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# The New Leader

A Weekly Newspaper  
Devoted to the Interest  
of the Socialist and Labor Movement.

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## HOW SOCIALISTS SAVED VIENNA

A City, and the People Rising on the Ruins  
Capitalist Brought Upon 2,000,000 Souls

EVERY morning just before the departure of the train a man with a crammed portfolio bulging under his arm comes hurriedly, pantingly, to the suburban railway station. He speedily slips into a car, retires into a nook, and in an instant half of the papers of his portfolio are lying spread on his knees, and he is intensely engrossed in reading them.

It takes the train no more than twelve minutes to reach Vienna, but all this time the unusual man sits bent over his writing table, his knees, and works. At the moment the train arrives at the city the man hastily makes for the Vienna Rathouse and there he becomes lost.

Who is he? What sort of a man is he?

### A Banker Turned Socialist

Hugo Breitner is his name. Once he was a director of a bank. With his keen insight he deeply penetrated into that world where gigantic fortunes grow up easily, without effort. Breitner was heart and soul wrapped up in the mysteries of the financial world. He closely observed how multi-million fortunes were born, lived and passed away. He was, however, not only an observer, but also a participant in the impetuous, infernal game. He was a brilliant financial operator, a master mind in banking affairs. The whole of the Vienna money aristocracy looked up to his bank with great respect. The capitalist world was proud of Breitner.

Suddenly a thunderbolt hurled from the sky: Breitner turned Social-Democrat. All the power of his acumen, all the energy of his iron will, all his financial experience—everything Breitner placed at the service of the organized labor class. The capitalist world grew indignant.

Breitner was confronted, or rather he confronted himself, with a simple query: what, for instance, would happen if he enlisted all the zeal of the pursuit of money, all his skill and experience in making money, in the service of the whole society, of the whole nation instead of individuals? In other words, what would be the result if his experience and knowledge of capitalism should be employed in the interests of Socialism?

### The Socialists Win the City

And Breitner set out, on his own initiative, to find an answer to this query.

In the first place Breitner adopted the chief precept of the capitalist world: Nothing can be accomplished without money. In 1919 elections to the Vienna city administration took place. The Social-Democrats then received a majority of the votes and they gained the administration of a city with 2,000,000 inhabitants, whereas the population of Austria is no more than 4,000,000. Breitner was assigned to the administration of the finances of the city of Vienna. He then became the banker of a giant city, and he set out to make money. But how?

After the revolution in Austria the city of Vienna obtained the right of a separate country (home rule), that is, the right of levying separate taxes and in addition the right to a part of the taxes of the National Government. When the Social-Democrats had taken charge of the administration of the city of Vienna (in place of the Social Christians) they found only desolation in the economical situation of the city. The war, the disintegration of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, and the reign of the bourgeois cliques had turned the big city of Vienna into a cemetery.

### A City Doomed to Die

The magnificent, lustrous, gay Vienna had suddenly been turned into an enormous shadow, with distress and starvation as its dominant features. Vienna was doomed to die, was the prediction on all sides. Statesmen, therefore, advised the gradual transport of the population from Vienna, lest they be starved. At the best, it was presumed, there would be one way out for Vienna—to become a center for speculators and gisettes for the Balkan countries.

Vienna was, indeed, on the threshold of death. Late in the afternoon the city would sink into dark-

ness. All the stores and offices would close up. At eight in the evening the restaurants and cafes would shut their doors. The streets were not illuminated; the street cars daily decreased their service. The pavement in the street grew every day worse. The city asylums evicted the children into the streets, as they were unable to feed them anyway. The schools were closed one after another. The factories, on account of a shortage in coal and electric power, had gradually to discontinue operations. The streets were filled with beggars, cripples, homeless orphans, unfortunate women who offered to sell the last of their belongings—their bodies. There was no water, gas or electric light in the houses. Epidemics spread like wildfire. The city sank into filth. Beautiful Vienna was agonizing.

### The Profiteers Shell Out

Such was the fine inheritance the Social Democrats received when they won a majority in the elections for the city administration. Then Breitner entered upon the stage.

He adhered to one rule: Without money nothing can be done. He lost no time and started to amass money in the city treasury. Wherefrom? From everywhere, wherever it was possible to get it.

There was money in Vienna. There were people who had grown rich out of the war and those who had fattened at the expense of the people's distress. There were great sums of money still in the hands of the pre-war capitalists, financial magnates, great merchants and speculators.

How, however, could one obtain access to these vaults of money?

The way was found by Breitner, the "highway robber," the "inexorable cut-throat," the "sadist," as he was vilified with foam at their mouths by the heads of the wealthy classes. Breitner's attitude towards these classes was, indeed, merciless, murderously cold, because deep in his heart glowed an ardent love for the suffering masses and be-

cause he passionately loved the gay, beautiful city of Vienna.

### The Favorite Of the People

He could not become reconciled to the thought that the charming city, with its lively, cultured population, should be extinguished at the time when all the old and new money-bags, the Rothschilds and Costillones, all the speculators and swindlers, were bathing in luxury and debauchery.

No, never in his life! Breitner decided to force them to yield part of their riches for the people's urgent necessities. Breitner's fund, the city treasury, grew enormously. At the same time, however, the number of Breitner's friends and admirers grew a thousandfold. He

became the favorite of the people of Vienna.

The bourgeoisie let loose its caricaturists against Breitner, and they shot their arrows at him. Here is, for instance, one of their pictures. Bimble sees his friend Dimple coming out of the Rathouse naked. The villain Breitner has so flayed him, and in order to avoid his arrest by the police he pasted on his body all sorts of tax-stamps.

Breitner, however, was very little affected by these things. He unwaveringly followed the straight road. He was not a Bolshevik. According to his ideas, everybody might live the way he saw fit. He only told him: "Listen, brother! If you wish and are in a position to have your own automobile, you may do so, but pay taxes for it. You wish to have a few servants, pay

taxes for them. You desire to eat in fashionable restaurants, you love a costly glass of wine—nobody will prevent you, if you will only pay the proper taxes for it. The richer you are and the more you indulge in debauchery, the higher the taxes you have to pay."

### Rothschild's Taxes Raised

Breitner knew of no fatigue. His eye reached all over, and it was impossible to evade any kind of taxes. Rothschild once complained against the taxes on his auto-truck that carried food for his host of servants. Breitner then ordered the repeal of the taxes on an auto that served so useful an object as carrying food. However, if Rothschild kept so large a number of servants that he needed an auto-truck for furnishing them with food, then why did he pay so meager a tax for his servants?

An inquiry was instituted and thenceforth Rothschild had to pay a much greater tax than he had paid for the auto.

Breitner did his work quietly, without fuss. Vienna, nevertheless, saw where he put away the money "robbed" from the wealthy taxpayers. The owner of a theatre, for example, complained that Breitner deprived him of a large sum of money in the form of extortionate taxes. Breitner immediately replied that for this money a public bath-house was built in a poor quarter of the city.

### Carnival Taxed To Aid Orphans

In the carnival days, in the year 1923, Breitner collected 1,180,000 crowns (71,000 crowns to the dollar) from the people who filled the restaurants and cabarets. To be sure, it caused a great deal of dissatisfaction and protests. Breitner then replied at a large mass meeting that the money gathered from those who had entertained and enjoyed themselves would go for the upkeep of 110 orphans in the city's orphan asylum for a full year.

In the carnival days of 1924 Breitner collected from the celebrating crowds 6,542,000 crowns (\$29,141). Three Vienna

operetta theatres paid in the course of four months 2,140,000 crowns. Breitner stated this was just the sum necessary to provide the 800 children left by their parents without any provision and the city had to take care of them.

Breitner related further that all the expenses of the public hospitals for nervous diseases, as well as of the newly built sanitarium for alcoholic derelicts, were defrayed out of the taxes on edibles and beverages in one large restaurant and a few night resorts for debaucheries. The Vienna Fire Department was maintained by the taxes on hotel rooms. The taxes on autos covered the expenses of feeding 200 children in kindergartens, and 20,000 in public and high schools.

Dozens of similar examples are being thrown by Breitner into the face of all his adversaries, who raise a fuss that the money of the public treasury goes for the maintenance of the Social Democratic party and 30,000 democratic propagandists.

Breitner is stern and pitiless. His policy, however, is not of the Bolshevik sort: "Despoil the robbers of their loot."

Breitner's tax system is framed according to the strictest principles of progress. For one servant girl, for instance, the employer does not pay any taxes at all. For the second he must pay quite a sum. For the third the tax leaps enormously. Of the 520,000 households in Vienna only 6,698 pay taxes, and of the latter number only two houses—Rothschild's with forty servants and Costillone's with seventeen—pay one-third of the whole tax on servants. Rothschild pays 5,109,000 crowns and Costillone 525,900,000 crowns.

The tax on servant girls is as follows: No tax on the first; 500,000 crowns for the second; 3,000,000 for the third, and for every additional one 2,500,000 over and above the last one; for men servants twice as much as for girls.

### A Tax on Servant Girls

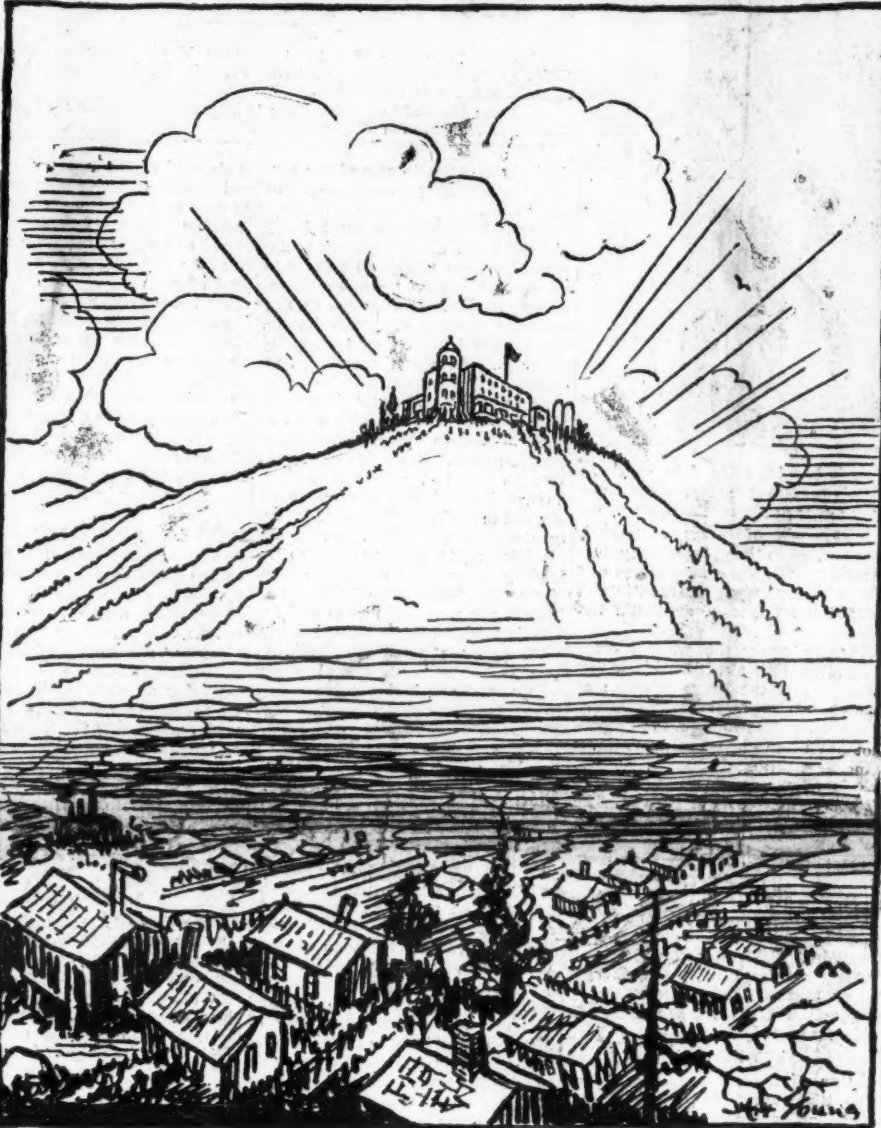
Breitner likewise inaugurated a tax on dwellings. The income of this tax is wholly appropriated for the building of new houses with lower rent for the people. The burden of this tax, too, is laid chiefly on rich domiciles. For an apartment that had cost in time of peace \$120 a year the tax is \$2.53. Such a tax is paid by the great majority of the tenants of Vienna. For the office of the Alliance of the Banks of Vienna the tax is \$41,000 a year. Rothschild pays \$8,352 a year. Costillone \$7,085 a year. These three taxpayers yield 12½ per cent of the total amount of the tax on dwellings in Vienna. The tax on business offices and industrial enterprises is thrice as much as on abodes of the same price.

The same system is applied to all other taxes instituted by Breitner. The chief load of the tax is placed upon the backs of the exceedingly rich. The very same is applied even to taxes on all sorts of entertainment, amusements, feasts and debaucheries, the kind of amusements, however, being taken into consideration: the finer the amusement and the more exquisite the luxury and debauchery, the higher the tax. The same holds good for restaurants: those patronized by workers are tax exempt, and those frequented by bourgeois seekers for savoury repasts pay big taxes.

Breitner's tax on four per cent of paid-out wages to workers and employees elicited particular hatred on the part of the bourgeoisie. The money collected out of this tax is employed exclusively for public affairs. The expenditures for such matters amounted in 1924 to approximately 500,000,000 (or \$7,013,373). It is utterly impossible to give a full account of all the things accomplished by the Social-Democratic administration in this field. It comprises all sorts of hospitals, various asylums, homes for the aged, sanitariums for consumptives, for alcoholics, for cripples, nervous and mental diseases; a whole line of institutes for the protection of mother; for sexual ailments, legal aid for questions of marriage relations; institutes for teaching trades; public bath-houses, public kitchens, summer colonies (camps); a dental clinic, schools for nurses, special homes for children who freeze in the Winter time in the streets; homes for the blind;

(Continued on Page 8.)

### CAPITALIST FEUDALISM



This May be a Picture of Pawtuxet Valley, or a Mining Town in West Virginia, or Steel District in Pennsylvania. It is a Common Sight in Most of Our Industrial Towns. In the Valley are the Company Owned Hovels of the Workers. Above the Grime is the Castle on the Hill.

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# PRINCE MacFADDEN of BUNKDOM

By SAMUEL A. DE WITT

BERNARR'S BAIT—

HIS BID

FOR the ideal man of the hour, captain and master of fate and soul, child of destiny (even if a trifle superannuated), allow us to present, ladies and gentlemen, Bernarr Macfadden.

From the rockbound coast of Labrador to the palm-swept sands of Borneo, you will not find another such nonpareil, go-getter, deal-closer, champ sign-on-the-dotted-line. A pip of a put-it-acrosser—S. R. O., and headliner on the grandest circuit in creation, the wheel of Bunkerino. Line forms on this side.

Gosh! Who wouldn't sign him up for season after season, circus or side show, Palace vaudeville or olio, for the Columbia Burlesque. For he is beyond argument the most interesting of the species Americana, since Sitting Bull threw his last tomahawk and Lydia Pinkham boxed up her first pill.

Time was when Bernarr had nothing but a shock of bristling hair, a la Roycroft, his name on a few vegetarian hasheries that he never owned and a crusader's yearning to express himself in a physical culture journal. That time he was what Moronia always terms a "nut."

It seems, however, to be the eternal way with "nuts" that they gather unto themselves a few sentimental angels, the "joiner" stripe; and so Mac's red-blooded vehicle of virility, vim and vigor, came into print as the Physical Culture Magazine.

As fervently as Christianity started with Jesus, and Democracy with Jefferson, it was meant to be a serious Messianic effort to imbue into the varicose and purplous veins of American youth and adulthood the elixir of athletics and the great outdoors.

#### Getting Inspiration

As the army and navy statistics during the draft proved years afterwards, Mac believed that our method of living, the mad relay racing through drudgery and workaday of industrial civilization, was breeding a race of physical and mental subnormals.

There must have been a Lutheran fire in his eye and a Calvinistic swing to his pen as he distributed against a social and industrial age that dwarfed men and women and children for its mad uses.

There must have been a John the

Baptist ring in his voice as he called unto America to stretch limb, expand chest, inhale the zippy ozone, and go galavanting over the roads without end.

What marks Macfadden greater than Christ, Jefferson, Luther, Calvin, John and the others who started great movements, is that he at least has lived to see, and still continues to make, his ideals—PAY.

Christ did not live long enough to help share in the fat missionary funds of his present-day followers. Jefferson did not survive to the day when he might have gotten a fine rake off from a Tammany Subway Contract. Mark it down as a thundering epigram to the future years

that it has been the fate of every Messiah since the last dinosaur—they never got in on the money.

Thousands of years afterward, mayhap, when the proposition got on a solid paying basis, hangers-on and cheap bunk slingers marched in and reaped the wages of another's virtue.

It came to pass, that while Bernarr was struggling along on his magazine he saw the gross injustice of the past.

Here he was leading a chosen people out of the bondage of ugliness into freedom and beauty. Thousands of wan slaves and dwarfed bodies were already in the van. The magazine was leaping and bounding into growth. Millionaire editors were angling for its purchase from him.

How the great golden revelation came to him will perhaps never be known. Genius seldom indulges in memoirs. And he had no Boswell among his thirty-dollar-a-week true story transcribers. One can only conjecture that it came about in this manner:

#### The Revelation

One afternoon, a decade or so ago, there walked into Mac's office a thin, sedentary-looking, white-collared-clerk sort of an American who got down to brass tacks at once. The lad had a thousand dollars saved up, which he was anxious to spend pronto if Macfadden, the wizard of the Physique, would guarantee him, within one year at most, to add twelve inches more to his shoulders and three inches more to his half-inch chest expansion, with forty pounds of bicep muscle thrown in, etc.

Be it said for Bernarr's original honesty that he neither entertained the offer nor did he particularly angle for the thousand dollars of the simp.

The young man left with some advice and several Macfadden pamphlets.

There were millions of young and old Americans everywhere, in the two score and eight States, like this visitor, who had ten-dollar bills, and hundred-dollar bills, and no shoulders, muscles, breasts, chests, or the form divine, all eager for the exchange. Most of these men were sex-starved, most of the women mate-hungry. Because both the men and the women were blaming their loneliness upon their lack of physical presence and charm, here was a universe waiting in endless line to deliver their dollars into the coffers of the first inspired man of destiny that would not scruple to give them sublimed abstracts of bunk for what they lacked in sad fact.

#### Fighting Temptation

We may also imagine that Macfadden spent many days and nights battling the demons of temptation, even as Christ did in the desert. Unlike the Lord, in this, too, he yielded. But there were mitigating circumstances of environment that might help us in being a trifle forgiving for this sin of his. America was just then at the high mark of success worship. The cattle were snouting and grunting about in the stables of yellow publicity, fakes, the press agent, and blustering bluff. Colonel Roosevelt was in his heyday and his personality very fresh. In such an atmosphere, the Son of God might have fallen.

He laid his plans and proceeded to carry them out after an extensive survey of his sphere of influence. He must first develop a series of interlocking magazines, each one par-

## GRAPHIC

Here is the Business Men's Newspaper BECAUSE



It is fighting at all times for the business interests of New York City.

It considers business interests first and foremost.

Encourage your employees to read it and they will become more dependable and capable in every way.

Every blow aimed at capital in the end strikes the labor market.

To the Left: The Slop That Bernarr Macfadden Uses, Under the Guise of Physical Beauty, to Attract the Interest of the Physically Sub-Normal Victims of Capitalism.

Above: His Bid to Big Business to Support Him While He Lulls Their Employees Into Servile Wage Slavery.

ticularly catering to one of the several interlocking weaknesses of Americans.

Physical Culture in a general way attracted the chicken-breasted flippers who were unable to attract to themselves pretty girls for social companionship. Mac knew, as any ordinary student of youth knows, the terrific impulses of unrequited affection. An athletic carriage, an expanse of breast, developed muscles surely would "get them." It was almost a fanatic dream with most of them to become Apollos, Jim Jeffries and Ted Coys. From whatever contact he had had with his readers, he had learned that they were all starved in body, brain and affection, men and women alike. From the feminine angle, he noticed by active inquiry that all the cosmetic advertisers, the purveyors of facial and body charm who paid him so well for brutling about their brutal bunk, were doing a wonderful business. The correspondence school fakirs who advertised in his column how to become Pavlovas, Elmans, Benny Leonards, de Pachmanns and Joseph Conrads without any preliminary trouble at all were waxing fat. Every scheming capitalist of poor white credulity and craving for power utilized his advertising space and carried on profitably.

#### More Magazines

New magazines must be started. For men, he would have magazines of adventure, virility, and dancing. For women, true story, sex and sentiment dope, and beauty. To each magazine he would apply advertising that would get to the yearnings and earnings of its particular class of inferiors. And above all, since that sort of sordid advertising had paid royally for others, he decided to organize little companies, offices, schools, etc., under separate managements, in different locations, and with totally dissimilar names, that would take in the entire range of American ignorance and stunted ambition. What the Alexander Hamilton Institute, Elliot's Business Builders, and the like had done for American dollar lust, he was going to consolidate into the most colossal empire of physical culture and sex satiety bunk the world had ever known.

Since all this is merely conjecture, and we have no definite proof of anything said here, it might reasonably be said that we are only sore we did not succeed as well as Bernarr did, and we are just cooking up a lot of bunkum ourselves because of jealousy.

But honestly, one has to put himself down as an out-and-out moron not to sense with his five normal faculties the unmistakable odor of rot, after reading any of Bernarr's dozen or so publications and their beautiful array of advertised schools, courses, and schemes for making giants out of pigmies, and gods out of twelve-and-one-half-dollar-a-week shipping clerks.

Ever since Macfadden crossed the Rubicon of doubt, and started his campaign of contests, magazines, true-story awards, correspondence courses in how to become anything from an expert tangoist, banjoist or Steinmetz, to a "Red" Grange, Moronia has stormed, and through the tempest has flooded a golden downpour.

#### The King Complex

And now that our Caesar has no

more need of the moneyed Pompeys and Crassus of his former struggles, he arrives at the King complex. A fawning group of publicans surround and cheer him. We now see our Mac carried away on the shoulders of his "Yes men."

By the strange process of reasoning that genius is addict to, Mac concludes that he is meant to rule men, and since the daily newspaper is reputed to make and unmake rulers, he decides to start a newspaper of his own, towards a mayoralty, a governorship or some such stepping-stone to the Presidency. Let us suppose, then, that that is how the Graphic came into its lurid cross-worded babyhood.

The advertisement that announced its coming birth remains in our mind as the most modernized version of the Sermon on the Mount as applied to heralding a new brand of goods on the market. Why Camel cigarettes or "The Follies of 1925" does not follow suit will always remain a publicity agent mystery to us. In such seraphic "go-gettem" strain one might palm off "Red Hot Mama" as an aria from the "Gottterdammerung."

From the first, as a business proposition, the Graphic was doomed to failure, since it ran in direct competition to two other powerful tabloid dailies that were more adroit at scandal, filthy gossip, and tawdry blather than the Macfadden offspring. And since this physical culture bunk does not go so well in metropolitan centres, where there is an awakening intelligence among the hot-pollot, the paper did not go financially. So it behooves us to imagine that the only other reason d'être for the project is that he intends to build around it his edifice of power.

Already there is afoot the White Star Brotherhood of his—a sort of orphaned, rickety twin brother to the Ku Klux Klan of late notoriety. It may be a few weeks, or a few months from now, when we shall hear him talked about as a mayoralty candidate.

But we are hardly interested in his political ambitions. To us, as to history, an avowed political ambition is a certain sign of mental and moral disintegration. Macfadden or Hylan—"L" or Subway—influenza or la grippe—the choice is extremely difficult.

#### Bunk, Bunk, Bunk

Our angle on Macfadden is purely economic. His last effort to make a paying proposition out of the Graphic is both tragic and ludicrous. The circularizing of presidents of corporations throughout our city and environs, telling them how safe and sane a sheet the Graphic is, is positively Homeric.

He proceeds in almost childish naivete to assure the employers that he intends to run his sheet so close to the line of industrial ethics that they will be secure from strikes, dissension, and foreign revolutionary tendencies, if their employees will only read his paper. For this sort of bunk the employing class don't fall so readily. They have their own press, that has proven quite efficient in its brain and soul stultifying purposes to their employees.

We would sincerely advise Mr. Bernarr Macfadden to stick to his own field of exploitation.

He has been, and will continue to be, successful only if he works on

the credulity of the small town suppressed Lotharios, Don Juans, Napoleons, Messalinas and Gloria Swansons. Feed them panaceas for power, beauty, glory, talent—promise to sell them the secrets of the gods, collect their fees, and give them those neatly printed formulae of undiluted, unadulterated BUNK.

(The New Leader wishes to acknowledge its indebtedness to the editors of Labor Age, who have made it possible for Mr. De Witt's article to appear simultaneously in both publications.)

#### Lectures

**The Community Forum**  
Park Avenue and 34th Street

Sun., Mar. 29th—8 P. M.

Mr. and Mrs.  
**NORBERT F. CAPEK**  
of Prague, Czechoslovakia  
"Central Europe As It Is Today"

11 A. M.—The Community Church  
**JOHN HAYNES HOLMES**  
"The Technique of Friendship"

Special—10 A. M.  
**DR. HARVEY DEE BROWN**  
"Psychoanalysis"

**The People's Institute**  
COOPER UNION

Friday, March 27  
**EVERETT DEAN MARTIN**  
(The Great Mass Movements of History)  
"How Large a Portion of the Population Spontaneously Participates in the Mass Movement?"

Sunday, March 29  
**PROF. WM. F. MONTAGUE**  
"The Three Aspects of Pragmatism"

Tuesday, March 31  
**DR. HORACE M. KALLEN**  
"William James—The Philosopher of Freedom"  
Eight o'clock Admission Free  
OPEN FORUM DISCUSSION

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

Sunday, March 29  
**DR. WM. DURANT**  
"Ibsen—Emperor and Galilean"

8:30 P. M.—FORUM, at 9 Second Ave.  
**HARRY LAIDLOR**  
"Mexico's Struggle for Freedom"

7:15 P. M.—American International Church, 238 East 14th Street  
**EDMUND B. CHAFFEE**  
"What Do the Workers Want?"

**THE BUSHWICK FORUM**  
Ridgewood Mason Temple  
BUSHWICK AND GATES, BROOKLYN

Sunday, March 29th, at 3 P. M.

"New Race Relations for Old"

**A. PHILIP RANDOLPH**  
Editor of "Messenger"

Admission Free  
Sponsor of  
League for Industrial Democracy  
Brooklyn Chapter

**RAND SCHOOL**  
of Social Science  
7 EAST 15TH ST., NEW YORK

Saturday, March 28—1:30 P. M.

**SCOTT NEARING**  
"What Did La Follette Accomplish?"

Friday, April 3—7:00 P. M.  
**DR. MORRIS H. KAHN**  
"Cellular Basis of Heredity"

Friday, April 3—8:30 P. M.  
**LOUIS UNTERMEYER**  
"The Lyric Note in Poetry"

**Scott Nearing in the Bronx**

Workmen's Circle Branch 164  
Has Arranged a Series of Three Lectures

BY  
**Prof. Scott Nearing**  
ON  
**POST-WAR ECONOMICS**

To Be Given on Three Consecutive Fridays at 8:30 P. M.  
Beginning with FRIDAY, MARCH 27TH

AT  
**3875 THIRD AVENUE**  
(Near Claremont Parkway)

Course Tickets 50 CENTS  
Single Admission 25 CENTS

**EVERYBODY WELCOME**

## IN TUNE WITH THE SEASON

## Spring Clothes

\$25

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

## TOP COATS

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

## SUITS

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

## THE F. & S. STORE

S. E. Corner 84th Street and Third Avenue

Remember the Address!

Just Off the "L" Station

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

## Real Co-operation!

Readers of "The New Leader" will benefit at either of our big stores by presenting this announcement when desiring to purchase anything for their home comfort. Real co-operation means special prices and special terms.

## Michigan Furniture Co.

Highest Quality

2174 Third Avenue  
Near 115th Street  
3251 Third Avenue  
Corner 163rd Street

Liberal Credit



# The ELECTRICAL REVOLUTION

THE new revolution in industry, agriculture, and house work, into which the United States is now entering through the use of giant electrical power, should be guided by the following basic principles, according to the Department of Social Action of the National Catholic Welfare Conference.

1. The public should share in the control of the electrical power in industry so that the public will get all the electrical power needed in the places needed and at a fair price.
2. Those at work in the generation and transmission of electrical power should share in the control of the wages and salaries they get, in the conditions of their work, in the methods that are to be followed, and in the rewards of their efficiency.
3. Control by money owners as such should be put at the lowest

Shall It Be Our  
SLAVE  
or  
MASTER?

mark necessary to finance the industry and develop it.

Speedy action to apply these principles is needed because of the great growth in the use of electrical power and the great changes in our social life that are coming through its use. We are entering upon a revolution comparable to the one initiated by the discovery and use of steam power. It will leave its mark upon everyone. It will mean a different set of opportunities to do right, and a different set of temptations to do wrong.

The use of steam power turned the United States from a nation of

hand-tilled farming, small handicrafts, and small trade into a nation of factory industry, mines, machine farming, finance and world-wide trade. It created cities, factory towns, and mining towns.

It put us into a new setting with new materials, tools, and weapons to use. The men who controlled the new tools, materials and weapons were made enormously powerful and the men who did not control them, whether as consumers of the products of the steam revolution or as propertyless workers, were made correspondingly weak.

The steam revolution came among

peoples who were rationalists, and rationalism at that time glorified the individual above everything else, made wealth a sign of virtue and gave a man nearly a free rein over how he was to use his wealth. The results are well known.

The new electrical revolution gives us a new chance. Generation and transmission of electricity are the pivots. Control of the generation and transmission of electricity and what is done with that control are the points to be watched. If the rule of the steam revolution is followed, if electricity is to be owned and controlled on the principle that a relatively few individuals must necessarily be the owners of electrical power, and that somehow it will be best for everyone if these owners are allowed to make as much money, or nearly as much, as they can, than the body of the people, the employees in industry and the farmers, and our whole political, intellectual, and social life will be the worse off.

## On The International Front

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

### THE INTERNATIONAL

**Congress Opens Aug. 15 Next**  
The Administrative Committee of the Socialist and Labor International has fixed Aug. 15, 1925, as the date for opening the second congress of the S. L. I. somewhere in France, the exact location to be determined later. The agenda will be made up at the next meeting of the Executive, May 9.

**Henderson Back on Executive**  
Arthur Henderson, who, together with Ramsay MacDonald and J. H. Thomas, were elected as the first British representatives on the Executive of the S. L. I., and who, with them, resigned upon taking office in the Labor Cabinet of Great Britain in January, 1924, is back on the Executive again, having been chosen by the Labor party to take the place of A. B. Cameron.

**Adler Sets Swiss Paper Right**  
In a masterpiece of Socialist reasoning, Frederick Adler recently replied to an article in the Zurich Volkrecht which had voiced the view, common in Swiss Socialist circles, that he was leaving his place as Secretary of the Socialist and Labor International because he was dissatisfied with the progress that organization had made since its founding at Hamburg in May, 1923. Comrade Adler admits that the S. L. I. is not yet a 100 per cent. Marxian working-class machine, but

he says it has already made much progress in that direction, despite the slips of some of its leaders and members, and that he is resigning just because he believes that the hardest preliminary work has been done and that from now on the sailing will be comparatively smooth. He intends to devote most of his time to activities linked with the cause of working-class internationalism. He points out that the Socialist International has plenty of routine work to do in preparation for the ultimate taking over of the powers of Government by the workers and that only through such activities can it become strong enough and well organized enough to cope with its final task. By standing aloof from the International, he says, the Swiss Socialist Party, which is enthusiastic for a Marxian International, is really assuming a nationalistic attitude and standing in its own light. He urges the Swiss Socialists to join the S. L. I. and work as a "loyal opposition."

### LATVIA

That the fears of the Lettish reactionaries about the progress of the Socialist movement in Latvia, which, as told in The New Leader of March 21, have caused them to resort to murder in a vain attempt to check it, were justified, is shown by the results of the recent municipal election in Riga. As reported

by the London Bureau of the S. L. I., the number of Socialist Aldermen was increased from eighteen to thirty, and the popular Socialist vote rose from 23,000 in March, 1922, to 60,000, about 34 per cent. of the total. In the old Board there were eleven representatives of the Trade Union League and two so-called Government Socialists, in addition to eighteen straight Socialists, but the report fails to give details of the makeup of the new Board.

### LUXEMBURG

**Labor Wins Two New Seats**  
Reorganized under the name Labor Party, but with a radical Socialist program, the political forces of the Belgian workers raised their representation in the Diet of the little Grand Duchy of Luxembourg from six to eight in the election of March 1. The other seats were divided as follows, according to semi-official returns: Clericals, 22; Radicals, 10; Nationalists, 3; National Union, 2; Independent Clerical, 1; and Liberal, 1. In the old Diet of forty-eight members, the Clericals had twenty-six Deputies, but several of these broke away from their leader, Minister Reuter, and blocked the passage of the bills practically turning the railroads over to Belgian management. This forced the dissolution of the old Diet. The railroad unions are against the bills.

### GERMANY

**Municipal Elections Cheer Socialists**  
Confidence that the Social Democratic Party will roll up a big vote for Otto Braun in the first round of the election for President of the German Republic tomorrow (Sunday) is reinforced by a result of recent local elections in Brunswick, Thuringia, and other parts of the country. In Newaves, a newly organized city in the suburbs of Berlin, the Socialists on Feb. 22 cast 4,667 votes and elected thirteen Aldermen, against 4,067 votes and twelve members of the Village Council on May 4, 1924. The total vote fell from 13,061 to 11,540, and the Communists polled only 1,185, against 1,808 on May 4, retaining but three of their five representatives. In both Thuringia and Brunswick the vote of all parties in the municipal elections fell off heavily compared with the vote in the Reichstag election of Dec. 7, but the losses of the Social Democrats were less in proportion than those of their opponents on both the Right and Left. Combinations of all bourgeois parties against the Socialists were common.

### AUSTRIA

**Rural Victory Was Substantial**  
Belated official reports of the results of the local elections in Lower Austria (which no longer includes Vienna) on Nov. 30 show that the Socialist victory was more substantial than indicated by the early accounts (printed in The New Leader of Jan. 17). Instead of a net gain of two Councillors, the Socialists netted 190, in addition to 160 elected on so-called Small Farmers' lists put up by Socialist peasants in places where the agrarian reaction was so strong that it was considered too risky to nominate straight Socialist candidates. The bourgeois parties lost 165 seats, instead of gaining 122, as first reported.

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### Rev. Johnson at Peace House

The Rev. Ernest Johnson, secretary of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, will be the speaker at a peace meeting to be held Sunday, March 29, at 8:15 p. m. at the Peace House, 109th Street and Fifth Avenue. Admission will be free. The meeting is one of a series of Sunday evening peace meetings.

### Thomas-Hones Debate

A debate between Norman Thomas and Rev. Wm. Hones, of Roscoe, New York, will take place at the Workmen's Circle, Labor Lyceum, Monticello, N. Y., on Tuesday, March 31, 8:30 p. m. The subject will be: "Resolved: That the well-being of mankind can be better promoted under a Socialist than a capitalist order of society."

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# ENGLAND "ON THE VERGE" ORGANIZING for SOCIALISM

By ROBERT SMILLIE, M.P.

IN the early days, even so recently as my own personal experience extends, the mine-workers, generally speaking, knew who their employers were. Now all that has changed. The private owners who were directly concerned with the collieries, who knew not only the workers but their dependents as well, and who were always ready to receive deputations about injustices, have practically disappeared. Nowadays the miner has the greatest difficulty in finding out who his employers really are.

Not only have individual collieries been amalgamated, but in many districts where iron and steel are produced or shipbuilding carried on the mines have been linked up with these other concerns. Such combinations may have worked to the advantage of the capitalist, but they have certainly been against the interest of the producers of coal, so far as wages are concerned. Cheap coal has been desired in order to produce cheap iron and steel, and, to secure this cheap coal, wages have been forced down.

## Shattering Effect of 1921

Many years were spent in trying to organize the miners, and considerable success attended these efforts. For some years the miners had a strong, compact fighting organization, which was an example to many other industries. Side by side, however, with the progress of organization among the miners came consolidation and amalgamation on the part of the mine-owners, until ultimately employers as well as workers were almost perfectly organized.

Unfortunately, the lockout of 1921 went a long way in the direction of shattering the power of the Miners' Federation. And that followed upon the blow to the mining, steel, engineering, and shipbuilding industries which was dealt them by the disaster of the Great War. While all sections of the community, and the workers especially, are suffering and will continue to suffer from the effects of that most terrible nightmare, those who are bearing the brunt are the employees of the industries I have mentioned, and with them the cotton operatives. The latest statistics pub-

## THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE RE-FORMING?

LONDON—Conferences seeking to arrive at a common plan of action in their coming wage disputes have been held by the executives of the British miners' federation and the Amalgamated Engineering Union.

Miners' representatives have also conferred with representatives of the ship-builders' union. Conferences are to take place in the near future between the miners, engineers, locomotive engineers and firemen and transport workers.

lished by Government departments go to show that while the wages of the mine-workers stand at 66 per cent. above the 1914 level, the cost of living, according to the most recent figure, is 79 per cent. above what it was in 1914.

The present serious crisis in the mining industry arises from the laudable desire of the mine-worker to secure a weekly wage which shall be at the very least equal in purchasing power to that of 1914. Mine owners say that the industry cannot afford to pay that. This is equivalent to saying that the industry cannot afford a living wage.

Neither miners nor their leaders can accept this view.

"We are, therefore, on the verge of what may turn out to be the most serious industrial struggle that the country has yet witnessed."

Through various agencies the mine owners are trying even now to fix the blame for the threatened trouble on the men's leaders. It is alleged that they are trying to set class against class, and some people even hint that their aim is not the improvement of the conditions of the mining community, but to bring about a revolution. That is all nonsense.

There is no man of experience and standing in the mining movement today who would desire to bring about a stoppage of work if it could at all be avoided.

Only too well do the leaders realize that their own people suffer most in a struggle such as the one now threatened. Personally, I sincerely hope that a rupture may be avoided. I feel sure that if matters can be amicably arranged so that the mine-workers are assured of a decent wage, prosperity will again come to the coal industry. I refuse to believe that it is on the down grade. In view of the serious possibilities

of the next two months, I want to make the strongest possible appeal that there should be no lack of cohesion on the part of the mine-workers or their leaders. The mine owners are well organized and well prepared for any struggle that may come, and they will undoubtedly have the support of combined Capitalism. Because of this we must close the ranks and maintain a united front against the common foe. Mere boasting about our power will not assist us in any way, but if the rank and file of our men stand shoulder to shoulder together and join up and strengthen their organizations, I believe that this, as much as anything, will tend to secure a settlement of the present dispute.

I make this appeal to my fellow workers, because I realize that serious division has recently been showing itself in our ranks.

## Not the Time for Quarreling

This is not the time for the leaders to be quarreling with each other either on policy or any other matters.

On the political side advantage has been taken by the capitalist press to enlarge upon differences among the leaders. Most of what is written is sheer nonsense. It is designed to break up the solidarity of our great party. As I have urged that this is the time for consolidation in the industrial ranks, I would add and emphasize the same for the political side. Let us have more tolerance in our midst. Whilst there may be differences of opinion between leaders, it should be remembered that all are aiming at doing their best in the interests of the working people.

Never was the old adage, "United we stand, divided we fall," more true than it is at the present moment.

By S. H. STILLE

## III.

IN my nine years of ministry for the Church of Christ, as an evangelist and pastor, and my work up-State organizing for our party, I have observed many things. I know beyond the shadow of a doubt that our party can be reorganized, and that comrades who have left our party can be brought back and made to be active again in the cause.



The first thing necessary to be successful as an organizer is to believe in the thing yourself. Forget ourselves and close our eyes to everything but the Socialist cause. See it day and night. Talk it in the day. Dream it in the night. Talk it to the waiters in the restaurants, to the landlord, bootblacks, newsstand dealers, preachers, church folks, everybody. Give up your positions, homes, friends and life if necessary. And with the banner of Socialist ideals lifted high go as far as you can possibly go. This is the only rule I have and it never fails.

As for myself, there is only one thing for which I live. That is the ideal of Socialism. Take that out of my life and I am ready to explore the regions beyond the Stygian River.

When I go in a community to work the first thing I do is to get a list of names of those who enroll as Socialists and the names of those who were formerly members of the local. Next thing I learn is the psychology of the town. Towns have a psychology as each individual has. I also get a map and work out cross street puzzles until I learn the lay of the place. Then a room somewhere and a place for the car, and I go to work.

## Personal Canvassing

I call on each individual personally. Sometimes I call several times before I meet my prospect, but I get him. I knock at the door and always make sure that I see my prospect first. You can get his number immediately and you know how to approach him. I tell him my

## Adventures of a Former Minister of the Gospel, Now an Organizer for the New York Socialists—Has Signed Up 400 New Members in Last Six Months—Finds Appeal Is Irresistible.

name, who I am and what I am doing. I watch his face very closely, also the tone of his voice. This is a great help. If a prospect tells me he is a Communist, I tell him there is no place in the Socialist Party for him, and leave him at once. It is a waste of time and patience to talk to him. Reason, deep meditation and cultured conversation are unknown to them. Up-State they are as scarce as hen's teeth. They will be scarce. For they are going and will soon be gone.

Many of the prospects start in something like this: "Well, Comrade Stille, this town is different from all others. It is a peculiar situation and it will be difficult to build a local here." (By the way, I have heard that statement in every town I have entered to organize. It is a joke.) Or, as our Jewish comrades would say, "Die ganze welt ist eine grosse stadt" (the whole world is one big city).

## Converting the Pessimists

I never let my prospect get above me, I stay above and ahead and meet his arguments before he gets to them. Again he may say: "We have failed. For fifteen years we have worked and where are we now? It's no use. Socialism will never come back. It's useless to try any longer. The workers are like dumb, driven cattle." As one Italian Comrade once told me, the American workers have too much macaroni in their stomachs. To such remarks as these I reply: "Dear Comrade, what do you expect? Don't you know Socialism belongs to the ages? Don't you know that it is a science and that it will require centuries to realize the ideals of our cause? Don't you realize that Marx has been dead only fifty years, and the life of our movement has been only a second on the dial of time? You cannot produce a lily or a rose overnight, you let Nature take her course. You spend several days in building a house. A sculptor works for years on a work of art. A painter works for months on a beautiful painting. You, yourself, grew nine months in the Citadel of Life before you could be born. Now do you think for a moment that a philosophy as beautiful as Socialism can be realized in a day, a year, or even many years? You should be happy that you see the light, that you are a member of a movement as wide as the world and as deep as the soul of humanity, with a message and ideals that will in time build a new order."

I watch my prospect very closely, and at the psychological moment I hand him an application card. As he starts to look it over, I open my pen and hand it to him, saying: "Sign your name on that line, please." From 75 to 90 per cent sign and pay their dues.

## Zeal and Courage Win

Sometimes I get this reply: "After all these years of labor and sacrifice what have we gained? We are just where we started." To this I reply: "Comrade, the tide of Socialism is rising all over the world. We have a Labor president in Mexico. Over six million votes in Britain, thousands of new voters in France, great gains in Germany, Denmark and Sweden. Over a million votes in the United States. We have doubled and tripled our registration everywhere—in New York from nineteen to forty-three thousand. I have personally signed over four hundred new members for our party in the last five or six months. We have paid off more of our National debt in the last nine months than we have in the last twelve years. Comrade Debs has assumed the balance and we shall soon have the slate clean. We have everything to encourage us." For every excuse there is a reply that will drown their pessimism. They must submit to your aggression, your optimism, your zeal and courage.

Few can resist and turn you away. Go ahead. Meet them with the grit and determination of Napoleon, who with sheer personality, courage and determination led hordes of men over the Alps. If you are easily discouraged don't try to organize the Socialist Party. You need all the grit, sand, courage, zeal, energy, optimism and determination that you can have.

You are never beaten. You cannot fail. If you shut both eyes, double your fists, and grit your teeth, you can defy all obstacles and come out on top. Nothing can stop a man if he determines to do a thing. You cannot fail if you are true to yourself and your convictions. Getting members is like this: You meet a Comrade. He is a pessimist. He lives over and over again the mistakes of the past. You are an optimist. You live in the possibilities of the present and the glories of the future. You see the rainbow in the clouds. As soon as you meet that comrade, war is immediately declared by the generals of each subconscious mind and these generals prepare. When they get close they clash. Now if your optimism is stronger than his pessimism, you have won him. If his pessimism is stronger than your optimism he discourages you. So always stay in the

lead, keep above him; be the leader; don't flinch; don't doubt, don't fear; be blind to everything but victory.

## Each Prospect a Problem

There is no set rule to follow. Everyone must be approached in a different manner. For humanity is like the wheat and blades of grass. There are no two alike. You must read your man and, like the physician, you must immediately diagnose his case and give the medicine without his knowing what it is.

There is another side to this question. Getting new members for our party alone will not solve the problem. After they are in the party we must devise some way to keep them in it and keep them active. Next week we will have an article on this subject.

If there are young comrades who are interested in organizing for the cause I would appreciate it very much if they would get in touch with me. We could use fifteen or twenty in the State of New York alone. There never was a time we needed workers as bad as we do now. It is time we get busy. The harvest is white and the reapers are few.

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LABOR Jottings from ABROAD ... Day this year an anti-War Day and also to urge such bodies to continue their agitation for world peace, so that when the Disarmament Conference of the League of Nations, which will doubtless be held eventually despite the present poor outlook, due to Tory British blocking of the Geneva Protocol, opens the assembled diplomats will know that there is a powerful sentiment back of the demand for no more war. The General Council plans to hold a conference of organizations affiliated with the I. F. T. U. at the same time and place as the League of Nations conference, regardless of when or where the latter may be held. Other business transacted at the Amsterdam meeting, in addition to the decision on the Russian trade union problem reported in The New Leader of Feb. 28, included acceptance of the financial report for 1924 showing receipts of 194,198 guilders (at 40 cents apiece), expenditures of 192,146 and a substantial balance in the treasury. It was decided to grant a request by Canada for representation on the General Council and to reconsider South Africa's request at a subsequent meeting. The Amsterdam meeting was attended by A. A. Purcell, President; Leon Jouhaux, C. Mertens and Th. Leipart, Vice-Presidents; J. W. Brown, Jan Oudegeest and Johann Sassenbach, Secretaries; A. J. Cook, of the International Miners' Federation; Edo Fimmen, of the Transport Workers' International; G. J. A. Smit, of the Clerks' International, and national representatives as follows: Bramley (Great Britain), Grassman (Germany), D'Aragona (Italy), Caballero (Spain), Tayerle (Czechoslovakia), Duerr (Switzerland), Buisson (France), Stenhus (Holland), Zulawsky (Poland), Jaszai (Hungary) and Madeen (Denmark).

### To Watch European Steel Trust

On Feb. 8 a special conference of the International Federation of Trade Unions was held in Amsterdam to discuss the question of the formation of a European Steel Trust and the Franco-German and Belgo-German commercial treaties. The I. F. T. U. was instructed to collect the information necessary to deal with the question comprehensively and immediately, and to submit this information to a commission consisting of representatives of the national centres and trade secretariats concerned. The Commission, which will be empowered to take final decisions, will also give special consideration to measures calculated to ward off the dangers to which steel and iron trustification may expose

the standard of living of the workers. The Commission consists of Jouhaux, Mertens and Brown from the Executive of the I. F. T. U., Dissman of the German Metal Workers' Union, and Eggert of the German Federation of Trade Unions.

### Black African Workers Advancing

The Industrial and Commercial Workers' Union of Africa is an all-comprehensive trade union for colored workers in South Africa. It has recently started its own weekly, the Workers' Herald, published in Cape Town. The I. C. W. U. itself was founded six years ago, and its general secretary, Clements Kadali, conducted an energetic propaganda campaign last year through Natal and the Transvaal, chiefly concentrating his efforts on Johannesburg. The campaign was conducted on purely trade union lines, the object of the native workers by the adoption of the principle of equal pay for equal work. The I. C. W. U. has recently sent a protest to the South African Mine Workers' Union against its demand for the removal of native drill sharpeners, and their substitution by white workers. This action, in the opinion of the I. C. W. U., "will widen racial strife between white and black workers."

### Unions Gaining in India

Material gains in organization are expected to be reported by the delegates to the All-India Trade Union Congress, scheduled to be held in Parel, Bombay, the latter part of this month. During the last few months the All-India Trade Union Council has been trying to tighten up its organization and function along Western trade union lines as far as possible. Most of the few unions now affiliated with the central body are in Calcutta and Bombay, the movement in the latter presidency having shown considerable progress of late. The biggest union there is the Indian Seamen's Union, with 11,000 members. Since last July the All-India T. U. C. has been publishing a monthly review in English in Bombay. Besides the All-India T. U. C. there is the Labor League of India, with some dozen unions, but this body admits "persons who are interested in Labor" in addition to regular unions.

### 2,000,000 Foreigners Toil in France

According to data collected by the Executive of the General Confederation of Labor of France, there are now some 2,000,000 foreign workers in that country of fifty different nationalities, including 800,000 Italians

and 500,000 Poles. Except for a few isolated cases, and for the soldiers of the Wrangel army who are employed at Tours and Tarbes, the wages of the foreign workers are not as a rule lower than the wages of French nationals. Communist efforts to induce the foreigners to organize in unions consisting of members of different nationalities have so far met with no success. The Poles have brought their own priests with them, including one or two bishops. These clerical immigrants have been busy setting up independent trade unions for the Poles under their care. This not only breaks the law, but it makes it impossible to do any real trade union work. The French Confederation of Labor is not against the immigration of alien workers, as such immigration was necessary in France even before the war. But it is strongly opposed to the present practice of recruiting foreign workers in the name of the French Government without any system or any attempt at selection. This is even done in some cases by official Government Agents. The French Confederation is therefore demanding the creation of a national office for the regulation of immigration. This office would have to establish branch offices all over the country, and would set up a regular daily news service, transmitting by wire and telephone reliable information concerning the demand and supply of labor. The Confederation also declares that measures must be taken to prohibit the making of individual labor contracts between employers and foreign workers before the latter enter the country.

### To Inspect Latin America

According to a report received from Berlin by the Jewish Telegraph Agency, a commission representing the International Labor Office of the League of Nations was due to sail from Lisbon on March 19 for Brazil, Uruguay, Chile, Argentina and Cuba to investigate conditions in those countries and the possibility of settling some of the Armenian, Russian and Jewish refugees now stranded in European cities.

### Rumanian Port Workers Win

After a five-day strike the port workers of Braila, Rumania, won a forty per cent wage increase, as from Dec. 31. Of the 3,000 men on strike 2,500 belonged to the union affiliated with the International Transport Workers' Federation. The new agreement runs to July 1 and the strikers' success has encouraged workers in other Rumanian ports to try to do likewise.



# :-: A PAGE OF EXCLUSIVE FEATURES :-:

## Archimedes and the Soldier

**M**OTION made and seconded that we are a bunch of nuts. All those in favor of the motion say "aye."

Those opposed to the motion are morons, which means more than nuts, and therefore have nothing to say. The "ayes" have it, and so ordered.

Well, what's this all about?

Just this, brother. This is the best little world you and I and the rest of us nuts ever got into. There may be other worlds. There is Hell, for instance. But from all I hear, it is a hell of a place to live in. Then there is Heaven. And if Heaven is all that it is cracked up to be, then our chances of getting there are a little less than nothing.

Leastway, I can't imagine that St. Peter, or whoever may be in charge of the pearly gates, would permit a herd of cattle like you and me to make a pig pen or a slaughter house out of Paradise.

What's more, why should an all-wise Providence seek to litter up Heaven for all eternity with the likes of us? If we were Persian cats, cottontails, or canary birds, there would be some sense in making us immortal. Critters like that are good company. They are playful, entertaining, amusing. They inspire sympathy and often deep affection. But look at man. What is he? A bundle of emotions and passions. A greedy collector of dead metals, and a cheerful distributor of bad news and black eyes.

### Nature Creates, We Destroy

If you want to know what the likes of us would do to Heaven, you only have to find out what we have done to this dear little earth of ours. And believe me, boys, this is some world. The sun shines. The rain falls. The soil brings forth its fruit. There is room for everybody; food for everybody; beauty, joy, love, laughter for all of us. Nature is no longer the enemy of men, if it ever was, which I doubt. Tickle Mother Nature ever so little, and she pours forth her wealth. Science and invention have made the struggle for existence a side-line. We can fly like birds, swim like fish, travel faster, hear farther, talk farther, and raise more crops than any creature that ever infested the universe.

But what are we doing with our opportunity? No sooner had we learned to swim like fish than we turned ourselves into sharks and devoured our own kind. No sooner had we tried our wings than we used them to drop bombs on sleeping cities. We found fertilizer in the air to feed the hungry soil and we used it to make deserts of smiling fields. We found bottled sunshine in coal and we converted it into T. N. T. for the destruction of human beings and human habitations. We finally learned to sing and talk around the world and we employed the new marvel to broadcast jazz, political bunk, and Pollyanna junk.

A chosen few delve into the mysteries of Nature and extract her secrets and along comes a pack of two-legged hyenas and converts them into means of raising seventy different kinds of hell. We just passed through the most destructive war of all the ages. Of course, it was a perfectly brainless, aimless, and purposeless war, as all wars are. Its only distinction was, that, armed with modern science, we could scatter more hell in a day than military maniacs like Alexander, Hannibal, and Tamerlane could broadcast in their whole careers.

If the late butchery proved anything at all, it is that another one like it will wipe out the so-called civilized world. For, please get it into your noodle that these modern wars are not to be compared with the retail killing fests of bygone ages. Armies were small then. The battle front rarely exceeded more than a few dozen miles. The weapons were crude and simple. And best of all, the armies were composed of professional hi-jackers, volunteer cut-throats, and impressed jail-birds. Under these circumstances, war was really a blessing in disguise because it automatically removed the most undesirable element of the human race.

But all this is changed in modern warfare. The place of the small professional army is taken by the nation in arms. The front is thousands of miles long. It is as high as an airplane can fly, as wide as the wind can carry poison gas, and as deep as man can crawl or dive. The armies of Grant, Lee, or von Moltke, the elder, equipped with the weapons of their age, would be as useless as tin soldiers confronted with the armaments of the late war. And what the murder devices of the next war will be, only the devil himself can know. Worst of all, the professional sabre-rattler and cut-throat by choice is no longer eliminated in war by the blessed process of natural selection. This kind, constituting the commanding and directing end of the armies, is usually found so far in the rear that the missiles of the enemy rarely reach them.

The war lord of Germany entered the late struggle with six sons and got out with all six intact and ready to run for Holland. On the American side, not a single officer above the rank of colonel was killed. The poor devils who are exterminated in modern wars are the peaceful counter-jumpers, clod-hoppers, and job-hunters who are in the war only because they did not have enough guts to tell the draft board to go to hell. Thus it is that the pacific are exterminated while the pugnacious escape to breed their miserable kind.

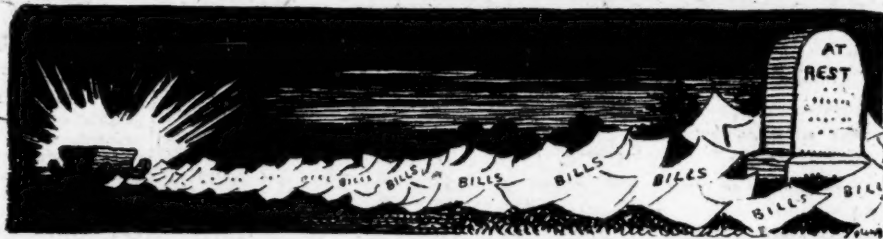
Not long ago, I read about a Greek guy by the name of Archimedes. This fellow lived about 2,000 years ago and yet he knew all about algebra and trigonometry and geometry and the movement of the stars and how little Joshua knew when he commanded the sun to stand still, and a whole lot more stuff like that which is still Greek to you and me. Well, one day while this Archimedes person was quietly sitting in his study trying to dope out the what-for of the Milky Way, or something, a soldier broke in and knocked out his brains with a spiked club. Thus one of the finest minds that has ever blessed mankind was destroyed by a bone-head who did not know any more about astronomy than a hog knows about gastronomy. Archimedes and the soldier, that's it. Modern science in the hands of cave men. A beautiful world at the mercy of jay-hawkers and hill billies of the Stone Age, armed with earthquakes and poison blizzards.

ADAM COALDIGGER

### ON LITERATURE

The great poems, Shakespeare's included, are poisonous to the idea of the pride and dignity of the common people, the life-blood of democracy. The models of our literature, as we get it from other lands, ultramarine, have had their birth in courts, and basked and grown in castle sunshine; all smells of princes' favors. Of workers of a certain sort we have, indeed, plenty, contributing after their kind; many elegant, many learned, all complacent. But, touched by the national test or tried by the standards of democratic personality, they wither to ashes.—Walt Whitman.

## FROM THE CRADLE TO THE GRAVE



## Redding

By

JAMES C. WELSH, M. P.

On September 25th, 1924, Redding Colliery, near Pal-kirk, was flooded through the breaking of a barrier, and 42 miners were entombed. Five were subsequently rescued, after being buried alive for nine days, but all efforts to reach the other 37 failed.

JAMES C. WELSH, M. P., for the Coalbridge division of Lanark, is known as the "Miner Poet." His descriptive novel, "The Underworld," dealing with the life of the mine, is one of the outstanding works of fiction of the decade.

**S**HE stood alone amid the crowd,  
Unseeing and unsmiling,  
Two children tugging at her skirts  
That wrapped her body lean—  
A body lean with days of grief  
And all that grief might mean.

For full nine laden days and nights  
Amid the cold and rain,  
With sorrow gnawing at her heart  
And mind that ached with pain,  
With sodden clothes and dripping hair  
She stood among the rain.

And men rushed here, and men rushed there,  
Hell's fear within their hearts,  
A raging fever in their blood  
That goaded them like darts  
To greater efforts, as men strive  
Till hope itself departs.

And slow their efforts seemed to be—  
At least they seemed to her  
Who stood among the falling rain  
Amid the rush and stir  
That brave men made to save the life  
That meant so much to her.

She stood, life's dumb accuser  
Mute witness in her pain  
Of all the criminal practices  
Of mocking gods of gain—  
Two orphans tugging at her skirts  
Amid the falling rain!

She saw only the swirling flood  
Break from its hidden den,  
As some black monster of the world  
Leads death's battalions when  
Destruction breaks into the pit  
And steals the lives of men.

He had not died as brave men should,  
With God's sun on his face,  
With God's free air upon his brow  
In peaceful death's embrace—  
He died that dividends should be  
Piled high to hide love's face.

He died that dividends should soar  
In mountains to the sky,  
Down in the darkness of earth's caves  
Where other brave men die—  
He died without a parting word,  
Without a last good-bye!

A sacrifice his life had been  
Unto the god of gain,  
A crime of which the seven seas  
Could ne'er wash out the stain—  
A stain that could not be erased  
By all the falling rain.

## THE LABORER AND HIS HIRE

By UPTON SINCLAIR

**L**ITTLE by little we now begin to note the outlines of Ogi's art code. Two negative propositions we may consider as clear: Ogi does not paint the thing as it really is; and he does not paint the thing as he sees it. The former he could not do, for he does not know what the thing really is; and the second he would consider bad manners, bad morals and bad taste. Ogi paints the thing as he thinks it ought to be; or, more commonly, he paints the thing as he thinks other people ought to think it to be.

And now comes the question: Why, having chosen his subject, does Ogi idealize it according to one idea, and not according to another? Are such decisions matters of accident or whim? Assuredly not; for human psychology has its laws, which we can learn to understand. We ask: What are the laws of Ogi, his hand and his eye and his brain? What forces determine that he shall present his "reality" in this way and not in that?

The first thing to say is: Don't ask Ogi about it, for he cannot tell you. Ogi is not at all what he thinks he is, and he does not produce his works of art from the motives he publishes to the world. We shall find that the fellow has been almost too shrewd—he has contrived a set of pretenses so clever that he has fooled, not merely his public, but himself. He who would produce a great work of art, said Milton, must first make a work of art of his own life. Ogi has taken this maxim literally, and got out a fancy line of trade-lies.

It is perfectly plain that the artist is a social product, a member of a tribe and swayed by tribal impulses. But you find him denying this with passion, and picturing himself as a solitary soul dwelling in an ivory tower, galloping through the sky on a winged horse, visited and directed by heaven-sent messengers and wooed by mysterious lovely ladies called Muses. At the same time, however, he wants at least one lady love who is real; and this lady love does not often share his interest in the imaginary lady loves. On the contrary, she is accustomed to point out the brutal fact that Ogi wants three good chunks of aurochs meat every twenty-four hours; also, the lady herself wants a little meat—and more important yet, she wants it served according to the best tribal conventions, those to which she is accustomed before she ran away and married an artist. The tribal law decrees that the glass on her table must be cut by hand, even though it is cut crooked; the linen on her table must be embroidered by hand, because, if it is done wholesale, by machinery, it is not "art."

beautiful and inspiring works of art while Mrs. Ogi is raising ructions in the cave!

### The Artist's Soul Struggle

So comes the great struggle in the artist's soul, a struggle which has gone on for three thousand, three hundred and thirty-three generations, and may continue for as many more. Among the children of Ogi's brain are some he dearly loves, but who will not "sell." There are others whom he despises, but whom he knows the public will acclaim and pay for. "Which shall it be?"

The answers have been as various as the souls of artists. We shall see how through the ages there have been hero artists and martyr artists, men who have produced what they believed to be the best, in the face of obloquy, ridicule, starvation, even the dungeon and the stake. But, manifestly, these conditions are not the most favorable for the birth of masterpieces. To develop an art technique requires decades of practice and study. To feel other persons' emotions intensely and reproduce them according to some coherent plan; to devise new forms, and arrange millions of musical notes or words or molecules of paint in a complex design—all this requires intense and persistent concentration. Men cannot do such work without leisure; neither can they do it while they are despising themselves for doing it. So we may set down the following as one of the fundamental art laws:

The bulk of the successful artists of any time are men in harmony with the spirit of that time, and identified with the powers prevailing.

The bulk of the successful artists of any time are men in harmony with the spirit of that time, and identified with the powers prevailing.

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## Bedtime Stories for the Bourgeoisie

**S**ORRY to disappoint all you boys and girls, but we didn't get to Buffalo. Aside from the educational features of the trip, we had a journalistic purpose: making the Great Adventure. We were to interview a man who feeds the heads of dead fishes to cows.

As soon as we heard about this, we were most anxious to get this interview.

Somewhat the idea of feeding the heads of dead fishes to cows fascinates us.

It is so novel and in a way we are like the Greeks, "always seeking some new thing."

We had a friend at Columbia who won his M. A. degree by writing a thesis on "The effects of iron pyrites on the intestines of female pigs."

As we recall it, the effects were extremely annoying.

So much so, in fact, that the victims of these scientific researches organized and insisted on an eight-hour day.

My friend, however, was able to convince the authorities at Columbia that the strike was subversive and caused by outside agitators and by importing scab sows from Alabama. He was able to complete his experiment.

But to get back to the man in Buffalo and his fish heads. It seems he feeds them to cows so that they will have iodine in their milk.

Do you get the scientific significance of that? Of course, not. Well, stupid, iodine cures goiter and it is estimated that four out of every five Democrats in this country are goiter sufferers. At least, that is one of the alibis that was handed out after the recent election. Now you see what a gold-mine that Buffalo man has by peddling his milk to the go-goiters south of the Mason and Dixon line.

But as luck would have it, we couldn't get to Buffalo and had to content ourselves with seeing the Leviathan off for Europe.

Looking over the passengers aboard the boat, we had to laugh thinking what a shock it would be to the Europeans when they landed. Here all the while these benighted foreigners had been thinking we spoke English. And you could go over on the Leviathan and not hear a word of anything but Riverside Drive hartschafnerandmarx.

The man next to us was carrying a sign with the pretty sentiment on it, "Bon Voyage, Jacob Katz!" and next to him was a fellow who was suffering under the impression that the moving picture star on the top deck was throwing kisses at him and who was getting quite red around the ears about it.

As a matter of fact, we don't like to boast or make a public parade of our charms but the lady was really throwing her kisses at us.

We aren't so good at throwing kisses around as we once were, but we chucked a couple back that had plenty of smoke on them and felt sort of romantic and dreamy all the rest of the afternoon until we met up with one of these crude newspaper photographers who said the lady had been throwing kisses for the cameramen, just as the fans get up and cheer for the movies before the World Series begin.

But to get down to the educational features of the Leviathan, we mustn't forget to tell you that it has a regular swimming-pool on it. Yes, sir, and on the voyage before last the boat lurched a bit and a clothing salesman from Rochester fell in accidentally and got all wet.

Also the word "saloon" which you see all over the boat doesn't mean a thing. It is just a nautical term for another place to be seasick in.

For you must know that the Leviathan now sails under the glorious Stars and Stripes (stand up, you low lives, and cross yourselves) and never, never shall Old Glory again float over an open saloon, as we once heard William Jennings perorate.

Not unmindful of our duties, we went about among the passengers taking down notes for the Social Editor of The New Leader, but as he was having tea at the Automat when we got back we will have to print them here.

Friends and creditors of Mr. Harry Yenz, the popular young bootlegger of South Des Moines, Iowa, were on hand to say "au revoir" to their idol who was handsomely attired in a double-vented cutaway and fawn spats. Mr. Yenz has businesses in Scotland with the Haig Brothers.

The employees of Mr. Herman Sodalpolsky, of 1010 Fifth Avenue, came in a body to the boat to bid their beloved chief a fond farewell. Several of them asked anxiously if there were any chance of the boat's sinking, and on being informed that Mr. Sodalpolsky was as safe as though he stood on dry land they burst down and wept piteously.

I have been asked to keep the fact that among the passengers was one Pola Negri, who has something to do with motion pictures, a secret. I know that you will respect the confidence imposed on us by Miss Negri's press agent and we will keep it just between our readers and readers of the World, Times, Herald-Tribune and American.

N. Schnapps, President of the American-Americans, whose organization has done so much to keep down the Reds in this country and preserve untarnished the fine traditions of the founding fathers, was sailing for a short visit to his friend, Admiral Horthy.

"I want you should write it down in your paper," said Mr. Schnapps in his beautiful Nordic accent, "that we got it here a fine country, and if any trouble makers should come around raising hell they should go back schnell where they come from." After visiting the Admiral, Mr. Schnapps will make a brief stay at his birth-place, Schnapps-am-Mainz.

Reginald Yawp, the English playwright who put in a busy three days lecturing at the Ritz, said, "I am astonished at the evidences of the prosperity that I saw on all sides during my three days in your country. This indeed is a land of plenty and I congratulate you all on having as your President so far-visited and noble-spirited a man as Calvin Coolidge. You may say for me that your choice of Mr. Coolidge is entirely acceptable to the people of the British Empire. You really couldn't have done better."

They blew the whistle just as we got this last bit, so we had to get off or be dropped off with the pilot.

McALISTER COLEMAN



## TWO-PARTY DICTATORSHIP

THE political evolution of the United States has brought a relation between the State and the leading political parties that is unknown to any other country. The Republican and Democratic parties have joined in the passage of legislation in the States which eventually will make it impossible for a new party to compete with them. By arbitrary filing fees, complex and almost impossible requirements for signatures to nomination petitions and other regulations, they are gradually usurping an exclusive place upon the ballot.

In all other modern nations political parties are recognized for what they are—private organizations of citizens. There is little or no regulation of their activities. Each party obtains a place on the ballot upon the request of a small number of qualified voters. There is no such thing as two leading parties nominating their candidates by filing nomination papers and requiring all other parties to gather thousands of signatures and often to submit to other requirements that exclude them from the ballot.

The evolution of capitalist party organizations in the United States has been a case of these parties legislating themselves into the position of specially favored private organizations and also placing heavy penalties upon all other parties that may desire to contest an election. Should present tendencies in this legislation continue, all avenues to third, fourth or fifth parties will be closed and the Republican and Democratic parties will own the State electoral machinery and all that goes with it.

This development of a two-party dictatorship has been ignored by many of those who call themselves "progressives." They have concentrated their efforts on the reform of primaries in an effort to give all voters an opportunity to vote in such primaries. This is just as absurd as to legislate to give all citizens a vote in the trade unions. A political party is as much a private organization as a trade union is. If its members are dissatisfied with the way in which the party organization is managed or with the candidates that are nominated it is the private affair of the members of that party and not of concern to the voters of other parties.

One of the first indications that this development of a two-party dictatorship is becoming recognized is the letter printed below which was sent as a protest to certain members of the Ohio Legislature. The author is a student of party history in this country and abroad and his protest is worthy of careful consideration. His letter follows:

"Cincinnati, Ohio, Feb. 14, 1925.  
"Hamilton County Delegation, Ohio General Assembly, Cincinnati, Ohio:

"Ladies and Gentlemen—I am opposed to statutory regulation and control of the functioning and organization of political parties.

"I do not want to be understood as opposed to direct primaries.

"That, however, is a matter for self-determination by each political party.

"It is the aim of political parties

### Capitalist Parties Legislating Themselves Into Position Where Others Will Be Excluded.

to secure the legislative and other departments of the State, but if their organization and action is to be defined by the, for the time, dominant party, they could be hamstrung by such party through its legislative supremacy.

"I think the freedom of political parties is more vital than freedom of speech and of the press.

"Statutory control of political parties could be made, and I believe will be made, unless soon abandoned, a form of despotism more absolute than any ever known.

"It is even now so regarded by foreign commentators on our practice.

"I know of no other country that has adopted legal control of political parties.

"In particular I am familiar with the method in the British Isles and I assure you that nothing so astonishing public men in Britain as this intrusion of the State into the affairs of what they think above all other organizations should be absolutely voluntary and self-governing associations.

"Under the rules of the Conservative Association, the Liberal Federation, and the Labor party, no one can take part in their several proceedings unless he has subscribed to the principles of the party, has had his application for affiliation formally and favorably acted upon, and is a dues-paying member.

"On the Continent some political parties go further and before a person can be admitted to a convention or conference of a political party he must have a verified card of membership and be in possession of a pass-word.

"In Britain all nominations are by petition certificate with not to exceed nine names as 'proposers and seconders' filed with the election authorities, but how the nominee is decided upon is the sole business of the political party.

"Instead of this simple method multiplying candidates it is a familiar happening that in some constituencies there is an unopposed candidate.

"It may be said there is never above three candidates, so thorough is party identity and demarcation.

"The law-conducted and regulated primary, especially the 'open' variety in Ohio, so dear to the shallow 'reformer,' tends to make parties meaningless and undefined, subject to raids by 'outsiders' and casual elements in the electorate.

"It is a wrongful diversion of public funds to use them for subsidizing a political party and financing its activities.

"I neither belong to nor take part in the proceedings of either the Democratic or Republican parties and I am absolutely unconcerned about what they do or how they do

it. I am opposed to both of them. And yet I am taxed to pay the expenses of these parties.

"The recent primary in Hamilton County, Ohio, participated in by but a fraction of the people, cost the taxpayers \$64,000.

"It may be said that a statutory primary is commanded by the Ohio Constitution, but the only mandatory feature of Section 7, Article V, is that concerning selection of delegates to national conventions.

"I therefore ask you in the cause of freedom, of political clarity, of avoidance of violence, of public economy, and of electoral purity, to repeal all laws concerning the organization and functioning of political parties, substituting a simple provision for certification of candidates to the election officials.

"Very respectfully yours,

"ALFRED HENDERSON."

## THE WIDE OPEN SPACES

Editor, The New Leader:

The New Leader is a valuable addition to the progressive press, but as I am one of those bankrupt farmers I am unable to subscribe. . . .

I came to this country from Scotland in 1880 and by hard work I have a fine farm of 230 acres, grubbed and cleared from a dense forest. I organized the township and in 1881 lived among the Indians. As there were very few white people we did not practice race suicide. I have raised twenty-one children, eighteen living, forty-eight grandchildren, and four great-grandchildren. I have been a justice for forty-four years.

I have raised enough grain and stock to feed my family for 100 years or more, yet I am up against foreclosure. So Uncle Sam's reward for my industry is a measly, dirty, lousy poorhouse.

Ninety farmers out of every 100

### A Farmer's Experience Related in A Letter to The Editor of The New Leader.

are broke. In 1915-16 I had two years of sickness. In 1917 I lost \$15,000 by fire. I went into debt and put up better buildings and got more farm equipment. Previous to the fire I was offered \$30,000 for my farm, but I had no desire to sell, as I love farming. . . . Six years and my valuable farm is in the hands of monopoly. In 1918 I had a good crop and paid off 1,000 in interest and taxes and supported my family. In 1919, extreme heat and rust left us with one-third of a crop. I could not pay expenses. In 1920 the Federal Reserve Board

brought on deflation.

Since then we had years of excessive heat, hardly any rain, and less than one-half a crop. We received not half the cost of production for what we raised and paid two prices for what we purchased. I have gone behind \$7,000 in interest and taxes, without adding a cent to the value of the farm. There is practically no demand for land, so after forty-five years of farming the capitalist system leaves me flat at the age of seventy-one and a small family to support. Do we need Socialism? Would a Socialist Government allow such conditions? Not on your life!

This land of the capitalist and the home of the slave is the only civilized country that has no old-age pension law. Our Representatives are too busy making laws for legalized thieves.

I cannot subscribe. I am broke, but I will fight this damnable system with the last drop of my blood. If you can afford to send me The New Leader I will try and send some news.

SAM G. WALLACE.  
Lake Avenue Farm, Perham, Minn.

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## The New Leader Mail Bag.

Party Organization  
Editor, The New Leader:

I have just been re-reading the report of "The Organization, Propaganda and Finance Committee" of the Chicago convention and it looks good.

The idea of the mass conventions is fine and if we can only evolve the necessary party machinery to reap the full benefits we ought to make rapid and substantial progress from now on. It seems to me that the thing to do is to concentrate on the most favorable cities and build a self-sustaining machine there before we leave it, and I do not see how we can do that and keep what we gain without adopting the system I suggest, i. e., employ collectors to collect our dues. Make it a part of their duty to put out our advertising matter and to distribute our free literature.

Comrade, this is the harvest time for us if we are only equal to the emergency, as the people here are becoming desperate, not only the workers but thousands of small grafters, etc., are being crushed by big business; but they can't make out what is wrong and it is simply amazing to listen to their childish, ignorant prattle as to what is wrong and how we got this way.

So it is up to us to educate the whole outfit from their a, b, c's up. We must have the most complete machine that has yet been devised. It must be more than a political party, it must be the greatest educational institution that the world has ever had. We must discard every time-worn and wasteful method and get the full benefit of every ounce of effort expended or else nine-tenths of our efforts will be lost as in the past.

We are, in a sense, just about the same as starting out new again. The membership will follow the line of activity we devise. Let's do away with the cumbersome due stamp and use a pass book. Collect enough on applications to put members on the mailing list of a party organ and keep them there as long as dues are paid.

J. E. CHENOWETH.  
Indianapolis, Ind.

Care of Animals  
Editor, The New Leader:

I read Edward Carpenter's story, which is very good. Many Socialists do all they can to make animals comfortable, because it is their natural, humane instinct to do so; they don't have to be members of the Socialist Party. They do it in a modest manner, not asking for pay or notoriety. What amuses these comrades is, that the methods the humane society folks use take care

of only the animals, not of man; their work is very good, but they should complete the job. Join some anti-war, anti-exploitation, anti-oppression society. I have found humane suggestions and exposures of any account only in Socialist writing. For example, the story of kings demanding of their huntsmen fine feathers, which is the cause of many beautiful birds being almost extinct and in some cases all gone—which was printed in the New York Call many years ago.

Why not give everybody one month vacation every year and have conveniences for people to go safely to the jungles and see the animals instead of bringing them here and imprisoning uncomfortably out of their native lands and climates, to show. Oh, no, that's Socialism!

Harold E. Fackert.  
Jersey City.

## The Party Builder

### Opportunities in the Cities

THIS week we consider prospects for increasing the membership of the Socialist Party in the cities. It is obvious that any plans for this work in the cities must be considerably modified before they can be adapted to the towns and rural regions. The city is a problem by itself and for that reason is considered separately.

In those states where voters are registered by party affiliation, as in New York State, we have the big advantage of knowing where large numbers of Socialist voters live. It is then merely a problem of classifying them by districts, organizing to reach them and getting devoted comrades to take up the work.

Consider what can be done even by a branch with a very small membership. If ten members of a branch will pledge to visit five voters each week for one year, then each week fifty such voters will be reached. The total number of voters visited in one year will be 2,600. Suppose we allow for mistakes and, in a few cases, neglect in visiting voters. Even then the total reached in one year will be about 2,000.

Suppose a branch is so small that only five members can enroll for the work. In this case the voters reached each week will be twenty-five and the total for the year will be 1,300. We are figuring on the lowest possible basis to show what immense work can be accomplished by a few devoted party members in each branch.

Of course, the branches in each Assembly district will have to work in harmony with each other. But to outline possibilities is not enough. To plan them is more im-

portant. Planning belongs to the borough organizer and the executive committee. They should formulate the plans and, once the work is started, it should be kept going by good-natured rivalry between the Assembly districts for the highest honors.

The following may be suggested: Cards should be printed for canvassers. On the cards the canvasser should record the name and address of the voter; whether he reads a Socialist paper or not; whether he will join the party; if not, why not; if not join, whether he will contribute to campaign funds, and other information that will be useful.

As these cards are filled out the organizer of the branch should be required to transfer the data from them to a blank report made each month to the borough organizer. A sample report would read: Branch 2, Fifth A. D., Manhattan: ten canvassers for March; visited fifty voters; ten new members joined; twenty favorable to be again visited; twenty not in when visited; three read The New Leader, eight read the Forward; ten will contribute funds but too busy to join party.

Suppose thirty reports are received for the month from thirty Assembly districts. The borough organizer does not file them. That would be to lose the spirit of inter-district rivalry. He will from the Assembly district reports compile a report showing the standing of all districts, listing each one in the order of its success. The report will be sent to each branch and the branch members of each district will know how their particular district stands. The borough organizer should also give a story to the party papers at the end of each month based upon the work accomplished.

To further stimulate the rivalry, a library of books might be offered to the Assembly district that took in the most new members at the end of the year. A second and third prize might also be awarded. In New York City an inter-borough rivalry could be stimulated and the whole machinery of the party be stimulated to the greatest organization work ever attempted.

All cards and report forms should be uniform and come from the borough office. The Yipsels could be enlisted for this work as well as members of Party branches. The same plan can be modified and adapted for other cities that do not have the borough form of organization.

This is only a skeleton outline. It leaves much unsaid, but into this outline can be built a systematic, persistent, orderly and fruitful program of party building. It can be done. It should be done. It will be done if devoted party members are given the opportunity to do what we all are eager to have done.

## IF YOU KNEW, WOULD YOU?

If you were served food that you know is going to harm you, would you eat it?

Of course not. If you knew that the kind of food you eat is going to harm others, would you eat it?

Well, that depends who you are.

If you are thoughtless and selfish, you wouldn't mind. If you are considerate and interested in the welfare of other people, you would avoid such food as if there were poison in it.

Now please remember this: When you eat bread that does not bear



YOU HELP THE GREEDY BREAD TRUST AND HARM THE BAKERY WORKERS AND THEIR WIVES AND CHILDREN!

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Bakery & Confectionery Workers' International Union of America  
Organization Committee of Locals 87, 100, 163, 169 and 305

### WORKERS!

Eat Only in Restaurants that Employ Union Workers!

Always Look WAITERS & For This LABEL Waitresses' Union

LOCAL 1

162 East 23rd St.

Tel. Gramercy 6813

J. LASHER, President.

WM. LEHMAN, Sec'y-Treasurer.

BE CONSISTENT!

Smoke UNION-MADE CIGARS

DEMAND This LABEL

Union-made Cigars

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REGISTERED

IF the Box does not have this Label, the Cigars are NOT Union-Made.

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Local 584, I. B. of T.

Office

545 Hudson St., City.

Local 584 meets on 3rd Thursday of the month at ASTORIA HALL.

62 East 4th St.

Executive Board meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays at the FORWARD BUILDING, 175 East Broadway, Room 3.

F. J. STERNBERG, Pres. & Bus. Agent.

NATHAN LAUT, Sec'y-Treas.

Workingmen, When Buying Your HATS Look for THIS LABEL

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United Hatters of N. A.

Rm. 418 Bible House, N. Y.

MARTIN LAWLER, Secretary



# UNION DIRECTORY

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## The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union

3 West 16th Street, New York City

Telephone Chelsea 2148

MORRIS SIGMAN, President ABRAHAM BAROFF, Secretary-Treasurer

## The Amalgamated Ladies' Garment Cutters' Union

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

Office 221 East 14th Street Telephone Lexington 4180  
EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETS EVERY THURSDAY AT THE OFFICE OF THE UNION  
DAVID DUBINSKY, General Manager

## DISTRICT COUNCIL MISCELLANEOUS TRADES OF GREATER NEW YORK

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

## DRESSMAKERS' UNION

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

Office, 16 West 21st St. Telephone Watkins 7056  
The Executive Board meets every Tuesday at 7 P. M. in the Office. Branch meetings are held every 1st and 3rd Thursday of the month.  
MAX BLOSTEIN, Chairman I. SCHROENHOLTZ, Manager-Secretary.

## Italian Cloak, Suit and Skirt Makers

Office, 231 E. 14th Street. Union Local 48, I. L. G. W. U. Lexington 4540  
Executive Board meets every Thursday at 7:30 P. M.  
SECTION MEETINGS  
Downtown—231 E. 14th St. 1st & 3rd Friday at 6 P. M.  
Bronx—E. 187th St. & S. Boulevard 1st & 3rd Thurs. 8 P. M.  
Harlem—1714 Lexington Ave. 1st & 3rd Saturday 12 A. M.  
Bklyn—108 Montrose Ave. Jersey City—74 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 6 P. M.  
D. RUBIN, Manager-Secretary.

## Italian Dressmakers

Union, Local 20, I. L. G. W. U.

Affiliated with Joint Board Cloak and Dressmakers' Union. Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday at the Office, 31 West 21st Street. Telephone 7748—Watkins.  
LUIGI ANTONINI, Secretary.

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

130 East 25th St. Madison Square 1924

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 6500-1-2-3-4-5

SYDNEY HILLMAN, Gen. President JOSEPH SCHLOSSBERG, Gen. Sec'y-Treas.

## NEW YORK JOINT BOARD

AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA

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

DAVID WOLF, General Manager ABRAHAM MILLER, Secretary-Treasurer

## CHILDREN'S CLOTHING WORKERS' JOINT BOARD

AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA

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

JOS. GOLD, General Manager. MEYER COHEN, Secretary-Treasurer

## New York Clothing Cutters' Union

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

Office: 44 East 12th Street. Stuyvesant 5586.  
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: 178 EAST BROADWAY. ORCHARD 1357

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

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

## Children's Jacket Makers

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

Office 2 Stuyvesant St. Drydock 3887  
Executive Board meets every Friday at 8 P. M.  
MAX R. BOTASKEY, Chairman  
A. LEVINE, Sec. Sec'y  
M. LENCITZ, Fin. Sec'y.

## Children's Jacket Makers

OF GREATER NEW YORK LOCAL 10.

Office 355 Bushwick Ave. Bkn. Stage 10180  
Exec. Bd. meets every Friday at 8 p. m.  
Reg. meetings every Wednesday, 8 p. m.  
J. Bercovitz, Chairman  
I. Felsch, Sec. Sec'y  
J. Feltzer, Bus. Agent  
J. Kleinhals, Fin. Sec'y.

## Pressers' Union

Local 3, A. C. W. A.

Executive Board Meets Every Thursday at the Amalgamated Temple  
11-17 Arion Pl. Bkn. N. Y.  
LOUIS CANTOR, Chairman  
H. TAYLOR, Sec. Sec'y  
LEON BECK, Fin. Sec'y.

## INTERNATIONAL POCKETBOOK WORKERS' UNION

GENERAL OFFICE:

62 UNIVERSITY PLACE, N. Y. Phone Stuyvesant 4405

CHARLES KLEINMAN, Chairman OSSIE WALINSKY, General Manager

## PAPER BOX MAKERS' UNION

OF GREATER NEW YORK

Office and Headquarters, 3 St. Mark's Place. Phone Orchard 1206

Executive Board Meets Every Wednesday at 8 P. M.

LOUIS SMITH, President. MORRIS WALDMAN, J. KENAFER ANNA MUSICANT, Manager. HERMAN WIENER and JOE DIMINO, Organizers.

## Lapel Makers & Pairers

Local 161, A. C. W. A.

Office 3 Delancey St. Drydock 3806  
Exec. Bd. 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  
11-17 Arion Pl. Bkn. N. Y.  
LOUIS CANTOR, Chairman  
H. TAYLOR, Sec. Sec'y  
LEON BECK, Fin. Sec'y.

## NEW YORK JOINT BOARD

AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA

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

DAVID WOLF, General Manager ABRAHAM MILLER, Secretary-Treasurer

## CHILDREN'S CLOTHING WORKERS' JOINT BOARD

AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA

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

JOS. GOLD, General Manager. MEYER COHEN, Secretary-Treasurer

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

## PANTS MAKERS' TRADE BOARD

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

# THE SOCIALIST PARTY AT WORK

THE MASS CONVENTION DATES

The dates for the mass conventions have been settled with finality as follows: Cleveland, May 30 and 31; Minneapolis, June 6 and 7; Los Angeles, July 25 and 26; San Francisco, Aug. 1 and 2; Chicago, Aug. 30 and 31; New York, Sept. 19 and 20. The date for Oklahoma City will be settled very soon.

For months past the comrades of Pittsburgh have shown the finest possible spirit in every way. Their prompt rally to the mass convention and weekly Socialist newspaper enterprise has been splendid. They give assurance of 1,000 subscribers to the national weekly paper. Their assurance has arrived at the National Office that Pittsburgh will be at the Cleveland mass convention in force. A special trainload of comrades and friends from Pittsburgh and vicinity will attend the convention.

## WISCONSIN

The Milwaukee Forum, for the first time in its history, had a Socialist for its speaker on March 17, the speaker being Eugene V. Debs. The auditorium was packed to the doors; the enthusiasm was intense; the impression made was profound. The speaker seemed a new man, more than ever electric, powerful, inspiring. Debs' polite but crushing reply to a Communist provoker was crushing and the audience thundered applause. A great crowd of people clung to Debs after the meeting, took possession of the hotel, couldn't give him up.

First Under the Wire  
Milwaukee wins! The first dollar of the Dollar-Now Campaign Fund

## 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 8 P. M., 161st St. Madison 7490

CARL GRABBER, President. M. WEISS, Secretary-Manager.

## FUR DRESSERS' UNION, Local 2, International Fur Workers' Union.

Office and Headquarters, 949 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn. Phone: Fulton 0734

Regular Meetings, 1st and 3rd Mondays.

M. REISS, President. S. KINE, Vice-President.

F. FRIEDMAN, Sec. Sec'y. E. WENDEL, 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. Stage 5226

Regular Meetings Every 1st and 3rd Wednesday. Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday. Executive Board Meets Every Wednesday.

FRANK BARROTT, JAMES CARUSO, President. Secretary.

## NECKWEAR CUTTERS

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

1 E. 15th St. Stuyvesant 7678

Regular meetings 1st, 2nd and 3rd Wednesdays at 12 St. Mark's Pl.

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

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

LEO SALTAN, 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

A. D. 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 245—Executive Board meets every Tuesday.

Local 247—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: 50 West 37th Street. Phone Fitzroy 6764

Down-town Office: 210 East 5th Street. Phone Orchard 1642

Executive Board meets every Tuesday at the Up-town Office

SALT SCHULMAN, J. MULLINAK, ALEX. ROSE, Chairman Exec. Bd. Sec. Sec'y. Fin. Sec'y-Treas.

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

## FUR WORKERS' UNION

OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor

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

MORRIS KAUFMAN, General President. ANDREW WENDEL, General Secretary-Treasurer.

## JOINT BOARD FURRIERS' UNION

OF GREATER NEW YORK

Office: 22 East 22nd Street. Phone Caledonia 0350

Meets Every Tuesday Evening in the Office

H. BEGOON, Chairman. ABRAHAM BROWNSTEIN, Manager

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

## FUR FINISHERS' UNION

LOCAL 13

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

A. SHIFFER, Chairman. L. FLETCHER, Vice-Chairman.

H. ROBERTS, Secretary.

## FUR CUTTERS UNION

LOCAL 1

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

F. STAU, Chairman. H. ROBERTS, Vice-Chairman.

H. SCHINDLER, Secretary.

## FUR OPERATORS' UNION

LOCAL 5

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

S. COHEN, Chairman. R. WEXLER, Vice-Chairman.

E. TALL, Secretary.

## Human Selfishness?

People's Forum Lecture

Rufus L. Perry, prominent Negro attorney, will lecture for the People's Forum, 218 Van Sicken avenue, Friday night, March 27. His subject is: "Socialism and Ethics." Mr. Perry is a student of Socialist and Labor problems and a large audience is expected.

FRIDAY, March 27

August Claessens will lecture on "What Can We Do With Human Selfishness?" at the Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman street, Brooklyn.

6th A. D. Lecture

Dr. Margaret Daniels will deliver a lecture on "Psychology and Modern Life" at the headquarters of the 6th Assembly District, 167 Tompkins avenue Brooklyn, on Friday, March 27, at 8 p. m. Admission is free.

YIPSELDOM

Aarne J. Parker, National Director, has sent the following message and appeal to party secretaries which deserves special attention: The 1925 issue of the Y. P. S. L. Voluntary Assessment Stamp is now out, and awaiting your disposal.

The last month of 1924 witnessed many changes and significant events in the work and progress of the Young People's Socialist League. During the previous year an apparent decrease in the league's membership made a marked impression upon the activities. The enthusiasm was gradually being allowed to die.

The early part of 1925 has brought about many encouraging changes. The smallest of the old circles, so long accustomed to a minimum existence, now look forward with eager anticipation. Groups that for many months had been inactive now meet regularly and keep in constant touch with the national office. Unorganized youth throughout the country is interesting itself with what our organization offers to its members, and what it is doing for the good of the movement.

New circles are being organized. Our first duties to them are to send organizers and lecturers into their meetings to firmly build the circles, and to introduce in a comprehensive way the purpose of our movement. We should also continue to provide lecturers, magazines, and other instructive literature. These things we must not only promise.

With enthusiasm we can build an organization of many thousands, but we must first create the enthusiasm. A youth organization of enormous proportions means nothing, however, unless it carries a constructive and educational program. We have the facilities, ceaseless resources, but we find it difficult to avail ourselves of their potential power, chiefly due to the lack of necessary funds.

Unfortunately, a good many comrades have for various reasons avoided placing the Y. P. S. L. Voluntary Assessment Stamp between the red covers. This neglect can result from no other cause than plain ignorance of the purpose. Other members of the party do not even know that the stamp has been issued. My appeal to the party secretaries is to have the purpose and value of the assessment explained to all. It should be remembered that every cent of the returns goes to the Y. P. S. L. Every stamp sold means one more possibility of placing some young comrade on our mailing list.

With your cooperation we can, before the coming of summer, read the membership of the Socialist Party by the 1925 Y. P. S. L. Voluntary Assessment Stamps sold.

Boston Yipsels  
Boston Circle No. 1 held a memorial meeting for the late Frank Hjalmar Branting, at Caledonian Hall, Friday, March 20. Young Socialists were there in full attendance to pay homage to their departed Comrade. Comrade Esther Levenberg opened the meeting with very appropriate words. The speakers were Comrades Frank J. Manning and Donald Thompson of the Y. P. S. L., while Comrade Louis Marcus spoke as the representative of the Socialist Party. A very excellent program was arranged by Gertrude Goldman and Samuel Lavigne, violinist.

The New England District Convention will be held in Fitchburg April 4 and 5. Comrades Esther Levenberg and Frank Manning are the Boston delegates, and two members go as Boston declaimers.

A musicale will be given by the Y. P. S. L. Sunday evening, April 26, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George E. Roemer, Jr. Very excellent talent has offered their services. Party members and friends are invited.

Paper Box Manufacturers  
Yield to Demands of Union

The United Paper Box Manufacturers' Association of Greater New York has yielded to the demands of the Paper Box Makers' Union to arbitrate all disputes.

The manufacturers attempted to avoid the faithful carrying out of an agreement with the workers. To compel the employers to live up to the agreement an ultimatum was sent by the Union. The Association was asked to answer in 24 hours, or a general strike would be called.

At the same time the Union called a mass meeting of the workers, who jammed Webster Hall to vote for a strike in the event of an unfavorable answer from the bosses. But by the time of the mass meeting the Association yielded to the demands of the Union.

The disputed problems between the workers and the bosses are now in the hands of arbitrators.

On Saturday, March 28, at 1.30 p. m., Scott Nearing will discuss "What Did La Follette Accomplish?" in his Current Events Class at the Rand School, 7 East 15th street.

On Monday, March 30, at 8.30 p. m., Mr. Joseph Jablonowicz will lecture on the Drama of Social Conflict.

On Friday, April 3, at 7.00 p. m., Dr. Morris H. Kahn will discuss "The Cellular Basis of Heredity" in his course on Heredity and Eugenics.

At 8.30 p. m. on Friday, April 3, Mr. Louis Untermeyer will give his second talk on Modern Poetry. His subject will be "The Lyric Note—Sara Teasdale, Edna St. Vincent Millay, Conrad Aiken and Elinor Wylie."

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# HOW SOCIALISM SAVED VIENNA

(Continued from Page 1.)

playgrounds for Summer and Winter sports and many others.

Every tax is preordained by Breitner to be applied to a definite purpose. Breitner's taxes do not flow into the general Government treasury only to be later used for whatever will be deemed necessary. His taxes are appropriated beforehand for some object, and not a cent may go for another cause. Such objects are ever in abundance, the vital importance of which is obvious to everybody and no one with a wee bit of conscience dares murmur against a tax for such worthy causes.

There is where Breitner's power lies. There, likewise, is the fundamental democratic and socialist idea of Breitner's policy and of the policy of the Vienna administration generally. Having the support of the masses to lean upon, Breitner achieves accomplishments considered by the capitalistic politicians as miracles.

## Luxury

### Foots the Bill

What, then, are the miracles achieved by Breitner?

The first miracle is the following: In all countries where the currency depreciated incessantly, their Governments could not adjust themselves to the rapidly dropping value. If taxes were not speedily collected, if, for instance, one week was let pass, then the collected amount of money was worth much less than a week ago, which meant that smaller sums were collected than was expected. This was the case with the Austrian Central Government, too; it received from its taxpayers a little amount, only a small part of what was due. Breitner, on the contrary, succeeded in obtaining the taxes for the city of Vienna in their full value.

How did he succeed in what the Central Government had failed? How did he accomplish this miracle? Quite simple.

Breitner had a well organized machine of thousands of collaborators, whereas the Government had only functionaries; because Breitner was accomplishing a task for the people, and the Government was doing it only for the rich; Breitner was not bound and fastened with class-ties to the capitalists, and the Central Government was an integral part of the classes that fattened themselves at the expense of the people's distress and poverty.

## Some Socialist Miracles

The Vienna city administration is never behind in money, has no deficits, and gets along without foreign loans. Even if one year the disbursements happen to exceed the proceeds, the deficit is always covered by the reserve fund that Breitner has ever in the treasury. Not many large cities in Europe can demonstrate so flourishing a state of finances. Moreover, one must not forget that this is in the unfortunate, poverty-stricken, tottering Austria, where the uncrowned King, the commissar of the League of Nations, sits on the throne and lays his heavy hand upon the whole budget of the Government, prevents the Austrian Parliament from independently fixing its budget, orders the closing of some institutions and the cramping of others, and so forth.

Under so pathetically hard circumstances Vienna succeeded in being free from foreign donations and foreign control. She maintains her own institutions, does not ask for any subsidies and does not owe anything.

The Austrian Central Government succeeded in making financial ends meet only through selling its independence and by relinquishing a series of vital and indispensable institutions. Tens of thousands of officers were discharged.

The Social Democratic city administration of Vienna did and is still doing just the opposite. It reopened many institutions that had been closed by the Central Government on account of inadequate funds. Besides, the Vienna city administration has voluntarily renounced its share of Government taxes to which it is perfectly entitled according to the law.

Here are a few instances to illustrate how true is the saying: "Socialists destroy and capitalists produce."

The city of Vienna now sustains

## DIAMOND JUBILEE, APR. 26 "BIG SIX" TO CELEBRATE

Typographical Union, No. 6 ("Big Six"), will celebrate its Diamond Jubilee, April 26, at the Broadway Central Hotel, Broadway and Bond street, with a banquet, entertainment and dance. Dinner will be served at 1:30, and festivities will continue throughout the afternoon and evening. Invitations have been sent to many distinguished men of the Labor world.

## Structural Iron Workers

UNION, Local 361, Brooklyn  
Office: Telephone  
571 Pacific Street  
Cumberland 6193  
Open Daily from 7:30 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.  
Meetings Every Wednesday, at 8 P. M., at Columbus Hall, State and Court Sts.  
Charles McDermott, President.  
E. R. Calvert, Sec'y-Treas.

five times as many beds for tubercular patients as the whole of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy had before the war. In the five years of the Social-Democratic rule the Vienna city administration purchased 6,876,120 square meter yards of ground for the purpose of building cheap houses with lower rents for the people. In 1914 Vienna had to import from abroad 97 per cent of the fuel for its power houses. This year Vienna will have to import only 15 per cent of the fuel. This became possible because the waters around the city were utilized.

## Treasury Has No Deficit

In May, 1925, the city railways, which belong to the Central Government and have been at a standstill since the beginning of the war, will start operations again.

The Socialist city administration is not only able to take taxes but is also able to renounce them. In 1913 the bourgeois city administration charged the inhabitants for every drop of water they used. The Socialist city administration at present allows free of charge thirty-five gallons of water a day per person. The former bourgeois city administration extracted from the city population 216,000,000,000 paper crowns in clear profit. The present city administration issues water at a loss. The bourgeois administration did not levy taxes on whiskey, but on water. The Social-Democratic administration does the opposite. The bourgeois administration did not assess any taxes on autos (which in Europe are considered a great luxury), or on rich carriages with quaint harness. It, however, exacted an enormous fare in street cars which yielded the city treasury a clear profit of 46,000,000,000 crowns.

Under the present administration the Vienna street cars are the lowest priced conveyances in the world, being twice as cheap as in the most prosperous years in peaceful time under bourgeois rule. The Socialist city administration does not aim at profits.

## City Railways to Resume

Among the new achievements of the Social Democrats the foremost place must be accorded to the domiciles for the needy population. At an election meeting in October, 1923, Breitner solemnly promised that at the time of the next elections, that is, in 1928, 25,000 new dwellings would be ready, besides stores, warehouses, shops and all other appurtenances indispensable for so large a new city.

Hence, Breitner promised that in the course of five years he would create a new city for at least 100,000 inhabitants.

In the first year the building of 8,426 houses was begun, and for the second year, that is, 1925, a sum for 1,000 new houses has already been appropriated.

A new city is growing—the work of the will and spirit of organized labor. The new houses are not the rented barracks of capitalism, but neat, spacious abodes constructed in conformity with the last word of science. The lofty ideal of Socialism is reflected in their outward form. The famous architect, Biber, a bitter opponent of Socialism, admitted openly that "these houses were designed unusually well and their object was achieved as never yet before."

No wonder the Vienna Socialists pride themselves upon their new edifices. People are flocking from all sides to behold the miracle.

For the erection of the new structures the Socialists have their own mortar plants and brick kilns, special factories for window frames and door sashes, quarries, limestone pits and all the necessary establishments. Breitner does not let out leases to contractors and purveyors and thus saves great amounts of money which he turns to good use.

## 25,000 New Dwellings

Simultaneously another complicated and urgent problem is solved. Formidable unemployment has lately existed in Austria. The Vienna city administration has a tremendous expense to support the unemployed. The problem, however, cannot be solved by subsidies and charities. The great building enterprises, therefore, have served to a copious extent to lessen this sore evil, and at the same time the standard of wages in private firms has not suffered.

In other words, capitalism does not avail itself of the abilities and experience of great numbers of workers, if it cannot draw large profits from them; whereas Socialism says to the unemployed: "I have plenty of work for you and will pay you for it, as I am not in pursuit of money. My object is to provide comfort and convenience for large masses, for the great majority of the people."

## Paperhangers' Union

LOCAL 499  
Brotherhood of  
Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers  
Meetings Every Wednesday Evening  
Irving Heideman, President  
E. J. Snyder, Sec'y-Treas.  
S. Mullis, Fin. Secretary  
Joseph Rasmussen, Treasurer

There is one more of the Vienna Socialist activities to be mentioned—the schools for children.

Breitner procured enough money to supply gratis text books, tools, and even reading books for all the pupils of the city schools. A student graduated from a Vienna city school is endowed not with knowledge alone but likewise with a great number of necessary books for a home library.

The Socialist administration also instituted substantial improvements in sanitation and hygiene and inaugurated courses of music in many schools.

## People's Education

The Vienna Socialist administration does not content itself with schools for children in the field of public education and enlightenment. In 1924 alone Breitner expended \$14,000 for the maintenance of libraries and museums, \$2,534 for various performance and recitals for workers and children, \$14,085 for national holidays, musical and theatrical performances, and \$34,505 for supporting various educational institutions. Breitner also finds money to subsidize artists, to preserve ancient churches and temples, to enlarge and beautify parks and gardens, to bestow prizes for art works, exhibitions and many other objects.

Pondering over all these things, one is unwillingly confronted with the question: What sort of Socialism is this when not even a drop of blood was shed, not an arrest was made, no barricades, red army or Cheka instituted?

It is to be regretted that there are still many people who reason that it is impossible to introduce Socialism quietly, peacefully. In this lies the colossal historical importance of the work of our Vienna comrades. They have demonstrated that Socialism is a substantial thing, that it means work, construction, sense, honesty and faithfulness. Even surrounded by the sea of enemies, the capitalists and their adjuncts, one can create a society that is considerably nearer to Socialism, that endeavors to live in a more sensible and useful way, in a cooperative way.

The Vienna Socialists have proved that it is not enough to talk of Socialism; one has to work and create it. They have also proved that Socialism is more creative than capitalism and that the red flag that flutters over the Vienna Rathaus is not a flag of war and destruction but of peace and creation.

Who are they, these men? Are they geniuses or wizards?

No, they are ordinary seventy-eight Social Democrats who have against them a minority of forty-two reactionary deputies. Among the Viennese bourgeois there will certainly be found more able and more learned men than the Social Democrats. Nevertheless, in the hands of the bourgeoisie, Vienna was in the last throes of agony, and in those of the Social Democrats it was resurrected.

What was the cause of it? The spirit of solidarity, of democracy, of Socialism. With the capitalists Breitner was only a skillful bank director. With the Socialists he is the center, the head of a gigantic creative work in the interests of 2,000,000 people and of the future of a great city.

## NEW YORK SIGN WRITERS

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105 Seventh Avenue, Phone CH 9549  
Regular Meeting Every Monday, 8 P. M.  
Executive Board Meets Fridays at 8 P. M.  
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JAS. F. CONDON, Sec'y  
J. J. COGAN, Fin. Secretary  
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Workmen's Educational Association.  
Free library open from 1 to 10 p. m.  
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Regular Meetings Every Second and Fourth Tuesday at 8 P. M. in ARLINGTON HALL, 19 ST. MARK'S PLACE.  
ALBERT E. CASTRO, President  
Pat'k Hanlon, Vice-Pres.  
A. J. Kennedy, Sec'y  
Frank J. Flynn, Fin. Sec'y  
Frank Schei, Treas.

## N. Y. Printing Pressmen's Union

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

## U. A. Plumbers, Gas Fitters and Marine Plumbers

LOCAL No. 1, BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.  
Office: 19 Fourth Avenue.  
Regular Board meets every Monday evening, at 182 Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn.  
Office open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.  
THOMAS F. OATES, President  
CHARLES L. PETERSON, Secretary-Treasurer

## I. L. G. W. U. INSTRUCTORS AND STUDENTS TO MEET THIS SATURDAY EVENING

This Saturday, March 28, 7.30 p. m., in the Dining Room of Washington Irving High School, fourth floor, the re-union of past and present students and instructors of the I. L. G. W. U. classes will take place.

A musical program will be given by the I. L. G. W. U. chorus and a prominent violinist. There will be delicious refreshments, informal talks and the evening will end with dancing. This will be a gathering of past and present instructors, students, officers of the Union, executive members and all those interested in workers' education.

To defray some of the expenses the Students' Council has decided to charge a minimum admission of 35 cents. Tickets can be obtained at the door.

## SEE THAT YOUR ENGINEER WEARS THIS BUTTON!

## I. U. S. and O. Engineers' Local 56

Meets every Friday at 8 P. M. at Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, Telephone Stage 1244. Office hours 1 to 10 A. M. and 4 to 6 P. M. Room 14.  
P. BAUSCHER, Fin. Sec.

## SUIT CASE, BAG AND PORTFOLIO MAKERS' UNION

62 University Place, Stuyvesant 6538  
The Membership Committee and the Executive Board meet every second and fourth Mondays of the month at the office. Regular meetings every first Thursday of the month at 151 Clinton St., N. Y.  
Chas. Gardinkel, Org. Sec.  
H. Kaplan, Sec.

## N. Y. Wood Carvers and Modelers Association

Regular Meetings 1st and 3rd Friday, Board of Officers Meet 2nd and 4th Friday, 242 EAST 54th STREET, NEW YORK CITY  
Frank Walter, H. Kramer, President  
A. Fungstie, Wm. Detelbacher, Vice-Pres.  
H. Vols, August Schrempf, Treasurer  
Business Agent

## United Hebrew Trades

175 EAST BROADWAY  
Meet 1st and 3rd Monday, 8 P. M. Executive Board, Every Saturday, 12 Noon.  
M. ABRAMSON, Chairman  
M. GOLDOWSKY, Vice-Chairman  
M. FEINSTONE, Secretary-Treasurer

## PAINTERS' UNION

LOCAL 392  
Office and Headquarters: 214 E. 49th St.  
Tel. Regent 2625  
Regular Meetings Every Monday Evening 8 P. M. at Lenox 1623  
President: Peter Goldie  
Vice-President: J. J. Connell  
Fin. Secretary: J. J. Connell

## WAITERS' UNION and Allied CAFETERIA WORKERS

Local 219, H. & R.E.L.A. & R.I.L. of A.  
Office & Headquarters: 170 E. 80 St., N.Y.  
LENEX 1874  
Regular meetings every Tuesday, 8 P. M.  
Meyer Schachter, Chas. S. Lowy, President  
Bus. Agent & Sec.

## PAINTERS' UNION, No. 51

Headquarters 308 EIGHTH AVENUE  
Telephone Lenox 5839  
Day Room Open Daily, 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.  
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CHAS. KOENIG, Sec'y

## HEBREW BUTCHERS UNION

Local 234, A. M. C. & S. W. of N. A.  
173 E. 17th St., Orchard 5290  
Meet every 1st & 3rd Tuesday  
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## Amalgamated Lithographers

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Regular Meetings Every Second and Fourth Tuesday at 8 P. M. in ARLINGTON HALL, 19 ST. MARK'S PLACE.  
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A. J. Kennedy, Sec'y  
Frank J. Flynn, Fin. Sec'y  
Frank Schei, Treas.

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

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## BRICKLAYERS UNION

Local No. 9  
Office & Headquarters, Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 919 Willoughby Ave. Phone 4621 Stage.  
Office open daily except Mondays from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.  
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## United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America

LOCAL UNION 483  
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OFFICE: 501 EAST 181ST ST. Telephone Melrose 3674.  
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## Upholsterers' Union, Local No. 76

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Meets Every 2nd and 4th Wednesday, Meethaven Hall, 210 East 8th St., 6:30 Sharp  
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PIERCE H. DEAMER, Bus. Agent  
HERMAN ALPERT, Sec'y-Treasurer  
S. BLOOM, Rec. Secretary

## Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators of America, District Council No. 9, New York City.

AMILATED with the American Federation of Labor and National Building Trades Council  
MEETS EVERY THURSDAY EVENING  
Office, 166 East 56th Street.  
Telephone PLaza-4100-5116. PHILIP ZAUNER, Secretary

## PAINTERS' UNION No. 261

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Telephone: University 2328  
Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday at the Office.  
Regular Meetings Every Friday at 210 East 104th Street.  
ISADORE SILVERMAN, J. HENNEFIELD, Recording Treasurer  
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## N.Y. TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 6

Offices and Headquarters, 24 W. 16 St., N. Y.  
Meets Every 2nd Sunday of Every Month at  
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John Sullivan, Vice-President  
John S. O'Connell, Secretary-Treas.  
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## JOURNEYMEN PLUMBERS' UNION, LOCAL 418

OF Queens County, New York.  
Office and Headquarters, 259 Jackson Avenue, Long Island City.  
Regular meetings every Wednesday, at 8 P. M.  
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WILLIAM PIPOTA, Financial Secretary  
WILLIAM WERTEN, Recording Secretary  
CHARLES McADAMS and GEORGE FLANAGAN Business Agents

## U. A. Plumbers, Gas Fitters and Marine Plumbers

LOCAL UNION No. 463, of NEW YORK CITY  
Office 5023 11th Avenue. Phone Harlem 4828.  
Regular meetings every Wednesday, at 8 p. m. at 213 East 84th Street  
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Business Agents:  
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## International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite & Paper Mill Workers

AMILATED with the American Federation of Labor  
JOHN F. BURKE, President-Secretary, 183 Broadway, Fort Edward, New York.



# The Realm of Books

## This Younger Generation

A Review by MADELIN LEOF

THOSE BARREN LEAVES. By Aldous Huxley. New York: George H. Doran Co. \$2.

If you want to know what that mass of the population which is so loudly praised and so vehemently damned as the hope of the world or the impossible, incorrigible, good-for-nothing younger generation is thinking and doing and saying, just read Aldous Huxley. In no author now writing do we find a more complete reflection of this younger generation, with its anæsthetics, its talk about sex and free-living, its unconventionalities, its aims, its aimlessness, its prejudices, its tolerance, its bugbears, and its accomplishments.

Where else but in a Huxley book would you expect to find "To be torn between divided allegiances is the painful fate of almost every human being. Pull devil; pull baker; pull flesh; pull spirit; pull love; pull duty; pull reason and pull hallowed prejudice. The conflict, in its various forms, is the theme of every drama. For though we have learnt to feel disgust at the spectacle of a bull fight, an execution or a gladiatorial show, we still look on with pleasure at the contortions of those who suffer spiritual anguish. At some distant future date, when society is organized in a rational manner so that every individual occupies the position and does the work for which his capacities really fit him, when education has ceased to instill into the minds of the young fantastic prejudices instead of truths, when the endocrine glands have been taught to function in perfect harmony and diseases have been suppressed, all our literature of conflict and unhappiness will seem strangely incomprehensible; and our taste for the spectacle of mental torture will be regarded as an obscene perversion of which decent men should feel ashamed. Joy will take the place of suffering as the principal theme of art; in the process, it may be, art will cease to exist. A happy people, we now say, has no history; and we might add that happy individuals have no literature. The novelist dismisses in a paragraph his hero's twenty years of happiness; over a week of misery and spiritual debate he will linger through twenty chapters. When there is no more misery, he will have nothing to write about. Perhaps it will be all for the best.

"The conflict which has raged during the last few months within Irene's spirit, though not so serious as some of the inward battles that have distracted strong men in their search for the salvation of integrity, was still for her a painful one. Put baldly, in its most concrete form, the question at issue was this: Should she paint pictures and write? or should she make her own under-clothing?"

Here is the essence of "Those Barren Leaves"—they are the barren leaves of the trees of conflict. Every person in the book is of the younger generation—if not in age then in desire—and everyone is pulled between two loves. Some escape more easily than others, for their desires are as disparate as underclothing and painting. Others are more badly burned.

Calamy, the handsome, the debonair, the distinguished, is born with a talent for love-making. Women always make a play for him. He is satiated time and time again with the triumphs of the flesh and would live a life of seclusion trying to apply reason to the facts of the universe. Yet the temptations of fleshly happiness are ever present, an eternal torment. Chelifer is the editor of a rabbit fancier's gazette. He is a poet by instinct and desire, but writes about rabbits for a living. In his love life, also, he has conflicts, for those he loves seldom reciprocate. Mrs. Aldwinke was once young, and still believes herself as young as ever. She cannot reconcile herself to the shelf where she belongs, but must pretend to youth and vigor and Italian art.

Irene, her niece, is romantic. She falls in love with Lord Hoven-den, sweet, simple youth, torn between bashfulness when he is walking, and boldness when he puts on the gas in his high-powered motor car. Irene, thinking herself obedient to her aunt, has consented to marry Hoven-den, only to find, once the deed is done, that Mrs. Aldwinke's heart is seemingly broken by Irene's leavetaking. Miss Thrip-low, the intellectual young novelist, loves cleverness. She also loves men. She hates to love, because then she loses her scintillatingly brilliant personality, but she cannot help loving. Her intellect always brings her round and the end of every affair is fine material for another story. Mr. Cardan is of the younger generation in spirit. He adores conversing and telling all the youngsters about the "incestuous homosexuality" of Giotto and the great bulk of coal miners whose lives he should think about. His bugbear is poverty, and in order to escape it he takes into his charge an

heirless imbecile who has no conflicts—only shyness, gratitude, and a love for animals.

All the character development, all the little plot there is, all the philosophy, are embedded in conversation. The greatest hobby of the younger generation would seem to be talk. They talk, talk, talk, all the time, until some places in the book make us want to yell, "Fermez les bouches." The conversation is always clever, always informative, always elucidating, always brilliant, but every once in so often this cleverness becomes stifling, and we long for a few pages of simplicity.

With this exception, the book is the best so far that we have read of Mr. Huxley. It has the same wit and irony that made "Antic Hay" so fascinating a piece of work, and it has withal less bitter cynicism and a little more human sympathy. A fine meaty piece of work, done in true Huxley manner that will delight all Huxley fans and bring many converts.

## A Flying Horse

A Review by WILLIAM LEA

GOLD BY GOLD. By Herbert S. Gorman. New York: Boni & Liveright. \$2.50.

From the author of "James Joyce, His First Forty Years," one would expect a first novel that follows on the trail of the master; nor is one surprised. "Gold By Gold" is not, however, a leaping forward along lines indicated in "Ulysses"; instead of breaking new ground beyond the many paths the Irish novelist has started, Mr. Gorman contents himself with a comfortable sauntering on the already cleared pathway. Midway between, let us say Ben Hecht—though any of a dozen Americans might serve—and Joyce, he remains consistently undaring and safe. His one "tremendous" passage of the interior monologue style, caught memorably in the closing passage of "Ulysses," in the night thoughts of Mrs. Blum, Gorman tones down to an exterior account, almost in the O. Henry vein, as the prostitute recounts the manner in which the poet acted when she "picked him up."

A typical passage in the Joycean vein may be selected for illustration: Karl has ordered a cheese sandwich and a beer. "Aringaring! That was it. Bells in the head. His head was a belfry. Full of bells. Full of bats. Batbells. Bellbats. This must be deftly. . . . Rye-bread Aryearyearyear!" One feels indeed that this must be deftly . . . and one wonders whether something is not awry.

The story is a study of a poet who breaks from his mother and wife in New England to win the rewards of life in the great metropolis, New York, the Mecca of American artists. Torn from the soil where he was nourished—despite the fact that he seemed out of place there—Karl can flourish nowhere else; he must return. After the soul-searching experiences of the city, he learns the lesson that though a prophet be not without honor save in his own home, still it shall profit him nothing to win the world and lose his soul. Karl's soul was left behind in Springfield. Yet, the tale is relentless: he that seeks for his soul abroad may lose his home; Karl returns to receive the prodigal's welcome; he finds his wife gone off with another man! The portrait is thus a study of defeat.

The character of Karl, despite the uncertainty of style, is well conceived and drawn; the various stages in the deterioration of the young enthusiastic poet are well traced, with incidental pictures of interesting characters, personalities and places. The scenes of life in Greenwich Village and the mood of Second avenue are vividly presented; the discussions—though often seeming to be the author's rather than the characters—are intelligent and holding. To those who have not been steeped in the superb qualities of "Ulysses," "Gold By Gold" will be an excellent approach and stimulation.

## MAMMONART

By UPTON SINCLAIR

The most revolutionary criticism of literature and the arts ever penned. 400 pages, cloth, \$2; paper-bound, \$1. Upton Sinclair, Pasadena, Calif.

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## "Sins of the Fathers"

A Review by RAYMOND FULLER

SAFEGUARDING CHILDREN'S NERVES. By J. J. Walsh, M. D., and J. A. Foote, M. D., 1924. J. B. Lippincott Co. Phila. \$2.

THERE are few things so well agreed upon amongst scientists, psychiatrists, and physicians, as the physical care of children and the negative rules for their mental welfare. By the last I mean that it is well understood how not to treat the formative impressionable mind of a child. As for the positive, as to education and the fact-content of his later mind, that is another thing, and highly controversial.

In this book, these competent and broad-minded physicians have compiled an exhaustive "hand book," as they call it, of mental health. It is for popular reading and comprehension. Were its advice reasonably closely followed, the generation that is now playing with toy autos, electric trains and teddies would arise later to call their parents blessed.

Children would be all right if it weren't for their parents. "Spare the rod and spoil the child" is today scientifically paraphrased into: "Spare the parent, spoil the child." The parent needs teaching and training far more than the child. When will the fathers and mothers of the world learn that! Alas, perhaps only when their fathers and mothers have used with their children the techniques outlined and suggested by this book. For this book comes pretty near being a compendium of all the practical knowledge that science and common sense have arrived at by 1925.

In particular two points are carried through it as groundwork: one, that heredity plays slight part in the mental and physical habits of children, but surroundings and "bringing up" do; and second, that NERVES are in the main but bodily health and hygiene corrupted and perverted.

No mother and no father, however humble or exalted their station in life, ought to be without the information and guidance of the knowledge included in such a book as this.

## Prosperity, Hard Times and Vital Statistics

A Review by AUGUST CLAESSENS

SOCIAL CONSEQUENCES OF BUSINESS CYCLES. By Maurice B. Hexter. Boston: Houghton-Mifflin Co. \$4.00.

THE direct effect of economic cycles, unemployment and the cost of living upon births, stillbirths, marriages, divorces and deaths has been analyzed by numerous investigators. The literature of vital statistics is already imposing. If I appraise Dr. Hexter's work correctly, it may be described as an attempt to survey the no-man's land between the various statistical researches, particularly the domain of averages, time series and lags. The writer cautions us that the statistics of births, deaths, marriages or divorces of a given month or months may not always reflect an economic source. The relation between cause and effect is not apparent or immediate and many factors are involved that retard an effect so as to confuse the connection with its origin.

Much of Dr. Hexter's work strengthens the findings of other investigators, and his analysis of vital phenomena in and around the city of Boston in particular confirms the common impression that vital statistics follow the gyrations of economic cycles and that "months of much employment are peak months in marriages." The general social and economic advance of civilization reflects itself in a steady trend downward in the number of births, stillbirths and deaths per population, while the trend of marriages and divorces is on the upward plane. There is a general suspicion that this is so, but proof is more stable than suspicion and the doctor delivers the proof. The study of divorce figures is extremely complicated, as one can well imagine, and Dr. Hexter manipulates the statistics of divorce libels (applications) rather than divorce grants for excellent reasons. At first glance it appears that divorces are not popular during hard times. They seem to flourish best during the happy honeymoon of business revival. That's what the figures show, but you have got to look carefully before you jump to conclusions, because statistics and lies are blood relatives. The writer quotes Prof. Ogburn and Miss Thomas at this juncture and they give the following warning: "The tendency to secure more divorces in prosperity and fewer divorces in business depression is quite marked, and this conclusion is perhaps surprising. The reason is not clear, al-

## Children of Earth

A Review by JEROME ROMAN

THE PEASANTS—WINTER. By Wladislaw St. Reymont. New York: Alfred A. Knopf.

IT is a matter for deep regret that the English-speaking nations should be among the very last to render appreciation to the contemporary European masterpieces. Long after Ibsen had been acclaimed by enthusiastic audiences in Paris, Berlin, and St. Petersburg, he remained untroubled to the English and the American public, and would as like as not still be, were it not for the laudable efforts of Mr. William Archer. The same tardiness of appreciation characterized our translations of the Russian and the Scandinavian prose masters, and, to refer to the present instance, of Wladislaw St. Reymont.

For upwards of a score of years the works of Reymont have been enjoyed widely in the principal languages of Europe, while to us the name of their author was a blank, save for a short-story or so published fugitively. "The Peasants," that great prose epic which compelled the instant recognition of the eminent European critics, and which was crowned with the laurels of the Noble Prize, was to us, until a season ago, an unwritten work.

It would seem that the doctrine of American insularity and non-interference in affairs European finds nowhere such ready and implicit concurrence as in our world of letters. Of late the international political developments have tilted to a very noticeable angle our Monroean attitude. Can it be that in literature we shall maintain forever a wall about our land, admitting only the bespangled and the bemadled?

"Winter," the second volume of St. Reymont's novel, "The Peasant," more than sustains the note of greatness achieved by "Autumn." Indeed, the second is to the earlier volume what winter is to autumn. It is the lowering, brooding days of November, impassioned and broken out into cruel, wolfish, January days. It is the coming of a wild-eyed spirit that

rages and ravages through the land in Bacchanalian fury. For now the mantle of heroism has fallen from the aging shoulders of Boryna to furl itself about the lusty, primitive form of Antek. The ominous rumblings of "Autumn" have hurled themselves loose in peals of mighty thunder. The grudge that in the first volume set son and father against each other now bursts into a conflagration of hate. The love, the sinful love that budded unseen, springs into a flaming flower of evil. The slow resentment that smoldered in the injured breasts of the peasants sweep onward into a frenzied and bloody revolt. And through it all Winter, fierce, stark, inexorable, stalks with devastating steps.

Almost as in a monistic cosmogony, men and the elements co-exist upon one plane of being. Men are made stalwart like oaks, and oaks animate like men. Winds, days, fields, snows, trees, human beings—all mingle in one elemental drama, struggling, fusing, interplaying, passionately, primitively, equally. Here Antek is a wind that roves, a fire that rages. The men of Lipka setting out in one great body to prevent the destruction of the forest are themselves a forest marching—an army of forest-trees rushing to the rescue of their endangered brethren. And when the mighty son of Boryna, lifting up his antagonist, swings him aloft with a giant hand to bring him down like a destroying axe against an oak-trunk, who is then man? who axe? who oak?

And this from a pen relentlessly realistic as that which gave us "Germinal." Seek in all the writings of the romantics and you will find nowhere such tonal richness, such deep and passionate colorings. Yet "The Peasants" is leagues removed from the romantic novel. St. Reymont loves the earth—our earth, earth as it is; he has faith in it; he beholds in it infinite beauty. He will not borrow pigments from an enchanted past, nor gather home dreams from Arcadia. He does not with hues a priori embellish a wished-for world. His hues come with life. They are its radiance and its after-glow. They are the fiery passions of the elements in combat. They leap like the flame from flints clashing, like the foam from waves surging. They are elemental and real, as is the life they light up.

## BOOKS RECEIVED

Literature  
SOUTH WIND. By Norman Douglas. Modern Library. N. Y.: Boni & Liveright.  
TROUBADOR. By Alfred Kreymborg. N. Y.: Boni & Liveright.  
Social Science  
BEYOND GOOD AND EVIL. By Friedrich Nietzsche. N. Y.: Macmillan.  
BUILD THE COOPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH NOW! Pamphlet. N. Y.: Association for Community Cooperation.  
WHY SOCIALISM HAS FAILED IN AMERICA. By Charles F. Brower. Pamphlet. Washington, D. C.: Rossi-Brynn Co.  
INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY FROM A CATHOLIC VIEWPOINT. By Rev. John A. Ryan. Washington, D. C.: Rossi-Brynn Co.  
Miscellaneous  
THE STORY OF WILBUR THE HAT. By Hendrik Van Loon. N. Y.: Boni & Liveright.  
PORTRAIT OF A PUBLISHER, AND THE FIRST HUNDRED YEARS OF THE HOUSE OF APPLETON. By Grant Overton. N. Y.: Appleton.  
ONE THOUSAND DOLLAR PRIZE CROSS-WORD PUZZLE BOOK. Boston: Stratford Co.  
E. P. Dutton & Co. announce that later in the season they will publish Sheila Kaye-Smith's new novel, "The George and the Crown."  
One aspect of American nationalism—the influence of the group mind—is discussed in "The Indestructible Union," by William McDougall, just published by Little, Brown & Company.

## Tying the Bell to Cabell

A Review by JOSEPH T. SHIPLEY

JAMES BRANCH CABELL. By Carl Van Doren. New York: McBride. \$1.00.

DIFFICULT as it may be to write of James Branch Cabell, it is none the less annoying to find that another has had the temerity to encase in the pseudo-permanency of boards the creator of Poictesme. Those who have enjoyed Cabell will read Van Doren in a spirit of challenge.

They will at first find much to feed their envy. For the critic tells that the author has "gone on in his avowed practice of the desire to write perfectly of beautiful things"; and adds that he does so "in a language which never falls below a high level of perfection"—and the readers will reflect that by refraining from giving expression to their thoughts they have at least avoided ineptitude. They will discover further that much of the volume consists of a presentation, clear and coherent, indeed, of Cabell's persisting philosophy and theme: "wisdom delecting on the vanity of life"; romance, the demi-urge that fashions the illusions by which men devise pretty masks for life. And all this, interesting to those coming newly upon it, wears, when so retailed, a faint yet dulling patina.

Most stimulant to contradiction is Mr. Van Doren's attempt to classify Cabell among American novelists. "There seems to be no longer any reason for not associating him with the only comparable American romancers, Hawthorne and Melville. Unlike the others as each of these three may seem, they have all at least this much in common, that they are engineers of escape from the universe of compromises and half-measures to the universe in which both reason and the imagination would prefer to live." But what concocter of best-sellers is less? What artist, by Van Doren's own elucidation of Cabell, is aught else? After pointing out that Hawthorne flees from his period and Melville from his country, the critic continues: "Mr. Cabell, more systematic than Melville or Hawthorne in his thinking, is more thorough in his art. He has left behind both his own place and his own age. . . . While the dainty grace and witty irony of Cabell snare up subtly, we ought to wrench ourselves sufficiently free to consider this statement in the light of the history of fiction. Romance is essentially the desire to escape the usual, which becomes the humdrum, the moribund; in its stead to find the unusual, the enticingly strange, the 'romantic.' Early novelists went on the quest to imaginary lands, the worlds of gods or faery; from these there has been a gradual approach, to humans, to contemporary actions, to nearby familiar scenes, until the novelists of today most frequently seek through every-day persons and events in the far countries of the spirit. In art the telescope has been supplanted by the microscope. Cabell has thus rather returned to the older, perhaps now easier, way of the astrologer; he has hailed a new far-off world, has peopled it and set up its laws according to his fancy; and with the astrologer's play of bright device and mystery has bound his world to our obedient planet-midge.

So urged by our desire to challenge Mr. Van Doren, we complete the volume with increasing contradiction. Then, sitting back for a retrospective glance, we see that throughout we have, matching minds with the critic, been held and stimulated and incidentally confirmed in our opinion of the dear vanities of James Branch Cabell.

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# DRAMA

## Art and Entertainment

By JOHN HOWARD LAWSON  
Author of "Processional"

(Since the opening of "Processional," much criticism has appeared in the press. No half-way opinion either—the writer approves the play or frankly disliked it. The story deals with the industrial conflict in a West Virginia mining center. The following is the author's foreword in part to the play published by Thomas Seltzer.)

THIS censorship question has again raised the old-age problem: What is Art? A great many people are spending a great deal of valuable time trying to draw the line between high art and mere amusement. A gentleman writing to the Evening Sun to express his views on censorship states with interesting finality that "true art is essentially aesthetic." It is my own feeling that this whole distinction about art is meretricious and stupid in the theatre. The only possible difference between a good play and a bad play is that the former is more deeply and vividly entertaining. At first thought this sounds absurdly like a truism. Yet in its full meaning I feel sure that it is not generally admitted. The art attitude is still heavily with us late and soon. There are many theatregoers who firmly believe that the measure of a play's real value is the measure of its dullness and solemnity. It is still an open question whether Herbert Spencer or P. T. Barnum shall be the patron saint of the theatre.

When "Processional" first opened at the Garrick, many persons in the audience, believing no doubt that "true art is essentially aesthetic," were hot on the trail of higher meanings. I have been embarrassed a number of times by being asked to explain the esoteric significance of the play. Succeeding audiences have gradually found themselves in the secret of "Processional." Not a very profound secret, but merely the author's humble desire to entertain, and his firm conviction that entertainment is the only thing that matters in the theatre. A stream of vaudeville jokes, a succession of crude and contrasting incidents—to me these things are good, fresh, stimulating.

The aesthetes shake their heads and wag their fingers, for the theory persists that art should not provoke laughter, or at most only a subtle and satirical snicker. The intellectual theatre should have nothing to do with what are aptly termed stomach-laughers. It is apparent that "Processional" provokes certain laughs of this anatomical variety. The conclusion is obvious. It is not art. And perhaps that is just as well.

I have written a jazz play for no more solemn reason than that jazz strikes me as being popular, stimulating and full of lively force, and because, in Sadie Cohen's own words, "it tickles your spine." This is the only contribution I can offer to the discussion now being carried on as to whether jazz is an art. . . .

I am frequently accused of expressionism. It astonishes me to find myself tagged with this convenient but inappropriate label, because I believe that I am traveling in the exactly opposite direction. In fact, one of the chief objects of my study—and the source of my method—has been the work of that distinguished American expressionist, George M. Cohan.

This expressionist trademark has come to be handled about so indiscriminately that it ceases to have a meaning at all. Apply it, for instance, to the greatest American comedian, Al Jolson, in "Big Boy." Tell the world that his black-face characterization symbolizes the upward struggle of the Negro, ending in a great horse race in which the color line is passed. . . .

If Al Jolson were to play Othello to June Walker's Desdemona no doubt Shakespeare would suddenly cease to be a rhetorical exercise and become a pulsing, living entertainment. As a matter of fact the present season has been particularly significant because it has proved that great classics of the stage, Shaw and Ibsen, can be and are gigantically entertaining. But the old intellectual notion still persists that an artistic play must teach a solemn lesson. Those who want lessons should limit themselves to attending lectures and leave the theatre to its eternal function—to project feeling, laughter, excitement across the footlights. If this function spreads to the Little Theatre movement, people will stop playing in whippers against draperies and shout to bring on the trained elephants.

### Barrie's Bubble

"The Little Minister,"  
With Ruth Chatterton,  
At the Globe Theatre

Gypsy Lady Babbie, calling herself a bubble, aptly characterizes "The Little Minister." A bright, rainbowed bubble; born, perhaps, to be a teardrop, but caught by a fickle April wind and carried to the land of the smiling fairies. The opening scene shows a determined group of Scotch weavers; they have revolted against a reduction in the price of cloth, have flung a clod of dirt in the face of their English overlord, and are waiting now to oppose the advancing redcoats. At this point Barrie converts the study of labor conditions in Scotland into a fantastical tale of a lass of the English nobility who masquerades as a gypsy, befriends the workers, twists around her finger their devoted and beloved little minister, and finally marries him. Of course we knew from the first moment that this change is coming; nothing but a whimsy could develop under the evening sky George W. Harris has provided for the act. And, as in all good fairy stories, we see Babbie and the Little Minister living happily ever after—as long as we keep our eyes shut; Barrie tells us definitely to keep our eyes shut; no one dare open his eyes lest he break the spell of fairyland, and all things become real and twisted and ugly again.

Coming to Barrie in the sentimental mood he requests, within the field of his whimsy he is a consummate artist. There is delight in watching the devices by which Babbie lays bare the naive self-importance of the twenty-one-year-old minister, making him remember that while he is a man of God, he is also a man. Ralph Forbes plays the part somewhat hesitantly, for all Gavin's talk of his masterful ways; but perhaps he is meant to be one of the men whom women guide, which is, as Barrie elsewhere points out, what every woman knows.

Ruth Chatterton, enchanting him with her gypsy ways, is a dancing, lively lass; she tiptoes into his heart and ours. Those to whom the memory of Maude Adams is a warm sunshine will find the present performance without sufficient suggestion of depth on the one hand, and without enough escape into pure fairy on the other.



ELWYN HARVEY  
in "Eve's Leaves," a new comedy  
by Harry Chapman Ford, which  
opened Thursday night at Wal-  
lack's Theatre.

"The Gingham Girl,"  
With Eddie Buzzell,  
At Bronx Opera House

The musical comedy, "The Gingham Girl," with Eddie Buzzell heading the cast, comes to the Bronx Opera House, for a week, beginning Monday night. The book is by Daniel Kusell, music by Albert Von Tilzer and lyrics by Neville Flession.

"The Youngest," recently seen at the Gaiety, with Henry Hull and Genevieve Tobin, will come to the Bronx, April 6.

But in her middle ground Ruth Chatterton plays delightfully and lightly along, tenderly strumming strings, or her parts that Barrie finds with sympathetic staging and beautiful backgrounds and fair sweet maiden and blundering and all the charm and adventure and success of Barrie's favorite hunting ground, Never-Never Land. This is a country from which one must not look too closely on our own, for the vision grows poignantly clear, and the eyes water, and the head turns quickly away, back to its hopes and its dreaming.

J. T. S.

### THE NEW PLAYS

#### MONDAY

"OSTRICHES," a new play by Edward Wilbraham, will have its Broadway premiere, Monday night, at the Comedy Theatre, under the management of William A. Brady, Jr. and Dwight Deere Wiman. Inc. The cast includes Janet Beecher, Amelia Bingham, Katherine Alexander, Orrin Johnson, Edward Crandall and Shirley Gale.

"BRINGING UP FATHER," a musical comedy based upon the cartoon of the same title by George McManus, will open at the Lyric Theatre, Monday evening, presented by Hilldale Amusement Company. The music is by Leo Edwards and Seymour Furth. Lyrics by Richard Carroll.

#### TUESDAY

"THE LEGEND OF THE DANCE," a medieval interlude by Agnes Moran, and "SOONER AND LATER," a dance satire, by Irene Lewison, will be the third subscription bill to be offered at the Neighborhood Playhouse, Tuesday night.

"LOVE FOR LOVE," William Congreve's old comedy (first produced at Lincoln's Inn Fields Theatre, London, April 30, 1695), will be the next offering of the Provincetown Players, at the Greenwich Village Theatre, opening Tuesday night. The production is directed and set by Robert Edmond Jones, and in the cast are Helen Freeman, Stanley Howlett, Rosalind Fuller, Edgar Stehli, E. J. Ballantine, Adrienne Morrison and Walter Abel.

#### FRIDAY

"THE SERVANT IN THE HOUSE" by Charles Rann Kennedy, will be revived by the Actors' Theatre, on Friday afternoon of next week, at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre, and thereafter will be played for matinees on Tuesdays and Fridays. The cast includes Pedro de Cordoba, Violet Kemble Cooper, Arthur Lewis, Helen Chandler and Ernest Rowan.



JANET BEECHER  
returns to Broadway in "Ostriches," a new play by Edward Wilbraham, opening at the Comedy Theatre Monday night.

### "The Night Hawk"

Mary Newcomb Does  
Exceptional Work in  
Daring Play at Bijou

Mary Newcomb, playing the part of a rejuvenated Lady of the Evening, runs away with all the honors in "The Night Hawk," the play by Roland Oliver at the Bijou.

It is a daring play, one of those that attracted the unfavorable attention of the morons in public office who sought to "purify" it. The management, however, took its stand with the Provincetown players and refused to change a line or a situation. All honor to them for their courage. "Night Hawk" is not a cheap attempt to exploit the supposed commercial possibilities of smut. It is a frank play, and very little is left to the imagination. But it is not a suggestive play, and those who are looking for a "kick" had better look elsewhere. And most of all, it tackles a mighty important social problem.

Maisie Buck is a burned out prostitute, just about ready for the scrap heap. Dr. Perry Colt, a high-minded and brilliant physician, has been treating her—presumably for syphilis. She is declared cured, but the doctor warns her to quit the old life because she won't last two years in it. Maisie knows no other way of making a living, and she is too old to try another new. But her eyes light on a medical journal on the doctor's desk where she sees an article on the Steinhach operation for rejuvenation. Eagerly reading it, she begs the doctor to perform it on her, but the doctor refuses because he says that he will only make a new prostitute to let loose on the world. But Maisie swears that she will go straight if he will only give her back her wasted bloom.

Five months later we see Maisie as a beautiful young flapper, enjoying life to the full—but she can't keep a job, because wherever she goes men insist upon making love to her. The doctor tells her that she needs to be married and that as a married woman her past will be as private a matter as the past of any man. Comes then Walter, the doctor's younger brother, whom he loves like a son. Walter and Maisie fall violently in love, and pretending that he is a rich banker, she allows him to establish her in a flat and buy her expensive clothes, promising to marry him. Walter knows nothing of her past, seeing in her only a sweet and lively girl. But he isn't rich—he is only a bank clerk, and he helps himself to the bank's money to keep her going.

The climax comes when the doctor learns of the affair and is convinced that she has slipped back into her old gold-digging, man-hunting ways.

The play is brilliantly acted. "The Night Hawk" gives us a vivid insight into her past profession, leaving nothing to the imagination; but so restrained is the playwright that not even the famed lady from Dubuque could take offense. Byron Besly is excellent as the doctor, and Leonard Doyle is a fine, lovable, manly younger brother. Kathleen Lowry is beautiful and efficient as the doctor's nurse and Margaret Lee is good as Mrs. Hayes, a patient.

W. M. F.

### Neighborhood Playhouse Third Subscription Bill, Opens Tuesday Night

Tuesday evening, the third bill of the subscription season will be presented at the Neighborhood Playhouse—a double bill of dance dramas. "The Legend of the Dance," is a medieval interlude by Agnes Morgan, with music by Lily Hyland. The settings and costumes have been designed by Aline Bernstein.

"Sooner and Later," the second part of the bill, is a dance satire in three scenes, by Irene Lewison, with music by Emerson Whithorne. Musically these two pieces represent the opposite in composition, for the medieval interlude is classic, while Mr. Whithorne's music for "Sooner" is ultra-modern. The music will be played by a small orchestra under the direction of Howard Barlow. The cast will include sixty dancers, actors and singers, among them: Albert Carroll, Blanche Talmud, Lily Lubell, Martin Wolfson, Paula Trueman, George Heller, Anne Schmidt, Marc Losbell, Florence Levine, Harold Minjer, Polaire Weissmann, Otto Hulticus, Allen Glenn and Philip Mann.

In the last scene of "Sooner and Later," Thomas Wilfred's Clavivox, or color organ, will be used for the first time in any theatrical production. This bill is scheduled for a limited engagement only.

Vivian Martin will follow Helen Hayes in the role of Dinah in "Quarantine," at Henry Miller's Theatre, when Miss Hayes becomes Cleopatra in The Guild's production of "Caesar and Cleopatra."

Dana Danbore has succeeded Teddie Gerard in "The Rat" at the Colonial Theatre.

# THEATRES

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Laugh Maker

WILLIE HOWARD  
"IN THE NEW MUSICAL PLAY"  
"SKY HIGH"

with the  
Six Little Dippers  
and the  
Greatest Dancing Girls  
In The World

## 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

### ACTORS' THEATRE PLAYS

#### "CANDIDA"

Shaw's comedy masterpiece at the Ambassador Theatre, W. 49th St. Mats. 2:35 Wed. & Sat. Evenings at 8:35.

#### "The Wild Duck"

Ibsen's thrilling drama at 48th St. Theatre. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30. Evenings at 8:30.

#### "The Servant in the House"

Chas. Rann Kennedy's Powerful Drama

## LAURETTE TAYLOR in "PIERROT THE PRODIGAL" LAST SPECIAL MATINEE NEXT TUESDAY AT 2:45, At 48th St. Thea.

Special Mats. Tues. & Fri. at 2:30, beginning next Friday, 48th St. Theatre. Cast includes Pedro de Cordoba, Violet Kemble Cooper, Arthur Lewis, Helen Chandler, Ernest Rowan, William Sauter, Bruce Evans. Seats now on sale.

## PUPPETS

A New Romantic Melodrama  
By Frances Lightner  
Seligson Theatre  
W. 42nd St.

### THEATRE GUILD PRODUCTIONS

49th ST. THEATRE, W. of B'way. Evenings at 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

## PROCESSIONAL

A new play by JOHN HOWARD LAWSON  
with a cast including  
GEORGE ABBOTT JUNE WALKER  
and others

## GARRICK

65 West 55th St. Evenings: 8:40. Matinees: Thursday and Saturday, 2:40.

## ARIADNE

A Comedy by A. A. MILNE  
and "THE FLATTERING WORD"  
with  
LAURA HOPE CREWS CATHERINE PROCTOR  
LEE BAKER FRIEDA INESSCOFF  
HARRY MESTATER ORLANDO DALY

## KLAW Thea.

48th St., W. of B'way. Even. at 8:30. Matinees: Wed. and Sat. 2:30.

## THEY KNEW WHAT THEY WANTED

A COMEDY BY SIDNEY HOWARD  
With a Cast Including  
RICHARD BENNETT PAULINE LORD

## BOOTH

West 45th Street. Evenings at 8:30. Matinees: Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30.

## THE GUARDSMAN

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

## BROADHURST

WEST 44TH STREET  
Evenings 8:30. Matinees THURS. and SAT., 2:30.

## DORIS KEANE in "STARLIGHT"

"Adorable! Her finesse, her artistry and her great sense of humor are irresistible."  
—Alma Dale, American.



EDDIE BUZZELL and  
MADELEINE MCMAHON

in a scene from "The Gingham Girl," the musical comedy opening a week's engagement at the Bronx Opera House Monday.

## "The Way Of a Girl," by Katherine Newlin Burt, At Capitol, Sunday

Robert G. Vignola's Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer production, "The Way of a Girl," comes to the Capitol Theatre, Sunday. The story is adapted from the novel, "The Summons," by Katherine Newlin Burt. Eleanor Boardman plays the leading role. Other players include Matt Moore, William Russell and Mathew Betz.

"Roxy's Gang," the company of broadcasting artists of the Capitol, will be featured by S. L. Rothafel as the principal musical event next week. "Schon Rosmarin," will be danced by Mlle. Gambarelli; "Just Like a Doll," by Mlle. Gambarelli and Douglas Stanbury; and "Pilgrims of Love," from "Sweethearts," sung by Frank Moulton and Capitol Male Quartette.

The orchestra, under the direction of David Mendoza, will offer Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Capriccio Espagnole." Doris Niles will be seen in an interpretation of the "Persian Dance," from Mousorgsky's ballet, "Khovanchchina."

The Provincetowners announce a new play by Hatcher Hughes, "Raint," for the Provincetown Playhouse, to open about April 8. Hatcher Hughes is the author of the Pulitzer prize play, "Hell-Bent for Heaven."

## CENTURY THEATRE

BALCONY SEATS 50c-75c-1.00-1.25  
RESERVED 1.50-2.00-2.50-3.00  
OTHERS 40c-50c  
Wednesday Matinee  
WEST SEAT \$2.50

## THE LOVE SONG

Life's Mask of OFFENBACH  
Cast: Ensemble of 250 persons  
Alexis Kozloff's Ballet of 50  
Symphony Orchestra of 50  
"Brings back that almost forgotten institution, the human voice."  
—Alma Dale.

## 44th STREET THEATRE

Evenings 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30

## EDDIE DOWLING

in the Musical Comedy Classic

## SALLY IRENE AND MARY

With the Original Cast, including LOUISE BROWN

## JOLSON'S THEA.

50th St. & 7th Av. Evenings at 8:30. Mats., Thurs. & Sat., 2:30.

The Most Glorious Musical Play of Our Time!

## THE STUDENT PRINCE

in HEIDELBERG  
Sings by L. NATHAN  
Symphony Orchestra of 40  
Singing Chorus of 100  
Ballet of 100  
1.10, 1.60, 2.20, 2.70, 3.30  
GOOD SEATS AT BOX OFFICE

## ELTINGE THEA., 42d W. of B'way.

Even. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.

## THE COMEDY TRIUMPH!

## THE FALL GUY

A NEW COMEDY OF NEW YORK LIFE

By JAMES GLEASON  
(CO-AUTHOR OF "IS ZAT SO?")  
and GEORGE ABBOTT  
with ERNEST TRUAX

## Chaslin's

Just W. of B'way. Even. at 8:30. Mats. WED. & SAT.

Broadway's Newest and Most Beautiful Playhouse

Direction MESSRS. SHUBERT

3rd BIG MONTH

## THE LAUGH SENSATION!

IS ZAT SO?  
ASK ANY THEATREGOER

By JAMES GLEASON (Co-author of "The Fall Guy") and ROBERT TABOR

## HOW CAN YOU GO ON LIVING WITHOUT

AIR  
FOR THREE YEARS  
REPUBLIC THEA-W 42nd ST-Evenings  
MATS WED & SAT 2:30



1000 LAFFS-LITTLE

### Broadway Briefs

Rehearsals of the Ringling Brothers and Barnum and Bailey combined Circus were in progress all yesterday in Madison Square Garden, preparatory to the dress rehearsal tomorrow night and the formal opening this Saturday afternoon.

Earl Carroll will transfer "White Cargo" from the Comedy to the Thirtieth Street Theatre, Monday night, when the 600th performance will be celebrated.

Laurette Taylor in "Pierrot the Prodigal" will give her final performance Tuesday afternoon, at the 48th Street Theatre.



## THEATRES

**HELLS BELLS**  
3d Month  
MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:30. EVS. 8:30.  
GEO. M. COHAN THEATRE  
OPENING TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 31

**"SOONER AND LATER"**  
A Dance Satire by Irene Lewin  
Music by Emerson Whithorne—  
**"THE LEGEND OF THE DANCE"**  
A Medieval Interlude by Agnes Morgan.  
Music by Lily Hyland.  
EVERY EVE. EXCEPT MONDAY—MATINEE SATURDAY

**EUGENE O'NEILL'S GREATEST PLAY**  
**DESIRE UNDER THE ELMS**  
WITH  
WALTER HUSTON  
EARL CARROLL  
MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:30. EVS. 8:30.  
Matinee Next Week: Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday.

**EVERYONE SAYS**  
FRANK EGAN'S PRODUCTION  
**WHITE COLLARS**  
By EDITH ELLIS, from EDGAR FRANKLIN'S STORY.  
**IS A LAUGH HIT!**  
CORT THEATRE, 48 St. East of B'way.  
Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.  
Seats 8 Weeks in Advance

**YIDDISH ART THEATRE**  
27TH STREET & MADISON AVE.  
**MAURICE SWARTZ**  
—IN—  
Abraham Goldfaden's  
Comedy with Music  
**"THE WITCH"**  
Music Rearranged by Josef Chernofsky  
FRIDAY, SATURDAY & SUNDAY EVENING  
SATURDAY & SUNDAY MATINEE

**B. S. MOSS' BROADWAY**  
14th St. & 3rd St.  
Now to 11:30 p. m.  
**BEGINNING SUNDAY**  
Dashing and romantic  
**Jack Pickford**  
and  
the loveliest girl of the screen  
**Norma Shearer**  
in the novel and romantic photoplay  
**"WAKING UP THE TOWN"**  
New United Artists Release

**B. S. MOSS' NOW SHOWING**  
BWAY & 42ND ST.  
**Charley's Aunt**  
"THERE'S LIFE IN THE OLD GIRL YET"  
Did you ever see the like—the way the crowd keeps right on surging into the Cameo. It is heart-warming to hear the tumultuous applause, the uproarious laughter, that marks each presentation of "Charley's Aunt." She came to town for a week, and here she is now in her eighth, and going as strong as ever. There seems to be no limit to her popularity.  
"ENOUGH TO MAKE A CAT LAUGH"  
Other Reel Attractions  
**FAMOUS CAMEO THEATRE ORCHESTRA**

**Bronx Amusements**  
**BRONX OPERA HOUSE**  
14th St. & 3rd Ave.  
POP. PRICES 1 MATS. WED. & SAT.  
**BEGINNING MONDAY NIGHT**  
NICOLAI-WELCH-DE MILT, Inc.  
Bring You School and Karel's  
BIG MUSICAL COMEDY HIT  
**THE GINGHAM GIRL**  
—WITH—  
**EDDIE BUZZLE**  
Brilliant Cast—Select Ensemble  
One Solid Year on Broadway.  
Week of April 6th  
"THE YOUNGEST"  
with Henry Hall and Genevieve Tobin

**MATT MOORE**  
in Katherine Newlin Burt's "The Way of a Girl," coming to the Capitol Theatre Sunday.

**EARL CARROLL**  
presents  
**A PLAY OF THRILLS**  
The  
**RAT**  
COLONIAL 62 ST. & BROADWAY  
Dir. A. L. ERLANGE  
Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

**MADISON SQ. GARDEN**  
OPENING SAT. MAR. 28th  
RINGLING BROS. & BARNUM & BAILEY  
**CIRCUS**  
8 HOURS OF UNFORGETTABLE, UN-SURPASSING AREN'T MARVELS.  
800 WORLD PREMIER AERIALISTS.  
HARPER'S RIDERS, GYMNASIUMS,  
350 TRAINED HORSES, 5 BIG RINGS.  
Originating and Stupendously Presenting  
World's Biggest Amusement Figures.  
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**CAPITOL** BROADWAY AT 51st ST.  
World's Largest and Foremost Motion Picture Palace—Eds. Doves, Mat. Dir.  
**BEGINNING SUNDAY**  
ROBERT G. VIGNOLA'S  
Production of  
**"THE WAY OF A GIRL"**  
Story by KATHERINE NEWLIN BURT  
with Eleanor Boardman, Matt Moore, Wm. Russell and Matt Metz  
Presented by LOUIS MAYER  
A METRO-GOLDWYN PICTURE  
**Famous CAPITOL Program**  
CAPITOL GRAND ORCHESTRA  
BALLET CORPS AND ENSEMBLE  
Presentations by ROTHAFEL ("ROXY")

**B. S. MOSS' BWAY**  
"Where the crowds all go"  
**ALL NEXT WEEK**  
BURR NICKLE'S  
Thrilling Motion Picture Record of  
Two Years in the Jungle  
**WONDERS of the WILD**  
—AND—  
World's Best Vaudeville

**"Desire Under the Elms"**  
In German, at the Earl Carroll Theatre  
Eugene O'Neill's "Desire Under the Elms," now playing at the Earl Carroll, will be given there in German on Sunday afternoon and night, April 5. The performance will be under the auspices of the German Players' Association, which has been giving a series of plays in German at the Earl Carroll Theatre. Egon Brecher will direct the production and Eva Fiebig will have the leading feminine role, played by Mary Morris.  
This Sunday the German Players will present, matinee and night, a romantic fantasy entitled "Freizeit," by Ulrich Haupt. Mr. Haupt will also play the leading role. The Provincetown Company now playing there, will place settings, properties, costumes, etc., at the disposal of the German Players.

## DRAMA

## O'Neill's Greatest

"Desire Under the Elms"  
Rounded Masterpiece of Our Greatest Playwright

"Desire Under the Elms" carries O'Neill back to the New England where he is most at home, where he placed "Diff'rent," his other great tragedy of the lonely woman, where he now strips a larger group of persons of the conventional lies, and reveals them in the grasp of the eternal, elemental passions. The rock of them is Ephraim Cabot (played by Walter Huston in the best work of his career): the old farmer has fought like the hard lonely God in whom he believes to bring life out of the soil; his farm is his creation and he loves it as his bones. To his sons in various measure come this love of the soil, in conflict with their revolt against the iron will of the father. The youngest son, born of the second wife, who was probably the real owner of the disputed land Ephraim worked, is bitter against the father who married her to secure the property. This hatred increases when the old man marries again to keep the farm for someone in whom his blood runs strongest—his other sons are not of his kind, his hard, relentless sort. The two oldest strike for California when the third wife comes; Eben stays to fight for his mother, who, he feels, cannot rest in her grave until she is avenged. The lad finds vengeance in the arms of the new wife, who is a hard worked but pulsating woman in need of security, but even more in need of love. Out of this tangled O'Neill lets us watch the forces drive to the tremendous power of the close, inevitably growing from the twisted and thwarted lives of the people.

In its technical development the play holds together with a sureness and singleness of aim achieved elsewhere by the dramatist only in "Diff'rent" and "Emperor Jones." Wall after wall of the house that stand upon the stage, is lifted to let us see what passes from room to room. While the choice of characters is such that the play drives to a conclusion more tragic than usual, the end is consistent with the characters O'Neill presents. Life usually moves more sordidly to a more tawdry and drawn-out surrender; O'Neill selects for study persons in whom the spirit is sufficiently high or the pressure of circumstances sufficiently heavy, for an ultimate revolt against their surroundings. As the characters are not adjusted, and seek no reconciliation but revolt, the inevitable end is tragedy, tragedy deep-rooted in the conflicts of modern life, deepest-rooted in the soil of hard, lonely New England. This tragedy no one has revealed with more poignant sincerity and beauty than Eugene O'Neill, and nowhere more fully than in "Desire Under the Elms." The Earl Carroll Theatre houses one of the most significant plays an American has ever written, and those who would remove it are the foes of frankness and the despisers of art and beauty. W. L.

Frank Egan has taken over the interest of Charles Frohman, Inc., in "Starlight" Gladys Unger's comedy, at the Broadway Theatre.

Frederic Burt has replaced C. Henry Gordon in "Puppets," Francis Lightner's melodrama, at the Selwyn.



ALFRED LUNT

gives a polished performance as the love-sick actor in Molnar's delightful comedy, "The Guardsman," at the Booth.

## Vaudeville Theatres

**MOSS' BROADWAY**  
Nature's primitive haunts are brought out in "Wonders of the Wild," which Burr Nickle will present for its first New York showing at B. S. Moss' Broadway Theatre, beginning Monday.  
His journey of over 26,000 miles—by camera—took him to old Mexico, Lower California, the Pacific, Japan, China, the East Indies and Singapore, where he saw the tree dwellers, the fire-walkers, the "covered wagon" elephants, the not less interesting "sea elephants" of the Mexican coast; the lowest forms of human life existent, and the myriad forms of animal life that prey upon humanity.  
The Keith vaudeville will include Lillian Shaw, comedienne; The Marinos with Moriche and Carlos Cobian's Orchestra; Coogan and Gasey; Dell Chain and Lou Archer; Marie Sabbott and Company and other acts.

**PALACE**  
Clifton Webb and Mary Hay and their Club City Orchestra; James Barton and Company, assisted by Lew Christy and Charlot Allen; Charles King; Miss Juliet; The Albertina Rasch Girls; Douglas Leavitt and Ruth Mary Lockwood, with Charles Bates; Nate Leipzig; the Du Ponts, and Rose Irene Kress and Company.

**Jack Pickford in "Waking Up the Town,"**  
At Colony Theatre  
Moss' Colony Theatre, beginning Sunday, will introduce "Waking Up the Town," starring Jack Pickford and Norma Shearer. The story is by James Cruze and Frank Condon. "Waking Up the Town" presents an intimate character analysis of the inhabitants of a small American town. Alec B. Francis, Herbert Pryor, Claire McDowell and Anna May play leading roles in the film.  
The music program includes the overture "La Boheme," by Puccini; a number of divertissements and an organ solo by John Priest.

## MUSIC

Berta Morena Returns—  
Last Three Weeks of Metropolitan Opera

A benefit performance for the Opera Emergency Fund will open the twenty-second week of the Metropolitan Monday afternoon. It will consist of the fourth act of "Rigoletto," second act of "Romeo et Juliette," third act of "Die Walkure" and the second act of "Carmen." "Petrushka" and "Bohème" on Monday evening, the former with Galli, Rodolph, Belin and Bonfigli; the latter sung by Mueller, Hunter, Lauri-Volpi and Scotti.  
"Aida," Wednesday matinee, with Rethberg, Telva, Lauri-Volpi and Danie. "Faust," Wednesday evening with Sundelius, Dalossy, Johnson and DeLuca. "La Juive," Thursday evening, with Larsen-Todsen, Ryan, Martinelli and Rothier. "Tristan and Isolde," Friday evening, with Morena (reappearance after many seasons), Bransell Taucher and Whitehill. "L'Oracolo" and "Coe d'Or," Saturday matinee, the former sung by Bori, Wakefield, Erolle and Scotti; the latter enacted by Halli, Rudolph, Kosloff and Bartik, and sung by Sabanieva, Telva, Diaz and Didur. "Carmen," Saturday night, with Gordon, Alcock, Tokatyan and DeLuca.

## Music Notes

Ruth St. Denis, Ted Shawn and the Denishawn Dancers, will give two final performances in Carnegie Hall on Tuesday afternoon and evening. The program will include the Spanish ballet, Cuadro Flamenco, the Algerian Ballet, and the Vision of the Assoula.

Wanda Landowska concludes her series of seventeenth and eighteenth century music for harpsichord and piano at Aeolian Hall, on Tuesday evening, when she will appear with a small orchestra of Philharmonic musicians with Willem Mengelberg conducting.

Vicente Ballester, of the Metropolitan, will give his song recital on Sunday afternoon, at Carnegie Hall.

Dusolina Giannini is sailing for Havana Saturday, to appear in recital before the Sociedad Pro Arte Musical.

Muri Silba will give her second piano recital Tuesday afternoon, at Aeolian Hall.

Pietro Yon will give an organ recital at Aeolian Hall, Saturday afternoon, April 4.

Helen Fogel, pianist, gives her next recital at Aeolian Hall, Thursday evening.

Katherine Bacon gives her final piano recital at Aeolian Hall, Monday evening.

## With the Orchestras

**NEW YORK SYMPHONY**  
Bruno Walter will close his third season as guest conductor of the New York Symphony with this Sunday afternoon's concert in Aeolian Hall. He sails for Europe on April 1 for a series of concerts in Berlin and Amsterdam.  
The program Sunday afternoon: Overture to Katchen von Heilbronn, Pfitner; Symphony in D (B and H 10); Haydn; Symphony No. 1 in C Minor, Brahms.

Walter Damrosch will again take the baton Thursday afternoon, for the final four concerts of the season. This will complete his fortieth season as conductor of the New York Symphony. During that time he has conducted 4,000 musical events.  
Thursday afternoon, April 2, and Friday evening, at Carnegie Hall, with Rachmaninoff soloist: A London Symphony, Vaughan Williams; The Dryad, a Musical Picture, Louis Aubert; Concerto No. 3 for piano and orchestra, Rachmaninoff.

## PHILHARMONIC

The Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Willem Mengelberg, concludes its subscription series next week with three concerts in Carnegie Hall and one in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn. The Philharmonic season closes on Sunday afternoon, April 5, at the Metropolitan Opera House, when Mahler's Second Symphony will be performed.

Yolanda Mero will be soloist at the final Students' Concert on Wednesday evening, playing the infrequently heard second piano concerto of Tchaikowsky, Franch's D Minor Symphony and Liszt's "Tasso" complete the program.

Germaine Tailleferre will make her first appearance as an orchestral soloist with the Philharmonic on Thursday evening, at Carnegie Hall, when she will play her own piano concerto. The orchestral works will be Franch's D Minor Symphony and Liszt's "Tasso." The program will be repeated on Friday afternoon.

Florestine Fortier, soprano, will give a recital at Town Hall, on Monday evening.

Isa Kremer will give her final recital at Carnegie Hall, Sunday evening.

The Stringwood Ensemble will make a second appearance in Carnegie Hall, on Saturday evening, April 4.

Mme. Ernestine Schumann-Heink will make her only appearance this Sunday afternoon, at Metropolitan Opera House.

## The Workers Party and Free Speech

A DEMAND on the Workers' party national executive committee at Chicago to state the party's position on breaking up opponents' meetings, in view of the party's own "demands for free speech," has been sent by a committee of the American Civil Liberties Union, following the recent disorder at the Town Hall meeting in New York City held to discuss political prisoners all over the world. The Union also refers to the forcible breaking up by the Workers' party of meetings addressed by Dr. Rafael Abramovich, a Socialist now touring the United States criticizing Soviet Russia. The Union's communication is signed by Dr. John Haynes Holmes, Oswald Garrison Villard, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Roger N. Baldwin and Prof. Robert Morss Lovett.

The Workers' party is asked for a "clear-cut statement" on the following questions:

1. Do you endorse breaking up opponents' meetings by continuous demonstrations which prevent such meetings being carried on?
2. If you do not endorse those tactics, will you set limits to heckling and expressions of disapproval which will ensure such meetings being carried through?
3. Does the party both in principle and in fact concede the same civil rights to its opponents as it demands for itself?

The committee says to the Workers' party:

"It is clear that the Workers' party as an organization opposes what it regards as attacks on Soviet Russia, especially by Socialists, and expresses that opposition by demonstrations which make it impossible to carry on meetings ad-

ressed by such critics. The party very probably takes the position that its members have a right to heckle and to boo and hiss speakers. But the proper limits of any such heckling and demonstrations are reached when a meeting is actually prevented from going on."

The position of the Civil Liberties Union, which has defended the right of free speech for all persons is set forth as "demanding the right of free speech for all persons regardless of what they have to say." The attention of the party is called to the fact that "William Z. Foster, its national chairman, is on the Civil Liberties Union national committee," as well as B. Charney Vladeck, who was prevented from speaking at the Town Hall meeting by Communist opposition. That is clear evidence that the party officially stands for the same civil rights for its opponents as it demands for itself. Yet the party by its action in the meetings of Dr. Abramovich and at the Town Hall meeting fails to concede the rights in fact which it recognizes in principle."

The committee characterizes the situation created by the Workers' party as "intolerable." It says: "You ask for the aid of the American Civil Liberties Union in the fight for your civil rights and yet you yourselves deny those rights to others." The committee says that the General Executive Committee of the Workers' party, in replying to a previous communication, stated that they did not endorse breaking up meetings but that they reserved the right to conduct demonstrations against their opponents, "which have had that practical effect."

Rand School to Debate  
New York University

The Rand School debaters will make their forensic debut with the Washington Square College team on the evening of April 1 in the Rand School Auditorium. A verbal battle will rage around the question: "Resolved: That a Reorganization of Political Parties of the United States Along Liberal and Conservative Lines Best Meets the Needs of the Country." Mr. Yale Wilner, Miss Florence Forgetown and Mr. Henry Siegel of New York University will defend the proposition. Mr. Rollen Bolton, Miss Miriam Ziony and Mr. Irving Haut, representing the Rand School Debating Club, will argue the negative. Among those who have been asked to serve as Judges of the debate are Prof. Robert Morss Lovett, Prof. Jessie Wallace Hughan, Prof. John Fitch and Mr. Joshua Lieberman. Admission will be 25 cents.

Co-Op and Labor  
International in Unity

**FRANKFURT, Germany.**—At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the International Cooperative Alliance recently held here, it was decided to put into effect the resolution adopted at the Ghent congress last Fall and immediately notify officially the International Federation of Trade Unions of the Alliance's determination to work hand in hand with that organization and to ask all the national cooperatives to do likewise on the national field. No relations are to be maintained with the Red Trade Union International.

Queried as to attacks upon the Alliance appearing in the organ of the Communist International of Co-Operatives, Delegate Khintchuk of the Russian Centrososy declared that the Russian Government had never requested his organization to war upon the Alliance and that, furthermore, the Centrososy was not a member of the Communist International of Co-Operatives. He said that the organ in question was not a Russian bulletin, but was published in Berlin in German and that he did not identify himself with its criticisms of the Alliance.

Among the various propositions approved by the Executive Committee was one instructing the Secretariat to help make the cooperative school on the Continent initiated four years ago by the British co-operators an international establishment under the Alliance's protection. Contrary to a recommendation of the International Banking Commission, it was decided to continue to refuse admission to any but real cooperative banks.

The meeting was attended by delegates from nine countries.

Finns Are Victors  
at Sports International

**BERLIN.**—Reports of the Winter sports meeting of the Lucerne Sport International, recently held in the Silesian town of Schreiberhan, show that it was attended by Labor sportsmen from half a dozen countries and drew about 2,500 spectators, despite the handicap of bad weather. The spirit of internationalism was strong and the records in running, skiing and coasting indicate that the great Labor Olympiad to open in Frankfurt-on-the-Main July 24 next will be a real all-around athletic affair. As usual, Finland was well to the front, her Labor sportsmen winning the running events and showing up well in the other contests. The Lucerne International's Bureau was represented by Comrade Bridoux, who reported great progress being made in preparing the big stadium in Frankfurt for the Olympiad and said that arrangements were to be made for accommodating at least 250,000 visitors.

Cappellini Won't  
Call Convention

Although the coal strikers in the anthracite mines comprising District 1 of the United Mine Workers have returned to work, the situation is far from a complete adjustment. Coincident with the demands against the operators the strikers demanded of their district officials the calling of a special district convention to consider several general grievances. President Rinaldo Cappellini and Secretary Enoch Williams, on behalf of the Executive Board of District 1 have now refused to call such a convention, stating that there is not sufficient cause.

## MUSIC AND CONCERTS

## N. Y. SYMPHONY

**WALTER DAMROSCH**  
CONDUCTOR  
Carnegie Hall  
Thurs. Aft., Apr. 2, at 8  
Fri. Eve., Apr. 3, at 8:30  
SOLOIST  
**RACHMANINOFF**

"London" Symphony... Vaughan Williams  
The Dryad (1st time in America)... Aubert  
Piano Concerto No. 3... Rachmaninoff  
GEORGE ENGLER, Mgr. Steinway Piano

**CARNEGIE HALL—Last 2 Performances**  
Tuesday Matinee and Evening, March 31

## RUTH ST. DENIS

with **TED SHAWN** And The DENISHAWN DANCERS  
Mgt. Daniel Mayer. Steinway Piano.

**JACK PICKFORD**  
plays the leading role in "Waking Up the Town" at Moss' Colony Theatre Sunday



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Saturday, March 28, 1925

## GAGGING LIBERATORS

PROBABLY the last chapter in the gagging of Michael Karolyi by the State Department has been written in Karolyi's interview in the New York World. Here he admits that the condition upon which he obtained a visa to his passport was that he was not to discuss politics in this country. Asked if he would answer his detractors if the gag was removed he answered, "Certainly."

We have travelled a long distance since the day when the United States sent a warship to bring another Hungarian, Kossuth, to this country and he was welcomed by a Secretary of State. This earlier visitor was a rebel against the feudal and monarchist reaction that dominated Hungary. So is Karolyi. The former was welcomed even at the risk of war with Hungary, while the latter is attacked by a feudal and monarchist reaction and his lips are sealed by Washington.

There is a historical significance in this contrast. Time was when the European rebel could obtain funds by popular appeals and speak openly against reaction in Europe. We have travelled so far from that position that a man cannot come from a country that is bespattered by the bloody deeds of murder bands and defend himself against those bands and its ruling chief, Horthy. The State Department ties his hands and gags his lips, while his enemies pursue him with malice to this side of the Atlantic.

When the long hand of Mussolini and Horthy can reach to these shores and punish Tresca and Karolyi, employing American Government agencies for this work, we have reached a despotic stage that may well sober those who think that all is well with the world.

## THE PARTY REVIVAL

THE most casual reader of the Party page of The New Leader must be impressed with the increasing news of Party activity that has been reported the past few weeks. It is apparent that many members and branch organizations have been waiting for some decision that would be satisfactory to them and the recent national convention has evidently given it.

It will be observed that this increasing activity is not confined to any locality or section of the country. It is general throughout the nation. What the Party has passed through has been the longest period of pessimism it has ever witnessed. Since its organization nearly a quarter century ago there have been certain years when the organization has lapsed from its labors, but in the following years work was always taken up with renewed activity.

Now that evidence of renewed enthusiasm is abundant in all parts of the nation it is important that we should build on a firmer basis than ever before. There were some mistaken practices in the pre-war period which experience shows should be abandoned or modified to enable us to take full advantage of our unfolding opportunities. The New Leader will give consideration to these matters in the coming months and it urges the importance of all party organizations seeing to it that every member becomes a regular reader of their paper.

Now if Karolyi had been one of those Romanoffs marooned in the Philippines a few years ago the Government would have been glad to include him among those who received a trip on one of its transports to San Francisco instead of receiving a muzzle while here.

## THE NEWS OF THE WEEK

### Probing the Power Trust

The General Electric Company appears to be the big sun in the super-power world around which the lesser satellites cluster. Great stakes are being played for and some members of Congress have been curious to learn to what extent General Electric dominates the field. It was this curiosity which prompted the passing of the Norris resolution to investigate the power trust and now the Supreme Court intervenes with a decision that will probably prevent an investigation. The Court decided that the Federal Trade Commission can only examine the books of a corporation proceeded against under the statutes the Commission is charged to enforce. It is reported that a majority of the Commission is opposed to an investigation as useless under this decision. Should the Commission decide to make an investigation we may be sure that an injunction will prove a handy weapon of the power interests. If it were a matter of seizing the records of a workers' educational institution like the Rand School of Social Science, of course there would be no difficulty. The agents of the law would simply walk in and drill the safe and take what they wanted. But in the case of the power trust—well, the Government is very careful how it treats gentlemen.

### Outlawing Evolution

Let it be understood by all and sundry that in Tennessee evolution is barred by law. Teaching evolution in the public schools is barred by a statute signed by the Governor who declares evolution is "utter variance with the Bible story of man's creation." Therefore, a statute settles the matter. A question of science that has received the support of the richest scholarship of the world is decided by a vote of men sent to the Legislature by the hill-billies of Tennessee. How futile and foolish! Civilization is a record of sweeping aside of statutes that commanded belief in this and prohibited belief in that. However, it is a significant fact that it is in the southern States, where illiteracy is more widespread than in any other section, that this tendency to support or to suppress beliefs by law prevails. The offense of the South is more glaring than the offense in other ages considering the fact that knowledge has expanded since the days when beliefs were enforced by the police. Scientific missionaries should be sent into this southern cultural vacuum and save its inhabitants if possible.

### The Fading Mussolini

By all odds the most interesting news from Europe this week is the story of Mussolini's illness. Facing slow death from cancer, afflicted with partial paralysis of the face and with a brain that does not always function clearly, Mussolini will be succeeded by another Fascist chief. The admission that his mind is affected affords some clue to the psychology of the man, his strutting imitation of Napoleon, his insufferable ego and his brutality. It is likely that the war brought a paranoic to the front as its greatest contribution to the politics of modern Italy. Mussolini's Fascist bands are divided into two factions. One wing is led by the ferocious Farinacci who is said to be even more unscrupulous than Mussolini. The moderate Fascists fear that with the passing of Mussolini control will pass to Farinacci and that his harsh policy will bring a wide revulsion of feeling. Meantime Mussolini appears to rule

## JINGOES AND JAPAN

WHAT is behind the increasing jingo propaganda of the past few months we do not know. Its main weight is directed against Japan. Rear Admiral Fiske is one of the most blatant of the propagandists. In his recent speech at Columbia University he observed that "the greatest material interests centre around trade with the undeveloped peoples of the Far East, especially China." Japan, Great Britain and the United States are the chief competitors for this trade.

Nearly twenty years ago Professor Latane wrote that the primary object of diplomacy is the extension of trade and the maintenance of markets and that to attain these ends "armies and navies are mere accessories." Applying this view to the United States in his "America as a World Power," he pointed out that we grabbed the Philippines as a base from which to participate in the trade with China.

It was while the United States faced war with Spain that the Western Powers pounced on China. In March, 1898, Germany obtained her 99-year lease in Shantung. A few weeks later Russia obtained Port Arthur. England followed by forcing China to sign the lease of Wei-hai-wei "for so long a period as Port Arthur shall remain in the occupation of Russia." France obtained a big slice of Chinese plunder. In the following year Russia and England came to an agreement regarding their respective appetites.

Our capitalists with "material interests" at stake found that they were rapidly being excluded. The American State Department came to their aid with the announcement of the "Open Door." Japan, because of her proximity to China, has had the inside track and has become the chief boss of China. Admiral Fiske and the other jingoes want to oust Japan in order that the "material interests" of our capitalists may be served.

Well, we have no objection to the doughty Admiral and his associate jingoes going abroad to fight, providing that only the jingoes and those

in name only, while the Fascist chiefs wait to size the bludgeon that will drop from his lifeless hands.

### Azeff, the Master Spy

What has for years been a mystery in Russian revolutionary circles has been cleared up by the discovery that Azeff, who helped to kill a Russian Grand Duke and a Russian Premier, died in Berlin on April 24, 1918. Azeff was a spy of the Czar and worked his way into the executive committee of one of the revolutionary organizations, betraying prominent terrorists while at the same time carrying out plots to kill high Russian officials. Azeff was run down and his dual role of treachery exposed by Vladimir Burtzeff. The latter had difficulty in convincing revolutionists of the facts. Azeff was sentenced to death by the revolutionists and was hunted for years. It was while a Russian was searching in Social Democratic archives in Berlin for material in a new work on Karl Marx that documents were found revealing the death of Azeff in Berlin under an assumed name.

### British Labor On Russia

Controversy over the character of the report of the British Trade union delegation to Russia continues. From excerpts that appear in the London Daily Herald and a review appearing in the London New Leader we are able to get some idea of the report, which is to appear in book form. It appears to be a curious compound of sympathy for the Bolshevik régime, tempered by a critical attitude on many matters that leave the reader wondering whether emotion or fact is the chief basis of judgment in each question considered. It is a striking fact that many British trade union leaders represent a queer blending of Christian sentiment, trade union ideals, pacifist philosophy, nationalist outlook, international sympathies and Socialist striving. This point of view is confirmed by that part of the report dealing with political prisoners in Russia. "Political prisoners in Caucasus seem to be worse treated than in Russia," reads the report; "their conditions leave much to be desired, and, it is stated, differ very little from those which were in vogue in Czarist Russia." The picture drawn of such prisoners in Russia is on the whole favorable, but we do not gather from the Herald excerpt just what prisons were visited. This is important. It is known that certain prisons are maintained as "show prisons" for foreign visitors. It is certain that if Bolsheviks execute Socialist workers and send others to die in Siberia they are not likely to treat political prisoners in the Soviet jails in general with any more humanitarian considerations.

### Mastering Atomic Power

From Paris it is reported that French scientists will soon realize the dream of breaking the atom and that a gram of coal will eventually do the work that tons now do. Claims for this new energy to be released by the magic of science forecasts a power that will make Niagara a puny gesture by comparison. Watt gazing at his tea-kettle never suspected that in mastering steam he conjured a power that would transform the world in the nineteenth century and lead to a Treaty of Versailles in the twentieth.

having "material interests" at stake do the fighting. Will they do it? Not they. The fighting and the dying are reserved for those who do not know what it is all about and who have nothing to gain.

## WORK OF VIENNA SOCIALISTS

SPECIAL attention of our readers is directed to the article in this issue by S. Ivanovich on what Socialists have accomplished in the city of Vienna. It is the most remarkable record of achievements in modern times. Vienna was the most pathetic city on the Continent at the end of the war. Its economic, political and sanitary problems were so grave and complex that its people excited the pity of the whole world.

Fortunately, the great mass of Vienna workers had been won for the Socialist movement and the latter acquired sufficient power to go forward with a program of reconstruction. That program is in marked contrast with the program of the Entente usurers for Austria as a whole. The Entente program had for its main consideration the restoration of capitalism and establishing mastery of Allied capitalists and bankers. The Vienna program kept in mind the necessity of serving the workers of the city. How this program was worked out may be gathered from Ivanovich's article.

Two criticisms of the Vienna Socialists have been made, one by the capitalist statesmen and newspapers and the other by the Bolsheviks. A few weeks ago the New York Times carried a dispatch from Vienna depicting Vienna's "shame." Its "departed glory," the glory of its speculators, usurers and exploiters, was deplored. That "glory" has departed to make way for a City Beautiful in which workers can live.

The Bolsheviks, with the inspiration of Deadwood Dick, called for riots in the name of revolution, terror instead of social engineering, suppression instead of creation. They believed in the potency of dull and ponderous "theses," thinking that "revolutionary" resolutions could raise funds, plant wheat, give work

This atomic power has vast potentialities for good. In union with the power generated by waterfalls, both may bring a revolution in industry as potent as the industrial revolution that changed the world of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Coal mining would certainly go into the discard, together with the miners' organizations in each country. The new powers are capable of driving the machinery of the world as well as to heat and light offices and homes. Greater fortunes would be siphoned out of these new powers and capitalism would become more bloated with workless incomes. Atomic power as an agency in war also has possibilities of destruction that may well fill us with terror. To socialize all powers of production in a Socialist world based on human welfare becomes more imperative with every passing year.

### Baiting Senator Iglesias

From our Porto Rican correspondent we learn that Mr. Felix Cordova Davila, Resident Commissioner from Porto Rico in Washington, had written President Green of the A. F. of L. asserting that Senator Santiago Iglesias is a Bolshevik and that the Socialist Party of Porto Rico is affiliated with the Communist International. The letter was written by Davila for political motives, hoping that by placing the Bolshevik label on Iglesias he would prejudice the demand of Iglesias for an investigation of the election outrages in Porto Rico. President Green answers Davila by saying that "Mr. Iglesias has never made any attempt to conceal or deny his connection with the Socialist Party of Porto Rico" and that the A. F. of L. principle of autonomy concedes to Porto Rican workers the right to organize politically if they so choose. President Green scores an effective blow by telling Davila that he had cooperated with Iglesias in October of last year "in an effort to secure a reform of the organic law of Porto Rico." Naturally, the question occurs, Why should Davila raise the cry of Bolshevism now when he was willing to cooperate with Iglesias in the matter of this reform? President Green's letter is given a prominent display in the editorial columns of the San Juan Times, together with a satirical editorial at the expense of Davila. The Porto Rican election crooks are desperate in their attempts to prevent an honest investigation of the November election.

From a local Communist school comes a number of circulars announcing its spring courses. Prospective students are informed that they "must have knowledge and the power that comes from knowledge," but the course in breaking up meetings is not listed. We suggest that a course be added instructing women how to equal and the male gender how to be perfect ruffians.

Information relayed from Brooklyn states that Jake Livingston, leader of that province of unterrified Republicans, will ask every Republican voter to contribute 25 cents to the Republican mayoralty campaign. The admission that the party isn't worth the traditional 30 cents must be very humiliating.

to the starving and reconstruct industry. Two methods are contrasted in this article, and which one sane men and women would choose is obvious.

The Socialist movement in all countries has reason to be proud of our Vienna comrades and we congratulate them upon what they have accomplished under such trying difficulties.

## CIVIC DECENCY VS. BALLYHOO

ANXIOUS New York City voters who have waited for a message by the Republican machine for the coming city election now have it. The awkward squad of G. O. P. generals, led by that profound thinker, Sam Koenig, have been bowled over twice by that other great thinker, Mayor Hylan. Now it has been decided that the Koenig regiments shall march forward to the slogan of "civic decency." We are suffering because of "government by calumny and Billingsgate" which threatens to become "institutionalized."

Of course, Hylan has become a nuisance with his ballyhoo. A hole in the street cannot be repaired without Hylan raising a sign, "Repaired by Mayor Hylan," or a stray-dog taken up without this delightful near-advertising himself.

However, this quarrel between the Republicans and Hylan is a test between the higher aristocracy of city capitalism and a vulgar political machine serving the same capitalism. Each differs as to how financial and capitalist corporations shall rule at City Hall but they agree that these corporations shall rule. Hylan's methods shock the refined crew lined up behind Koenig. It is a difference between coarse and unlettered service and the refined cunning of experts that is presented to the voters.

The masses having the votes and using their voting power intelligently would not care two hoots in Hades which of the two machines obtained the contract for governing us. Unfortunately, political education has not advanced sufficiently to predict a puncture of the sanctimonious balloon floated by Koenig and there are thousands who will rise in the name of

## THE Chatter-Box

### Spring Complaint

Last week, oh fellow contribs. and suffering public, the editorial department went on a rampage through our preserves and did the bull stunt to our Dresden China Shop. Just in order to cram in an editorial on such a childish question as Child Labor, with one fell swipe they slashed Comrade Stamen's offering on the Coolidge-Warren incident in half, and made so empty our thanks to the various contribs, like Leone, Karapetoff, Stamen, et al., whose poems ye editors ruthlessly sheared off from our galley proof and remanded to the over-matter pans. What do editors know about literature, anyway? If ever again such an invasion takes place we shall immediately resort to the courts for heart balm, and to the business manager for an increase in our already swollen salary.

Just to even up, we republish the contribution of our Washington correspondent complete, even though Warren and the Senate matter are as dead as the dome of Henry Dubb.

### A Glutton for Punishment

News Item: President re-submits Warren's name to the Senate after they reject his appointment as Attorney General and once again Warren is rejected.

A drunkard went into a hotel, whereupon the management ejected him because of his condition. He persisted in coming back, and every time he did so he was forced to leave. The manager, tiring of his antics, ordered the house detective to throw him out bodily; he was thrown out with such force that he landed in the gutter. Picking himself up, the poor fellow shook his head and dubiously ventured: "I really believe they don't want me in there."

M. E. Stamen, Washington, D. C.

### Madrigal

To the shepherd boy who guards the sheep  
I give my lonely heart to keep—  
For hearts are lost too oft to tell;  
Like sheep, they must be tended well.  
Leone.

## The Sea and the Lighthouse

The sea fell in love  
With the lighthouse, slender and tall,  
But a rock stood between them.  
In vain did the sea break and foam,  
In vain did it pound the rock  
And throw angry spray in the air.  
Until hills shall descend in the sea,  
And high mountains rise from the depths,  
The sea shall but look at his love:  
Never, never to touch her,  
Never, never to kiss her,  
Nor cover with whispering tides.

Come, O sea, here are easier loves—  
Take these ships with their cargoes and men,  
Take these hamlets of fishermen bold;  
Break them up on a tide,  
Sink them all into you,  
For to love and caress in your depths.  
"Tho' I rise as a flood to the mountain tops,  
Tho' I take to me all that is lovely on earth,  
And even the moon to my depths—  
I shall still be as hungry for love  
For my lighthouse, slender and tall,  
With her bright, furtive eyes.  
"And long ages will pass,  
But I still in my sorrow shall weep,  
Beating my arms 'gainst the rock.  
Never, never to touch her,  
Never, never to kiss her,  
Nor cover with murmuring tides."  
Vladimir Karapetoff.

## Ode to the Temples of Mazuma

Big apartment houses,  
Build 'em bigger and bigger,  
And closer together.  
Have 'em cut to save space—  
It cuts the expense of the owners  
If the rooms are small,  
And the walls flimsy,  
And there aren't too many windows.  
What if there is no air for the baby,  
Or not quite enough  
From the stylish space-saving closed courtyard  
That shuts out the Sun and the Sky?  
It's Progress and cheap for the owners,  
Man,  
Think of it—dirt cheap!  
Leah Kaufman.

The real reason why we have done so little toward filling in with our own classical effusions is that we are running this little column as a sort of sieve for all the poetry and wise fractures that chute into the editorial office of a Socialist newspaper, and when the supply of thoroughly sifted verse fills up our files, we must do the decent thing by publishing what has passed muster.

And then, again, we have been busy on a feature story about Macfadden, the Physical Culturist, which is gracing the second page of this issue; and besides, the mechanics' tool and hardware jobbing business that we are running as a sort of side venture to this column has been rushed with spring orders; and besides, there is the call of the road, the tennis court, the baseball bat; and besides—well, why enumerate all the thousand and one things that make an old man's fancy turn in the spring to all other things save—work?

S. A. DE WITT.

"civic decency." One consolation we have. The Socialist candidate will have some amusement in dealing with the slogan coined by Koenig and Company