The Treasures of Typhon" Philpotts escapes the obvious pitfalls. His story possesses grace and delicacy. If anything, it is a little too finely balanced. Of all the difficulties that beset Typhon in his five years of wandering in search of the flower called Salvation, he meets with only one stirring adventure. His road is too smooth to be a fair symbol of life, his achievement of self-mastery too easy to be quite credible. Over the book hangs the shimmer of that sweetness and light that can so easily become cloying. It is quite evident that Philpotts has read Pater and has been pleased by Marius.

The book has charm. In fact, it has much the same charm that the too regular, too perfect pottery and statuary of Greece, after the great classic age, possesses.

BOOKS RECEIVED

Literature
STACEY. By Alexander Black. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill.
JONAH. By Robert Nathan. New York: McBride.
ORPHAN ISLAND. By Rose Macaulay. New York: Boni & Liveright.
Social Science
THE SOCIOLOGY OF REVOLUTION. By Pitirim A. Sorokin. Philadelphia: Lippincott.

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Air Imperialism

A Review by JAMES ONEAL

THE DOMINION OF SEA AND AIR. By Enid Scott Rankin. New York: The Century Co. \$2.50.

CENTURIES before the rise of capitalism dynastic states waged war to add territory to the national domain. This landed imperialism overlapped even into the early period of capitalism. But modern imperialism is essentially one of overseas domination including the control of seas and strategic waterways, making necessary the acquirement of sea armaments. Sea power conquered Napoleon. British sea power with its allies were victorious in the World War.

Now it is a question whether the sea imperialism that succeeded land imperialism is not itself to be succeeded by the dominion of sea and air combined. Air warfare is rapidly forging to the front as the most important means of maintaining imperialism. The World War proved the future power of aircraft as the dominant military arm of the nations. Combined with the submarine the greater powers can exercise dominion not only over the weaker powers but even the air above their territories.

In fact, as the author of this book shows, this dominion of the air is already in process of being accomplished. The greater powers have already agreed upon regulations for the control of air transit. Article V of the official Air Convention reads:

No contracting State shall, except by a special and temporary authorization, permit the flight above its territory of an aircraft which does not possess the nationality of a contracting State.

This means that the smaller powers not a party to the agreement may be prohibited from air transit across the territory of the greater powers. If it is objected that the lesser nations may become parties to the agreement and avoid discrimination, the answer lies in Articles 35 and 36. By an "ingenious and complicated method of multiple-vote apportionment" the governing control of aerial navigation is confined "to the original contracting States and to those to be permitted to adhere to it, while the desired admission of others is definitely restricted." So that this convention "arrogates to itself the sovereignty of the air as a whole."

The author adds that this agreement "is clearly an attempt toward hegemony superior in authority to the sovereignty of the nations themselves over the air within their land boundaries." What is more important, there is "no article in the convention restricting the aerial navigation of one nation, member of the convention, from navigating the air over a nation, non-member of this convention."

It is evident that the great imperialist powers have already made the beginning of a control that will make freedom of the air a farce. Or, to quote the author again, "This the first formal attempt by a group of nations to create by convention a political super-sovereign control over air communications, under the pretended claim of protecting thereby freedom of the air, is characteristic of the Metternichian school of the old statecraft."

Mrs. Rankin considers this developing air imperialism from many points of view, historical, diplomatic, military and international. She is confident that it leads to a Frankenstein. To avoid a catastrophe she pleads for a "commonage of sea and air." She shows the utility or the need of the recognition of the principle of commonage which is sufficient, but also goes on to develop a theory of "natural rights" as an additional argument in behalf of an international program. "Inalienable rights" and "natural rights" are frequently invoked.

One may support any theory or argument on the basis of natural rights. What is considered "natural" by some people is not so considered by others. Science asks what the facts teach, and not what different people think is "natural." The great joke of history is that Rousseau formulated the classic statement of the theory on the bare assumption of a "natural state of man" in some remote period and this abstraction became a powerful battering ram to beat feudalism to pieces in France. The theory is not true but it was effective. The author of this book may be able to use it also, but only among the uninformed. If one ignores this phase of the argument the work is a valuable discussion of a new and little known phase of modern imperialism development and the student of the question cannot afford to ignore it.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS. By Samuel Arthur Dawson. New York: Columbia University Press.
SOCIAL CONSEQUENCES OF BUSINESS CYCLES. By Maurice B. Hexter. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin.
THE REVELATION. An Expose of the Christian Exploitation of Mankind. By Thomas S. Spivey. Beverly Hills, California.

DRAMA

"The Little Clay Cart"— As A Hindoo Sees It

By BASANTA KOOMAR ROY

(The writer is the biographer of Rabindranath Tagore, a former Extension Lecturer of the University of Wisconsin, and a native of Calcutta, India.)

IT is quite fortunate that our Mr. Chakravarti, "The Little Clay Cart," the fifth century Hindu play by King Shudraka, has first been produced in New York at the Neighborhood Playhouse—a theatre where, according to John Galsworthy, "Magic has come to stay." It has been produced in such a faultlessly artistic and uncannily idealistic way that King Shudraka would have felt as proud as a victorious general if he could have seen but once such a performance of his play. As a countryman of the immortal dramatist I am proud beyond words at such a presentation of our ancient classic. It is something unique, it is most emphatically something quite different from what one can expect to see on the professional stage. The Neighborhood Playhouse has been most happily loyal to its own traditions.

On the creative side of the production the play is decidedly revolutionary. Even an idiot must have met with seemingly unsurmountable technical obstacles. But they have solved such problems with the supreme grace of a noble racehorse when it leaps over a fence. Certainly it is not a pleasure for me to have to admit that such a genuinely uplifting presentation of a play one can not expect to see in India today.

The subtlety of King Shudraka has been well matched by the subtlety of creative genius one always associates with the name of the Neighborhood Playhouse.

All through the performance, from the beginning to the end, I most reverently marveled at the master strokes of bewildering imaginative faculty at play in the eloquent interpretation of the passions, emotions and ideals that animate the Hindu characters. In

these days of scientific precision and ghastly saturnalia of realistic scenic somnambulism on the stage it is refreshing to find such flights of idealism in the production of a play. The illusions, so simply created, seem to conquer time, space and science. The audience is literally lifted to a realm of fairy imagination. Gradually, such a hypnotic spell is cast and mind gets so much intoxicated with fancy that you see an actor completely disappear before your eyes while he only hides his head behind a peacock-feather fan; and the players walk a few steps in such a way as to make you feel they have traveled miles.

They make you not see the scientific thief while he stands before your eyes like a pillar; they make you see flowers where there are none; they make you see a heap of dried leaves while it is present only in its absence; they make you see an actor completely disappear before your eyes while he only hides his head behind a peacock-feather fan; and the players walk a few steps in such a way as to make you feel they have traveled miles.

Thrills follow thrills in quick succession; humor follows humor with suffocating rapidity; and above all, a sublime philosophical idealism lends the play as uncommon dignity and beauty. Before the tears are dry in the eyes, the lips are forced apart in riotous laughter. To see this play is to enjoy an intellectual Turkish bath. Here both good and evil play together as if to carry out a cosmic scheme of life in a soothingly harmonious way.

The play is of such a nature that both the friends and the enemies of India should see it. There is ample food for serious thought of both. The soul of the play, however, is best reflected in the benediction uttered by the persecuted, but finally triumphant hero of the play, Charundatta:

May mine yield, streaming milk, the earth her grain,
And may the heaven give never-failing rain,
The winds waft happiness to all that breathes,
And all that lives, live free from pain.

Ibsen's "Wild Duck" Next Production of The Actors' Theatre

The Actors' Theatre announces the first performance of "The Wild Duck," Ibsen's drama, at the 48th Street Theatre, Tuesday evening, February 24. "Candida," the Shaw comedy, will be moved to another theatre. Dudley Digges is directing rehearsals. In the cast are Tom Powers, Warburton Gamble, Blanche Yurka, Moffet Johnston, Cecil Yapp, Pearl Sindelar, Helen Chandler and others. The settings will be by Joseph Mielziner.

"The Wild Duck" was first produced in Bergen, on January 9, 1895, and became immediately popular. Laurence Irving and Graville Barker later offered it to English audiences. It was first produced in this country by Wright Lorimer and his company in Boston and Worcester in 1908. The first New York performance was given by Rudolph Christian's German company at the Irving Place Theatre in 1917. Arthur Hopkins gave it its first production in English in New York at the Plymouth Theatre, on November 11, 1918, with Nazimova, Lionel Atwill and Dodson Mitchell in the cast.

Lon Chaney In "The Monster" At the Capitol

The Capitol Theatre, Sunday, will show "The Monster," produced by Rol and West and presented by Metro-Goldwyn, from the stage mystery thriller by Crane Wilbur. Lon Chaney has the title role of the surgeon. Others in the cast are Johnny Arthur, Gertrude O'Mstead, Hallan Cooley, Charles A. Sellen, Walter James, Knute Erickson, George Austin and Edward McWade.

The musical program will include Yasha Banchuk, who will play "Saint-Saens," "Concerto in A Minor"; Caroline Andrews and Douglas Stanbury in a duet from "Rigoletto"; and Gladys Rice and William Robyn in a presentation of "Shadowland." The ballet number, "A Fantasy," with Mlle. Gambrelli and Frank Moulton, and "Sakuntala," by Goldmark, as the overture.

THE NEW PLAYS

MONDAY

"NATJA," an operetta with score adapted from Tchaikowsky by Karl Hajos, will be presented by the Messrs. Whitney at the Knickerbocker Theatre, on Monday night. The story deals with the amours of Catherine II of Russia. The cast boasts of two prima donnas, Mary Mellich (formerly of the Metropolitan) and Madeline Collins (a former member of Covent Garden, London). Others include George Reinherz, Warren Proctor, Alexander Clark and Matthew Henley. Harry B. Smith wrote the book and lyrics. Edgar MacGregor staged the production.

"CAPE SMOKE," a play of the South African veldt, will open at the Martin Beck Theatre, Monday evening, presented by Charles K. Gordon. Captain Walter Archer Frost is the author of the new drama, a version of the novel, "The Man Between." James Rennie and Ruth Shepley have the leading roles.

"NOCTURNE," dramatized by Henry Stillman from the novel by Frank Swinnerton, will be presented for matinee performances at the Punch and Judy Theatre, Monday, as the second offering of the Art Theatre. Mortimer White, Thomas Fadden, Sydney Thompson, Kay Laurell, Warren William and Howard St. John are in the cast.

TUESDAY

"HOUSES OF SAND," a new play by G. Marion Burton, will open at the Hudson Theatre, Tuesday night, presented by Michael Mindlin. This is Miss Burton's first play. The cast includes Vivian Osborne, Paul Kelly, Gladys Hanson, Ethelbert Hales, Elise Bartlett, George Probert, Edith Shayne, Charles A. Bickford, Nace Kondo, Theodore Westman and Alfred Bannister.

"TANGLETOES," a play by Gertrude Purcell, will open at the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre, on Tuesday night. The cast will include Morgan Farley, Mildred Macleod and Lee Kohlmar.

THURSDAY

"EXILES," a new play by James Joyce, will be the second production of the Neighborhood Playhouse subscription season, opening on Thursday night, at their theatre on Grand street. The cast includes Ian MacLaren, Phyllis Joyce, Malcolm Fassett, Dorothy Sands, Marie Quinn and Lois Shore.

Sex "Episode" Husband, Wife and Lover See It Through In Comedy At the Bijou



GILBERT EMERY

You are, a half hour later, asking your wife to tell you gave her a very expensive ring, two years ago. By an awkward chance your best man friend is present at the ugly scene. You apologize to him; you thank God he is not concerned; you urge him to go. Then you are called on the telephone and told that your best friend is your wife's lover.

There you have the emotional pitch in Acts I and II of Gilbert Emery's new comedy, at the Bijou Theatre. They are singled out here for special attention because they are the only audible heart-beats heard in the play. The rest is rationalism, an appeal to reason; two hours of "come, let us look this thing straight in the face."

What you look in the face is the fact that the young wife of a middle-aged banker has indulged herself sexually with another man and does not feel especially depraved or unworthy as a consequence. It is all over and past now; the wife and her episode lover (who loves his own wife) don't quite understand how it came about, anyway. They have been sorry in secret for a long time, and are sorry in public now—but they don't feel like moral lepers and refuse to pretend that they are moral lepers.

There is also the matter of Judy. She is the absent second wife, and an awfully good sort, it seems. The adulterers hate to spoil her reception to the Prince of Wales that night. She will be terribly upset if the banker and his wife, and her own wayward husband, are not on hand. So, after a decent interval given to bowed heads and clenched fists, these three begin to reason it out.

Several seconds of "silent thought" give one time to fear there would still be a good old melodramatic bust-up if anyone less weighty than the Prince of Wales were sitting on the lid. His Royal Highness crowded a lot of scandal out of newspapers by getting in himself—and here he is scotching another. Everybody who hates a "scene" and thinks shooting is a stagey way to combat the sex impulse comes to realize at the Bijou that royalty may be a civilizing influence after all.

Kathlene MacDonnell brings a good combination of surface smartness and deeper feeling to the role of Evelyn Ryedale. If an audience does not quite love her in the part it may be because she portrays a woman who has herself entirely ceased loving. It must be added that many of her lines are spoken entirely too fast to be generally understood. William Courtleigh brings understanding, to the difficult character of a man in pursuit of any "pale-faced dollar without a chaperone," who "rips and falls over the corpse of his cherished illusion of matrimony." Gilbert Emery, author of the play, moves with skill from the light-hearted idler to the good fellow snared by his idle past. Eva Ward and Edmund Norris revive familiar comedy as French maid and English butler. P. H.

Vaudeville Theatres

MOSS BROADWAY

"Capital Punishment," a new dramatic photoplay, will be at Moss Broadway Theatre, beginning Monday. The Keith vaudeville will include Stan Stanley, Jim McWilliams, "In China" with Kenneth Murray, the Gaudsmith Bros., Max & Henry, Rosemary and Marjory, and other acts. The cast of "Capital Punishment" includes Clara Bow, George Hackathorne, Elliott Dexter, Alec B. Francis, Mary Carr and Robert Ellis. The film stands out boldly and frankly against the system of present-day society that permits of capital punishment.

PALACE

George Olsen and his Orchestra, Charles Withers, Blossom Seeley with Bonnie Fields, Bert Fluke and Warner Gault, Paul Morton and Naomi Glass, Nita Vernille and Co., Herschel Henlere, The Meykals, and Four Readings.

HIPPONDROME

Houdini, Maurice Diamond & Co., Harry Watson, Jr., Grace Edler & Co., the M. E. G. Lime Trio, the Five Dubraks, Weir's Baby Elephants, and the Hippodrome Ballet.

Broadway Briefs

Charles Frohman, Inc. and Frank Egan will present Doris Keane in Gladys Unger's new play, "Starlight," at the Apollo Theatre; Atlantic City, Monday night, Feb. 23. The play is due here a week later.

Lee Shubert will present "The Virgin of Bethulia," by Henri Bernstein. The play was produced in Paris under the name of "Judith." Julia Hoyt and McKay Morris will be featured.

THEATRES

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

WINTER GARDEN

8:30 Mats. Tues. & Sat.
THE WORLD'S GREATEST ENTERTAINER



AL JOLSON
"Big Boy"
A JOLSON TRIUMPH

Holiday Matinee:
Monday, February 23rd

CASINO

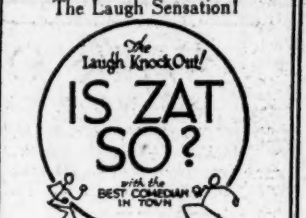
29th Street and Broadway
Evenings at 8:30.
Matinee Wednesday & Saturday at 2:30



ARTISTS AND MODELS
of 1924
of 1924
50 Models from the Studios and a GREAT CAST
EXTRA HOLIDAY MATINEE FEB. 23RD

Chaslin's

Just W. of
46th St. Thea. Matinee Wed. and Sat.
Broadway's Newest and Most Beautiful
Playhouse
Direction MESSRS. SHUBERT
The Laugh Sensation!



Laugh Knock Out!
IS ZAT SO?
with the BEST COMEDIAN in TOWN
EXTRA HOLIDAY MATINEE MONDAY, FEBRUARY 23

SUNDAY NIGHT—WINTER GARDEN ALWAYS THE BEST SUNDAY ENTERTAINMENT IN N. Y. BIG BILL OF ALL-FEATURE ACTS SMOKING PERMITTED IN ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE

CENTURY THEATRE

8:30 Mats. 8:00-9:00-9:30
RESERVED 400-425-400-425
OTHERS-125
WEDNESDAY MAT. BEST SEATS 125



THE LOVE SONG
Life's Most of OFFENBACH
Cast: Ensemble of 20 persons
Alexis Kosloff's Ballet of 50
Symphony Orchestra of 50
"BIG BROTHER TO THE STUDENT PRINCE"
—Tele. 4 Eve. Mat.
Extra Holiday Matinee, Monday, Feb. 23

JOLSON'S THEATRE

29th St. & Broadway
Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30
The MOST GLORIOUS
MUSICAL PLAY OF OUR TIME!



THE STUDENT PRINCE
IN HEIDELBERG
Staged by LECHMAN
Symphony Orchestra of 40
Singing Chorus of 100
\$1.00 \$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: Thurs., Sat. and Feb'y 23.



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. Even. at 8:30.
Mats. Wed., Sat. & Feb. 23.



THEY KNEW WHAT THEY WANTED
A COMEDY BY SIDNEY HOWARD
With a Cast including
RICHARD BENNETT PAULINE LORD
GLENN ANDERS AND OTHERS

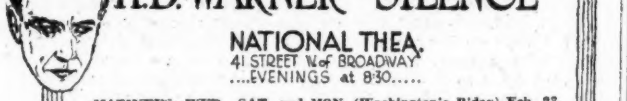
BOOTH West 45th Street. Evenings at 8:30.
Matinees Wed., Sat. and Feb'y 23



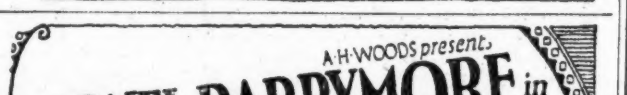
THE GUARDSMAN
A COMEDY BY FRANZ MOLNAR
with
ALFRED LUNT LYNN FONTANNE
and DUDLEY DIGGES

The Most Exciting Play in Town!

H.B. WARNER in "SILENCE"
NATIONAL THEA.
41 STREET W. OF BROADWAY
...EVENINGS at 8:30....
MATINEES: WED., SAT. and MON. (Washington's B'day) Feb. 23.



A H. WOODS presents
LIONEL BARRYMORE in
"THE PIKER"
BY LEON GORDON author of "WHITE CARGO"
with
IRENE FENWICK



ELTINGE THEATRE
WEST 42 ST.
Even. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.



HOW CAN YOU GO ON LIVING WITHOUT AIR
ABIE'S IRISH ROSE
FOR THREE YEARS
REPUBLIC THEA. W 42nd ST. Eves. 8:30
Mats. WED. & SAT. 2:30
Extra Mat. Monday (Washington's B'day.)



WALTER HUSTON
gives a masterful performance in
"Desire Under the Elms." The
Eugene O'Neill drama has just
celebrated its one hundredth performance at the Earl Carroll.



The "Desire Under the Elms" company have received word from Eugene O'Neill, that two of his plays have been performed in five important European capitals: "The Moon of the Caribbees," at the Volksbuehne Theatre in Berlin; "The Hairy Ape," at the Tribuene, in Berlin, as well as in Cologne, Prague, and the Kamery Theatre, in Moscow.

Ed. Wynn in "The Grab Bag," celebrated the 150th performance at the Globe Theatre, Friday night.

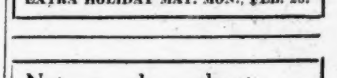
BIJOU THEA. 45th St. W. of B'way.

THE BEST ACTED
PLAY IN NEW YORK

EPISODE

"A 1925 VERSION OF
THE ETERNAL TRIANGLE"
Author of
"THE HERO" and "TARNISH"
Cast includes:
Kathlene MacDonnell Gilbert Emery
William Courtleigh Eugene Powers
"A GENUINE DRAMATIC
GIFT, ALWAYS ENTERTAIN-
ING."—Stark Young, Times
EXTRA HOLIDAY MAT. MON., FEB. 23.

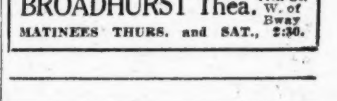
Not a play about
thoughtless flappers
—But a play to make
flappers thoughtful!
JANE
COWL
in THE DEPTHS
with ROLLO PETERS
BROADHURST Thea. 44th St.
W. of B'way
MATINEES THURS. and SAT., 2:30.



SHUBERT Thea. 44th W. of B'way.
Even. 8:30; Mats. Wed. Sat. at 2. Tel. Lickawanna 1175.

WALTER HAMPDEN IN OTHELLO

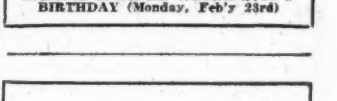
SPECIAL MATINEE WASHINGTON'S
BIRTHDAY (Monday, Feb'y 23rd)



JOHN GOLDEN'S LAFF HIT PIGS AT THE LITTLE EVEN. AT 8:30. MATS. WED. & SAT.



MADGE KENNEDY
AND
GREGORY KELLY
in
"BADGES"
by MAX MACCIN
& EDWARD HAMMOND
Direction of JULES HURDIG
AMBASSADOR
Even. 8:30. Mats. Wed.
& Sat. & Mon., Feb. 23.



Frieda Inescort and Orlando Daly
will be in the new Milne play, "Ariadne," in which Laura Hope Crews has the title role.



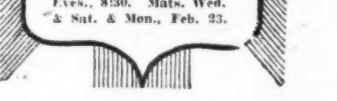
Brock Pemberton has started rehearsals of "The Marionette Man," the melodrama by Frantes Lightner, which will open out-of-town late this month. C. Henry Gordon, Ralph Locke and Marion Ballou are in the cast.



The Theatre Guild will open the new Guild Theatre on West 52nd street with Shaw's "Caesar and Cleopatra." The date is not decided—sometime in the spring no doubt.



A new theatre, the Tilvay, seating 2,500, is going up in Coney Island. The B. S. Moss circuit will operate the Tilvay.



The Actors' Theatre announces that George Copeland, concert pianist, has been secured to render the Andre Wormser score for "Pierrot the Prodigal," when Laurette Taylor appears in this pantomime early next month.

Martin Beck has purchased a new play by Olga Printzlau, called "Windward Panes," which he will produce this season.

This Sunday evening, a benefit performance for the Big Brothers' Association will be given at the Cort Theatre of James Faller's unnamed play.

"Ma Pettengill," a comedy by Owen Davis, founded on Harry Leon Wilson's "Ma Pettengill" stories, is to be produced early in March by George C. Tyler and Hugh Ford. The play is scheduled for Chicago.

Miriam Fine has been engaged as understudy of Dorothy Francis and Evelyn Herbert in the roles of the Empress Eugenie and Herminie in "The Love Song."

THEATRES

WALLACK'S THEATRE
W. 43d 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. Wednesday and Saturday at 2:55. Bryant 0178.

"Presented by Actors' Theatre with this cast: Katharine Cornell, Pedro de Cordoba, Richard Bird, Elizabeth Patterson, Ernest Cossart and Gerald Hamer.

EARL CARROLL presents
COLONIAL THEATRE
B'way & 62d St.
Dir. A. L. Erlanger.

THE RAT

A THRILLING AND HEROIC LOVE STORY BY DAVID L'ESTRANGE

EUGENE O'NEILL'S GREATEST PLAY
DESIRE UNDER THE ELMS
WITH WALTER HUSTON
EARL CARROLL THEATRE 74/50 ST. E. 83d
POP. MATS. THUR. 6 SAT. 2:30
Matinee Next Week: TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY

YIDDISH ART THEATRE
27TH STREET & MADISON AVE.

MAURICE SWARTZ
— IN —
"PETER THE GREAT"

A Tragedy in Eight Scenes
By DIMITRY MEREZHKOVSKY
FRIDAY, SATURDAY & SUNDAY, MATINEE & EVENING, 2:30 & 8:30.

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

BEGINNING SUNDAY

The Year's Big Mystery Picture
LON CHANEY in "THE MONSTER"

Based on the Stage Success
By CRANE WILBER
A METRO-GOLDWYN PICTURE
Famous CAPITOL Program
CAPITOL GRAND ORCHESTRA
BALLET CORPS AND ENSEMBLE
Presentations by ROTHAFEL "ROXY"

Engagement Extended!
Owing to the great popular success of "CHARLEY'S AUNT" at the Colony Theatre, Broadway and 53rd Street, the management announces that the run of this picture will be continued a second week, starting Sunday.
B.S. MOSS' COLONY THEATRE
PRICES: MATS. (EXCEPT SAT. & SUNDAY) 35c-50c-85c-95c
EVEN. 60c-85c-95c
"CHARLEY'S AUNT"
WITH SYD CHAPLIN
Produced by CHRISTIE
The WORLD'S FUNNIEST MOTION PICTURE

Bronx Amusements

BRONX OPERA HOUSE
149th St., E. of 3d Ave.
POP. PRICES: MATS. WED. & SAT.
BEGINNING MONDAY NIGHT

The Sensation of the Season—
Daring, But Truthful

DISCARDED WIVES
MOTHERS! DO YOUR DAUGHTERS KNOW THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN LOVE AND LOVERS?
EVERY WOMAN SHOULD SEE THIS PLAY

Week of February 23
"CONSCIENCE"
with Lillian Foster

B.S. MOSS' B'WAY
Where the crowds all do
ALL NEXT WEEK

A Mighty Theme Moulded Into
Unforgettable Melodrama

"CAPITAL PUNISHMENT"
with Clara Bow, George Hackathorne, Elliott Dexter and Mack Carr and a Big Bill of

B. F. KEITH VAUDEVILLE

MUSIC AND CONCERTS

TOWN HALL, WED. EVE., FEB. 18th
SEASON'S OUTSTANDING EVENT 2D CONCERT OF

MISCHA ELMAN

AND HIS STRING QUARTET
BEETHOVEN AND SCHUMANN QUARTETTE, MOZART QUINTET
EDWARD PACHMAN, 1ST VIOLIN HORACE BRITT, VIOLA
MISCHA ELMAN, 2ND VIOLIN NICHOLAS MOL DOUVAN, CELLO
ASSISTING ARTIST: WILLIAM SCHUBERT, VIOLA
TICKETS NOW ON SALE AT BOX OFFICE

STATE METROPOLITAN O. H.
Sunday Afternoon at 8
SYMPHONY
IGNATZ WAGHALTER, Conductor
SOLOIST PERCY GRAINGER, Pianist
Mendelssohn Scotch Symphony; Cesar Frank Symphonic Variations; Brahms Symphony No. 1. Seats at Box Office. (Steinway.)

AEOLIAN HALL, Sun. Aft., Feb. 22, at 3.
DUSHKIN
VIOLIN RECITAL
GEO. ENGLER, Mgr. (Steinway Piano.)
Tickets Now at Box Office.

HUTCHESON
MODERN COMPOSERS (Steinway.)
Mgt. Loudon Charlton.
Aeolian Hall, Mon. Aft., Feb. 16, at 8
JEANNETTE

VREELAND
Mgt. Hannes & Jones (Mason & Hamlin.)
Aeolian Hall, Sat. Aft., Feb. 14, at 8
LUDWIG

PLEIER
"CELLIST" (Steinway.)
Mgt. Hannes & Jones
Aeolian Hall, Wed. Eve., Feb. 18, at 8:30
SECOND SONG RECITAL—GEORGE

MORGAN
Mgt. Daniel Mayer (Steinway Piano.)

EVELYN NICHOLS,
Abie's Irish Rose, in Anne Nichols' comedy "Abie's Irish Rose" which is now in its third year at the Republic Theatre.

DRAMA

White Hate
"??" An Unnamed Play
of the K-K-K, by James
Faller, at the Cort

To the burlesque blows rained upon the Ku Klux Klan in the sheets of "Processional" is added the direct fire of the propagandist drama now running matinees at the Cort Theatre. Powerful attack before which the members of the Invisible Empire can only remain invisible, slinking off each to his konklave where numbers of masked figures find confidence in their number. James Faller has presented directly and without embellishment the story of a Klan-hunt after the murder of a white man, and the efforts of a white man—white in two senses—to save an innocent Negro. In the love story woven with this there is sentiment piled on for the audience; but in the incidents of the Negro alone there is power and truth.

The Negro is naturally more given than the white to pouring out his emotions, through prayer or song or sobbing; the part of the hunted Negro, played by Raymond Hackett, and that of his mother (Caroline Newcombe) gave opportunity for successful emotional playing. The scene in which the small group of frightened Negroes, gathered in prayer meeting, tries to reconcile its conscience and its cowardice in wishing to give up the suspect, is well drawn. When Pete is hunted through the swamp we are reminded, though here is more of the externalization of emotion, of parts of "Emperor Jones" or of the hunt in "Processional," with which this scene bids for comparison. . . . and stands up quite well. Equally effective in its opening is the backyard of the jail, where the Klan gathers for the lynching bee—but the end of this act gathers up all the unreal elements of the play, all its sentimentality, and flings it into the faces of the audience as a triumphant close.

The play, which is to be named by a vote of the audience, presents all attitudes of Southern life, in regard to the Klan and the Negro. The gentleman, called dupe by the rougher type we should call the poor white trash, the city and the country folk, with the various types of Negro that may be found—quiet, resigned old folk—more trouble, more men with the sense of revolt or revenge; and on both sides the bully and the coward, the sincere man and the cringing hypocrite. In these aspects, the drama is one well worth seeing, one that, despite its tendency toward the sentimental in the added love story, makes a strong true picture—and therefore a powerful indictment—of the racial hatred and mob violence that add to the pleasure and pride of being an American.

Walter Hast will produce "The Toss of a Coin," a new play by Arthur Previn and Edwin Maxwell, the director. Later he will produce a play by Ansky the Sixteenth Century Russian poet entitled "The Manner." This piece has been done in Russia, and Hyman Adler, who played in the European production, will appear in his original role in the New York presentation.

J. T. S.

Premiere of Montemezzi's
"Giovanni Gallurese,"
At Metropolitan, Thurs.

"Giovanni Gallurese," by Italo Montemezzi, will have its American premiere Thursday evening at the Metropolitan Opera House. The book of this earliest work of Montemezzi is by Francesco D'Angelantonio. The composer now in New York has accepted Gatti-Casazza's invitation to be present at the performance. The opera has been rehearsed and will be conducted by Maestro Tullio Serafin, Montemezzi's classmate at the Milan Conservatory, and who supervised and conducted its first performance. The cast will be headed by Lauri-Volpi, Mueller, Martino and Danise.

Other operas next week: "Die Walkure," Monday evening with Larsen, Toden, Rethberg and Taucher, Whitehill. "Lucia," Tuesday, with Galli-Curci and Gigli. "Tannhauser," first of the Wagner Matinee Cycle—Thursday afternoon, with Jeritza and Taucher. "Falstaff," Wednesday, with Alda and Scotti. "Madame Butterfly," Friday, with Rethberg and Gigli. "Traviata," Saturday matinee, with Bori and Lauri-Volpi. "Boris Godunoff," Saturday night, with Bourskaya and Johnson.

Fourteen artists will take part at Sunday's Opera Concert.

PHILHARMONIC
MENGELBERG,
Conductor
CARNegie HALL AT 8:30
T-O-N-I-G-H-T
WAGNER-TCHAIKOVSKY

TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, 3:00
Weber-Schubert—JOHN AMANS, Flutist
Arthur Judson, Mgr. (Steinway Piano.)

Aeolian Hall, Tues. Aft., Feb. 17, at 3
SEVENTH AND LAST RECITAL
HUTCHESON

MODERN COMPOSERS (Steinway.)
Mgt. Loudon Charlton.
Aeolian Hall, Mon. Aft., Feb. 16, at 8
JEANNETTE

VREELAND
Mgt. Hannes & Jones (Mason & Hamlin.)
Aeolian Hall, Sat. Aft., Feb. 14, at 8
LUDWIG

PLEIER
"CELLIST" (Steinway.)
Mgt. Hannes & Jones
Aeolian Hall, Wed. Eve., Feb. 18, at 8:30
SECOND SONG RECITAL—GEORGE

MORGAN
Mgt. Daniel Mayer (Steinway Piano.)

JOHN KINGSTON AND CONSTANCE MCKAY
in a scene from "Discarded Wives," Florence May's play coming to the Bronx Opera House Monday.



IAN MACLAREN

will play a leading role in "Exiles," by James Joyce, opening Thursday night at the Neighborhood Playhouse on Grand street.

Screamingly Funny

"Charley's Aunt"
With Syd Chaplin
At Moss' Colony

It was a happy idea of Mr. B. S. Moss' to salvage "Charley's Aunt" after it had been pigeon-holed around Broadway for over a year, apparently given up as hopeless.

The never-ending roar with which the crowded audiences at the Colony Theatre greet Syd Chaplin's masterpiece seems to be a sufficient reply to the doubters.

For craftsmanship in production there have been no comedies to equal it in many seasons. Scott Sidney's smoothly running vehicle gives Chaplin and his very capable surrounding cast an opportunity to do their best. If at the end of the picture there still remained a few who were not on the verge of hysteria from laughter, those few are the hardest theatre-goers to amuse any unlucky producer has ever encountered.

The story that provides Chaplin with his opportunities was, a score or more years ago, a household tale. Record-breaking runs were the rule in London and New York when this comedy by Brandon Thomas was first presented.

"Charley's Aunt," from Brazil, impersonated by Charley Chaplin's brother, is no tremendously funny, it can not have lost anything in comparison with the original production.

If you want a sure-fire comedy and have a good strong heart, don't miss "Charley's Aunt," which is being held over at the Colony for a second week.

E. L.

MUSIC

With the Orchestras

STATE SYMPHONY

The State Symphony Orchestra, with Ignatz Waghalter conducting, will play this Sunday afternoon, at the Metropolitan Opera House, with Percy Grainger as soloist. Mr. Grainger will play Cesar Franck's Symphonic Variations. The orchestra will play Mendelssohn's Scotch Symphony and the First Symphony of Brahms. As on previous occasions, Tuesday afternoon, at Carnegie Hall, the orchestra will present Ernst von Dohnanyi, who will appear as composer, conductor and pianist. The program: Festival Overture, Op. 81, Suite Op. 19; Ruralla Hungaria, Op. 32. The closing number, his Variations on a Nursery Song, will be conducted by Ignatz Waghalter, with the composer at the piano.

PHILHARMONIC

Sunday, at Carnegie Hall, John Amans, solo flute of the Philharmonic, will be soloist, giving the first American performance of Lothar Kempfer's "Capriccio." The balance of the program includes Weber's Overture to "Euryanthe," Schubert's C Major Symphony.

At the Philharmonic Student Concert on Wednesday evening at Carnegie Hall, Casella's "Italia" Rhapsody will have its first performance. The rest of the program will include first "L'Arlesienne" suite of Bizet and three Wagnerian excerpts.

Carl Flesch will be soloist with the Philharmonic Orchestra on Thursday evening and Friday afternoon at Carnegie Hall, playing the Brahms violin concerto. The first "L'Arlesienne" Suite of Bizet and Casella's "Italia" make up the rest of the program.

Music Notes
Mischa Elman and his string quartet will present the following program of chamber music on Wednesday evening, at Town Hall: Quartet, C Minor, Op. 18, No. 4, Beethoven; Quartet, A Major, Schumann; Quintet, G Minor, Mozart.

Hutcheson gives his seventh and last recital of "The Literature of the Piano," this afternoon, at Aeolian Hall. His program consists of modern composers.

Ludwig Pleier's cello recital takes place at Aeolian Hall, Tuesday afternoon.

Jeannette Vreeland will give a song recital at Aeolian Hall, Monday afternoon.

Claire Dux will give a song recital Sunday afternoon, at Aeolian Hall.

Rand School Activities

Several new courses of interest are to open next week at the Rand School. August Claessens is beginning on Wednesday evening, Feb. 18, a six-lecture course on "Sex and Society," which will discuss such questions as Women and Modern Industry; Prostitution; Marriage and Economics; The Home—Present and Future; Marital Incompatibility; Mental Differences of Men and Women. The purely physiological, morbid, abnormal or sensational aspects of the question will not be approached. Rather, an attempt will be made to elucidate the sociological problems arising out of the relations of the sexes in modern society.

Also on Wednesday evening, Clement Wood is beginning a six-lecture course on Contemporary Fiction, in which he will consider The Withering Past—Samuel Butler and Gilbert Cannan; The Jangled Present—Joyce and D. H. Lawrence; Toward the Future—Chesterston and Wells; the Martyr and Negro in Fiction; Men and Women—Drieser and Anderson; The Way Out—Cahan, London and Others.

On Thursday evening, Feb. 19, at 8:30 p.m., Miss Margaret Daniels is beginning a twelve-lecture course in Advanced Psychology. This will pursue the study of psychological principles, with regard to their application to social problems and relationships.

On Tuesday evening, Dr. Benjamin Gruenberg will continue his course on "Guiding the Child's Leisure." On Wednesday evening, B. Charney Vladeck will lecture on "Topics of the Times."

Saturday, Feb. 14, at 1:30 p.m., Meyer London will lecture on Russia, the "Old and the New." At 3:30 p.m., Benjamin Marsh of the Farmers' National Council will discuss the question, "Shall We Freeze or Ease the Farmers Off Their Farms?"

WHEN A PLEDGE DOESN'T COUNT

(Continued from Page 1)
pledges given by both parties before the last election.

Socialists File Protest

The Socialist Party of New York State, acting through Secretary Herbert M. Merrill, has filed a strong statement in support of the Child Labor Amendment with Governor Smith and both branches of the Legislature. In this statement the Socialists review the solemn pledges given by the old parties before election and protest against the shameful repudiation now under way. With respect to the referendum plan, the statement says:

"We protest that this delay is harmful, that it can only serve those who are opposing the amendment, and that the postponement of action pending a referendum would encourage the reactionary interests. New York State is a strategic unit in the struggle over the amendment. Its opponents have every reason to rejoice over any delay. The population of the State, its economic and political prestige, give its voice great weight in national questions. The speedy passage of the amendment in this State would be a blow to the upholders of child labor, and would have an influence upon the action of other States.

"The suggestion of a referendum plays into the hands of the opponents of the Child Labor Amendment.

TRADE BOARD

(Continued from Page 1)
Federal Trade Commission and transform that organization from a militant progressive body to a safe and sane defender of special privilege.

The Federal Trade Commission was brought into existence during the early years of the Wilson administration for the purpose of checking unfair practices in the business world.

Of course, the commission's activities have made it a shining mark for attacks by crooked business. Time and time again Watson of Indiana, Smoot of Utah and other reactionaries have attempted to slash the commission's appropriations in the hope of hamstringing it. In every



Copyright, Mischa, N. Y.
MISCHA ELMAN
and his String Quartet will give their second concert of chamber music Wednesday evening at Town Hall.

Two Interesting Debates
The National Labor Forum is announcing two debates of great public interest. "Shall Immigration Be Rigidly Restricted?" will be discussed by Representative Albert Johnson of Washington and Judge Jacob Panken of New York. Mr. Johnson will take the affirmative, Judge Panken the negative. The debate will be held at Town Hall on Wednesday evening, February 25, at 8:30 p.m.

"Is Military Preparedness Necessary for the General Welfare of the People of the United States?" will be argued pro and con by Admiral Rodgers, of the United States Navy, and Scott Nearing, of the Rand School. Mr. Nearing will take the negative, Admiral Rodgers the affirmative. This debate will also be held in Town Hall on Sunday afternoon, March 15, at 2:30 p.m.

Rand School Fellowship
The first general membership meeting of the Rand School Fellowship, organized in December, was held at the Rand School, Tuesday evening, Feb. 3. Seventy-five persons were present.

A musical program, refreshments, games, and dancing concluded the meeting. Future meetings will be held on the first Tuesday of each month. Those wishing to join should communicate with the Rand School. Dues \$1 per year.

In last week's announcement of Meyer London's lectures Comrade London was quoted as saying "I would not insist on the recognition of the Soviet Government." The word "not" was an error and it reversed his real meaning on this question.

A man's reach should exceed his grasp,
Or what's a heaven for?
—Browning.

throws away the influence which New York can exert upon the action of other States, repudiates the plain declarations of the two major parties, throws the matter open to long discussion, gives an advantage to the National Association of Manufacturers and its allies, and jeopardizes the whole movement to obtain national and uniform legislation for the abolition of child labor in this country.

Surrender to Manufacturers

"It is a notorious fact that the National Association of Manufacturers and its allies are spending liberal sums to prevent ratification. They have brought absurd charges against its advocates, insinuating the desire to 'nationalize' children, to 'Bolshevize' the nation, and even charging that the amendment had its origin in Moscow! They have charged that the mere grant to Congress to legislate on the subject will undermine the Constitution and ultimately destroy civilization.

"All that a referendum would accomplish would be to invite these economic bigots to flood the State with their false and malicious charges, create ill-feeling, muddy discussion, and possibly terrorize a sufficient number of voters into an antagonistic attitude. We submit that there is no justification for further delay. Every member of the Legislature is pledged by his party platform to ratification by the Legislature. The citizens of the State are entitled to speedy action by the Legislature. Further delay will only thwart their unanimous decision at the polls last November.

"State Committee, Socialist Party, Herbert M. Merrill, Secy."

instance, however, the majority of the members of Congress have rallied to the support of the commission and given it reasonable appropriations.

When the Muscle Shoals debate was on in the Senate recently, Senator Norris offered a resolution asking the commission to investigate the charges that a gigantic power trust had been brought into existence by the House of Morgan through the General Electric Company of Schenectady. This resolution is now pending in the Senate.

Of course, with men like Humphrey in control of the commission, such an investigation would be a farce. It is said that Norris' suggestion for the investigation of the Power Trust was the straw that broke the camel's back and caused the administration leaders to decide that the time had come to place the commission in a position where it "could do no harm."

At the Cinemas

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

CAMEO—"The Last Laugh," with Emil Jannings.

CAPITOL—"Lon Chaney, in Crane Wilber's 'The Monster'."

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

RIALTO—Thomas Meighan in "Coming Through."

RIVOLI—"The Top of the World," from Ethel M. Dell's novel, with James Kirkwood and Anna Q. Nilsson.

THE NEW LEADER

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Saturday, February 14, 1925

THE PROBLEMS OF THE CHICAGO CONVENTION

THE story of The New Leader's Washington correspondent regarding the coming C. P. A. convention in Chicago is of unusual interest. It is a careful review of the views of the leaders of the railroad organizations and it appears that they do not favor organization of a Labor party. Some would favor deliverance of the movement to the Democratic party while the trend of opinion is to organize citizens in general as individuals, "liberals," "progressives" and others into a third party.

All of which shows general timidity, uncertainty and lack of confidence in the capacity of the workers to take care of their own interests. We say this not in condemnation but as a fact that must be taken into consideration by all organized groups that send delegates to Chicago. Should a third party—not a Labor party—be organized upon the basis of the adherence of individuals we see no reason for expecting it not to go the way of all other third parties organized on this basis since the Civil War. This form of organization makes it easy for it to come under the control of professionals. Should it achieve some measure of success prestige will be reaped by the professionals and they will acquire sufficient influence and power to barter the party at some opportune moment.

This would be all the more certain if, as our correspondent predicts, the intention is to appeal to all elements, including "business men," who are not beneficiaries of "special privilege." The statement is vague but it is apparent that the idea does not carry with it the bold and necessary concept of awakening Labor hosts presenting their claims and shaping the movement to serve them. The tendency is to lean upon the middle classes, and this can only tend to confuse aims and to confess that the giant Labor is not confident of himself.

In other countries where Labor has broken with the parties of the old order it has not excluded members of other classes but it has taken the position that recruits from these classes should accept the claims of Labor. This policy insures clarity and erects a barrier against the adventurer who comes in when a program or policy is uncertain and vague. The attempt to represent "business men" and the hosts of Labor at the same time has always led and can only lead to disappointment.

If the delegates who meet in Chicago next week profit by the lessons of history they will be able to avoid the mistakes that accompany an attitude of trying to represent man in general and nobody in particular. Labor is to reshape the modern world or it will remain in industrial and political serfdom.

THE McAVOY REPORT

THE report of Justice McAvoy on the transit tangle places Mayor Hylan in the pillory. In its reference to the Mayor's charges it is all the more forceful considering that it comes from a member of Hylan's own party. It presents convincing evidence that Mayor Hylan himself has by his blundering obstructed the building of subways so that today the morning and evening rush hours are scenes of wild disorder. Mayor Hylan appears in this report as an official lacking all the qualifications that we associate with intelligent administration.

But in discrediting Hylan the tendency will be to lose sight of the fact that powerful corporate interests sit astride the transportation lines and

The Song of the Tramp

Slouch, slouch, trudge, trudge,
Dragging one foot after the other;
Each stone seeming to owe me a grudge,
Each hill seeming to owe me another.

I shuffle along the weary miles,
A vagabond, driven from place to place;
Mocked by the sun's expansive smiles,
Quarry of all that would join in the chase.

An outcast alien whelp of night,
Men give me what to a dog they dare not,
A curse and a kick—the dog would bite,
But a tramp—for a tramp, ha, ha, they care not.

If I beg for work I am turned away
With a dirty sneer at my dirty plight;
With the wind for dinner I tramp all day
And under the hedges I sleep all night.

In winter the casual ward or jail;
Men menageries, in whose cages
The lowest types in the social scale
Are labelled "The product of all the ages."

In summer the road and the fresh free air;
Sweet, but its breath is not so sweet;
—Exchange.

And the flowers and the fields are not so fair
To a man with never enough to eat.

I am the man that man has made;
A unit, leprous and isolated.
And man, of his Frankenstein afraid,
Disowns the abortion, hounded, hated.

Without a Past or Future, I,
Without a hope, or a home, or friend,
Or even a God in the empty sky,
Tramp down the road till I reach the end.

I am, and I tramp, that is all I know;
I cannot think what I may be here for;
On a rotten boat with the stream I go,
And the deep sea bed is the port I steer for.

With Society's wreckage and refuse vile
The stream is full, but the stream is fast;
Yet the banks at the mouth grow all the while,
And the lordly fleet may be sunk at last.

—Exchange.

gouge us to the limit. These public utilities are a maze of financial juggling, watered paper, mysterious contracts and a web of interests that almost defy analysis. Having attacked the "interests" and having blundered in making his charges, the discrediting of Hylan will tend to make many forget the genuine grievances which the masses have against the transit corporations.

Even an intelligent approach to a solution of the transportation problem is not made by showing that the Mayor has not made good. Private capitalism in transportation still remains, with all its tricks and devices for enriching investors. The lines are owned and managed to produce dividends, not to transport passengers, and they will continue to be managed with this end in view so long as they are conceded to be a source of private income for their present masters.

After all, we get what we deserve in New York so long as great masses acquiesce in the principle of private exploitation of a service so essentially social in its character as transportation.

"CIVILIZATION" THROUGH OPIUM

HAVING assured themselves fifteen more years of traffic in opium, the Powers have signed an evasive treaty. It legalizes the traffic and "establishes Government monopolies without restrictions of any kind for five years," according to one cable. Adding hypocrisy to evasion, the Powers were given permission to sign with reservations, whereupon Portugal punctured the agree-

ment with so many reservations as to give her the free hand which she practically had before sending her representatives to Geneva.

The result is a pious document that means little in the way of restriction and much in the continued drugging of millions of people in Far Eastern territory. A Finnish delegate probed a sore spot when he observed that opium culture is closely linked with the traffic in arms and munitions in China. Lord Cecil admitted this, saying that the Chinese militarists cultivated opium production to pay for smuggled arms, and that in thus strengthening these dictators one central Government for China is impossible.

In short, it is admitted, as The New Leader said two weeks ago, that the traffic in opium is closely connected with the policy of the Powers in keeping China weak and divided in order that the Powers may exploit her. Imperialist exploitation of other peoples is bad enough, but when it goes to the extent of drugging millions of human beings it becomes criminal. It is a revolting spectacle, to be sure, this carrying of "civilization" to other peoples by way of opium pills.

HELP THE BAKERS

THE bakers' unions of Greater New York have been facing an unusual situation for many months, especially the Jewish bakers, who face an invasion by the Ward interests. The latter is non-union, and as it extends its business into Jewish territory the tendency is to displace union bakeries and to throw union men out of work. Unemployment of union bakers has increased to such proportions that the work has

been divided, so that most Jewish union workers are employed only part time.

The Jewish union bakers belong to the most progressive unions in the city. They have always responded to every call for aid by the workers in other industries and now they are in need of cooperation by other unions. By their display of solidarity in the past they are entitled to the hearty support of all the organized workers of the city.

The Bakers' Joint Council of New York, in cooperation with the United Hebrew Trades, has issued an appeal to all the unions of the city to send delegates to a general conference on March 1 for the purpose of considering the situation and working out a program of action. The meeting will be held at the Broadway Central Hotel, 673 Broadway. We hope that this call will receive a hearty response.

IT'S A FISHHOOK

NOW that the two capitalist parties in New York State through their representatives at Albany are considering a repudiation of their platform pledges to ratify the Child Labor Amendment, it is interesting to observe what the same two parties have done in Ohio. In this State they were also pledged to ratification by the Legislature. On the day the vote was taken the galleries were packed by the agents of reaction. Amid laughter and applause the amendment was rejected by a vote of 91 to 35.

A perfect lady representing a Cleveland district added the final touch to the proceedings. In opposing the amendment she is reported as saying: "Every time there's a plank in a platform, it's a fishhook, and if it gets enough suckers the party is successful."

Malicious as that statement is, we can thank this woman for her candor. Even a perfect lady sent to a Legislature to care for the interests of the despoilers of children is as capable of striking child slaves with a blackjack as a fat male representative of those interests. Her statement should become a classic in American politics along with "speaking for Buncombe" and "I am working for my own pocket all the time." Our representatives at Albany also appear to believe in the noble slogan, "It's a fishhook."

"The American Legion believes in Simon-pure 100 per cent Americanism," says the Commander of the New York County American Legion. Isn't it queer that all the vocal patriots measure up to the same percentage, never more and never less!

Labor's Most Urgent Need Today

By HAMILTON FYFE, Editor of The Daily Herald

THOSE who say that life is a huge joke and the world merely a theatre for the playing of absurd farce might well point to the politics of this country for confirmation of their view.

Here we have an industrial system breaking down before our eyes. One party is ready to substitute gradually for the toppling ruin another system towards which mankind in civilized countries has been moving for a long time past. The other party (which until lately called itself two parties) fiercely opposes anything being done to avert disaster when the fall comes.

And of the people who will suffer most pitifully from such disaster many millions vote for doing nothing and many millions will not take the trouble to vote at all.

If anything could add to the humor of this, it is the attaching of the label "Revolutionary" to those who aim at preventing revolution and the claim of those whose policy must, if it is persisted in, make revolution certain, that they are the safeguards of the nation against violent change!

What in such a case would seem to be the wisest course for sensible men? To let the mass of people hold on their headlong course to catastrophe? To look after their own safety and interest and, when the crash comes, repeat the gibe.

Tu l'as voulu, Georges Dandin? It might well seem so; there are many who take that course.

What is the use, they inquire, of worrying about the welfare of men and women so stupid that they will not worry about it themselves? Why exhaust energy in enfeebling endeavors to get them to buy a newspaper which belongs to them and which exists to plead their cause, if they prefer to buy newspapers which make money for their oppressors and exist to do them harm?

The intellect is hard put to it to reply to these queries with anything but a sign of agreement. But the heart and the spirit, the faith and the hope and the comradeship which are in most of us (even though they do not very plainly appear) make answer that we must struggle towards the light.

That we cannot see vast numbers of our comrades falling by the wayside, having been set upon by thieves, and pass by coldly on the other side.

That we cannot find peace of mind while we try to turn our eyes away from evils and to pretend that they do not exist.

That the only approach to happiness in such an age as this is by the path of devotion to great aims and of sacrifice for noble ideals and of hard, unceasing toil, not for personal but for the general profit.

We may be asses, but at any rate we can congratulate ourselves with a character in

one of Mr. H. A. Jones' popular plays, that we are not silly asses. Our efforts may be doomed to fail. The industrial system may go on decaying until it crashes and leaves chaos in its stead. At any rate, we shall have done our best to save our nation from that chaos. If we cannot feel confident of success, that reflection must be our reward.

Speaking for myself, I am confident of success. "It's dogged as does it." If we keep at it, our task will be accomplished. The foundation of the new system will be laid in our lifetime. We shall die in the sure and certain hope that the human race is on the road to better things.

But it is no use fancying that our task is anything but a hard one. We have got to educate a nation—and to do this in the teeth of a powerful society, the Society of Keeping Things As They Are, which is opposed to the nation being educated. The only means by which we can overcome ignorance and prejudice and superstition is a strong and widespread Labor press.

We want morning and evening newspapers in all parts of the country. We want a Sunday newspaper and weekly organs of opinion. We want women's papers and papers for children. We want a comic paper to stand up against the flouts and jeers which Punch so frequently discharges at the workers. A Labor press thoroughly competent and ever in evidence is our first immediate necessity.

The Daily Herald is the nucleus of that, the first cell around which numberless other cells will gather. Its upward progress is thought to be slow; but it is not so slow as was the progress of other newspapers which now boast of million sales. In two years and two months it has increased its circulation from 130,000 to nearly 500,000. It has turned a loss of \$500 a week into a small profit. It has proved itself a first-rate advertising medium; that is the testimony of all who use its columns, and their number is increasing every month.

That compares favorably with the advance made during their early years by the Daily Mail and the Daily Express, even the Daily Mirror which was advertised at such enormous expense. All the capitalist newspapers spend very heavily upon keeping themselves before public notice. The Herald cannot afford to have its name plastered up in letters 10-feet high or to charter airmen to write it in smoke upon the sky. But it goes ahead all the same. It relies upon the good will and devotion of its readers to extend its sale by personal recommendation.

The chief obstacle met with by those who try to push it thus is the belief industriously fostered by those who wish it ill that the Herald is merely "all politics," and not in any real sense a newspaper. That is a

ludicrous lie. The Herald gives all the news of the day and gives it in pithy, readable form. Its features, apart from politics, can challenge those of any other daily.

In humor it is ahead of all. Its woman's page is sensible, not snobbish (which in some eyes of course is a fault); Bobby Bear in its Children's Corner makes an effective appeal to the readers of the future; its Book Page strikes an individual note in being both educational and entertaining; its leadership articles cover a very wide range, reflect life as it is, and leave the nimble-pinning topics of most of its rivals to the Susy Sashes and the Janie Jumps who draw large salaries from Capitalist editors.

But a lie which gets a good start is plaguery hard to catch and kill. Nothing has injured the Herald more than this skillfully-spread impression that it is merely a propaganda sheet. Here was the most insidious and most dangerous weapon which its rivals could use against it; and many of them have used it without scruple and with much success.

However, that weapon is now becoming every day blunter. The complaint of the moment is that the paper "feels so small." That is because it does not secure the drapers' advertisements which makes women's clothes so absurdly dear in proportion to their materials and the labor expended on them. If it could add to its pages three or four covered with pictures of slim, impossible figures wearing "combies" or corsets, and "some of them not even that," to quote the classic phrase, it would certainly "feel bigger," but its value to readers would not be intrinsically increased.

In time these advertisements will come, if the huge drapery combines do not soon crash, as some close observers expect. We have found that advertisers care nothing about the opinions of a paper. All they want is a return for their money. They are in business for profit, not for political ends; and although we are blamed by a few for taking their "tainted money," we shall continue to print as much of it as we can since it is by advertising revenue alone that newspapers are kept alive.

It is no longer a question as it was even a year ago whether the Herald shall live or die. It has established itself, and well for the party it is that this has been done. For the results of the election show, not merely that the Labor movement could not exist without one daily paper but that its most urgent need is a chain of papers—morning, evening, daily, weekly—throughout the country to disperse the foul fog of evil-speaking, lying and slandering in which the capitalist press will keep it enveloped unless it has artillery of its own to blow the poisonous stuff away.

THE Chatter-Box

Oriente

You are the motif of a Persian song,
Attar of roses and flowers without name;
The slithered silence of days that steal along
Blue ways to end in flame.

Then rustling whispers, murmured prayer,
And incense drifting through a drowsy mist,
And dark eyes deep with burning everywhere,
And full lips rounding to be kissed. . . .

And all the eyes that sing their longing so,
And all the lips that hold such honeyed stores,
And all the forms that come and dance and go,
Are yours . . . yours. . . .

We notice by the papers that we are not the only prize poetry contesting pebble on the lyrical beach. The Dial, our worthy competitor, awards a mere Two Thousand Dollars annually to the best contributor to American Literature. Of course, that is hardly worth comparing with our quarterly donation of Twenty-five Hundred Pence to the finest effort published in our Pillar of Impertinence. Which we mention, by the way, lest the two or three poets in America who have neglected to compete forget us entirely.

We also mention the Dial because they have already awarded their prize to one Marianne Moore, poetess and cubiste lyrique.

We know Miss Moore's work and we know the Dial. And we are frank enough to admit that we n'ther understand Miss Moore's poetry nor the Dial's cryptic award. It appears to us that Maxwell Bodenheim had been purveying that sort of perverse and inverse adjectivity long before the Dial turned a hand toward Kabalistic verbosity. For general excellence and wit, and a certain trenchant philosophy of decadence, we know of no one in America, or for that matter in England, who has equalled him in his peculiar province.

Bodenheim has made a distinct and lasting contribution to our literature. We daresay that Miss Moore belongs to his school.

Whatever the log-rolling ninny-nonnies of the professional reviewing club may say regarding the scintillant, prismatic, enigmatic, scholastic, quartz-like magic of Miss Moore's verse, it leaves us coldly amused.

We have found more cerebral emotion in one sonnet of Bodenheim's "Sardonic Arm" than can be conjured up through pages of Miss Moore's phraseological distortions.

Much as we dislike to butt in on a question that should agitate only the select few in Intellectdom, as champion of justice wherever injustice is done, we rise to censure the Dial for having slurred a master.

Of course, in our idea, neither Miss Moore nor Maxwell Bodenheim deserve the award.

We are too modest to name the poet who as an individual has contributed more for American Literature than any other poet now living.

It cost us many hundreds so far in the last two years.

A Nocturne

Now the moon wanes o'er the sea,
And the gay elusive flea
Trips a frail fanatic toe;
Leaps and wots not where he go.
Well, I wot he wotteth not;
What he wotteth not, I wot;
Did he wotteth what I wot,
He would leap and dodge that wot.
That's what!

G. H. R.

Renunciation

You are not she of whom I sang those songs
Brief while ago. Nor are those lips the same.
I cannot tell what Gift has gnarled the throngs
Of charms with which you turned my heart. Her name
You bear, 'tis true. What can it matter now?
You left me when my soul sang sweet with love,
To die that night because you fled somehow,
Though all I had I gave. Then, like a dove
Lured by the flash of distant hues, you sped
And left me sobbing with the approach of day.
But D— refused to yield me to the dead—
Soft rain my bruised heart sought to allay;
And now with tears you come to love again.
But here, beneath the sun, you come in vain.

M. Julian Funt.

L. Lawrence, after confessing that poetry is not in his full experience, waxes superlative over our "Ballade of Elsinore," and almost makes us blush with becoming modesty. We could almost start a compliment Prize Contest, awarding a Super-Iodine Radio set to the reader who sends us in the best compliment on our poetical effusions.

It just occurs to us that we have not ever made much out of our columnar toward getting free passes for theatrical performances. Maybe this will be a sort of "Open Sesame!"

"The outstanding show of the season for sheer delight and a great deal of mental exhilaration is the 'Firebrand,' by Edwin Justus Mayer, now in its fifth month toward a record run."

S. A. DE WITT.