Six Months 1.25

SPIES INFEST BRICK UNI

SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1926

19, 1924, at the Post Office at New York, New York, under act of March 3, 1873." "Entered as Second Class Matter, Janus

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TIMEL **TOPICS**

Norman Thomas

it inventor of the automobile (whoever he was), on the day when he finally got his horseless carriage to go, invited friend wife to take a ride. She went. Some hours later, dusty and badly jolted, she was safely returned home.

"How did you like it?" said Henry—or whatever his name was. "Well," his wife replied, "Of course I'm proud of you, but don't you think somehow the machine could fever smells, jolts and stoppages?"
"T) dea," the aggrieved inventor replied. "We must have averaged fifteen miles an hour, and your grandfather with all his horses could never do

What is wrong with this picture? You know the answer. No real in-ventor ever talked like that. No real inventor was ever content to compare his performance with the past. He judges it by the standards of his hopes and dreams. If Edison or Marconi or Ford or their disciples had ever talked like the man in my story, we should never have had the mechanical progress that leaves us bewildered with

Yet in the matter of social invention change, or progress we are continually being reminded like the inventor's wife of how much better off we are under our present system than were kings and nobles in days of yore. Even the poor man, we are told; today can have a bathtub better than a king's in the days when Henry the Eighth was establishing a record in the matter of wives which a modern movie picture sheik might envy.

the real point of comparison is not that we are better off than our great grandfathers at a time when man's Gain and Loss conquest over natural forces was just beginning. (Indeed, it may be a matter of dispute how much better off we have accomplished socially and what we might accomplish socially; between our physical power to abolish poverty and the gross and shameful misery that persists among us. Once we are in terms of real happiness) poverty and the gross and shameful to abrogate the rule permitting 150 members of Congress to bring a bill out of committee when the committee remaining of men and women and the committee results to report on it. children in this age of power should live in the cliffs of New York's tenements and the caves of other great industrial centers, is a disgrace to our humanity and a reproach to our social inventiveness

The Failure To Manage Coal

This utter failure of social inventiveness is nowhere more apparent than in our treatment of the coal chaos out of which so much suffering arises for workers and consumers alike. It is generally assumed, even by liberals are no lovers of the coal barons, and by many labor leaders themselves, that nationalization and public control of the mines is impossible. this conviction is born of deliberate propaganda by great interests, which propaganda conceals and misrepresents the many successes of public ownership. In part it is born of a justifiable fear of the kind of nationalization we would get under either of the two old political parties. We look at the unsatisfactory machinery of politics and bureaucracy and instead of saying, how can we improve this ma chinery, we say, "Oh, it won't work," and let it go at that.

w the demonstrated fact is that private ownership won't work. could conceivably be improved in the case of the coal mine. But it is in the nature of things impossible to treat a natural resource which no man made as private property operated for profit, either under a competitive or monopolistic system, and get results antisfactory to consumers or workers. first of their own profit. They cannot plan properly for the public good. They are bound to divert as large a um as possible to their own pockets at the cost of low wages to the produces, or high prices to consumers, or There is no getting around this logic, which is abundantly supported by the history of coal mining and all the history of coal mining and all

On the other hand, public ownership a free to plan for the public good and an eliminate the element of private rofit, thereby creating an opportunity tter to reward the workers at a lower rice to the consumers. What hinders is bad social machinery, So long a the workers leave the government in ntrol of big business with corporation awyers on the judges' bench, a lot of litical hacks in Congress, trust magto Melion in the Treasury Depart-ent, and Wall Street's pal, Cal, in the House, we can be reasonably (Continued on page 2)

come when a workingman looks

PROGRESSIVES IN CONGRESS

LOSE OUT

Tactics Fail to Win Material Gain - Berger Will Fight On

By Marx Lewis

Washington. WITH every advantage gained in the last Con-gress, when the Progressives had a sufficient number of members to hold the balance was. Well, his wife replied, of power, lost in the opening "Of course I'm proud of you, but don't you think somehow the machine could days of the present Congress, be made to go a little better, with and with even the semblance of a political opposition destroyed by a union of Republicans and Democrats, Congress will reconvene on January 4 slated to put over its program in the interest of the ruling class by June 1, and adjourn.

Except for the passage of the appro priation bills, which will take several months, some slight modification of the immigration act, an authorization to the railroads to effect a consolidation, and some other pieces of legislation of minor importance, the present Congress is unlikely to create more than a ripple of interest anywhere.

The one piece of legislation upon which a fight may be made, and in which the interest of the people will again be sacrificed to the desires of the trusts, is the Muscle Shoals measure. If present plans go through—and they were prevented from going through last year only by the fillibuster which Senator Norris conducted— the costly Muscle Shoals plants will either be turned over to private interests, as recommended by a commission or their disposition will be left again It is time to stop this business of the backward look in social matters. mission

That the Progressives lost what they gained in Congress without gaining a compensating advantage in making vantage of having the rule was negli-

gible, but it was the price upon which the Progressives surrendered them-(Continued on page 8)

Labor's **Dividends**

Elmont, L. I., Dec. 26.-Andrew Kriss, 57 years old, of Queens Village, L. I., was killed today when a compressed air pump on which he was working exploded.

Yonkers, Dec. 18. - Christopher Washington street, Hoboken, was killed yesterday when an angle iron fell on his head at the plant of the Methodist Book Concern at Dobbs Ferry.

New York, Dec. 29.— An ava-lanche of seven tons of coal, hurled on top of him from an overturn-ing truck, killed Patrick Hayes of 22 Stockton street. Brooklyn, at Stuyvesant avenue and Van Buren street, yesterday. Hayes was helper on the truck.

New York, Dec. 29. — Arthur Gladd, 43, section hand for the Long Island Railroad Company, was killed by a westbound train yesterday at the East Marine street crossing of the Long Island Rail-road in Hicksville. He was work-ing on the truck with a gang and failed to get out of the way of the locomotive.

Hollis, L. I., Dec. 25. - William Lassiter of Remsen street and Merrick road, Jamaica, a lineman for the Queens Electric Light and Power Company, was electrocuted yesterday while at work on a pole at 191st street and Palmero aveue, Hollis. He fell from the pole but, according to physicians, was dead before he reached the ground.

Fort Worth, Texas, Dec. 27 .were killed and two others injured today when a switch engine backed into an approaching freight train on the Fort Worth & Denver Rail-

New York, Dec. 25.—Three men were killed last night on the Long Island Railroad. An extra express bound for Manhattan from Baby lon struck two men walking the tracks between the Smith street and the Locust avenue crossings. Both wore blue overalls and it is believed they are employes of the railroad, although positive identification has not been made.

Charleston, S. C., Dec. 24 (A. P.). Two of the Atlantic Coast Line's crack tourist trains, carrying holiday travelers, crashed head on early today near Monck's Corner, 30 miles from here, killing the engineer and fireman of both trains and injuring twenty-four other persons, three of them seriously.

THE SPY AGENCY AT WORK

"Industrial Relations"

NATIONAL CLAY PRODUCTS INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Telephone Dearborn 1946

GENERAL COUNSEL:—GOOD, CHILDS, BOBB & WESTCOTT MEMBER:—LEAGUE FOR INDUSTRIAL RIGHTS NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE BOARD September Twenty-fifth

General Manager. North River Brick Co., R. F. D. 4. Saugerties, N. Y. Dear Sir:

Find herewith excerpt from confidential report received from one of our staff representatives in connection with the Connecticut strike

"Lowrie did not speak tonight of using any violence, but begged the men to stick for the sake of their wives and children, saying further that next spring when this battle opened up again, the Hudson River district would be organized so that no influx of negro labor could occur, as is now the case, and with this road blocked, the CBMA would have to come to time."

It is essential that this fall, winter and next spring, the Hudson River operators get together and formulate a definite labor policy and it would be advisable to have the writer address you on the subject matter of "What is the U. B. & C. W. of A.?"-"What Do They Do?"-"What Have They Done?"-and "What Should We Do To Offset Their

Very truly yours,
(Signed) H. A. JUNG,

1925

A NEW YEAR'S LETTER

FROM THE EDITOR OF THE NEW LEADER

To the Friends of The New Leader:

The New-Leader has readers and friends in every State of the Union, and the business and editorial staffs desire to thank those who have helped to give The New Leader its national circulation. But we are not satisfied. Neither are our devoted workers in the field. We never will be.

reacters and we want a better and better paper. Influence which it certainly can be.
We expect to have both, and we will For a year or two American capital-have both, with the aid of our friends. Ism has been fattening on Europe, and During the past year we have received some of the "prosperity" has been many verbal and written expressions of satisfaction over the improvements made in The New Leader. Some have security, but the reaction is coming-said that it is the best weekly publication that has ever been issued by the tion are ahead. A powerful Socialist Socialist Party, and these favorable opinions have encouraged all those who have tried to make our paper merit such praise.

But, we repeat, we are not yet satis-fied. We want to make The New Leader a national power, a paper that will make our readers feel that every day in the Socialist movement is one of adventure and eager service for the tion to meet them. Ideals of a Socialist world. We want to make it a fighting organ of the work- duties and new reing class, a paper that will be talked about from New England to California and from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico

Bigger Paper

Is Coming

even columns, which will enable us to give a better display and use a wider Then there are cervariety of type. Then there are certain features which we intend to add and which will be announced from time be the original story of the rural rehellion in the Northwest, which is announced elsewhere on the second page.

Another feature wnich we intend to ntroduce is a syllabus of American conomic and political history. In this eries we will attempt to present some of the fundamentals in the development of American capitalism and its related nstitutions. This series will be adapt ed for use in study classes. Debates be suggested on various themes in this study. By using this syllabu branches of the party will be able to vary their routine of business with sound educational work and help to keep the interest of members sustained.

Then we want to impress on ou eaders how they can help us make The New Leader a more powerful weapon of the working class. There are few who never fall us in sendir ippings about some important strugele or some phase of capitalism i heir locality. These readers are re-orters in the field. They have helped their locality. us often. We need more of them. We appeal to our readers to help us in gleaning the facts and telling the story of capitalist civilization mething of special interest occurs in their locality.

Moreover, no opportunity should be oat to bring The New Leader to the attention of those who may become subscribers. Every reader knows sev eral friends who would be into in it. We cannot reach those friends, and if our readers do not reach them with The New Leader they will not be reached at all. In the trade union, in your home, on the street, at branch meetings, anywhere and everywhere, The Now Leader must be called to the attention of prospects and its circula jointly with others in their same posi- tion increased. Without this co-operation we cannot make it that powerful

movement is certain to appear, and The New Leader will play an important part in the big revival. New problems will be presented and new responsibilities will face the Socialist Party. The new era will test the intelligence and generalship of Socialists, and without a powerful press the new opportunities will face us without sufficient prepara-

The New Year faces us with new duties and new responsibilities, and The New Leader is here to help you face them. Make it the power it should

Yours for Socialism, James Oneal, Editor, The New Leader.

By way of approaching this ideal Zausner Is Re-elected Secretary of Painters

Philip Zausner, secretary of the New York District Council of Painters No. 9, representing 11,000 workers, has been re-elected to that office by a decisive majority over his opponent. 6.000 votes were cast in the election. which took place last Saturday, of which 3,962 went to Zausner and 2,117 to his opponent. Bruno Wagner, Arthur Staens, Hyman Horowitz and Hyman Marcel were elected to serve as business agents on the progressive ticket, headed by Zausner.

Verband Convention Opens in New York

The Jewish Socialist Verband opene its national convention in New York city Wednesday night with a mass meeting in the New Star Casino. Har-lem. The speakers were Abraham Cahan. B. Charney Vladeck, H. Berger, Fineman and others. The convention went into session at Forward Hall Thursday.

Poverty Among Farmers Reported Acute Again

Billings. Montana

No less than 22 sales of farm property by the shcriff because of failure to meet mortgage payments are advertised in a single issue of The Billings Times, a

local newspaper.

The situation among the farmers is reported from all sides to be as acute as it has ever been in recent years. The spurt of prosperity which preceded and followed the election of President Coolidge has run its course.

According to figures quoted by izations, farm districte are depopulated, and delinquent taxes of more than \$11,000,000 are on the

SECRET AGENTS' **WORK BROUGHT** TO LIGHT

Association Peddles Information on How to Combat Labor Union

By Edward Levinson

ANUFACTURERS have not hesitated to "plant in the labor unions of the country a wide-spread spy system. There seem to be few unions that have escaped at least one representative of this vicious private detective army. Industrial espionage has become a huge system on which have fattened numerous private detective or

ganizations.
In addition manufacturers' associations have organized special secret agent departments whose duty it is to secretly spy on and report the activities and unions. It is common record that in many cases disorder and violence charged to unions in time of strikes have been caused by special agents employed by the bosses.

That the brick industry has such an espionage agency is proved by the accompanying letter, the original of which is in the possession of The New Leader. The letter reveals the entire systematic method of the brick manufacturers in their brutal efforts to frustrate the legitimate right of the workers to organize. By quoting from a sam-ple of a spy's work in a Connecticut strike, this agency hopes to interest New Yerk brick manufac-turers in employing its spies.

The first paragraphs reveal that the ational Clay Products Industries Association had one of its spies in attendance at strikers' meetings in Con-necticut; and that this spy was in the habit of transmitting to the Associamanufacturers involved, certain information concerning the activities of the strikers.

"Lowrie did not speak tonight of using any violence," says the report of this secret agent, showing a frame of mind that is just hankering for the opportunity to report that the strikers are planning or using "violence." The agent, reporting further, warns that "next spring" there will be an attempt to organize the Hudson River district. This spy agency not only supplies its clients with information as to the plans of the unions and strikers, but also hands out advice to guide the manufac-turers in their relations with the unions. This form of service gives these private detective groups an opportunity to disguise themselves under the innocent title of "Industrial Rela-tions Experts." The letter-head of this agency resorts to this falsehood, too

Proceeding from the report of the secret agent, the association through its commission, H. A. Jung, advises "It is essential that the Hudson River operators . . . formulate a definite labor policy." And, he writes, it would be advisable for him to address the on the subject of "What Is the U. B. and C. W. of A.?" Thus he is prepared to use the information gathered by spies about the United Brick and Clay Workers of America and pass it on Further, the "commissioner" is ready to talk with the manufacturers on what this union does and what it has done. Then, finally, and most important, he will treat with the subject, "What Should We Do to Offset Their Activities?"

That is how the espionage department of the brick manufacturers does its work. It is but a picture of the way their twin brothers work in every other major industry.

The greatest danger to the labor unions in this gigantic net-work of spies is not in the mere membership agents who confine themselves to observing and reporting on the every-day business of the organization. are very few well-conducted, bonafide unions whose activities cannot be made known to the whole world.

But he is simple, indeed, and sadly misinformed concerning the nature of industrial apies who thinks for a moment that the duties and activities of these men hegin and end with the turning in of true reports concerning the doings of the unions. The employers will not maintain them for such purpose. They must produce. And the prodcation that leads to disorders and violence, disturbances that bring the union involved into disrepute and difficulties with the uthorities. The spies have demonstrated over two-score years in the United States now, their ability to create conditions leading to crime if not actually committing such crimes themselves.

That is the work the spy has cut out for him. This growth of the use of secret agents is a problem that American labor most place upperpost among questions to be immediately and effectively met and disposed of,

Labor in 1925

A Review of Events by the Department of Social Action on the National Catholic Welfare Council

THE CHIEF EVENTS in the American labor movement during 1925 have been the membership drive, the growth of co-operative banking and insurance, the extension of the Baltimore & Ohio plan of employe sharing in management, the new wage policy, the fight against communists in some of the organizations, and the anthracite strike.

Except for the anthracite strike, La-bor is better off than a year ago. It is still, however, in serious difficulties and the greatest of the difficulties are the increased power of finance and company unionism in its various forms.

These two difficulties are enormous nes for labor. The wealth of American industry is unparalleled in the persons own certificates in the comanies which possess industry and trade, the ownership and, to a still greater extent, the control is centered in a very small number of person The power of the banker, the invest ment agent, and the insurance com pany is decisive. Their opposition to independent labor union organization protect themselves is by uniting their own strength and controlling it themselves.

years has developed company unionsm, and stock ownership plans under the control of the company as a substitute for independent labor union ac-For the company union the plea has been made that it gives the employes a real say not only in the determination of their working conditions, but also in the determination of the policies of management. The plea is also made that this brings employer and employe closer together for more efficient management of industry and for the fuller recognition of the dignity of the employe. The same plea is made for stock ownership plans

Along with all this the time has

ownership of a small business of his own. More of them realize that they will be employes of some large concern all their life, that their fate is tied up with the success of industry and that their chance of attaining a degree of independence hinges upon their abil-ity to hew out a place for themseives in the concern or industry in which they are working. More over, they know that few can attain such a position by their indi-vidual efforts and ability. They know that to attain it they must attain it together through their

own organizations. Company unionism has driven the unions to the B. & O. plan, through which they share in the manthe only way the working people can increased efficiency that comes from using the ideas and zealous efforts of the men. Stock ownership plans under control of the employer has driven lasional experiments in stock ownership under union control. The etrength of banking and insurance has driven labor to establish co-operative banks and

nsurance companies of their own. But apart from this outside pressure there has come a movement from within. Labor has decided that if it wishes independence in industry, it must look to co-operative action and that this must extend beyond the traing into sharing in management, and is recognized sometimes even into sharing in ownership. Wishing the traditional independence of American itizens, they are coming to look for it

20 YEARS OF SOCIALISM

By Morris Hillquit

WENTY years have passed since the memorable day when a group of young enthusiasts met in sak's Restaurant and founded the In-Peak's Restaurant and founded the In-tercollegiate Socialist Society, with the object of promoting an "Intelligent in-terest in the Socialist movement among the educated men and women of the country." Twenty years are but a fleeting moment in the history of the world. In the lifetime of the individual it is an epoch. This was forcibly brought home to me as I examined the roster of the organizers and first mem-bers of our society. Some of them are bers of our society. Some of them are no longer among the living, some have grown weary or wise and have deserted the battlefield, while others still carry on their self-imposed task with un-abated real. The young have become middle-aged and the middle-aged old. New conditions and new problems have sprung up around us and a new gener on is growing up to meet them. The cialism of 1925 is not the Socialism of 1905. Twenty years ago the move-ment was much easier of intelligent understanding than it is now. Its philosophy was simple. Its aim was direct. Its methods were uniform. Its forces were harmonious.

The Movement 20 Years Ago

In all countries of modern industrial development there were Socialist parties of substantial strength. They were parties of the workers diametrically opposed to the "parties of the capitalists." Their objective was to "capture" the powers of government and to proed to the realization of the Socialist program - the abolishment of private ewnership in the instruments of wealth production and the establishment of the co-operative commonwealth. Toward objective they marched in straight line, steadily augmenting their membership, their press and parlia-mentary representation, building up their auxiliary economic and political organs, and preparing for "the final battle."

The assumption was that the passing of governmental powers from capi-talist hands to the victorious forces of Socialism would be one definite act; that it would probably meet with physical resistance on the part of the outvoted ruling classes and be settled by

In the United States, Socialism, which had begun to take root a few years before the organization of Intercollegiate Socialist Society, found its task fully carved out and its path definitely outlined. It was a part of the international movement of Socialism, profiting by its experience and growing with its growth.

The War And After

Then came the war and the virtual pension of international Socialist activities. The movement which re-vived en the signing of the peace **DEBS HONORS STEINMETZ** AT GRAVE IN SCHENECTADY



When Eugene V. Debs, national chairman of the Socialist Party, visited most solemn part of his visit was when he wreath on the grave of Charles P. Steinmetz, the electrical wizard of the age-he picture shows Debs and Socialist Party Organizer S. H. Stille at the grave if Steinmetz. Steinmetz, as Debs is, was an ardent Socialist all his mature life.

treaties appeared in a new form and developed along unexpected lines. In tween the less developed and more advanced countries of the world. the defeated Central European states The Game Between the powers of government quietly passed to the Socialist parties, who Communism and Fascismo surrendered them as worthless gifts at that time. In Great Britain, as in Sweden and Denmark, the Secialist

The proletarian dictatorship of Russia has endured for eight years and eems to be stronger today than ever. But the Communist regime in Russia is largely political and personal. Its radical program of economic reconstruction has completely foundered on formidable rocks of undevelop industry and individualistic peasant

onstrated that political dictatorship is by no means a purely proletarian or revolutionary weapon. The example of Italy. Hungary and Spain have shown that the game can be played even more successfully in behalf of capitalist reaction. It is a dangerous game in which Communism and Fascismo are the rival contenders and the peoples of the world are the stakes.

In the countries of advanced economic development and long democratic training and traditions, the "transitional state" has not proved to be a regime of proletarian dictatorship. Rather has it turned out to be one of unstable political balance between the powers of Socialism and capitalism, marked by alternate victories, defend and temporary compromise combine. tions

Dictatorship versus Democracy, of Communism versus Social Democracy— In these succeeding changes of politi-cal fortune the parties of Socialism an issue which largely reflected the omic and political differences begain steady strength in the long run

tion of growth to the point of absolut and permanent majorities. In the United States the last twenty years have witnessed more radical changes in the Socialist movement than any where else. The onslaughts of the war hysteria and the Communist schism have struck it with greater force than the movement in Europe, because it was younger and weaker. The material was younger and weaker. The material prosperity and general political indif-ference which set in after the war, the economic well-being of our workers as compared with the abject misery of their comrades in other lands all served as a check on the growth of Socialism in the United States.

But the American Socialists need not despair and will not surrender to myself, I am as confident of the ultimate triumph of our cause as I was twenty years ago, when we organized the Intercollegiate Socialist Society Socialism is conquering Europe. It will no more halt at the American coast line than did capitalism, civilization or the war. In the vicissitudes of the postwar period Socialism has proved itself mutable in method, elastic in form, but indestructible in substance.

The above is a report of an address deliver by Morris Hillquit at the twentieth anniversu-meeting of the League for Industrial Demo-racy, formerly the Intercollegiste Socialis

Hillquit First L. I. D. Lecturer, January 5

Morris Hillquit, international secretary of the American Socialist party, will be the first speaker in the series of lectures arranged under the auspices of the New York Chapter of the League for Industrial Democracy, or Tuesday evening, January 5, at 8 p.m. at the People's House Auditorium, East 15th street, New York city.

Hillquit's subject will be "The New Social Order in the Making." He will deal particularly with the newer developments in the economic, social and political fields since the World War. George Soule, an editor of the New Republic, will lead the discussion following Mr. Hillquit's address. The disgussion will then be opened to the floor. Harry W. Laidler will preside.

Tickets to the course of six lectures will be \$3. Tickets for individual lectures are 75 cents. There are reduced rates to League members. Tickets may be obtained from the League, 70 Fifth avenue, or purchased at the door.

The other lectures in the series are as follows:

Tuesday, January 12, at 8 p. m .- Subect: "Waste and the New Social Order. Is Waste Inevitable Under Capitalism?" Speaker: Stuart Chase, author of "Tragedy of Waste"; Director of Labor Bureau, Inc.; Former Senior Accountant, Federal Trade Commission. Leader of discussion: Lewis Mumford, author of "The Story of Utopias."

Tuesday, January 19, at's P. M .-Subject: "Government Under the New Social Order." The Problem of Dictatorship vs. Democracy. Speaker: Norman Thomas, Executive-Director, L.I.D. Leader of discussion: M. J. Olgin, author of "The Soul of the Russian Revolution," etc.

Tuesday, January 26; at 8 P. M .-Subject: "International Organization and the New Social Order." Which type of organization is more important -the economic or political? Speaker: Norman Angell, author of "The Great Illusion," etc. Leader of discussion; Jessie W. Hughan, author of "Intro-duction to International Government,"

Tuesday, February 2, at 8 p. m. Trade Unions Under the New Social Order." Must the producer or-ganize for protection under a system of social ownership? Speaker: John Brophy, President of District No. 2, United Mine Workers of America. Leader of discussion: A. J. Muste, Dictor of Brookwood Labor College.

Tuesday, February 9, at 8 p. M.— Subject: "Incentives Under the New Social Order." Is the profit incentive necessary for industrial efficiency? Speaker: William H. Kilpatrick, Proessor of Education, Teachers' College, Columbia. Leader of discussion: Hariot Stanton Blatch.

The Bronx Free Fellowship 1301 Boston Road, near 169th St., SUNDAY, JANUARY 3

"THE NEW CIVILIZATION" Leon Rosser Land, Leader 8:30 P. M. Open Forum
"THE ROOTS OF PREJUDICE"
August Claessens

Admission Free

THE COMMUNITY FORUM

Park Ave. and 34th St. Sunday, January 3rd 8 P. M.

Josiah Wedgewood, M.P. "Red and White Terrors in Europe"

11 A. M.

JOHN HERMAN RANDALL World of Yesterday and Tomorrow"

To Keep the New Year a Happy One THE NEW LEADER

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America's Leading Socialist Magazine Announces Five New Features

These features are but a few of the outstanding improvements The New Leader will offer its readers during the coming year. With these The New Leader will more than maintain the reputation it has earned for itself, voiced in scores of letters-"The Best Socialist Paper We've Ever

1—A serial novel—Governor Minturn, by M. H. Hedges, author of The Iron City—with a thrilling working-class theme that will be certain to keep you in suspense from week to week. Governor Minturn is real literature. Hedges has combined a beautiful literary style with a pulsing story and vital, live characters. The first instalment will be printed in The New Leader January 9th, to be followed by weekly instalments.

-A new outline of American political and economic history. By James Oneal, Editor of The New Leader. Fascinating as the subject of American history is, it has been sadly neglected by Socialists. In this series, Oneal will present some of the fundamentals in the growth of the native capitalist system and its related institutions. Announcement of the beginning of this series will appear in an early issue of The New Leader.

Socialist Shot and Shell selected from the Arsenal of Facts. This-will be a department unique in current radical journalism. It will fill a long-felt need. In it will be gathered the accumulating facts and figures of the excesses and failure Capitalism and of the promise and logic of Socialism. It will be put up in such a form that you will be able to systematically place it in your mind to be at your beck and call on the platform or in personal conversation with those you are trying to convert.

A New Series of Cartoons by Art Young, representing the greatest work of this master of American cartoonists. work of Art Young is too well known to require description. Throughout the country, and in discriminating radical circles abroad, his wit and artistry are a by-word. His car-toons will appear in The New Leader frequently during the coming year.

A New Form for The New Leader, an enlarged paper, brightened by new features and distinctive make-up, permitting a better display of our many special articles.

A Contest-One You Will Be Immediately Interested In-With a Valuable and Useful Premium as a Prize-Will Be Announced in This Space in The New Leader Next Week.

In addition to the new features, The New Leader will continue those that have made it so popular in the year now ended. McAlister Coleman will continue his column of humorous and pointed comment on the current events of the day. Coleman has departed for the mining districts in Illinois and his column for the coming month will deal with his experiences and observations there.

Across the page from Coleman, Adam Coaldigger will continue his lively laughing digs at the foibles and prejudices of our American Babbitts and Go-getters. Coaldigger has been called America's greatest humorist. Those who appreciate his sympathetic insight into the struggles of the American workingman know him to be more than that. His coming contributions to The New Leader will be fully as entertain-

ing and instructive as those which have appeared thus far. published in book form, is now reaching the most interesting chapters, those that deal with the remarkable, spectacular growth of Socialism since Marx propounded his wonderful theories that have so revolutionized all avenues of thought.

These and other departments-Reviews of Books, On the International Front, Labor Jottings from Abroad, The So-cialist Party at Work, News of the Drama, The New Leader Mail Bag—will continue to make The New Leader a paper worth preserving and binding as a valuable record of the Socialist-Labor movement of the day.

સ્થાન તેમના માત્ર કર્યા તે કર્યા કર્યા

Smart Clothes

workers later secured the control of

their governments not only without

armed resistance, but even before they

had obtained a majority of the suf-frage. In other countries they have at

one time or another formed part of the

government or controlled its policies from the outside. In these countries

the power of capitalist resistance has

proved weaker and the efficacy of de-mocracy stronger than the Socialists

In Russia, the great hinterland of Europe, the line of development has

taken a different and even more star-

ive war and crushing defeat, discredited

and impotent, the age-long reign of political absolutism collapsed and van-

ished, and the government of the vast

country was eventually assumed by one

of the groups of Russian Socialists.

The Czarist autocracy of old was re-

placed by the rule of proletarian dicta-

torship. A new and acute issue was

thus introduced which rent the Social-

st movement asunder from one end of

the world to the other-the issue of

Weakened by the exhaust-

had generally anticipated.

tling turn.

Seldom has there been offered to the public such a Splendid Selection of

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The New Social Order in the Making Tuesday, January 5, at 8 p. m. PEOPLE'S HOUSE, 7 EAST 15th ST.

> NEW YORK CHAPTER, L. J. D. Leader of Discussion: GEORGE SOULE Chairman: HARRY W. LAIDLER

This is the first of a series of six lectures on Tuesday evenings in January and February. Other discussions are:

Jan. 12-STUART CHASE and LEWIS MUMFORD: "Waste and the New Social Order."

Jan. 19—NORMAN THOMAS and M. J. OLGIN:
"Government and the New Social Order."

Jan. 26—NORMAN ANGELL and JESSIE W. HUGHAN:
"International Organization and the New Social Order."
Feb. 2—JOHN BROPHY and A. J. MUSTE:
"Trade Unions Under the New Social Order." "Trade Unions Under the New Social Order." Feb. 9—Prof. WM. H. KILPATRICK and HARRIOT STANTON BLATCH: "Incentives."

Tickets to this course of six lectures are \$3. Individual admission tickets, Beduced prices to members of the J. L. D. Secure course tickets from the Let for Industrial Democracy, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City, or at the Auditor on the evenings of fectures.

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NO MEETING

SUNDAY, JANUARY 3rd DR. EMANUEL STERNHEIM

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JOHN COWPER POWYS our World Poets: III.-

Admission Free

AT MANHATTAN TRADE SCHOOL

SATURDAY, JANUARY 2nd HOUSTON PETERSON Havelock Ellis—"The New Spirit

MONDAY, JANUARY 4th DR. E. G. SPAULDING

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6th
JOHN MANTLE CLAPP
Public Speaking

THURSDAY, JANUARY 7th DR. WOLFGANG KOEHLER

Admission Twenty-five Cents

TO DR. STEPHEN S. WISE:

T will not perturb you great-ly, I am sure, to know that you were never much to my maturer years. During days of adolescence, settlement house in-terests had brought me in contact your platitudes and posturings for a week or two of Sundays at the Free Synagogue. It was then I held you with the mimicking others as a fine speaker, a consummate artist at bowling down the ten pin alleys of phrase-

Manhood came, and I lost sight and sound of your gold-fleecing flock, your diamond studded pewry, and your silver eloquence. I had arrived at a philosophy that relegated you and yours to a dim realm of inconsequential cant. The soap box of the Socialist ker, and the candelabraed pulpit of the Fifth Avenue Rabbi are poles distant from each other. I spoke my faith to the thousands of unconsoled Ghetto serfs. You gave devious consolation to the calloused consciences of slave owners. In my virgin apostleship, so it appeared to me.

This then for history that might have never been definitely recalled, had you not but yesterday quite heroically espoused the reality of Jesus the Jew to your Judean ewes and lambkins. Thus, you have at once become somemore than mere society news, to

It will hardly enthuse you to know how intimate a subject of interest you have become to me.

Wherefore, were you so suddenly moved to proclaim Christ as a great teacher? At what stage of divine revelation have you arrived? Is your startling pronunciamento the fruitage reason, or ecstatic rhyme?

I am no orthodox rabbi, and yet I am profoundly concerned. I have long ago rusted out of your professed religion, and yet my disturbance is genuine.

To Appeare The Ku Kluxers

My first reaction, and perhaps the logic, is that you expect to slay the Klu Klux Kommercial Kobra with a cross hilted sword. The Jewish er in life ethics and conduct. Great

P of the American Federa-tion of Labor has for-warded to President Coolidge

the following resolution, dealing

with conditions in Porto Rico

adopted at the recent convention

"Whereas, the Chief of the Bu-reau of Insular Affairs of the War

Department, in charge of all the official affairs of the Island of Porto Rico, General Frank McIn-

tyre, has just issued for publicity

a most gloomy statement to the effect that at least 300,000 native

born Porto Ricans have to be taken from that island to be sent to any other part of the world;

and,
"Whereas, the Island of Porto

Rice is rapidly and unceasingly

becoming the property of a few financial interests and business

corporations that have gained pos-

letion of the organic law of Porto Rico; and,
"Whereas, as a result of this
concentration of the lands and

financial powers by absentee land-lords, the bulk of the profits pro-

duced by the Porto Rico masses of

laborers are never reinvested in the island but in the continental

United States, and foreign coun-

side, and it is thus seen that while a great increase in the wealth pro-duction of the island is recorded,

the masses still remain and are left

auffering in the most unbearable degree of poverty, hunger-stricken and industrially oppressed; and, "Whereas, the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department has

estensibly devised for this problem the heartless solution of sep-erating 300,000 Porto Ricans from

their native soil, because the withdrawal of wealth from the island by absentee landlords makes

their life untenable and their in-

"Resolved, by this forty-fifth

PAINTERS UNION NO. 51

Notice of Special Meeting

A special meeting of the members of local union No. 51, Brotherhood of Painters, will be held at its meeting hall and day room, 366 Eighth avenue on Monday evening, January 4, 1926, to vote on the amendaments to the by-laws of the District Council and act on other important matters.

JOHN W. SMITH President GEO. F. BREHEN

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NEW YORK CITY

development almost a

and resources of the island in

saion and taken hold of the soil

of the A. F. of L.:

An Open Letter On His Conversion To Christ

believer bleeds.

And so will every pillow-case Quixand welcome back into the Main streets of the South, the West and the North every Semetic department store owner and scrap iron dealer who has but lately fled before the blasts of night riding bigotry. Henry Ford will place the Star of David over all his smokestocks, and Paderewski will re-arrange "Eli Eli" into a sonatina for concert piano.

A great vision indeed; and Elijah come to Fifth Avenue; a new Moses come to lead Israel to the land of much more milk and a whole lot more

Or then again, perhaps-and neares to intuition-is the thought that this Palestine Home for Jewry has been tilting shakily on the quicksands of sickly sentiment that still is its foundation. A nationalistic consciousness can be more effectively quickened during an hour of emotional controversy and chaos. There is nothing like prod ding the staid orthodox longbeards into dervishes, and the smug reformists into howling fanatics, and giving them something for which to dance and shriek about. During which little party of religous inebriation you may succeed in shaking down the more tional of the millionaire enemies and protagonists to the meter of immerise donations for administrative purpose -and the Fund. Already, good old Nathan Straus has tumbled out a hundred and fifty thousand dollars. from other quarters is expected mo-mentarily. This Christ business can be turned to profit even among us Jews, if properly handled.

The Least Plausible Inference

PRESIDENT WM. GREEN Resolution Sent Presi-

gation

But our last inference, and perhap the least plausible, is that you have seman accepts Christ as a teach-life ethics and conduct. Great of publicity for 1926. Now ye

AN APPEAL FOR PORTO RICO

dent Coolidge Urges

a Thorough Investi-

convention of the American Feder-

ation of Labor in convention as-sembled that the President of the

American Federation of Labor be

earnestly recommended to request the President and the Congress of the United States, to create a

commission as soon as possible with full authority to investigate the deplorable industrial condi-

tions as well as the general gov-ernmental affairs of the island, especially the living and working

conditions of the masses of labor-

ers in Porto Rico, land and finan-

cial resources, and to ascertain how the federal as well as the or-

ganic law of the island has been continually violated by big finan-

Kleagles-scratch a Jew and a Christ | Avenue for the God in man. And you are now ready to join us in the great struggle for the liberation of the salary slaves, from the slave system you

have served all your life. No Hottentot, Pagan, Christian, Jew or Athiest can accept Christ as teacher and still remain apologist for our present form of spiritual and economic civilization.

We who are part of the militancy arrayed against the dictatorship of or-ganized wealth over disorganized hunanity, we, who have turned the cheek thousand times against the blows of indifference from the stultified many and persecution from the power-drunk -we, who have made the Sermon on the Mount our answer a thousand times to the crucifixion judgments of a thousand Pilates-we, blooded Jew and Gentile dreamers, radicals, bolsheviks -we, the scorned, the rejected, the jeered-at objects for the low hate and fear of your world-we still dare to project our prior claim to the acceptance of Christ the man.

Within the memory of this last cenury-two Christs appeared, here in godless America. John Brown, whose broken body made the vision clearer to another-Abe Lincoln who was crucified a hundred times by the money changers of his time, long before the mad assassin's bullet ended his glorious resurrection. There are sections of America today where Abe is still as hated and reviled as was Christ among the Fifth Avenue Tabernacle goers of Jerusalem.

The Christ Of These Years

Then came Gene Debs. Have you ever paused to consider him as the Christ of your years? Have you ever heard his voice as it even to this day rings out with love for the low, the lame, the leprous, the halt, the blind, and the next moment lashes the money-changers who are forever profaning the house of

cial interests, corporations and in-

dividuals which exploit the people

of the island to the discredit of our nation; and, be it further "Resolved, That it is the ear-

nest wish of the American Federa-tion of Labor that such commis-

sion may visit the Island of Porto Rico to make a thorough investiga-

tion, as these resolutions urge that

such a commission may be com-posed of men who will not-as

several commissions have done in

the past-accept mere courtesies and superficial official declara-

tions as sufficient evidence upon which to base their official con-clusions and recommendations, but that the aforesaid commission

be composed of Senators and Rep

resentatives capable of going to

the very heart of things, to get the

real points and views of men who toil in every kind of work and

business, who know local condi-tions, who feel the real feelings of

the people and who understand

our local conditions."

God? Cannot you see something mira culous in the manner through which his flesh has survived the crucifying years of Woodstock and Atlanta? Have you ever considered how analogous was his cry of Peace against your sermons of war-to the utterance of the olden Prince of Peace? Have you already forgotten his divine courage when he dared to denounce the war as monstrous to mankind and God, while you and your like of Fifth Avenue lambkins bleated safely and praised foul furtherance of slaughter?

Now-have you come to join Gene nd us-then welcome, Comrade Wise During your first year or so with us e may not be able to profit very much n spirit from contact with you. But after a while, when you have learned how completely our purposes, and our dreams comprise all that Jesus taught to the fishermen of Galilee, then perhaps we will ask you to volunteer as a chairman, and later as a speaker at ur meetings.

great struggles with 'temptation. The have its impelling lure, particularly when you have addressed a street cor ner meeting for a chilly hour and a half, and all you can take up in the collection is three dollars and sixteen cents. Not at all like the good old Fifth Avenue collections. Nor will there al-ways be the awed silence such as has always been your homage. The gutter holds many nasty and doubting Thomases; always there are Pharisees to heckle and abuse your enthusiasm, and in this cynical age, miracles are not accredited, even when performed. The company you will keep and the acclaim you will earn can hardly bear comparison with what has long been your pleasure and custom.

For years you have been the petted and pampered prelate for paunchy patriarchism; some of them high usurers, many of them coarsened cloak and suit manufacturers, plundering politi cians, legerdemain lawyers, fee-flattened physicians—a goodly sprinkling of intellectuals of unearned income but all of them taking your pasty platitudes for gems of genius-most of them as parasitic mentally as they are materially-and hardly one of them worker-even as Peter was a fisherman and Jesus a woodcarver.

I know this description of your flock will sound cruel, dogmatic and unfair at first. But after you have spoken a few times to the street corner pharisees, with the sidewalks for pews and motley of American toilers for parishioners, you will gradually nod acceptance of our picture. And the nearer you come to Christ and his teachings, the more you will improve on my hurried and imperfect sketch of your present idolators.

find in your crowds at times, a dingy pick-pocket, a frowsy scarlet woman, a ragged burglar sprinkled here and By the ineffable association of familiar things they will transport you back to the temple days of your re-spectability, where hundreds of the same profession sat in satin and starched silence before your lingual

just as soon as you really accept Jesus as a man and leader. This you can do by joining the only organization in Or if either of our first two deduc-America that is struggling valiantly to put His philosophy into practice.

We know it will be very arduous at first. Like Christ, you will have your old life of ease and smug power will

As your experience in Socialist speaking me'lows, you will be able to ecromancy.

There is a wealth of enriching ad-centure before you, Reverend Doctor,

BEWARE OF CLOGGED BOWELS

You shorten your life many years when you carry in your system waste matter that nature intended to be evacuated.

EX-LAX

The Sweet Chocolate Laxative

evacuates your bowels, regulates your liver and keeps you hale and hearty. Good for young and old.

At all drug stores-10, 25 and 50a.

More than half your teeth are under the gums. Here lodge bits of food and the solid substances from tooth paste and powders. Here pus and pyorthea develop.

Superior to Pastes and Powders!

Because it is liquid, free of grit and solid su AMEGIN, the dread enemy of PYORRHEA, pene-trates the gum issues, soaks into the deep places, destroys germs, cleans up pus.

destroys germs, cleans up pus.

AMEGIN, a SAFE dentrifrice, is the oral prophysiatic medication recommended by leading dentists. It will keep your teeth white, your breath sweet and make sensitive, bie-cling gums firm and healthy. It also keeps your teeth brush sanitary, AMEGIN is pleasant to use, refreshing, exhilarating. No solid matter to get under gums.

Get the AMEGIN habit and know the joy of a healthy mouth and a germ free tooth brush.



SPECIAL NOTICE

Workmen's Furniture Fire Insurance Society, Inc.

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The Society Has Issued for the Year 1926 a WALL CALENDAR

Members and friends can secure a calendar as long as the supply will last, by calling at the follow-

NEW YORK—Main Office, 241 East 84th Street.

BROOKLYN—Labor Lyceum, 349 Wil-loughby Ave. Monday and Thurs-day from 6:30 to 8:30 in the evening. JERSEY CITY-Clubhouse, 256-258 Cen-tral Ave.

tral Ave.
UNION CITT, ETC.—E. Fraetscher, 84
Maple St., Weehuwken, N. J.
LONG ISLAND CITY.—Kienks Hall, 413
Astoria Ave.
CORONA—E. Floetz Cofe, Northern
Boulevard and 2nd St. LAFAYETTE, N. J.—Alfred Koehm, 197 Winfield Ave., Jersey City.

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Undertaker for Cremation Society, Branch 1, 3 and 37 Member of the Workmen's file Bene-fit Society, Undertaker for all Progressive Organication FUNERAL, INCLUDING CREMATION.

Wise? When will you afford yourself, as Carl Sandburg, the poet, once asked the high privilege of our comradeship? the ballyhooing Rev. Dr. Billy Sunday; ing the Christ issue into Jewish theo-When may we hail you as Comrade logical controversy-may we ask you-

Board of Directors.

"What the Hell do you know about Jesus? . . ."

Respectfully yours S. A. De Witt.

Gangsters Beat Up Paper Box Union Organizer After Extorting \$3,600 in Blackmail Scheme

A brutal climax of a vicious black mail scheme perpetrated on the Paper Box Makers' Union by New York gang-George E. Powers, the union's organizer, was set upon and seriously beaten up. It appears that after having blackmailed the union into paying \$3,600 in booty, the gangsters went into the service of the employers.

In a statement on the incident the officials of the union say:

"Our organizer, George E. Powers, was beaten up by four gangsters nest-ing in Norfolk and Delancey streets. These same gangsters-Moe Grossman, Joey, 'Silvy' and 'Young Frenchy,' only got through collecting the last \$2,100 of a total amount of \$3,600 on December 2, 1925, a blackmail booty of the mos treacherous kind.

"Not satisfied with this, they went a step farther. They went to work for the Maderight Paper Box Company, 46 Wooster street, a firm owned by Mr. Meister and three other partners, where strike of paper box workers is in progress, and intimidated the pickets on the picket line, telling them that they would "allow" girls on the picket line but no men.

'Last Tuesday night, December 22, the organizer of the Paper Box Makers' Union, while in front of the struck shop, was approached by Moe and Silvy and told by the former that 'they' won't allow any men on that picket line, and that if he would show up avenue and 34th street. Subject: "The again they would 'chase' him and the girls from the picket line. When the organizer told them that he was an official of the Paper Box Makers' Union and would come to do his duty, then

'Silvy' told him 'that means fight.'
"This threat was carried out in less than one week. Monday night, December 28, at about 5:20, while Powers was talking to the girl pickets, the four gangsters came out of Mr. Meister's bor Cabinet of J. Ramsay MacDonald. place and began to beat him until he He has had extensive experience in went down, then kicked him. Up he Europe during and since the war. He came and down he went once more un-der the weight and pain of more blows scene after the Cathedral explosion in

om all four. Sofia, Bulgaria, "The last that the arganizer heard which followed.



Thurs' Victim E. Powers, Organizer of Paper Box Makers Union

was 'Now will you keep away?' which query brought forward his last ounce of strength, if any was left, to supply enough counsciousness for an emphatic

The Community Forum

Rev. John Herman Randall will preach Sunday morning, Jan. 3, at 11 a m., in the Community Church, Park World of Yesterday and Tomorrow."

"Red and White Terrors in Europe" will be the subject of an address by Josiah Wedgewood, M. P., just arrived from England, at the Community Forum. Park avenue and 34th street. Sunday, Jan. 3. at 8 p. m. Mr. Wedgewood was a minister in the late La-Sofia, Bulgaria, and during the terro

An Exceptional Opportunity To Secure Your Holiday Gifts!

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His lines include the following:

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MEXICAN LABOR'S THRILLING RISE TO FOWER

(From many sources we are asked to give a summary of the political and social conditions of Mexico referring especially to labor questions. As it would be impossible in a short article to treat fully such a big subject, we have endeavored to give the most important points in the following article.)

S IN other countries of Latin America, the War of Independence freeing Mexico from exploitation by a foreign country, failed to improve materially the conditions of the laboring classes. A small handful of big landowners got hold of all the riches of the country. The condition of the native laborers—60 per cent. of them pure-blood Indians—did not improve in any way. The plutocracy was Mexican in name only, the wealth derived from Mexico being spent in Europe and the United States, a procedure which impoverished the country instead of assisting in its

progress.

The development of industrialism in the last quarter of the nineteenth century again brought a crisis in the social conditions of the country. For the last fifty years, most new enterprises have been financed almost en-tirely by foreign capital—British, American, French and Belgian—the owning promoters in most cases never coming to Mexico and consequently paying no heed to the struggles of the Mexican people, their objective being to collect the best interest possible on their investments.

Improved labor conditions in Europe and the United States finally reacted on Mexico and on the rest of Latin America when, on account of the de-mands of organized labor, the inoreased wages of the European workploitat'on more and more to countries outside of Europe where, because of the ignorance of the population, the entire lack of organization, and, as in the case of Mexico, connivance with obtainable. In fact, General Diaz, dictator in Mexico for 34 years pre-vious to 1910, although in many ways a great statesman, not only did not understand the social problems but suppressed any attempt of I bor to organize and better its contitions, thus baring it to exploitation.

Madero Vs. Diaz

Against the dictatorship of Diaz,

An Account of the Many Difficulties and Triumphs of the Workers Movement South of the Rio Grande

The Need for Rooting the

Movement in Native Soil

ceptional honesty, started a successful revolution in 1910, and succeeded in legislation is concerned provides for 33 percent of the land (excluding, of forming a government which introduced many valuable social laws. Unhappily, the reactionary movement plunged the country into a prolonged civil war which ceased only in 1920 when General Obregon was consti-tutionally elected president of Mexico. But even Obregon had to fight against reactionary and foreign influence which in 1923 fomented a short-lived rebellion headed by Adolpho de la Huerta. Several months later the Labor candidate, General Ellias Calles, was elected president by a majority of 1,300,000 votes over the opposing This ten years of struggle, however,

the Constitution proclaimed in Feb-

peasant family will be able to live from the product of its work and will either own in its own right a separate parcel of land or will have the right to use jointly-owned village property in accordance with the old Spanish and pre-Cortesian traditional Indian laws, the specific term for such a system of commonly owned village lands being "ejidos." To effect this re-distribution of land, it has been necessary to reclaim in the name of the despoiled peoples those large tracts of Indian, communal and national land which during the years of oppression had been illegally taken over and held by some few large land had brought about a straightening of over and held by some few large land the social structure in Mexico and owners. The fact is that at the besound social legislation embodied in ginning of the twentieth century, out a population approximating millions, only about 48,000 owned land,

The Constitution, as far as social and about 10,000 of these held some ternal and external, however, has owners were forced to return these lands to the people or to expropriate (against indemnity) and redistribute them among those dis-possessed peasants who could make their living only by working the soil.

Labor Protection In the Constitution

Regarding labor legislation, Article 128 of the Constitution of 1917 is equally as important as the regulations concerning land distribution This article provides for the eight hour day; for a minimum wage; for councils of mediation and arbitration; for maternity and childhood, protection; for collective bargaining; for

social insurance, etc.

The opposition of capital, both in-

made the carrying out of these pro-visions very difficult. Internally, the opposition found expression in the formation of powerful bodies of landowners, mine owners, merchants; ex ternally, foreign capitalists had the support of their respective govern

To have pacified the country without resigning any of the social postu-lates of the Revolution will remain an undying glory for General Obregon. Obregon was the pacificator; Calles follows as the organizer.

Such is the political history of fexico. The Labor movement has been no less phenomenal in its advancement. Although the first Labor organization (a union of railwaymen) was started in Mexico in 1888, it met with the meteoric fate which was befall all similar organizations following it, that of being suppressed im-

wherefore I opposed the whole bank

ing and credit system, and struggled hard to separate the fiscal concerns of

the government from the moneyed in-

terests of the country, and to abolish paper currency. I wished to check

commerce, to destroy speculation, and for the factory system, which we were

enacting tariffs to protect and build

these paragraphs the writer

this it will be seen that, while Brown-

of embryonic American capitalism, he

was reactionary in his final aims; he

It is possible that Oneal read the

works of Brownson that were pub-lished before "The Convert" and thus

formed his favorable Socialist im-

pressions of him; impressions that are

Brownson later concluded that the in-

troduction of his "economical system"

gave up his endeavors in that direc-

portance. The thing to do is to proceed, with all the haste pos-

sible, with the Americanization of

But all this is of minor

populists and trustbusters."

Calls Brownson

Ideas Reactionary

ture in American traditions and in American tendencies, for in doing that we will be more international than

mediately by the Diaz government. The first organized strike took place in the copper mines of Cananca with Plutarco Ellias Calles, then a modest school teacher, now President of the Republic of Mexico, among the leaders. This strike, too, was cruelly sup-pressed by the soldiers of Diaz, as were later the strikes in the textile industry centering around the city of Orizaba. So that at the close of the Diaz regime in 1910, there was no legally recognized Labor organization in Mexico.

The First Labor Organization

Madero encouraged Labor organizations and Labor supported him enthusiastically, Finally, in the year 1912 the first important Labor or-ganization "La Casa del Obrero Mundial" (The House of the International Workman) was established, its hopeful influence being immediately felt

throughout the Mexican Republic. Notwithstanding persecution by the reactionary military dictator, Victoriano Huerta, the Labor movement began to sense its possibilities, but not until the formation of the Confederation Regional Obrera Mexicana (known now under the initial letters C. R. O. M.) did it present a real and material power. This Confederation was founded by Luis N. Morones, then an electrician, now Minister of Industry, Com-merce and Labor in President Calles cabinet, Ezequiel Salcedo, now Labor attache in Berlin, and Jose Barragan Hernandez, who was later traitorously killed by paid murderers of the re-actionary government.

up, to restore the old system of home A preliminary meeting of the organizers of the CROM was called in Saltillo in 1918 at which time the basis and general plan of the future organization was worked out. Morones with Ricardo Trevino, now leader of the Labor bloc in the Mexican Parliament, and J. M. Tristan were added the following comments: "From elected the first secretaries. son was socialistic in his criticisms

With the Congress of Zacatecas in June, 1919, the CROM became a real would turn back, instead of going forward with industrial evolution, forward with industrial evolution, from all over the Republic, represent-much after the manner of the modern ing approximately 100,000 members, some 60 percent agricultural workers the remaining 40 percent industrial workers, attended this Congress.

What the "CROM" Is

not warranted by the quotation made The general basis of organization nd program of the CROM is not un-However, Brownson's reactionary like that of other Federations of Labor final aims need not detract from the value of his Socialistic criticisms; in Europe and the United States. The CROM is a class organization working they are decidedly sound and of great for full recognition of the rights of value in the creation of an American workers through constitutional pro-Socialist tradition. Especially is this the case in view of the fact that ceedings, not afraid, however, to use as often as it is necessary the local or general strike. It is entirely free from any theoretical or traditional was "wholly impracticable," and so prejudices such as only too often hamper similar bodies in Europe, notwith-standing that the latter are often better equipped and better organized. The CROM is in no way an experimental oody; it never tries to solve a problem in the theoretical way but goes straight to the practical solution, a method of procedure which has proved best in nine cases out of ten.

If sometimes, because of lacking the nowledge of the details of routine, the CROM has blundered, this direct method has secured for it at least the one excellent result of keeping it from ecoming entangled in sterile theoretical discussion. Never has the CROM fallen into the trap of current politics which it considered always as an arm, never an aim. This ideal, as a matter of fact, was the inspiration which led reality, the leaders of the Labor Party are also the leaders of the CROM, the present secretary-general being Juan

(Continued on page 11)

Trusses



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DR. E. LONDON SURGEON DENTIST W. 102d St. New York City

Dr. L. SADOFF,

THE AMERICANIZATION OF SOCIALISM

By Justus Ebert

THE article in a recent issue I of The New Leader, treating of Orestes Brownson, and entitled "An Early American Socialist," by James Oneal, is an interesting one. No one familiar with the shortcomings of the littical idealism of Hancock, Washing-Socialist movement in this country will quarrel with the reason given for its appearance, namely, the necessity of giving American Socialism a domestic historical background-a tradition, as it were, rooted

in United States origins. This necessity is a great one and cannot be too strongly emphasized. It has been recognized before. Charles Sotheran. ome 30 years ago, in fulfillment of this recognition, wrote "The Pioneers of American Socialism," published by the Humboldt Library, New York, in its Social Science series. Sotheran's work dwelt mainly with the Socialist side of Horace Greely's life. Though scrapbook-like, it contains much solid information.

Following this came the unsuccessful efforts of Herman Simpson to have the Socialist Labor Party rewrite its platform in accordance with the facts of American economic history instead of ing these differences, may now be in the political idealogy of "the founding order: fathers," as contended by Daniel De Leon in opposition. Simpson was,

Beard in the substance and manner of 1803; died in Detroit, 1876. his argument. He saw behind the poton, Jefferson, Hamilton, et al., the economic determinism of a rising bour geois class. Accordingly, he had little or no faith in their alleged political disinterestedness, or any platform based thereon.

Later came the work of Simons whose "Class Struggles in the United States" gave American Socialist tradition a big boost, as did O'Neal's "The Workers in American History."

Giving Socialism An American "Slant"

The writer has also in "American Industrial Evolution," New York Labor News Co., 1907 (now out of print), made some modest contributions to the attempt to give Socialism an American "slant." He, too, has written about Brownson, but with deductions different from O'Neal's. Perhaps a quotation dealing with Brownson from "American Industrial Evolution," show-

"First note Brownson, writer and friend of the distinguished

passages here given are from his book 'The Convert,' published in 1857, and reprinted in part in Volume VI of the 'Library of American Literature' under the heading, 'Some Practical Democracy.' Brownson was converted by Owen in 1840, and it was at that time that he began to endeavor to make his economics square with his political democracy, only to meet the opposition of his great friends for his pains. He wrote: 'Starting from the Democratic theory of man and society, I contended that the great, the mother evil of mod-ern society, was the separation of capi-tal and labor; or the fact that one class of the community owns the funds and pelled to perform the labor of production. The consequence of this system is, that the owners of capital enrich themselves at the expense of the owners of labor. The system of money wages, the modern system, is profitable to the owners of capital than the slave system is to the slavemasters, and hardly less oppressive to the laborers. The wages, as a general rule, are never sufficient to enable the laborer to place himself on an equal footing with the capitalist. Capital will always command the lion's share of the proceeds. This is seen in the fact that while they who command capital grow rich, the laborer by his simple wages at best only obtains a bare subsistence The whole class of simple laborers are poor, and in general unable to procure by their wages more than necessaries of life. The capitalist employs labor that he may grow rich or richer; the laborer sells his labor that he may not die of hunger-he, his wife and his little ones-and as the urgency

these evils, I proposed to abolish the distinction between capitalists and laborers by having every man an owner of funds as well as the labor on a capital of his own, and to receive according to his works. Undoubtedly, my plan would have broken up the modern commercial system. prostrated all the great industries, or what I called the factory system, and thrown the mass of the people back on the land to get their living by agricultural and mechanical pursuits. I know this well enough, but this was one of these stupendous impersonal economic Rico, one of the founders of the CROM, the results that I aimed at. It was forces, let us, rather, root our litera- while the Parliamentary leader is the

of guarding hunger is always stronger than that of growing rich or richer, the capitalist holds the laborer at his mercy, and has over him, whether called a slave or a freeman, the power of life and death.' "Brownson continues: "To remedy

Socialism as outlined in the article This is a work that will yield results only in proportion to its successful accomplishments. We need it now more than ever before; the center of capitalist gravity has shifted from Europe to the United

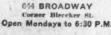
and the world's Socialism should shift accordingly. Not in Russia, not in Germany, nor even in Great Britain is capitalism as pivotal or as crucial as here. It is here that capitalism will either "make or break" itself on a world scale. It is here that a world attack converges on a world the CROM leaders to organize the poimperialism, such as the world has litical Labor Party (Partido Laborista) never known before. It is here that of Mexico, the Constitution of which industry and productivity expand at a explicity states that the party depends rate that threatens ultimately to ruin upon and is an instrument of the orus all, directly and indirectly, both at ganized Labor movement of Mexico and me and abroad. And it is here too that Socialism must and will raise its head as it has never done before.

But let us not trust too much to

great strength of character and ex- curiously enough, like Prof. Charles A. men of his day; born in Vermont in - The state of the manne SERVING MANHATTAN THE ONLY SAVINGS BANK IN YORKVILLE Interest DEPOSITS ON BROADWAY FOR SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS January 13th WILL DRAW S M Jan. 1st, 1926 Interest PER ANNUM Compounded Every Three Months ON ALL SUMS \$5 to \$5,000 ONE DOLLAR ON DEPOSIT FOR WILL OPEN THE THREE MONTHS ENDING AN ACCOUNT **DECEMBER 31, 1925**

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CAPMAKERS HONOR YARITSKY

The Cap and Millinery Cutters' Union, Local 2, of the Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union, passed the following resolution at its last meeting, expressing their deep regret in the resignation of Max Zaritsky, their International president: "Whereas Brother Max Zaritsky for

a great number of years led our or-ganization successfully, and "Whereas, Through his efforts, energy and able leadership, the Cap

Makers' Union reached its present "Whereas, Due to the state of his

health he was forced to resign as president of our International Union, therefore be it "Resolved. That Local No. 2. Cap Cut-

ters, assembled at this special meeting, held at our Lyceum, do hereby express their extreme regret over the loss of the invaluable services of Max Zaritsky and hope that he will speedily regain his health, remain an active member of the organization and give us the benefit of his practical experience in our struggle for better nditions and a better life, and be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be inserted in the Forward, in The Leader, the Headgear Worker and that the original of this resolution be sent to Brother Max Zaritsky."

A farewell dinner to Max Zaritsky, the former president of the union, was held at the Headgear Lyceum on Wednesday evening. December 30th, unde the auspices of a committee of active workers, of which George W. Spector secretary.

Among the guests were a number of prominent leaders of the labor movement, all of whom expressed profound regret that Zaritsky's valuable services are no longer available in building and strengthening the labor mover Short addresses were delivered by Sidney Hillman, president of the A. C. W. A.; Morris Sigman, president of the I. L. G. W. U.; Hugh Frayne, of the N. Y. State Federation of Labor; Adolph Held, manager of the Amalgamated Bank; Morris Finestone, sec-retary, United Hebrew Trades, and President Green and Secretary Lawlor, of the United Hatters,

A HAPPY NEW YEAR

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\$600,000 WORTH OF INVESTIGATION

By Louis F. Budenz'

O ANYONE who has been in the hard and soft coal fields for 24 hours, and has his eyes about him, it is plain:

1. That the miners do not luxuriate in the modern plumbing and other household necessities of the up and coming Rotarians, of the humblest mold, but that their living conditions are barren and humanly unfit.

2. That they herd together of necessity in isolated communi-ties, which the city dweller would revolt at inhabiting.

3. That they engage in an un-comfortable and highly, danger-ous occupation, which lays low a la ge percentage of workers every

With a little inquiry, this visitor to Coal could also learn: 1. That anthracite is a hard-boiled monopoly, which cares little for workers or the consumers; 2. That it is controlled by the railroads and interlocked with the large financial interests of the country; 3. That bituminous coal is in a deplorably chaotic condition, with more mines and miners than the country apparently needs.

What the Expensive U.S. Coal Commission Found; Findings Refuse to Face Nationalization Issue

the United States Coal Commission has made in bringing some of these facts, and others of a like sort, to the surface—as a result of a \$600,000 vestigation. The important thing is, that a commission composed of the conservative and ingrown personnel that adorns that body should have allowed themselves to be parties to such a damaging indictment of a vital public necessity under private ownership and control. For the much abused "pub-lic" does not know these facts, never having been to the coal fields, and still is largely the plaything of every new whiff of misleading propaganda.

Delayed Printing Of Its Findings

It is a grave reflection on the pres ent workings of our benevolent Government that it has moved so slowly toward the printing of these record of the commission. We face crises everywhere in coal; and yet, the com-mission's records have lain on the shelves of Washington's archive rooms -unprinted and unavailable save only

It is therefore no new discovery that to the operators. These gentlemen the United States Coal Commission have been anxious not to have these fidings come publicly to light. myself, but the American Association for Labor Legislation is responsible for such a charge.

In the summary* of the commission's work, just published in book form by the staff of the commission, this defect is met in part. In the volume Labor will unearth much ammunition to confirm its position—both as to the present steps to be taken and the final ection to be pursued.

The commission itself has dodged all fundamental solutions. In the intro-duction to the volume, John Hays Hammond, who was Chairman, says "There is no easy panacea for this troubled industry." By that statement he hopes to demolish nationalization with an ancient side-swipe.

A Better Answer Required

But the Commission had drawn *WHAT THE COAL COMMISSION FOUND. By the Staff of the United States Coal Com-mission; the Williams and Wilkins Company, Baltimore. \$5.00.

a picture of a bad state of things that requires some better answer. The chapter on "How the Miners Live" brings out quite clearly that they do not live decently. The company-owned shacks are, of course, particularly wretched. Twenty-five per cent of those investigated —some 71,000 in all—were merely board and batten, the cheapest kind of construction. Only 3 per cent of these "houses," in which the bituminous miners live, have inside flush toilets, and less than that number have bathtubs or showers. Less than 14 per cent have running water inside, "though nearly 61 per cent of the 713 company-controlled communities have water-works systems." Naturally, these conditions are merely the reflex of the low wages of the miners, in which periodic unemployment plays no amail part. The increase in wages in recent years, even in anthracite has been less than in most other

As to profits, we do not get as much of a glimpse of them as we think

should be given to consumers and the workers. But we get enough to know why the hard coal operators are op-posed so bitterly at this very hour to the discussion of their profits in relation to wages and prices. Even in soft tion to wages and prices. Even in sort coal—notoriously overdeveloped and disorganized, we see the movement toward control on foot in the payment by some 50 Pocahontas operators of royalties to two or three companies, and the gradual development of wider control by U. S. Steel, Bethlehem Steel, the Rockefeller Consolidation Coal Company, the Mellon Pittsburgh Coal Company, etc. Out of this unified control will come better profits, For the en-year period, 1913-1922, profits are shown going up to 23 per cent in 1917. In 1920, wholesale profits went up-to the high mark of 58 per cent on investment-no small return.

The Commission's chief recommen dation for anthracite is: The declaraestablishment accordingly of machinery of regulation, Just what regulation will produce toward bettering

road industry has merely provided a highly expensive piece of governmental machinery to O. K. the carriers' de-mands. In labor control, rail regulation in the persons of the Railroad Labor Board, has been such a decided failure that rail executives and rail unions are united in urging its repeal.

The basic suggestion in regard to bituminous smacks very much of confiscation. If it be legal, it has more hope in it of concrete results than the regulation idea in anthracite. It is, that "the Government, as administrator of fifty million acres of coal lands, the opening of new bituminous mines."
To grapple effectively with the situation, the Government would have to so even farther than that and close up

so even farther than that and close year a number of mines now in operation. So far as its recommendations go, the Commission is definitely tied down by the fact that it will not face a future and fundamental solution: nationalization. This is said with the realization that nationalization cannot come to-day or temorrow. It is not to the Commission's conclusion, but to the array of coal-material that it has brought to light, to which Labor can look for aid in presenting its side of the coal question. For that purpose the present summary is welcome—and the publication of the full findings by the Government will even prove more helpful

THE STRUGGLE

By Madelin Leaf

Seldom have we read so poetic a picturization of beaten idealistic youth as Melvin Levy has given us in his first novel. Not only poetic feeling, but that rare quality-restraint-does Mr. Levy put into his penetrating study of a youth who would be free but cannot -"The Matrix."

Never does Mr. Levy sentimentalize or gush, although both are very easy in a tale that tells of a youngster who starts to live his own mental life in grammar school, attempts to continue it in high school and college, and finally has it crushed out of him when he enters the world-free and a man.

Society and his parents are to blame On both these heads does Mr. Levy heap coals of fire for preventing young McKim from completing his poetry or his love. Both lead him to turn his writing talents to building up a large and successful advertising firm, and both force him to acquiesce in a safe and sane middle-class marriage.

Through no high-powered coercion do society and family cow McKim. He does not get a chance to revolt to the tune of cymbals, bloodshed or brass bands. The ties which bind him to his parents are those of affection and tradition. His eldest sister dies. How can he then leave his parents? He leaves the advertising firm. They beg him to return, whispering honeyed words of a brilliant future, where his talent for words is sure to amaze the What else is there for him to do but agree?

And so all the dreams, all the wordpictures, all the longings of the idealsetic youth are put away, and the world sees and is proud of a successful busi-ness man, hose huge advertising agen-cy is soon to be annihilated by still bigger advertising agencies and whose only gift to posterity is a grandson who loves the violin and dissipation and drink and Paris. A fine ironic book, this, written in a restrainedly beautiful

THE MATRIX. By Melvin P. Levy. New York: Thomas Seltzer. \$2.

Closing Ranks in Germany The Postal, Telegraph and Telephone Employes' department of the German Transport and Communications Federation and the General Union Post Office Workers, recently held a joint conference, and decided to organize the employes in the Postal, Telegraph and Telephone services into a single union. The draft constitution, discussed at apecial joint meetings, was adopted by 168 votes to 4. This amalgamation in the National Postal Service completes the work begun by the union of the railway workers into a single national organization of German railway men.

TRUGGLE OF A YOUTH -:- UNRAVELING NATURE'S MYSTERIES

By B. C. Gruenberg

HE facts of individual variation are most easily blamed upon the "environment" un-til we discover the operation and the limits of certain environmental factors. Then we resort to "heredity." In recent years the glands of internal secretion have been called upon to carry part of the burden of explaining what we do not understand in the characteristics and conduct of human beings. They share with the "unconscious" the responsibility of furnishing an easy formula to allay people's concern about what they do not know in this matter. Popular books like this one of Dr. Berman's serve to supply concrete cases or body for what would otherwise be an abstraction, to impress the public anew with the wonders of nature and with the cleverness of the scientist who unravels nature's mysteries. These functions the present book serves very well. To look further for an attempt to assimilate the marvels of nature and of science to common sense, would be asking too much.

The living matter of human beings like the living matter of other animals and of plants is constantly influenced by variations in external conditionstemperature, moisture, oxygen, nutri-ents. It is also influenced by the presence of substances that are not essential to its vital activities—the by-products of its own activities, such as carbon dioxide and urea, substances that are essential but present in excessive quantities, such as various salts, and substances that are poisonous, such as the by-products of the activities of other plants and animals. A great variety of diseased conditions result from the poisons or toxins of parasites and some other poisons—diphtheria, tetanus, lead, phosphorus. All this is fairly easy to understand. Some substances depress the action of living matter, others accelerate the action—there are stimulants and there are narcotics. Some substances act directly upon the muscles, others act upon the nerves or upon the brain cells -there is belladonna, there is cocaine. and there used to be alcohol."

This is the age of jazz and bunk.
Here is the medical-jazz sage.
He blows no sexy saxophone.
But, believe me, he swings.
A mean and nasty medical megaphone.
O, mammy, listen to him rage.
At the fakers in his cage.
From Cairo-practic back to home-opathy.
It's always been money making time.
In Osteopathy land, where the Abram's method grows.
Kid, he shows up the mental heelers.
From Canada right down through Dixie land.
He dips his pen in a strong solution.
Of fact and humor mixed with brains.
O, how he does analyze and tantalize.
The entivivisectionists.
The entivivisectionists.
The monkey business rejuvenators.
And the medical legislators.
Plumbers, butchers and opinionaters.
Watch him sock the Bris-banal editors.
Who write on hell-th and wealth.
Right on the button, bo.
This book has no high falutin etymology.
Or cold and dismal sociology.
But facts that hurt like bricks.
I'll tell the world and all you readers.
Those correspondence course does and quacks.
Will be black and blue from these Medical Follies.
Dr. Fishbein just grabbed our sick society.
And gave it a little paregorical physick.
O, what an enemy he makes!
Of all the quacks and fakes.
Too bad he couldn't do the same
With all the sex and nervous wrecks.
Experts, at \$5 an hour, psychoanalysts.
Perhaps he will, be still, my heart, be still.
And who'll go for the spiritists.
With a happy medium like this book?
Whoever touches the cover of our fine system.
This land of the spree and the home of the knave.
WhewwwwwwwW What a smell! But it's got to be done.
America must be debunked and rid of all pests.
And pregnancy and short breath.
In maladjusted vertebrae.
And compressed nerves, ye gods.
Yes, we have cults "we hultz,"
All sorts of vegetables and tripe. All of these facts, entirely commonplace, must have added to them another class of facts. The by-products of various tissues in a complex body have specific qualities. For example, tannin is found in the bark of certain trees, pigments are found in the leaves or in the wood; certain drugs are prepared from roots, other from leaves, perhaps of the same plant. In the higher animals the flesh or muscle produces substances that are different from those found in the brain or the

*THE PERSONAL EQUATION. By Louis Berman, M. D. New York: The Century Co. \$2.50.

Dr. Berman's Contribution to the Study of Humans

Those Medicine Man Blues

Inspired by a reading of The Medical Follies. By Morris Fishbein,

M.D. (Boni & Liveright, N. Y. \$2.00). With the Writer's apologies

to K. C. B., Irving Berlin, Shakespeare, Dr. Munyon, et al.

liver. There are in the higher backboned animals several structures that The reader must be warned against the produce specific substances which are absorbed into the blood and distributed by the blood to all parts of the body, author deals rather broadly with reglands of internal secretion have been known as structures for a no technical details on the preparation long time; but it is only in compara-tively recent times that the characteristics of their specific products have any given situation; nor does he tell een systematically studied. It is found that some of them influence growth and development; others influence the After reading the book one is still at output of energy; others influence the a less to know whether a meal of activity of the cortex or the thinking part of the brain. The "personality" week will restore one's youth, or or temperament is thus, from one point whether it is safe to buy thyroid of thinking, including guesses, and of view, the result of the action and tablets by the box to eat between meals the interaction of these internal secretor insure success in salesmanship or tions. It is personality as thus in- in passing intelligence tests. It is in- theories, are too easily mixed in with fluenced that constitutes the subject matter of the book, "The Personal so much unsaid, although for people To know these various secretions

their sources, their chemical properties, and their effect in detail, to be able to produce them at will and to administer them so as to produce specific environment and the native capacities desired results, is to master some of ef the organism, should be helpful to

This is the age of jazz and bunk. Here is the medical-jazz sage.

"nature's most fascinating secrets. hope of mastering these secrets through a reading of this book. The sults and conclusions. He gives you us the dosage, nor otherwise instruct us on how to obtain desired results. sweetbreads or of lamb fries once a deed fortunate that the author leaves who want that sort of thing, the market all his efforts to be scientific, our author will no doubt soon enough be accommodating.

To understand that the glands of in ternal secretion mediate between the

most of us. To understand that the internal secretions do actually operate somehow to unify mind and matter ought to be helpful to most of us. I should help us also to realize that life is much more complex than is implied by any of the standard formulas offered us in the past by either wooder mechanists or by elusive mystics. So spite of its tendencies to be somewhat over-dramatic, somewhat final—almost dogmatic—in its sharp and snappy and very readable manner.

To pass from the mystical and the inthropomorphic education of childhood to a subjective and scientific study of human nature is no easy task. The temptation to make a little knowledge go unduly far is almost irresistible; to make a guess take the place of a fact, and to make a supposition serve as a stepping-stone to a conclusion is much too easy. Older forms prejudices, and metaphors, and wishes and more or less completely shattered new facts, and new attempts at interpretation and evaluation; and with fectiveness of his early teaching. He cause-and-effect relationship between structure and chemical substances on the one hand, and conduct, temperature and feelings, on the other; yet he continually speaks of "purposes," in the manner of those who assume that they know the meaning of the universe and the intentions of its makers and operators. Nor does he make it clear whether he means the purposes of the organs and tissues and juices, or the purposes of some gods outside the ma-

This is unfortunate, for to most peo ple one good explanation is better than two equally good, but conflicting, ones Thus the glands in question are devices for doing a definite type of work in the body, and the specific chemical substances or internal secretions are transported by the blood to the place where they serve their purposes (page 104); with a deficiency of thyroid, people complain of the cold and cease to perspire, for perspiration is a means of losing heat (page 119). Deuced clever, those people, and the organs of which they are, made up. Then there are the instincts, also left over from the near-scientific forms of a past generation. We are told, for example, that the body is constructed of bone in proportions of length, breadth and thickness, which the eye measures instinctively as right or wrong-normal or abnormal (page 177); and most of us depend upon our instinctive ability to interpret expressions of the face either by our past experience or by mimicking the muscle actions involved (page 214).

In spite of a great deal that is purely speculative, a great deal that approaches the theatrical, and a great deal of vestigial dogmatism, the book is very stimulating and enlightening in so far as it points to the experimenta method of solving problems that have been heretofore left almost entirely to metaphysics and deduction from un

A PILGRIMAGE INTO HUMANITY

By Gloria Goddard

OWN through the years, John Galsworthy has made the long pilgrimage into the hearts and minds of men, and has returned with this CARA-VAN of treasure. Here is a book that can stand proudly beside THE FORSYTE SAGA, and that will take its place in the van of this century's great literature.
M. Galsworthy, perhaps better than

any other English writer, understands the human mind and its intricate convolutions. His Caravan has ambled leisurely through twenty-three years, beginning with 1900, and has brought back to the markets of intellect variet and interesting wares.

The first story, The Salvation of a Forsyte, links the book with his famous epic of English life. There follow fifty-six excursions into human nature. The stories are paired, an early tale being followed by one of later date, but treating of a similar theme. This treatment alone is a theme. This treatment alone is a splendid addition to literature, especially to those of the writing craft. For it allows the comparison of the same theme, treated by the same author, in youth and in maturity. The enhanced beauty of style, the more subtle appreciation of characterization, which years of careful work bring to an author, afford a profitable study to any young writer. Thus the book has two values; as a literary study, and as a literary feast for the epicure.

To please the latter taste, there is

the remarkable picture of an elderly Englishman in The Stoic; the gentle etching of an old lady in The Grey Angel; and the quaint proddings into the phlegmatic British coldness so oddly portrayed in The Japanese Quince There is a remarkable courage in all of these tales, the courage that sees actuality, and is unafraid to carve it on a printed page. Such fearlessness is in The Bright Side, written in 1919, and showing in all its glaring cruelty the blunders of the recent war. Mr. Galsworthy seems to be a second Gladstone in his championship of "women of a certain type," for at least ten of the stories tell, with that kindly insight which is only given to the sympathetic, the pathos and the misery of the prostitute's existence

There is not one story of the entire fifty-six that is not interesting and readable. Perhaps a few fall short of the perfection of their companions, one or two drop a bit toward sentimental ism, and a few may be accused of being slight. But it is only through comparison with their neighbors that they fall short. When there are such a number of tales, rising to such pinnacles as The Stoic and A Feud, at would be impossible to expect all of them to reach so great a height.

So it is not too much to say that Caravan is a milestone in twentieth century literature, a book to be read and reread by all lovers of a good tale, and to be studied by all who hope to achieve the creation of one.

CARAVAN-By John Galsworthy. Charles Scribner's Sona, New York. 1825. \$2.50.

A Happy New Year

We extend our greetings and best wishes for a Happy and Prosperous New Year to all our patrons and friends

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CAN CREDIT CONTROL BRING LABOR'S VICTORY?

By the Editor

CCASIONALLY some new theory of capitalism is presented by an enthusiast believes that he has discovered some simple method by which the absurdities and injustices of the system can be eliminated. The new theory is often so simple that it does not propose to alter the fundamenals of capitalism, it being assumed that this is not even necessary. We have re-ceived a number of letters from a correspondent regarding a new proposal which had its origin in England, the

"I have neither the time nor the energy to make another protest. and yet I am going to make one. How much longer are the editors of The New Leader, and the con tributing editors, going to keep the public in the dark about credit its nature, ownership and use? I, m glad the English Labor Party takes the position that the right method of social emancipation is to discover the cause of the class struggle and remove that, instead of baiting the worker on to fight in blind and bloody warfare with no definite end in view. Why can't Socialists advocate not the ownership of the means of pro-duction, but the ownership of the credit that is necessary to finance both production and consumption? But why waste my breath?

It will be seen that our correspondent assumes that we are engaged in a conspiracy to keep from the masses some important knowledge that we We heartlessly urge working class on in a senseless struggle with "no definite end in view." It does not occur to him that he has opportunity to present his credit solution that we have for presenting our views. We have no ob-jection to credit advocates establishing a publication and if they persistently present this idea we will not charge them with being engaged in a conspiracy to keep the program of ocialism from the masses

First Proposed In England

The Douglas credit scheme was in England placed before the National Guilds League five years ago and was Carpenter in his "Guild Socialism" writes that "Presently, the backers of the scheme hinted very broadly that the neglect of their pro-

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ON THE INTERNATIONAL FRONT

slight gains.

ject was deliberate, partly because of sinister pressure from the financial interests at which it hit." Just why the credit advocates must suspect Socialists as being either dishonest or corrupt because they are not impress with the scheme is a problem which we prefer to refer to our readers.

Briefly, the Douglas scheme prooses that credit power be taken over by consumers through the establishment of labor banks, with power to issue currency, and fix prices based upon a fraction of factory cost corresponding to the ratio of consump-tion to production. Industrial dem-ocracy is impossible, he contends, so long as finance remains untouched while administration of industry by the workers is not important. Credit control is the important and fundaental factor of capitalism. Work out this problem of credit control in the

BULGARIA

Socialists War on Tsankof

Recent cablegrams from Sofia tell-

ing of the pardoning by King Boris of

three score persons condemned to

death for alleged complicity in the

bomb outrage in the Svet Nadelia

Cathedral last April and of plans by

Premier Tsankof for a wholesale am-

nesty embracing thousands of Com-

munists, Agrarians and Socialists, in-

dicate that the vigorous fight against

the Government waged by the Social

Democrats in the Sobranie and, as

far as possible in the Bulgarian press,

during the last few weeks is getting

some results. Despite the ligh-sound-ing defis occasionally given out by

the Tsankof Government, it is well

known that the mobilization of public opinion all over the world against the

bloody regime that has oppressed the

Bulgarian masses ever since the over-throw of Premier Stambulisky in June,

1923, is having its effect and that Pro-

fessor Tsankof's days as Premier are

numbered. This seems the more prob-

able as King Boris is understood to be

Following the victory of the radical

ements in the annual convention of

the Bulgarian Social Democratic Party

held in Sofia in October, the party leaders have been more aggressive

than ever and have kept up a con-

stant warfare on the reaction. Before the convention met there were many

prophesies in the bourgeois press to

the effect that the "moderates" were sure to win control of the party and

that if they didn't there would be a

to be so feeble that it could not elect

mittee, which is now composed of

oitter enemies of the Tsankof regime.

The resolutions adopted call for a

great campaign of working class edu-cation along Socialist lines, with

When Pauliament resumed its ses-sions last month the Socialist deputies

took the lead in denouncing the Gov-

ernment and succeeded in getting nearly all the opposition forces to-

gether in an anti-Tsankof block. In a

"The present regime has outdone all

of the world upon Bulgaria and in

forcing this country into the worst state of isolation it has ever known.

Abroad all parties, Right and Left,

Conservative and Social Democrats,

liplomats and the common people, in

rief all public opinion, are as one in

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write to our main office.

party when the time is ripe.

But nothing of the sort hap-

one member of the Central Com-

The "right wing" turned out

in favor of new elections and a milde

porter of Douglas, and there will be no need of bothering about anything Capitalism will function in an equitable way for all. In an outline of the idea Arthur Brenton says that "It solves the problem of harmonizing the interests of the capitalist and the

worker within the industrial system. It will be observed that the credit control scheme is based on the idea that the whole system of capitalism is acceptable except for one defect. Wipe out this and everybody will be by. The scheme does not recog-human society as an evolving happy. organism with a variety of institutions and interests constantly changing. It is as though one were to have lived in a pre-capitalist society and proposed to make all arrangements equitable for every human being by altering or modifying some particular

their view of the present Bulgarian

At first the Tsankof terrorists tried

to squelch the opposition in the Sobranje by redoubling their outrages

and arrests throughout the country but the latest reports seem to show that these tactics have not proved sat-

sfactory, which probably accounts for

SWITZERLAND

Another Socialist Victory
Following the big gains by the Swiss

Socialists in the national elections of

Oct. 25 came another victory on Dec. 6 when the Socialist vote in the

municipal election in Bern rose to

10,388 from 9,337 in 1923, while that of the Citizens' Party and the Radicals,

fell from 11,048 to 10,087. The Socialist

won 20 seats, against 18 in 1923, and

now have 38 Aldermen, against 46

Citizens' Partyites and Radicals and

2 Evangelicals. At this rate of prog-

ress the next election of half the

members of the council will see the

interest of the masses, says the supits fundamental features forever.

The Harmonizing Of Interests

We are frank in saying that the outlook, the method and the scheme are utterly Utopian and we are all the more convinced of this when we are ssured that the interests of capitalist and laborer will be harmonized "within the industrial system." capitalist buys labor power and the laborer sells it. In the two classes is concentrated the antagonism of buyer and seller, an antagonism that is more acute and fundamental than the conflict which occurs between the pur-chaser and the seller in the case of the housewife who bargains for the weekly supply of foodstuffs.

In all countries where capitalism has appeared the conflict of interests has

municipalities in the Canton of Bern

show that, in general, the Socialists

held their own and in some cases made

Insurance Referendum Carried

their favor waged by the Social Demo-

cratic Party, although the Socialist press and Deputies did not fail to

point out their defects, the consti-

tutional amendments instructing the

Federal Government to set up a system

of old age and widows and dependents

pensions and to follow that up with the establishing of State insurance

against illness as soon as practical

were carried on Dec. 6 by a vote of 408,332 to 214,955. In urging the voters to support the amendments,

size the fact that the new pension

system would be far from meeting

their ideals, but they admitted that it was about all that could be won at

present and consequently ought to be

put through as the basis for a real all

around insurance for the masses later

Gruetli Society Absorbed

Socialists did not fail to empha-

gle between capitalists and laborers the first in employers' organizations and the second in trade unions. China which is entering the first phases of capitalistic production, also presents this economic class struggle. Permit ownership by a class of the powers of production and no matter what organ-ization of credit is undertaken that class will buy labor power and labor-

ers will be compelled to sell it and ou this relation comes the economic conflict and the ensuing class strug-gle. Any program that ignores this fundamental fact will lead to disappointment.

By keeping the economic antagoism inherent in modern capitalism in mind, do we urge the worker "to fight in blind and bloody warfare with no definite end in view?" Certainly not. No movement has a more "definite

Social Democratic Party was taken on

Nov. 22 when the last congress of that

organization voted, 122 to 13, to liqui-

date. The only question remaining

was how the 102 local groups of the

Socialist Party, As some delegates

favored going over as a national body

while others were for allowing each

The Gruetli Society, named

group to decide for itself, it was reolved to have a referendum on this

after the meadow where, more than

600 years ago, was organized the league that laid the foundation of the

Swiss Confederation, started in 1838 as

a champion of political liberty. In 1893, with 353 sections and 16,400

members, it affiliated with the Social-

Socialists took what the Gruetli leaders

thought was too radical a course dur

ing and after the World War. Then

it began to go downhill, its more

militant young men joining the Socialist Party, and at present it has only

about 2,700 members.

matter.

ociety should be embodied in the

ment. In thousands of publications, books, leaflets, conventions and international congresses the end in view has been stated over and over again.
If our correspondent does not understand it, it is certainly not because we have neglected to inform him.

"Blind and Bloody Warfare"

Nor do we urge the workers to "fight in blind and bloody warfare." We have always opposed blind and bloody struggle as silly and ineffective. Throughout the history of the Socialist movement we have always counselled intelligent struggle, a struggle based upon knowledge of the law of a developing capitalism, in order to avoid illusions and to make the most of working class striving. . Blind and ody warfare is generally the course taken by workers who do not understand capitalism and the class struggle. The great upheaval on the rail-roads in 1877 and the dynamiting of the Los Angeles Times building by the Macnamara brothers are exaamples of

this futile form of struggle. The organized form of the class struggle appears in every capitalist country before the Socialist movement ppears. By their economic position pelled to organize into unions. They so act in response to the need of improving their conditions as a class against the will of the exploiting classes to filch from the masses all values in excess of enough to live on. Socialists did not and could not create this economic antagonism. It is a the struggle into an intelligent one, to organize the working class for the conquest of the system and to reconstruct the whole of capitalism on a co-operative basis is the aim of the

This is not to imply that credit control in some form may not be useful in assisting the masses to acquire some measure of control over industry, but it should not be considered an end in itself. It should be regarded in the same way as the legal eight-hour day. legislative restriction of the labor of women and children in industry, protection of the franchise, more equitable representation of parties in legislative bodies, and so on. All such issues are important in winning a better position for the masses within the present social order while they organize, mobilize and march with the view of transforming the great industries the collective property of society and managing them for the welfare

Thus the Socialist movement con-siders the whole of modern society and not one phase of its economic functions. It considers capitalism merely as one stage of economic history, a stage that will pass away and be succeeded by another just as it succeeded a previous phase of history. This is only another way of stating what is meant by social evolution. This broad perspective is obtained by a study of history, and one who approaches the problem from this point of view is not likely to select one economic function of society for reformation in the hope of solving the social problem.

It will be interesting to our corre-spondent to know that before Major Douglas worked out his idea in England Mr. Charles Ferguson outlined a similar program in this country. His book on "The Revolution Absolute' was published in 1918. Guillaume de Greef, the Belgian sociologist, Ferdinand Lassalle and Pierre J. Proudhon also anticipated Major Douglas in much that he has written on control and use of credit. If, therefore, one desired to keep people in the dark re-garding this alleged solution of the social problem he would have difficulty in doing so.

Socialists in a majority. Reports in the Berner Tagwacht from other About the last step in the absorp The New Leader Mail Bag.

To the Editor of The New Leader: The beginning of the year is a time to take heart and courage. In these early days of 1926, it is worth while to recall some of the words spoken by Eugene V. Debs at the banquet given in Boston in honor of his seventieth birthday, on May 1, 1925. I noted them

down at the time. He said, in part: "I feel very sorry for people who allow themselves to grow old. It is an inexcusable sin.

well-tried comrades, all of whom are "I am sorry for the man who has only dollars and imagines he has wealth. The fruit of exploitation turns to ashes upon the lips at last. Marxian principles as the basis, in the show an average capitalist a magnifi-cent tree, like the one described in hope of uniting the scattered labor forces for a drive against the Tsankof Jovce Kilmer's poem, and he takes out his pencil and figures out how many

feet of lumber there are in it. . "I thank God I am not of those who can feel comfortable while others suffer. My overcoat is not warm while I see some poor shivering wretch. I

peech summing up the work of the "I have discovered long ago fountain of youth. I am not 70, I am twice 35. There is a bright future be-Bulgarian reactionary terrorists and pointing out that they were still at work killing off labor and peasant leaders, Comrade Pastukhof declared: fore humanity even if we do not live to see it. Of course, I shall not see it; but I believe in it so thoroughly that I its predecessors in drawing the hatred can project myself into it, can live in it, by doing all I can to make it pos-We have to suffer, but the comsible. pensation is so rich, so overwhelming! have regretted a thousand times that I have so little to give to the movement that has done so much for me. Going to prison? That is a joy, for Socialism. I should hate to go for cap-

italism! "I was never in prison for an instan I could look at those walls, and they would melt away. I felt always around me the vibrations of your hearts. As someone had to be there, I was glad to be able to render that humble serv-I think I could go to the stake for this cause. I am happy so long as can look myself in the face without a blush. The only way to secure im-

mortal youth is to be absolutely true. "Wendell Phillips wrote the first So cialist platform in 1871. I sat at his feet. . . . The tide has turned, and we shall go forward, if you will be true to your highest conceptions of duty."

He paid a warm tribute to the men who are in prison for epinion's sake. He said: "There are a great many heroes behind prison bars today, and especially here in the United States. You have two here in Massachusetts. Sacco and Vanzetti. This is what so-ciety does to men who are too honest. who cannot be bribed, cannot be brow beaten. It was so with Socrates, and with the Man of Galilee. In every age, there have been these heroic spirits. Every night I think of Sacco and Vanzetti when I lie down to sleep. They are absolutely innocent. I do not know Sacco personally, but I have met Vanzetti. I sat with him in his He is an idealist, absolutely incapable of the crime with which he was charged. He and Sacco were tried in a time of hysteria, and therefore found guilty. Who can imagine the torture of these two souls in all these days and months and years? If they are exetuted, it will leave an indelible blot [

upon the history of Massachusetts. "I have such a feeling for these two heroes and martyrs that if I could I would willingly take their place. Be as true to them as they have been to you! Let us keep their names on our lips and in our hearts. Let us de everything that we can until these two innocent men walk forth free."

Alice Stone Blackwell.
Dorchester, Mass.

The National Convention Agenda Editor, The New Leader:

Hoboken Comrades hailed with pleasure the circular letter from the National Executive Committee of the inviting from all the branches resolutions and suggestions which, folowing the manner prescribed in section 11. Article VI of the National Constitution of the party, are to receive a place in agenda for the next national

convention. The Comrades here consider the plan a decided improvement on the party's past methods in making ready for a national convention in that it will allow the branches a foreknowledge of most, if not all, of the problems to be tackled at the convention, and permit the branches' wishes on such questions to be expressed through its delegates instead of (as heretofore) the delegates' wishes for the branches spoken on matters whose coming up before a national convention the Comrades at home often could hardly be expected ANTHONY STEFFICH to foresee. Hoboken, N. J.

YIPSELDOM

Circle 8, Manhattan, meets at their headquarters, 137 Avenue B., Saturday evening, Jan. 2, to hear a lecture by Hymie Waldman on "The Law Makers and the American People." Comrade Waldman has just come from Washington where he is completing his law

course. All are invited to hear him. Circle 8 is busily engaged raising funds for "Camp Ypsl" which it is trying to establish for the Ypsls of Greater New York, and would like to have the cooperation of every circle in order to start the camp by the end of May.

Bronx

The Junior Circle had a splendid entertainment last Friday at 1167 Boston Road. A real spirit of com-raderel was prevailing, and harmonious prearranged action was evident and credit is due to the executive committee of the circle for planning details in advance.

Next Friday, Jan. 1, an election of officers will take place. Every member must be present, and take an active part in the election so that only those who are most efficient in the circle's affairs should be placed in office. A great deal of the circle's activities de pend upon the capability of the officials. A sociable is scheduled to follow the business meeting, which is to start at 8:15 sharp.

New Circle, 7th A. D. The new circle in the 7th A. D. had second meeting Saturday night, at 4315 Third avenue. The attendan was better and a more sociable spirit

off, Levine, Parmett, and Hertzberg gave several recitations and a panto mime. A mock trial was performed by Hertzberg who acted both as dis-trict attorney and the defendant. Ben Levine, who hurriedly dressed up in lady's attire, acted the lady witness whose dignity was injured by an Italian street cleaner, and Bassoff presided as the judge. It was a very humorous scene and pleased everybody immensely.

Next meeting will be held Saturday, Jan. 2, 8:15 p. m., at 4215 Third avenue, corner of Tremont. Assistant Organizer Esther Milgram will recite two interesting poems, comrades Greshler, Bassoff, Levine and Parmett interesting promise to be present. Among other things, at this meeting, it will be decided whether to change the meeting nights to Thursdays instead of Satur-All those who have been receiving letters or postals from comrade Hertzberg must be present, to voice their opinion as to what nights is the most convenient for them to meet. Everybody will have an equal vote.

Claessens at Bronx Fellowship

August Claessens will address the Open Forum of the Bronx Free Fellowship, 1301 Boston Road, Sunday, January 3, at 8.30 p. m. Mr. Claessens' subject will be, "The Roots of Prejudice." At 8 p. m. Leon Rosser Land will speak at the Fellowship Service on "The New Civilization." Soloist, Genevieve Kaufman. Pianist, Marjorie Gates.

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OF EXCLUSIVE FEATURES PAGE

The Coal Blues

HE government of the United States of America has presented me with the full coal report. It is printed in six volumes, cost \$600,000, and will take me seven years to read, providing my blinkers hold out.

I have now a ten-foot shelf of coal litera-ture in my library and the books are still coming at an alarming rate. If I read all these books I'd know more about coal than King Coal himself. But I'm not going to read them all. They are too depressing.

Everyone is writing about the evils of coal; the craziness of coal; the anarchy of coal; the waste of coal; the crime of coal. Nobody. has a remedy and those who think they have a remedy agree that it would make things

From all I can make out the future of coal is as black as the picture of the darky hunting a black cat in the cellar at midnight. The ray of cheer is that the industry isn't as bad as it will be.

Mr. Hoover has a remedy. Or thinks he has. Being an engineer of reputation and Secretary of Commerce, Mr. Hoover deserves

attention: He shall have it.
"The coal industry,' says Mr. Hoover, "is
the worst conducted of all our industries." All in favor of Mr. Hoover's motion say

The ayes have it and so ordered.

Mr. Hoover has the floor.
"The coal mines," continues Mr. Hoover, "are backward in using machinery, in standardizing practices, and in adopting quantity methods of production." His remedy is to throw out rule-of-thumb procedure, guess-work, about-that-much and maybe-so's, and borrow from metal mining and factory machines, time clocks, efficiency engineers, blue prints and the other paraphernalia of mass production at the expense of the masses.

Mr. Hoover's ideal of a coal mine is a sub-

terranean Ford plant in which the miners perform a given number of jerks, twists and spasms while nursing the automatic conveyor which is delivering coal from the face to the

bin of the suffering public.

What is the opinion of the meeting concerning Mr. Hoover's remedy? There being only operators and miners present the meeting has none.

Still looking for a remedy, I consult my ten foot shelf of coal facts. My eyes light upon— The Case of Bituminous Coal

By Hamilton and Wright. The facts and figures presented in the fol-lowing miserere are taken from this book. I do not vouch for their accuracy. Neither do the authors. Nor the people from whom they got them. Nor anybody else. It is coal data, which means that when it is favorable to the industry it is taken from the prospectus of a coal company which is trying to sell more stock. When unfavorable it is lifted from the brief of a coal operators' association, which is trying to show that the industry is too poor to pay living wages. But let us not blame the authors. Anybody trying to stick to facts on coal has to be some sprinter.

Now, according to Hamilton and Wright, Mr. Hoover is off his base. His remedy is no remedy at all. Its very success would be its failure. The trouble with coal, they say, is not that there is not enough, but that there is too much coal. Increased efficiency, such as is proposed by Mr. Hoover, they claim would just about finish the coal industry, by increasing the already existing cut-throat competition between operators on the one side and the miners on the other. And then they go on to show that the hydra headed monster efficiency is already gnawing on the vitals of King Coal and that it is this very efficiency that is destroying the inefficiency which allows the industry to live at all. Here are the figures. Read them and weep:

1900-Tons 1923-Tons 212,000,000 564,000,000 Production Mine capacity ... 279,000,000 No. of miners... 304,000 970.000.000 600,000 Output per miner

per working day.. 2.98

4.44

The increased output per man and day is mainly due to improved mining methods and mine machinery. In 1920, for instance, only 52,000,000 tons were produced with the aid of cutting machines, while 377,000,000 tons were produced in 1923 by this method.

Citing the Coal Commission's report, Hamilton and Wright show that in a certain mine the output per man under ground per day was doubled by the use of loading machines. Assuming that to be the general effect, they estimate that 396,753 inside and outside men could have produced all the coal consumed in the year 1922.

But cheer up, the worst is yet to come.

If the mines had worked 300 days instead of only 142 as they did in 1922, the number of miners required to produce the tonnage of that year would have been only 244,000.

Worse still, quoting an article by Walter M. Dake, they give an instance of a mine maintaining an average production of 750

maintaining an average production of 750 tons a day with a working force of 60 inside and outside. Assuming that the country's coal requirements of 550,000,000 tons could all come from mines doing that well and that those mines worked 300 days a year, only 147,000 miners would be required to produce all the coal needed in the country.

When Noah saw the deluge coming he built the Ark. If Brother Hoover had been in his place, he would have prayed for rain. No, efficiency won't do. There are too many mines, miners, machines and coal as it is.

Motion made and seconded to prohibit efficiency Coaries.

Carried.

ficiency. Carried.

No, that won't work, either. Efficiency is here to stay. So are machines. If humanity can't compete with efficiency, so much the



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Rent, Interest and Profit THE HISTORY OF SOCIALIST THOUGHT

By HARRY W. LAIDLER, Ph. D.

(Continued from Last Week) Division Into Rent, Profit and Interest

Of course, the whole of the profit is not pure gain for the capitalist. Part of the surplus is taken by the landlord under the name of rent; part goes to the money lending capitalist as interest, so that there remains to the capitalist as such only industrial or commercial profit. "Rent, interest and industrial profit are only different names for different parts of the surplus value of the commodity, or the unpaid labor enclosed in it, and they are equally derived from this source and from this source alone." They are not derived from land as such or from capital as such, but land and capital enable their owners to get their re- The Rate spective shares out of the surplus value extracted by the employing capitalist from the laborer. For the laborer himself it is a matter of subordinate importance whether that surplus value, the result of his surplus labor, or unpaid labor, is altogether pocketed by the employing capitalist, or whether the latter is obliged to pay portions of it, under the name of rent and interest, away to third parties. Suppose the employing capitalist is to use only his own capital and be his own landlord, then the whole surplus value would go into his own pocket.

Value of Labor Power-Physical and Social

Returning to the value of labor power, Marx maintained that there were some peculiar features which dis-tinguished the value of laboring power mate limit is determined by the physical element, that is to say, to maintain and reproduce itself, to perpetuate its physical existence, the working class must receive the necessaries ultiplying . . ."
of capitalist production is, therefore, acute intellect in the seconomic science."

Mark continues, "the value of labor is toward the minimum limit. in every country determined by the traditional standard of life. It is not mere physical life, but it is the satisfaction of certain wants springing from the social conditions in which the from the social conditions in which the people are placed and reared up. This historical or social element, entering into the value of labor, may be expanded or contracted, or altogether ex-tinguished, so that nothing remains but the physical limit. . . . By comparing the standard of wages or values of labor in different countries, and by comparing them in different historical epochs of the same country, you will find that the value of labor itself is not a fixed but a variable magnitude, even supposing the values of all other magnitudes remain constant."

Of Profit

On the other hand, there exists no law determining the minimum of profit. The maximum of profits is limited by the minimum of wages and the physical maximum of the working day. An immense scale of variation is thus possible in the rate of profits. The actual rate of profits is only settled "by the continuous struggle between capital and labor, the capitalist constantly tending to reduce wages to their physical minimum and to extend the work-ing day to its physical maximum while the working man constantly presses in the opposite direction. The matter resolves itself into a question of the

respective powers of the combatants." The law of supply and demand must also be taken into account in determining the kind of wages settlements actually made. The greater the deor the value of labor from the values actually made. The greater the de-of all other commodities. "The value mand for labor on the part of the of laboring power is formed of two capitalist in proportion to the supply elements—the one merely physical, the of available labor, the more favorable other historical or social. The ultiwill be the wage settlements. How-ever, as capitalist industry progresses, the demand for labor fails to keep pace with the accumulation of capital. This development tends to turn the class must receive the necessaries absolutely indispensable for living and of the capitalist. The general tendency ments of capital. However, this does wretches past salvation. . . . and disqualify themselves for the initiating of any larger movement."
On the other hand, they should not

forget that in resisting such encroachments, they are fighting with effects that they are retarding the downward novement, but not changing its direc tion; that they are applying paliatives not curing the malady. They ought, therefore, not to be exclusively absorbed in these unavoidable guerilla fights. . . Instead of the conserva-tive motto, 'A fair day's wages for a fair day's work,' they ought to in-scribe on their banner the revolutionary watchword, 'Abolition of the wager

Marx thus connects up his value theories with his demand that the system which creates a surplus value should be eliminated.

Conclusion

The foregoing theories of Marx have irnished much of the theoretical basis for the modern socialist movement. By many millions they have been accepted as truths which should not be disputed. By many others, they have been subjected to severe critical analysis, and to a considerable modification in the light of more recent economic develop-ments. Some of these criticisms will e later considered.

But, as Professor E. R. A. Seligman emarks:

"Wheth analysis of industrial society, it is safe to say that no one can study Marx as he deserves to be studied and, let us add, as he has heretofore America-without recognizing the fact iliat, perhaps with the exception of Ricardo, there has been no more original, no more powerful, and no more acute intellect in the entire history of

worse for humanity. If efficiency throws some four hundred thousand coal miners on the scrap pile like so much rubbish, let them suffer in due humility. Efficiency wills it.

The saddest part of the book I'm quoting from is the humorous style in which the most depressing facts are presented. Each chapter starts with a funny quotation from some comic opera which is followed by data that is enough to wring tears from a granite tombstone. The effect on me was as if my buddy had risen from his marble slab in the morgue and greeted me with: "Have you heard the story about the two Irishmen, Pat and Mike?"

then turned over and died again.

In spite of its callow humor, "The Case of Bituminous Coal" is a rattling good book. Every miner ought to have one in his home. It would make him think of green meadows,

moonshine and water tanks—anything but trying to make a living by mining, or if Ham-ilton and Wright are right the merry sound of the whistle will be heard less and less as

Guess I'll present my ten-foot shelf of coal to the society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, the old ladies' home, or the When a fellow is sick in bed it don't help him to read that he is sicker than he feels. What he wants is a remedy and in feels. What he wants is a remedy, and in all that noble array of facts on coal there isn't a thing that looks even remotely like a remedy. Besides, New Year is coming and how in blazes can a fellow get into the happy season's spirits by reading about the coal indus-

Adam Coaldigger.

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American History DAVID P. BERENBERG Wednesdays, 8:30 p. m.

GENERAL ADMISSION, 50c.

The World We Live In MARIUS HANSOME Fridays, 7 p. m.

Managing Industry for Production WALTER N. POLAKOB Fridays, 8:30 p. m.

Kidding the Kids We Ain't So Good Ourselves

S OME of our radical friends derive much innocent amusement by laure OME of our radical friends derive much innocent amusement by laughing at collegians. They particularly delight in kidding those undergraduate enthusiasts who express interest in the labor movement. And in the next breath they curse the colleges for breeding nothing but "rah rah boys," hip hounds and party petters. Which makes it rather hard for the young men and women who take life and themselves a bit seriously and are genuinely anxious to be of some use in the world.

We met quite a number of the latest crop of collegians at the annual conference of the League for Industrial Democracy this last week and we are here to say that, by and large, they struck us as vastly superior to the output of, let us say, the year 1909 when we were thrust from the portals of Columbia upon a none too enthusiastic world.

To be sure we had our radicals, even in those remote days, but somehow the 1926 group appears to be more sure-footed, less fanatic, if you please, but certainly more human than the 1909 contingent.

The present undergraduates are not free, of course, from the prevalent vogue of supreme sophistication. There is very little you can tell them about anything. But it was many, many years ago that we first heard that wise crack, "You can always tell a Har-vard man, but you can't tell him anything,"

So it's not surprising to find that the young men and women of our colleges are supersophisticates looking at life from beneath lifted brows. What does shake our senile sensibilities is to find that they are so well informed about matters that were as alien to us in our college years as honor is alien to a

The freshman class at Columbia, for example, is now taking a course in Contemporary Civilization that could no more have een given in our time than a course in Celtic Mysticism. One of the text-books is called, "Economic Life," and is edited and compiled by Tugwell, Munro and Striker, three liberalminded gentlemen. It has pictures (think of it, brothers and sisters, pictures in a text-book on economics!) taken from the real life of factories, fields, workshops and mines. There are pictures, accompanied by unemotional but nevertheless stirring text, of congested condi-tions in New York and Chicago, pictures of striking miners being evicted in West Virginia rainstorms, pictures of sweated child labor in Southern factories.

Now obviously you can't be exposed to a book like this for an entire year without having something happen to your insides. You, can't study the origins of private property, the life of the group, human behavior and the like as those Columbia Frosh are doing, without beginning to ask questions. And as asking questions is the beginning of wisdom, small wonder that these latter-day students seem a lot wiser than their predecessors. In apite of their surface sophistication they are youngsters with the greatest of all assets— the curious mind. Maybe we are cherishing * a fond delusion about it all but it is our hunch that when they get out into the world and round about, they are going to do things to said world that will set a lot of stuffed shirt old-timers on their horrified ears.

Perhaps it's just that old age is creeping over us. Every generation likes to think that its successors will do better. It's human but it's dangerous. The danger is of course that we will sit back and say, "Go to it, kids. We hand the job to you." Then we creep out and sit in the nice safe sunshine and mumble through our toothless jaws about the great stuff we pulled off in 1917.

Nevertheless we are convinced that there has rarely been such fertile soil for the sowing of the seeds of industrial democracy as is deep in our colleges today. The idea of production for the service of all rather than the profits of a few does not strike the current undergraduate as a wild Utopian dream. In fact it seems quite sensible to him and he or she is willing to take off his or her coat and pitch in and help.

Which brings us to our moral. Let's stop throwing cold water over these hot young enthusiasms. Instead of being sniffy and patronizing and god-awful superior let's hold out a hand of welcome for a change.

Heaven knows we have nothing much to be up-stage about. When a kid fresh from col-lege comes around and wants to help we usually adopt a supercilious attitude that ill befits us who have done so little towards bringing in a new social order. "Children must be seen and not heard" we drone and harness Pegasus to a dray, licking envelopes or writing address lists. The attitude of the organized labor movement is fully as bad. When a young man like Powers Hapgood, for example, comes out of Harvard and instead of turning into a go-getting salesman, joints the United Mine Workers of America and goes down and works at the face of the coal, a lot of pot-bellied, lick-spittle sons of itches who call themselves "labor leaders" stick out their snouts and begin to sniff around. They are trying to find out what the "kid's graft is." They are instantly suspicious and make things as difficult for Powers and his pals as they can. Of course to such mentalities the thought that there are still some ideals left in this world is incredible. Every college man must necessarily go into a business or profession. Otherwise he is "queer" and to be shunned.

The result of this hard-boiled attitude of labor towards the intellectual is best shown in the present state of the labor movement in America. There was never a time in its history when it moved slower, never a time when it had less idea where it was moving to.

The last sentence may be deplorable Eng-It also happens to be deplorable truth.

McAlister Coleman.

PROGRESSIVES IN CONGRESS LOSE OUT

(Continued from page 1)

selves after they had succeeded in deadlocking the House in the Speakership fight last year.

It was the result of what the Progressives preferred to call a great "revolutionary" upheaval. If it was, it

The Progressives are continuing the fight. If there is anything that approaches an opposition in Congress it comes from the Progressive group, composed of the Wisconsin delegation and the few independents. On the tax bill they mustered 25 votes in opposition, a few of which were cast by those who are not Progressive.

But without a program, still insisting, a some of them do, that they of Wisconsin are the real Republicans, while elected from the other thirty or more States are only imitation Re-publicans, driven to an opposition, a few of them would have readily deserted had an opportunity offered, they fail to make an impression, not only in Congress, where much of an impression could not be made under the very best of circumstances, but of what is of greater importance, in the country at large, where it is not known wherein matters from the others.

The Democrats, with whom the Progressives associated themselves last year, have decided to break off what was originally an unholy alliance, havvered that their loyalty to big business must be as unquestioned as the loyalty of the Republicans. That is why they joined with the Republicans in lauding the tax measure containing the provisions recommended by Secretary Mellon. And that is why they will not oppose in principle any of the measures the Republicans will bring up, unless it be to show inefficiency and corruption here and there. That they can do without antagonizing the business interests of the country who are opposed to corruption if they do not do the corrupting.

Thus, the most colorless session of Congress known in years will begin in earnest on January 4. To the extent that he is able to do so, Representative Victor L. Berger, of Wisconsin, will continue to press for considera tion the demands he will voice in the larger interest of the workers.

The speech he delivered on the tax measure met with an enthusiastic response, the letters of approval coming from all parts of the country, revealing an interest and sympathy for the Sonialist views far more gratifying than he anticipated. His proposal, made both to President Coolidge and to Governor Pinchot, that the Government seize the with approval on the part of hundreds who took the trouble to write to him. The measures he will introduce and the speeches he will make will receive, according to plans he is making, a nation-wide circulation, in the hope that the people will know that next to the program of big business, the only other program that has been submitted, and that in the interest of not a few, but of the tolling millions, is the Socialist program,

TIMELY TOPICS

(Continued from page 1)

sure that if by some miracle we should get nationalization of coal mines, it would be deliberately sabotaged in the interests of private ownership. This is what the Shipping Board has done pretty consistently with governmentowned ships. A strong labor party, while still in the minority, could put a check on this sort of business. Any truly Socialist program of nationalizaty and, of course, strong labor unions. On any other terms labor may find the state a bad employer. But even under a Socialist government we should have to guard against bureaucracy and cor-We should not want the coal business administered by a political appointee of the President, as the Post

Office is administered today. There are two real and legitimate interests in the coal industry. The in-terests of the workers with hand and brain who run the industry, and the interests of the consumers—who are workers in other industries. At some points, under any system, these interests will be bound to clash. Coal workers will want more wages; other workers will want cheaper coal. That is life. It is not true that if the coal miners had sole control they would automatically protect the legitimate interests of the consumers in an essential natural resource. Neither is it true that if the consumers had sole control they would automatically respect the legitimate interests of the workers. The problem, then, is to find a plan ntrol and administration under which both producers and consumers can be sopresented and can work out their differences when they arise sround a common table without the intervention of a lot of absentee owners and profit takers. The first step in solving this problem is for the nation to take title to the coal mine without saddling itself with the swollen valuation the present owners wish to force upon the country. Then we must work out a scheme of democratic control and administration representative of the real interests without any soft berths in it for deserving politicians and pottering bureaucrats. Here is a chance for the social inventor. Several private individuals and committees are at work on this problem. The miners' committee on nationalization made a beginning. President Lewis unfortu-nately stopped its work. It is high time that it should be resumed.

Mildell States

-:- Sparks and Flashes

TO THE divil with the old year! There was very little in its span to command it to our memories. Just a waste of precious time—an aging without recompense. Little inspiration and damned small hope was generated in these mis erable last 365 days. American labor in travail brought forth nary a mouse. The progressives progressed backwards or to Tammany. The radicals were radically dead. The Communists, pregnant with lunacy, gave birth to new splitlets. And the Socialists marked time with General Apathy in command. Phew, what a year!

The Child Labor amendment slum-bered. The pitiful pleas of our coal miners and their desperate strike met no response. Our national conscience like our statesmen was stupified with prohibition liquor. Outrages upor pronintion induor. Outrages upon American traditions and liberties evoked no protest. Our sense of justice was cock-eyed. Social and in-tellectual progress on these United States limped. All forward looking movements were constipated, Rum Race, Religion our outstanding issues, the K. K. K. our intellectual vanguard and Dayton, Tennessee our holy Mecca (Extra!! Darwin's book written in 1859 was discovered in 1925!) Wha a bughouse year! Its most brilliant blooms were Mussolini, Coolidge, Kellogg, Jimmie Walker, Red Grange and Kip Rhinelander. To hell with 1925! Vile swamp, foul miasma, all you brought forth was stink weeds! Welcome, 1926-on condition that you are change for the better!

A War-Time Mother A ton of pain, for an ounce of joy With every child, girl or boy Suffers, like no other,

The blessed, the cursed war-time mother.

Mother's experience she alone can tell

Paychic battle twixt heaven and hell Thinking of her children dear Suffering as she, from year to year; Her. heart with pity, her thought in

Picturing her children reaching her In a vale of tears, a field of hell

The world she brought in her children to dwell.

We received a question from Raymond S. Hofses, editor of the "Reading (Pa.) Labor Advocate" to a quotation we recently printed from Mrs Bertrand Russell's provoking little book, "Hypatia." On second thought we are inclined to beg comrade Russell's pardon for quoting so brief a portion from so passionate and powerful a paragraph. Being hypno-tized by our own enthusiasm we thought the fraction reprinted was compelling. Thanks for the attention fellow editor. But, knowing comrade Hofses as well as we do we have little fear that he could disagree with Mrs. Russell if he knew her argument un-

"You don't have to preach honesty to men with a creative purpose. Let a human being throw the energies of his soul into the making of something, and the instinct of workmanship will take care of his honesty. The writers who have nothing to say are the ones you can buy; the others have too high a price. A genuine craftsman will not adulterate his product, the reason isn't because duty says he shouldn't, but because passion says he couldn't."

—WALTER LIPPMANN.

There are now about six million coal miners in New York City. Daily, six million of us dig soft coal out of our ears and eyes, blow it out of our noses and blast it off the back of our necks.

"According to Representative William A. Oldfield of Arkansas, the Quisset Cotton Mill, owned by Senator Butler, paid extra dividends of 20 per cent in 1917-18, 60 per cent in 1919, 20 ANNA TRAUM. per cent in 1920, and 50 per cent in

1922. And in 1922 also a stock divi dend of 60 per cent. And Mr. Oldfield added that in 1921 wages of labor were reduced 22% per cent, and that this year a further reduction of 10 per cent was ordered. Add reasons why the Socialist Party is growing." F. P. A.

This is the holiday season-the giv ing season—and, oh, dear readers, we got some lovely presents. A young shower of compliments rained on us these weeks. A beautiful one from Anna Rapport, a cute one from Matilda O. Tillman, a thankful one from H. Latzer, an echo from Geo. Wipf and a bouquet with a brick in it from Bob Hoffman of Buffalo, If we were an old literary hack or an established journalist we would undoubtedly and modestly ignore these compliments But you see we are only a child in this game and so we must show our new toys-or at least mention that we got (That's a big fib-we are just too darn lazy to write letters.)

"The greatest danger today lies in the possibilities of misusing science. Man's technical equipment for de-struction is miles ahead of his intellectual and moral capacity. beware of what I might call the nev type of international criminal-a combination of scientist, politician and militarist. He is utterly dangerous because he commands the resources of nature and at the same time neither vision nor conscience. What we need most of all is not new treaties, but a change of the internationa Lord Thomson.

Well, this is the last we will write (this year). Assuming—as the poet said—that Hope sprouts eternal in the human

chest; When we've lost our shirt we can still wear our vest.

Well, assuming that everything must be better in the new year, here's hoping our column will also improve. And further, here's wishing that you Socialists will likewise improve. All together, that ought to make it

THE Saturday afternoon lectures special knowledge and training of

The New Year at the Rand School

are being resumed this week. Norman Thomas is booked for a series of addresses on Socialism and Some Modern Problems. This Saturday, January 2, at 1:30 p. m., he will speak on Socialism and individual Liberty. Among his later subjects Liberty. Among his later subjects will be Socialism in Its Relation to National and Religious Loyalties, A Socialist Position on Peace and War, and Socialist Tactics in America. There will be opportunity for questions after each lecture,

Registrations are now being taken for the four grades English classes, each of which meets twice a week, on Monday and Thursday evenings.

On Tuesday, January 5, at 7 p. m., Joseph M. Osman will give the first lecture in a course on Elements of Social Psychology, which will include a consideration of such subjects as Man's Fundamental Activities, Race Differences, Class Differences, Sex Differences, the Psychology of Industrial Conflict, of Propaganda, of Crime,

On Tuesday, at 8:30 p. m., Marius Ansome will start a new course in Sociology. The topic for the first session is Can Human Nature Be Changed? The following week he will discuss the Psychology of Radicalism and Conservatism. Mechanism and Leisure, Play and Recreation, Race and Immigration, Heredity and Environment. Freedom and Propaganda

are among the later topics. The same evening, Tuesday, at seven o'clock, Dr. Morris H. Kahn will begin a course of ten lectures on Physiology and Hygiene, to be followed by five on Heredity and Eugenics. The aim of this course is to help the students to understand the structure and functions of the human body, with all that this means for the maintenance of physical, mental, and emotional

health and happiness.

Algernon Lee is booked for a series of lectures on The Materialistic Conception of History, on Wednesdays at

seven o'clock. On Wednesday, at 8:30 p. m. Mordecal Grossman will continue his course on Philosophy and Social Change, which deals with the influence of economic and social conditions on man's philosophic thinking and the reciprocal influence of philosophical conceptions on social theories and movements.

Next Friday, January 8, at 8:30 p. m., will be the first session in a course of lectures on Managing In-dustry for Production, by Walter N. Polakov, who brings to his subject the scientific engineer and the critical views and constructive aim of a Socialist.

Leo E. Saidla is continuing his lectures on Main Tendencies in Modern Literature on Fridays at half past

The Rand School Gymnasium re sumes its activities Monday evening, January 4, after a week's suspension for the holidays. New members will be registered for the Men's and Women's Gymnastic classes at a special rate of \$4.00 for the remainder of the season—that is, the four and a half months till May 15—plus the dollar matriculation fee for those who are not already registered for any course in the school or gymnasium Each of these classes meets twice a week for gymnastic work, and they meet together on Wednesday evening for social recreation.

All gym members who are interested

in the project for a bus ride, to be held some time in January, are re-quested to inform the Director, Richard Blechschmidt, Jr., not later than January 12.

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THE SOCIALIST PARTY AT WORK

PENNSYLVANIA

Persons living in Pennsylvania de-airing further information concerning the Socialist Party are requested to write the Socialist Party of Pennsyl-vania, 415 Swede street, Norristown, News concerning local activities of So-cialist and Labor organizations should be sent to the same address for publication in The New Leader.

State Office

Numerous orders are coming in for American Appeal sub cards. Comrade Van Horn of Pottstown has sold five within the past three weeks; Comrade Gause of Uniontown has recently or-dered ten; Comrade Roth of Scottdale sent money for four more.

The State Executive Committee has ed a referendum on the question of holding a State Party Conference on February 7, at Harrisburg, in place of the regular State Convention. Ballots have been sent to all branches and members-at-large and it is hoped that all members will vote promptly on this very important question so that we shall have time to make arrangements for the conference if it is to be held.

Pittsburgh

Local Allegheny is doing everything ssible to boost the American Appeal and expects to have at least 2,000 subscriptions paid for by January 1. They have ordered a bundle of 5,000 copies to be distributed and expect to secure several hundred additional subscrip-tions in this way. The local has also elected a special committee to solicit subscriptions to be followed up with a canvass for members for the Socialist Party. Plans are being made for a large and enthusiastic meeting to celebrate the launching of the new

Local Allegheny is also arranging for two meetings for Dr. Scott Nearing on February 25 and 26, and at that time expect to sell a large number of Fred Henderson's "The Case for Socialism." comrades are buying this book like hot cakes as are all other comrades who see it. The State Office still has a few copies in stock.

Philadelphia Notes

Local Philadelphia is moving from 1325 Arch street to the Labor Institute at 802 Locust street. The offices have been remodeled and make a very creditable headquarters for the organization. The local is holding open house at the new offices on Jan. 2. All Philadelpria comrades are urged to attend this "family re-union," and bring their friends. This affair is to last all Saturday afternoon and evening; refreshments will be served.

"What Price Glory" is to play at the Adelphia Theatre and Local Philadel-phia is holding a benefit at this theatre on Jan 25 and 26. Socialists and Radicals in Philadelphia and vicinity will want to see this play and it is that they will buy tickets through the local and help the organi-Tickets are on sale at the Local offices from 6:30 to 9:00 p. m. in the evenings at \$1.10, \$1.65, \$2.20 and \$2.75. Come early and get good seats.

The Local in co-operation with the Labor College of Philadelphia has arranged a series of ten lectures on English literature and drama to be given by Professor Robert T. Kerlin on Wednesday evening at 8 p. m. beginning Jan. 6. Tickets for the course of ten lectures are \$2.50; individual lectures 35c. Tickets on sale at the of-fice of the Socialist Party and also the Labor College Headquarters at 929

CONNECTICUT

New Haven Local New Haven will hold its monthly meeting at the rooms of the City Printing Co., 30 Congress Avenue, Wednesday, Jan. 6, at 8 p.m. part we have the near future.

Plans for activity during the winter the near future.

Petitions were ordered for circulationed that all members of the Local tion by locals for signatures which demand the nationalization of the coal
industry.

Italian Chamber of Labor

Organized in 1919 for the purpose of spreading the principles and the ethics of labor unionism and helping all recognized labor unions in all their industrial and educational activities among the Italian-appeaking workers of New York City and vicinity.

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Board / Delegates meets on last Saturday of every month at 8 P. M. at the Labo Temple, 243 East 84th Street, New York.

NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT New England District Office, Socialist Party, 21 Essex St., Boston, Mass.

The New England District Committee regretfully announces the resignation of its District Secretary, Warren Edward Fitzgerald. The committee at its meeting Saturday, Dec. 26, gave a unanimous vote of thanks for the services he has rendered the party. Samuel P. Levenberg, one of the old timers of Massachusetts and one of the party's most dependable workers, has been elected to fill the vacancy. He will enter into his new duties Jan. 1.
The District Organizer, Alfred Baker

Lewis, goes to New York, Feb. 1, to School.

The district committee decided to place an assessment of \$1 on the mem bership throughout New England in aid of organization work. Twenty-five per cent of this fund is to be set aside for the purpose of putting Trade Unionists on the subscription list of the American Appeal.

An application for a charter has been received for a Finnish branch in Ashburnham with twenty-five mem-The application was acted upon favorably. This branch is a welcome addition to the New England roster.

NEW JERSEY

Trenton
State Secretary Leemans has just received a very encouraging letter from Comrade Moser, in charge of organization activities in Trenton, from which

the following quotations were taken:
"The list of New Leader readers which you sent to me, came in handy for I sent it to the American Appeal. I also sent in a subscription list of eleven, which I signed up with little With this list I sent in an effort. order for a bundle of 100 American Appeals, which I will carefully give to prospective subscribers-this will probably roll in a few more subs.

"I'm right on the job, but don't expect too much to happen in Trenton this winter. However, a Local will soon be organized in Trenton; of that I can assure you, and by the first of zens who have moved, even though in May Trenton will again be the center the same district or those who have of Socialist activities in Central Jersey. I am receiving the cooperation of a few comrades in this city, so do not register surprise should you receive a request soon for a new charter from Trenton, N. J.

"It may interest you to know that Upton Sinclair was a member of Branch 1, Socialist Party of Trenton, in the year 1904. He was attending college in Princeton at that time and was admitted into the Trenton Branch June 11, 1904. This was his first connection with the Socialist Movement I gathered this information from an old financial secretary's ledger."

NEW YORK STATE

State Secretary Merrill passed the Christmas holiday in New Hampshire, Theresa B. Wiley, of Schenctady, acting as State Secretary during his absence. Merrill was born at Campton, N. H., coming to Schenectady in the fall of 1900, and becoming a charter nember of Local Schenectady a year or two thereafter.

The State Office has communicated with locals in reference to the circulation of literature in support of the cause of the striking coal miners. Lo-cals have been urged to circulate the pamphlet, recently gotten out by the City Committee of Greater New York, and to send in orders for the same.

The State Executive Committee at its December meeting voted to give Eugene V. Debs a complementary and honorary Debs' Liberty Bond, to be designated as Bond No. 1.

The committee took up the question of winter lectures, and instructed Organizer Stille to get in touch with Comrade Haberman, of Mexico, in re-

SYRACUSE

Of all the banquets held in the State, Comrade Stille reports that the Syracuse banquet was the most successful in enthusiasm and attendance, and this is rather strange considering that Syracuse is supposed to have the weak-est Local. A few comrades wanted to see this through and with the help of the Workmen's Circle and the good work of Fred Sanders and Stanley Morris we saw it through.

An announcement appeared in all local papers every few days until the day of the banquet and they carried

a very sympathetic report the following day.

Syracuse is coming back. We have an energetic young comrade who was unanimously chosen organizer for six months in the person of Stanley Morris. We had 200 copies of The New

Leader and subscription blanks were passed out at the banquet. We could not appeal for subscriptions, even for the American Appeal as only one thing can be done at one time and the sale of bonds was all that could possibly be taken up.

We have plans of making a special

drive for supscriptions for our papers at lectures which we intend having this winter. Comrade Haberman will soon tour New York State and we expect to arrange a meeting for him This will allow us an opportunity to make a drive for subscriptions.

LOCAL NEW YORK

General Membership Meeting Members of local New York will please take notice that a general memevening, Jan. 7, at the Peoples' House This will be one of the most important meetings held in years. Every member of local New York should make it a point to attend this meeting. Let noth-

Special Election in the 12th Senatorial

District Jan. 7 On Jan. 7 there will be a special election in the 12th Senatorial District of New York. This district comprises the First and Second Assembly Districts of New York County, and is called to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of James J. Walker, who was elected Mayor. The polls will be open as usual from 6 in the morning to 6 in the evening, and the polling places will be located in the same places they were at the last general

No special registration necessary. The voters who voted in these districts at the last general election are entitled to vote without having to register if they still reside in the same place they voted from at the last election. Citithe same district or those who have moved in the district from other Assembly Districts, must register, and can do so any day between the hours of 9 a. m. and 4 p. m. at the office of the Board of Elections. There is no special registration day nor are registration places within the district.

Socialist voters in the First and Second Assembly Districts of New York County (Manhattan) should not fail to vote. While the chances of election are poor in this district, Socialists should vote as a matter of principle.

The Socialist Party candidate f

Senator in that district is Henry Fruchter, a comrade well known in the So-cialist Party and particularly on the East Side, where the main section of

Socialist voters should not only vote themselves, but see to it that their friends and neighbors who may not know anything about this special election are informed about it and that they vote.

Remember the special election in the 12th Senatorial District (the First and Second Assembly District of New York) will be held on Thursday, Jan. 7. Polls are open from 6 in the morning to 6 in the evening.

Oneal in 6th A. D.

James Oneal, editor of The New Leader, will lecture Sunday evening for the 6th A. D., 137 Avenue B. at 8:30 o'cleck. His subject will be "A Cultural Basis for Socialism in the United States." This lecture will offer some unique criticisms of the American Socialist movement, and a good audience

BRONX

A general membership meeting of Local Bronx will be held on Monday, January 4, at 1167 Boston Road. A number of important matters will come Hertzberg and Harry Oberfest, the only up for decision involving the welare and future of the local. business-the status of Local Bronxthe coming ball, bazaar and concert—
the proposed membership drive under
the proposed membership drive under the direction of Comrade Stille—the Financial Secretary and to Isidor the direction of Comrate State that Dobs dinger, etc. It is imperative that Aronin that of Educational Director, every Bronx member should attend Harry Wurben and Dora Wolensky this meeting.

The Central Branch will meet on Tuesday evening, January 5. The new officers recently installed are func-tioning in good spirit and a number of officers recently installed are func-tioning in good spirit and a number of proposals for immediate activities will come before this meeting. Come out come before this meeting. Come out and start the New Year right! 7th A.D. Lectures

The Committee on Education of the series of lectures conducted under its

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auspices this winter have been very successful, some having attracted au diences that the club could scarcely accommodate. For the coming year a number of well-known lecturers have already been booked, among them Hill quit, Oneal and Dr. Durant. The first lecture will be on Jan. 8 by Dr. Durant on "The Psychological Differences Be-

tween Man and Woman;" the second, by the same speaker, on Jan. 15 on "Schopenhauer and the Philosophy of Pessimism," and on Jan. 22 Hillquit will lecture on "The World Court of the League of Nations." The course will be continued every Friday for the rest of the winter at the headquarters of the branch, 4215 Third Avenue, cor ner of Tremont.

BROOKLYN

Branch Secretaries All branch secretaries should not forget to get their membership lists, and list of officers and delegates to and list of officers and delegates to the Central Committee to the county office not later than Jan. 7

1st-3d-8th A. D. A special meeting will be held Tues day, Jan. 5, 8 p. m., at 122 Pierpont street. All members should attend without fail. Do not forget to look at your red card and see if you are paid up. If not come to this meeting and pay up.

4th-14th A. D. The 4th-14th A. D. has opened new headquarters at 345 South Third street. between Keap and Hooper. The club rooms are open every night. Socialists and sympathizers are asked to visit our club rooms, where we have a library and a fine social room for their use. The opening celebration will be held Saturday evening, Jan. 2. A very fine program has been arranged, and friends are urged to attend.

22d A. D., Br. 2 and 3 Branches two and three will usher in the New Year with a special meeting on Friday, Jan. 1, at 8 p. m. in the People's Lyceum, 218 Van Sicklen avenue. All comrades are urged to attend and bring their friends. Edward M. Cohen will deliver a lecture on "The Political Labor Movement of England. Cohen has been to England twice to make a special study of the subject, and you surely cannot afford to miss his lecture.

22d and 20th A. D. A special election to elect a State Senator in place of Mr. Johnson, who has resigned, will be held on Thursday Jan. 7. Don't forget to vote and get your neighbor to do likewise. Weil has been nominated for the office.

YIPSELDOM

Under the auspices of Circle 2, Jr Y. P. S. L., Esther Friedman is to lecture on the topic "A Better World." at the Brownsville Labor Lyceum, Sackman street, this Saturday, at 2.30 P. M. Admission is free and all are

The Junior Yipsel League held its sixth semi-annual convention Saturday Dec. 26, at the Debs Auditorium, Rand School. An interesting and varied agenda was carried out. Comrades Shiplacoff and Claessens addressed the Juniors; an excellent musical program was rendered.

During the last half year the membership was tripled and the number of circles increased to nine. At the next Central Committee meeting, two more circles will enter. Appreciation of the work of the old staff of officers was evidenced by the fact that almost all were either re-elected or elected to other positions.

Isidore Ostrowsky, who had been the previous First Kings County Organizer. was elected Executive Secretary, and Louis Yavner, the ex-Executive Secretary, was elected First Kings County Organizer. Both comrades have been the leaders in building up a Junior movement in Greater New York.

Second Kings County Organizership was awarded to Samuel Isman. Sidney order of County Organizers, respectively, were unanimously elected. Lillian Kaplan was re-elected Recording Secretary. were re-elected to the positions of Ath-letic Director and Social Director. The new officers are the best that could

Comrades Yavner, Ostrowsky and Hertzberg are preparing plans for a National Junior Organization. Comrades desiring information regarding headquarters, time of meetings, etc., of the Juniors, will please communicate with either Louis Yavner, 100 Rogers avenue, or Isidore Ostrowsky

408 Saratoga avenue, Brooklyn.

The next Central Committee meeting will be held Saturday, Jan. 2, at 7.30 P. M., at the Rand School.

A banner was awarded Junior Circle 6, by the Harlem Branch of the Socialist Party, in appreciation of the work done by the Juniors during the election

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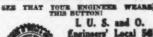
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· DRAMA

The Theatre in Spain

Madrid, Kenneth Parkington deplores the fact that the Spanish theatre is lagging behind the spanish theatre is isgging beautiful the theatre of other European countries. In his article in the "New York Re-view" he points out that "perhaps this is the reason why so few adaptations are made of Spanish plays in London and New York."

"Many of the plays produced here," he continues, "are adopted from the French, and what native drama I have seen does not present anything new or typical of a race. Yet surely no country in the world is so rich in dra-matic life and color as Spain. You remember 'Spanish Love,' a play adapted from the Spanish and produced by Wagenhals and Kemper in New York some years ago? Well, so far I have seen nothing as good in Madrid. Yet there must be some rich old classical plays—dramas in verse and farces of the good old days. Senor Filipe Sassone, author of the successful play, 'Volver a Vivir,' speaks of Lope, Calderon, Rojas, Moreto and Zorilia as being the equivalent of Racine, Moliere, Corneille and Goldoni. But, as he points out, these romantic dramatists are neglected in Spain today. So far, I have only had a chance of seeing Zorilla's 'Don Juan,' and the strange thing is that there does not seem to be much in the way of new drama or young dramatists. It seems a pity that the teatro Real does not keep the old plays alive like the Com-edie-Française in Paris. Vervantes wrote a number of comedies which one would like to see, and among all the plays of Lope de Vega there must have been some worth reviving from time to time. Vega was the idol of his day and wrote upwards of two thousand long plays in forty years. Augustin Moreto produced thirty-six, and De Castro, De Solis and De Roscas were other esteemed comedy writers. But Parker. today the theatres of Madrid are Ernes flooded with French plays, with now and again an English comedy."

RITING from Spain's capital, the Madrid theatres, two different plays are being given, one at 6:30 and one at 10:30. "El Marido de la Estrella," adapted from the French of Noziere, by Manuel Linares Rivers, was "Le Mari d'Aline," which Signoret and Suzy Prim played this year at the Theatre Michel in Paris. "Lec-ciones de Buen Amor" is, so far as I know, an original Spanish piece, although it smacks somewhat of rather feeble English comedy.

"El Collar de Afrodita," a musica comedy by Jacinto Guerrero, proved to be an adaptation of Pierre Loy's "Aphrodite," which Morris Gest produced in New York. It has had a huge success here at the Alkazar—one of the best and largest theatres I have seen in Madrid. The music by Jacinto Guerrero is tuneful without being very remarkable. The story relates the love of the sculptor Piotino for the courtesan Melita, who commands him to steal the sacred collar from the statue of Aphrodite in return for her favors. Plotino is caught and he and Melita are only saved from the anger of the people by the Prince.

Save for the black and gold scene in the temple with the white statue, that recalled Mme. Cora Laparecerie's production in Paris, the sets were un-

inspiring.

Another musical comedy that is popular here is "La Mesonera de Tordesillas," by R. Sepulveda, Jose Man-zano and Moreno Torroba, at the Zarbuela. Morena Torroba's music is charming, combining the old "zar-zuela" with modern taste. The scene is laid in the time of Felipe IV. of Spain, and although the cast and the production are poor, some of the voices are good.

Borras and his company presented an historical drama, "El Cardenal," at the Centro. I am told that it is an adaptation of an old play by Louis N.

Ernesto Vilches presented "Puesta de Sol," adapted from Pierre Wolff's
"Les Ailes Brisees," at the Infanta

CLAIBORNE FOSTER

In Barry Conner's latest comedy, "The

play ends happily enough for all con-

Claiborne Foster is "The Patsy" and

through the lines of the worst play

fast for the tempo of a middle-class

For the others, not as much can be

said. Lucia Moore as Mrs. Harrington

was a somewhat stereotyped, domi

neering, ambitious spouse. Others in

cast are Mary Stills, John Diggs

now playing at the Booth

"Patsy" Good Entertainment

Clai'orne Foster Sparkling Star in Barry Connors' New Comedy at the Booth

:: OTHER Cinderella play, this time with the younger of two sisters as the much-abused one. has been added to the list before local theatre-goers. In sparking lines and bright acting, however, it must be said, "The Patsy" is far and away the best amusement of them all. Richard Herndon is presenting the play at the Booth Theatre.

Barry Connors, author of "Apple sauce," has written "The Patsy" and his second play continues to hold out a promise of more fine things from his pen. Connors shows an acute sense in singling out the idiocies and foibles of our ambitious middle class. He combines this with an exact technical sense of the dramatic. So adept is he as a playwright that though, on the "The Patsy" is nothing more startling than a pretty good evening's fun, there are very few dull moments.

Patricia is "The Patsy" of the Har-rington household. Though clever, spry and winsome, her personality is not the kind that appeals to her thoroughly middle class and conservative ma. Mother's attention, rather, is centered on her older daughter, Grace, for whom she hopes to make a good matrimonial match.

At this point there enters the most human character in the play, the father of the household, who, so easy-going and genial, has permitted himself to be turned into a mere convenience around the house. His sympathy has always been with Patricia but never to the ever written and still hold the audipoint where it might bring hard words ence by the charm of her personality. from his wife. So drab has his home The sympathy is all with her, from life become to him that, as he conthe beginning. Joseph Allen, as her fesses, there are times he would not come home from his salesman duties gusto that at times seemed a bit too on the road were it not for Patricia.

Harrington's patience reaches the limit of its endurance when his wife and daughter seem to be interfering with Patricia's chances to win the man she loves, a rich former lover of With enough men to go around for both sisters, however, the and Herbert Clark.

Club Richman Revue Coming To Moss' Colony Jan. 10

Harry Richman, the King of Enter-tainers, with his entire Club Richman Revue, will begin a limited engagement at B. S. Moss' Colony Theatre, Sunday, January 10. The Club Richman Revue will consist of Yvette Rugel, Grant and Wing, Emil Coleman and His Or-chestra, Norma Gallo and Rose Doner, surrounded by the Colony Theatre Ensemble. Reginald Denny's latest com-edy screen effort, "California Straight

"The Green Cockatoo" . At the Triangle Theatre

"The Green Cockatoo," by Arthur Schnitzler, will be presented at the Triangle Theatre in Greenwich Village this Saturday evening. Grace Isabel Colbron, the translator of Schnitzler's plays, has written a special prologue in which Miss Nellie Gill will sing French songs of the period. The cast includes Anton Bundsmann, Pieter Floyd Dominick, Paul Eric Dane, Edna Ahead," will have its premiere on the Lawrence, Lois Hardy and John

**** THE NEW PLAYS MONDAY

PE," a drama by Hermann Lieb, will be presented by Fred C. Curtis for a series of matinees at the 48th Street Theatre beginning Monday afternoon. The author will play the principal role. Performances will be given on Monday, Thursday and Friday afternoons. The supporting cast includes Jennie Eustace, Dodson Mitchell, Harry C. Mortimer, Helen Mayon, Marie Adels, Virginia Frael, Frederick Smith and Harry Darnton.

TUESDAY

NIGHT IN PARIS," the newest in revues, will open New York's latest playhouse, Casino de Paris (atop the Century roof). Tuesday evening, under the management of the Messrs. Shubert. The Jarge cast includes Gertrude Hoffmann's Century Utls. Kathryn Ruy, Yvonne George, Loulou Hegoburu. Maria Kleva, Carlos Conte, Norma Ternis, Jack Osterman, Jack Pearl, Vannessi. Barnett Parker and George Dobbs.

.....

JOE LYONS



Important principal of the new "Greenwich Village Follies," which opened at Chanin's 46th Street Theatre last

Freedom Begins At Home

Dramatic Proof That "One of the Family" May Be Better Away

N this democracy of cours, and der the social conditions that control the upbringing of our youth, 'N this democracy of ours, and unthe child's earliest habits are formed in the home. Not merely charity, but kindness, independence, honesty, all the qualities that should grace a free citizen of a republic, must be inculcated in the home. There the child receives his first lessons in life.

Kenneth Webb's play "One of the Family," now at the 49th Street Thea-tre, presents an old Bostonian family —yet the conditions in any city are much the same— save where immi-grants find their children rebellious in which the oldest son has been brought up with those qualities of respect of the opinions of his elders, of obedience and submission, which make our voters such meek victims of the first masterly oppressor, of the whole capitalist system. Henry Adams, as Grant Mitchell, makes him live, is a devoted son and respectful nephew; so that his own will is completely sub-merged before the array of family duties carefully kept high in his way by his aunt (whom Louise Closser Hale makes real, despite the carica-

tured excess the author gives her).

The chief value of the play lies no in its story, which is weak and unimportant, especially in the way the new employer chimes in at the close, but in its picture of this family attitude, of the quite unconscious fashion in which the typical American family subordinates the desires of its chief nember to the self-important question of its own survival and comfort. Much of the satire is amusing, even to the manner of the family servant, a part above the commonplace Beulah Bondi. Leila Frost is an effective little sister, shocking the decorous older maids of the family; the others are able to give their parts enough life and humor to make the play lively entertainment, as well as teen satire.

Community Thea. Only Hope Of Genuine American Drama

Genuine American drama cannot be produced in New York, and the future of the drama in this country lies in the community theatre and the stock comeasily carries off the acting honors.

pany, Prof. Charles C. Charvat of the One imagines that she could walk English literature department at Creighton University, told members of the Omaha Philosophical Society at

Omaha. "At best drama is a serious study of numan life under contemporary conditions," hee said. "The vastness America, the complex character of our nationality and the consequent diversity of material and tastes, make it impossible for genuine American drama to be produced in New York."

Vaudeville Theatres

MOSS' BROADWAY

The program at Moss' Broadway Theatre beginning Monday will include among the vaudeville players Lillian Morton, Frank Sinclair in a thumbnall musical comedy, "Fifty-Fifty"; James Kelso and Belle De Monde in James Kelso's "Papa's Secretary"; Dave Apollon, assisted by Emily Fitzgerald, Marjory Lane and J. Jurist; Dave Kramer and Jack Doyle, and other Keith-Albee acts.

"Irish Luck," featuring Thomas Meighan, will be transferred here from the Cameo Theatre. Lois Wilson is his leading lady.

Monday to Wednesday: Belle Baker Craftes and Sheehan, other acts; Ru-dolph Schildkraut in "His People"; new Hal Roach comedy

Thursday to Sunday: Sylvia Clarke, Burt and Rosedale, Maxine and Bobby, other acts; "Stage Struck," with Gloria Swanson.

JEFFERSON

Monday to Wednesday: Prince Loi Lana and Co., Wm. A. Kennedy, Stan Stanley and Co., Harry Coleman, others; "His People," with Rudolph Schildkraut.

Thursday to Sunday: Elizabeth Brice and Band. Burt and Lehman, Claude and Marion, others; Gloria Swanson in her latest success, "Stage Struck."

- THEATRES -

WINIER GARDEN EVENINGS 5:25
Matinees Tuesday, Thursday and
Saturday NOW, AS ALWAYS, THE



18 GERTRUDE HOFFMANN GIRLS

WINTER GARDEN SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT Stars from the LEADING BROADWAY MUSICAL SUCCESSES and OTHER HEADLINE ACTS JACK ROSE, Master of Ceremonies

CENTURY THEATRE, 62d Street and Central Park West



"THE PRISONER OF ZENDA"

GEORGE S. KAUFMAN'S EBUTTER S EGG GREGORY KELLY
ONGACRE THEATON
WEST 48th ST.
MATINEES WED. 4. SAT.



++++++++++++++++++++



BRILLIANT ACTORS' THEATRE CAST IN LUDWIG THOMA'S BOLD, WITTY COMEDY

At COMEDY THEA. 41st Street, the COMEDY THEA. 11st Street, nr. 6th Ave. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday

American Laboratory Theatre To Present "The Scarlet Letter" Thursday Night

The American Laboratory Theatre will give the first performance of the third production in its repertoire season, on Thursday night, at its Dramatic Club, 107 West 58th Street. This is Miriam Stockton's dramatization of Hawthorne's novel, "The Scarlet Letter," staged by Richard Boleslavsky. The play is in eight scenes. Between four of the scenes a chorus will sing hymns used in the church services of

the old Puritans. Performances of "The Scarlet Letter" will be given on Tuesday and Thursday evenings. "Twelfth Night" will be the bill on Friday evenings and Saturday matinees, while Princess Amelie Rives Troubetzkoy's "Sea-Woman's Cloak" will be given on Wednesday and Saturday nights. The sets for "The Scarlet Letter" ings done in Gobelin effect after drawings illustrating the novel by F. O. C. Darley, and executed by Paul Fover, formerly of the scenic department of the Moscow Art Theatre.

Helen Chandler is playing Ophelia in 'Hamlet" in modern dress with Basil Sydney at the Heckscher Theatre,

ALFRED LUNT and

LYNN FONTANNE

FRANK SHANNON

where the play moved Monday.

Gives a masterly performance as the "12 Miles Out," at the Playhouse. starring vehicle for Lowell Sherman.

AMBASSADOR THEA., 49th. W. of Second Year in New York
MOST GLORIOUS MUSICAL PLAY OF



HOWARD MARSH
Staged by J. C. HUFFMAN
Symphony Orchestra of 40
Singing Chorus of 100
Balc. (Res'd) \$1.10, \$1.65, \$2.20, \$2.75, \$3.30

FORREST THEA., 49th, W. of B'way

Jos. Santley & Ivy Sawyer

And a GREAT CAST, including ROBERT WOOLSEY

MARY / FLORENCE

by Rachel Crothers

ROBERT WARWICK BIJOU THEATRE 45 55. MATINEES WED. and SAT.



SHUBERT THEATRE

EVENINGS 8:30 MATINEES WED. & SAT. The Continental Revue

America's Most Beautiful Girls!

TUESDAY NIGHT Anniversary Performance Starting Its 2d Year in New York
The Comedy Knockout James Gleason and Richard Taber Central Theatre 47th St. & B'way Matinees Wed. and Sat., 2:30.

The Biggest Comedy in Town



EVENINGS AT 8:30.

Booth Theatre—now MATINEES 45th St. West of Broadway

WED. & SAT.



Wherever intelligent people meet they discuss

TIMES SQ. THEATRE, W. 42nd St.

Evenings 8:30. Matiness Thursday (Popular Prices) and Saturday.

THEATRE GUILD PRODUCTIONS

(Courtesy E. Ray Goetz) "AS A PLAY, AS A PRODUCTION, THE GUILD HAS WON A COMPLETE ARTISTIC TRIUMPH."

-Charles Belmont Davis, Herald Tribune.

JOSE RUBEN, AUGUSTIN DUNCAN, GEORGE NASH, HELEN WESTLEY, LEE BAKER and Others

GUILD THEATRE 52nd Street, West of Broadway.

Mats. Thursday and Saturday.

Monday.

BERNARD SHAW'S COMEDY

KLAW West 45th St. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. Garrick 68 W. 35th St. Eves. 8:30.
Mats. Thurs. and Sat.

> Broadway Briefs "Kosher Kitty Kelly," Leon de Costa's tuneful and romantic music-drama. last seen at Daly's Sixty-third Street Theatre, after a six months' run at the Times Square, will be the attraction at the Bronx Opera House beginning

There will be an extra matinee of "The Dybbuk," Ansky's folk play, at the Neighborhood Playhouse this Sunday afternoon.

The musical comedy at the Forrest Theatre will hereafter be known as "May Flowers" instead of "Mayflowers."

"Gentlemen Prefer Blondes," the new play upon which John Emerson and Anita Loos are at work, will be produced by Edgar Selwyn.

"Oh, Oh, Nurse" will end its run at the Cosmopolitan Theatre this Satur-

Michael Arlen will dramatize "The Cavalier of the Streets" episode from villain in Anthroy McGuire's drama, the instigation of A. H. Woods as a

Two Matiness This West: Saturday and Sunday at 2:30 ANSKY'S

English Version by Henry G. Als

LITTLE THEATRE 44th St. W. of Broadway. Eves. at 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. "A beautiful story of love won, lost and regained in this new drams.

Mr. Loraine acts in his own finished manner, and is especially well supported
by Ian Keith and Virginia Pemberton."—E. W. Osborn in Evening World.

ROBERT LORAINE

in a Novel Romantic Comedy-Drama by Catherine Chisholm Cushing Based on Robert Herrick's Exultant Story

"THE MASTER OF THE INN"

IAN KEITH and VIRGINIA PEMBERTON

B. S. CAMEO 42d St. and B'y

BEGINNING SUNDAY REVIVAL OF D. W. GRIFFITH'S BIRTH OF A NATION'

Famous Cameo Theatre Orchestre

BRONX OPERA HOUSE POP. PRICES | MATS. WED. & SAT.

BEGINNING MONDAY NIGHT LEON DE COSTA'S

"KOSHER KITTY KELLY"

from a six months run on Broad-ith the original cast. TINKLING TUNES—DANDY DANCERS
THOUSAND LAUGHS

"WHITE CARGO" ******************

Music and Concerts

PHILHARMONIC

WILLEM MENGELBERG, Conductor
CARNEGIE HALL, THIS SAT. at 8:30.
8TH STUBENTS CONCERT
Last Appearance of Mr. Mengelberg
at this series this season
SCHUBERT: "Unfinished" Symphony: GGLD-MARK: "West Bahanody"; STRACKS: "Death
and Transfiguration"; BEETHOVEN; "Leonors'
Overture No. 2 Arthur Judson, Mgr. (Steinway Piano) Carnegie Hall, Wed. Eve., Jan. 6, at 8:30

CINCINNATI SYMPHONY

Other operas next week:

acci" as a matinee on Friday, the for-mer with Rosa Ponselle, Telva and Gi-

gli. Basiola, the latter with Mario and

matinee, with Bori, Howard and John

ritza, Gi lford and Martinelli, Scotti.

for the benefit of the Opera Emergency

Word comes from Chicago that the

make an Eastern tour, opening in Bos-

ton on Monday, January 25, two days

after the close of the season there.

The company will visit many of the

principal cities of the East and South,

including Miami, Fla. In past years

pen again next season,

This Sunday night's concert will be

" Saturday night, with Je

To Tour Eastern Cities

Luca. 9

Tokatyan, Ruffo.

Whi shill.

"Fedo

Bori and Errolle, Tibbett.

Chicago Opera Forces

ORCHESTRA
FRITZ REINER, Conductor
1st New York Apparance with Mr. Reiner
BRAHMS: Symplem Service
Return BerliozReturn BerliozCharles Fearson, Mgr. Tiesets at Box Office



PARISIAN GAIETIES OF SONG AND 75 ARTISTS

B.S.MOSS BWAY Where the crowds all go ALL NEXT WEEK LILLIAN MORTON FRANK SINCLAIR & CO.-D. APPOL-LON & CO., KELSO & DE MONDE, KRAMER & BOYLE OTHER ACTS

THOMAS MEIGHAN

"IRISH LUCK"

Paul Robeson and Lawrence Brown will give a program of Negro Spirituals at the Town Hall on Tuesday night.

ETHEL LEGINSKA



The noted composer and pianist will conduct an orchestra of 80 players from the Philharmonic this Sunday night at Carnegie Hall.

Broadway Briefs

"Is Zat So?" the James Gleason-Richard Taber comedy, now at the Central Theatre, played for the 400th time Tuesday night. The anniversary performance of the play takes place a week from Tuesday.

The MacGregor-Kilborn corporation have engaged Marjorie Rambeau as the star in "The Night Duel," a drama by Daniel Rubin, rehearsals of which are now in progress.

Dowling, Anhalt and Bachelder anounce that their new musical comedy, 'Cherry Blossom," the book and lyrics of which were written by Edward C. Paulton, and music by Bernard Hamblen, will open at Stamford, Conn., on January 15. The cast includes Marion Green, Franker Woods, Edith Thayer, and Edward C. Paulton.

The special matinees of "The Taming of the Shrew" at the Klaw Theatre will be continued on Monday, Tuesday and Friday of next week. Estelle Winwood, Rollo Peters and Ann Harding of "Sto-len Fruit," have the leading roles in the Shakespeare comedy. Peters also designed the setting and costumes.

Emily Stevens has withdrawn from the cast of "The Makropoulos Secret" and in consequence the premiere of the Capek drama, which was scheduled for Monday at the Charles Hopkins Theatre, has been postponed indefi-

M. G. Michaels, in association with H. C. Jacoby, will present for a short engagement next Monday at Daly's Sixty-htird Street Theatre Marjorie Rambeau in Lengyel's "Antonia" with the production that was seen recently at the Empire Theatre.

Encouraged by the success of Ibsen's at the Princess Theatre, Eva Le Gallienne has decided to present another Ibsen play, "John Gabriel Borkman," at special matinees on afternoons that gin this week.

"The Master of the Inn"

RAMA

Robert Loraine Most Effective in Chisholm Cushing's Heart-Warming Play at the Little

Geoffry speaks of his love, and then

But there is a misunderstanding and

Andree believes Toney loves another.

In the anger of the moment she allows Toney's cousin Harriet—who is

with him-to announce that she love

Geoffry and that they are engaged Called to the telephone Geoffry leaves

the room, and Toney sweeps his be loved away with him, leaves David be-hind and goes off to a happy marriage

Thorne is heartbroken; but he buck

broods, until a broken man appears

and asks for a cure. He ministers to his visitor not so much with medicines

as with his beautiful spirit, sets him

on his feet and sends him away cured The patient told another of his new

friend; he told another and still another, and at last David found happi-

ness in taking up the burdens of others, And so he found peace and the in

"And so, boys, that's the story. Go

That night a haggard, rain-soaked

man comes to the door. It is Dr. Nor-ton, the great surgeon, drunk and un-

story. He had yielded to drink. In her

anguish Andree had reproached him; in his drunkenness Toney had struck

her with a decanter, narrowly escaping

killing her but so fracturing her skull that she is hopelessly insane. She had

run away from him declaring that she

will go home. And what is home but this house in which she had been born?

And as they talk Andree comes, a latter-day Virginian Ophelia. Tenderly,

with infinite love, David cares for

both, restores Toney's confidence and pride in himself, sends for his sur-

geon's kit of instruments, has him

grasp them in his sensitive hand, and bids him perform that delicate opera-

tion that surgeons had said was the only thing that could save the girl's

life, the slightest, hair's breadth devia-

tion in which would kill her instantly.

Filled with a new life he chances it

Robert Loraine is David, and the

highest praise I can find is that he is

just the man for the part. Ian Keith

is Dr. Toney Norton, handsome, sensitive, and understanding. Virginia

Pemberton is Andreo, a beautiful, fun-loving, vibrant creature fully worthy

of the love of the two men who con-

and saves her reason.

came into being.

off to bed!"

A heart-warming tale of human love expected. Five o'clock strikes and and of fine manly decency is told in Toney—now the "wizard," a world-famous surgeon—has not yet appeared. and of fine manly decency is told in "The Master of the Inn," Catherine Chisholm Cushing's new play that is on exhibition at Mr. Winthrop Ames' attractive Little Theatre. The play is based upon a novel of the same name by Robert Herrick, and it could not have found a finer time to burst upon the scene than during the holiday period when everyone was bursting with humanity. Or, at least, was supposed

The scene of the play is the main living room of The Inn, a fine and spa-cious home in the Virginia hills. A company of men are gathered around the table in the evening, singing "Just a Song at Twilight" and discussing their inn and its master. It is a place where men broken in health and shattered nerves may come and rest. They do their own work, dig in the fields, fish in the streams, cook their own meals and bask in the sunshine and in the warmth of the friendship of David, the master. Restored in health and strength they go back refreshed and reinvigorated. There is no charge, but if those who have come to rest in the inn would show their appreciation they may leave an offering in the box for a school for crippled boys.

The lawyer, the broker, the architect, happy. Little by little he tells his

the doctor, the artist sit in the twilight wondering about their host. "The moment he looked at me, he knew my But no one know's David's Why is he here? Why does he do this?"

"I thought no one was interested in me," said David, who had come quietly into the room. "If you want to know, I'll be glad to tell you. It began ten years ago, in this very room. I was 35, full of life, a graduate M. D., rich, American by birth, English by education, Harvard and Oxford, a friend of old Judge Ashe who used to own this house. On a visit to him one day his granddaughter flashed across my vision.'

The curtain falls for a moment as the scene is changed a little. David has an open door a tapestry takes its place; a picture on the wall, and we see the room as it was ten years before Geoffry David Thorne first met Andree Leigh.

But Geoffry isn't the only man. There is Toney Norton, wonderfully skilled young surgeon, whose father, himself a world-famous surgeon, had loved Andree's mother, who could not control his own love for drink, and because of it they had been separated by Judge tend for her love. The other actors are Ashe. Toney and Andree are gloriously equal to their parts, and the atmosin love with each other, but her grandfather insists upon a two years' separation while he studies in Paris. If they still love, if he does not yield to liquor, if he returns two years later he will consent to their marriage.

Geoffry has heard their colloquy as 'The Master Builder," now flourishing they separate, and he will not speak of his great love for her during the two years. But he buys a farm nearby and waits upon her, rides, hunts, plays with her. She loves his beautiful charwill not conflict with the program of acter and admires his mind, and he 'The Master Builder." Rehearsals be- mistakes it for love. He comes to the house at the day and hour Toney is

The Cherinavsky Trio will give their second recital Tuesday night at Aeolian

Florence Astral will make her metropolitan debut this Saturday afternoon at Carnegie Hall.

Hulda Lashanska initiates her Eastern season with her recital at Carnegie Hall this Sunday afternoon.

The Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra onducted by Fritz Reiner, will make its appearance with Mr. Reiner at Carnegie Hall on Wednesday evening. The program includes Berlioz's "Benvenuto Cellini" Overture, Brahms' Fourth Symphonic, a dance suite by Hartok and Strauss' "Till Eulenspiegel."

KarineBranzell, Swedish contralto of the Metropolitan Opera Company, will give her recital at Aeolian Hall next Friday evening.

Eva Gautheir has chosen a program of "four centuries of song," beginning with Monteverdi and ending Ravel, for her recital at Aeolian Hall next Saturday evening.

HENRY TRAVERS



ROBERT WARWICK



Who plays the roving husband in Rachel Crothers' delightful play, "A Lady's Virtue," at the Bijou Theatre.

he songs in "Captain Jinks," is work ing on the score of "Queen High," a musical version of Edward Peple's farce, "A Pair of Sixes." The book has been adapted by Laurence Schwab and B. G. DeSylva, and the latter is also writing the lyrics. The piece is intended for Spring production by Schwab and Mandel.

Laurence Schwab will sail for London on the Majestic next Monday to supervise the production of "The Firebrand," which will be presented at the St. James Theatre in February under the direction of Gilbert Miller and Schwab and Mandel. The London cast will be headed by Ivar Novello as Cellini.

David Belasco will star Lenore Ulrlo in "Lulu Belle," a new play by Edward Sheldon and Charles MacArthur.

The New Cinemas

BROADWAY - Thomas Meighan in "Irish Luck" with Lois Wil-

CAMEO-D. W. Griffith's "Birth

of a Nation."

CAPITOL — Elinor Glyn's "Soul Mates," with Aileen Pringle and

Edmund Lowe. COLONY—"The Phantom of the Opera," with Lon Chaney, Mary Philbin and Norman Kerry.
RIALTO — "The Enchanted Hill,"

with Jack Holt. RIVOLI—"A Kiss for Cinderella," by J. M. Barrie, with Betty equal to their parts, and the atmosphere of the entire production was a heart-warming one of the peace and good-will.

By J. M. Datte,
Bronson, Tom Moore and Esther Ralston.

Mexican Labor's Rise

(Continued from page 4)

its first secretaries.

The progress and growth of the CROM during these first eight years of its existence has been enormous. Its membership has mounted from 40,-000 in 1918 to 1,250,000 at the present time, the composition remaining more or less the same (60 percent agricultural and 40 percent industrial workers). There is practically no town or

village in Mexico where it has not some ramifications. The joint budget of the CROM and the Labor Party exceeds \$250,000 a year, this figure, of course, not counting the budgets of the affiliated unions. Its members are perfectly disciplined. As proof, we have only to recall the great First of May Mexico City alone 93 unions with over 100,000 members took part; or again, the fact that organized Labor decided the issue of the last presidential campaign, loyally and whole-heartedly supporting General Calles.

Better conditions of livelihood for the Mexican workman have become a reality due to the efforts of the CROM While before the revolution the average salary was about 50 cents a day today, in Mexico City, it is about three pesos, a similar change being felt throughout the Republic. Collective bargaining is a fact all over the Republic. Now, under pressure of the CROM, Parliament is discussing the application of the new Labor Law drawn by CROM leaders themselves. Already its general terms have been approved by Parliament and there is no doubt that the moral prestige and the real power of the CROM will carry

In the work of educating the Mexican masses, the plans of the CROM are far-reaching. Today, they are being put into effect under government authority, the present cabinet of General Calles being inspired in all its social dealings with the spirit im-planted by the CROM. Morones, as Secretary of Industry, Commerce and Labor, can see realized many of the reforms he dreamed and planned as a poor electrician who through vicissitudes, self-sacrifice and political persecution strove to assert the personality of Labor organized. Celestino ality of Labor organized. Gasco, another leader of the CROM. after having been governor of the Federal District (Mexico City and surroundings) for three years, is now Unions, and Ben Smith, secretary-genchief of the national factories, while eral of the British Transport and Genthree states-Mexico, Hidalgo and Aguascalientes—have Labor governors.

While the great effervescence among sometimes crystallized in other Labor organizations, some collaborating with of Great Britain.

ame Ricardo Trevino who was one of the CROM, others opposing it. Among its strongest allies is the Socialist Party of Yucatan (Partido Socialista del Sureste) organized by the late Felips Carrillo Puerto, with some 250,-000 members, all of whom are affiliated with the CROM. Among its antago-nists are the General Confederation of Workers (Confederacion General de Trabajadores) an anarchist organization with some 12,000 members, the Communist organizations with some 5,000 members, and the Catholic orgaffizations, especially on the Pacific coast, with some 25,000 members. The Railway Union, while not antagonistic to the CROM, guards its autonomy. It counts about 70,000 members.

> The international obligations of organized labor have never been slighted by the leaders of the CROM. For some years before 1919, the late John Murray, Samuel Gompers and Luis N. Morones planned for some sort of closer contact between the laboring classes on the American continent, but the World War and internal revolution in Mexico prevented the plan from being realized until 1919, when at a preliminary meeting at Laredo on the Mexican border the Pan-American Federation, comprising eighteen American was organized countries, congresses have been held since, the nost important being the one held in Mexico City in 1931. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, is now president of the Pan-American Federation; Luis N. Morones, leader of the CROM, is vicepresident: Mathew Woll, treasurer; Chester Wright, English secretary, and Santiago Iglesias of Porto Rico, Span-

ish secretary.
Contact with European Labor organizations dates back to 1918, when Morones made a trip to Europe especially to get into touch with the French and Italian unions. In 1921, Eulalio Martinez and Fernando Rodarto were sent by the CROM to Russia to study conditions there, their trip, giving negative results. Relations with the Amsterdam Federations of Trade Unions are friendly, Morones and Ricardo Trevino having paid two visits to Amsterdam, while J. W. Brown, one of the secretaries of the Amsterdam Federation, spent several months in Mexico studying conditions. Last October, A. A. Purcell, president of the eral Workers' Union, both members of Parliament in Great Britain, made short visit to Mexico as delegates of the laboring classes of Mexico is to be the British Trade Union Congress credited directly to the CROM and its which served to strengthen the bonds leaders, this same enthusiasm has of understanding and good will between the workers of Mexico and those

"Die Walkuere" Added to Metropolitan Opera Repertoire 66 NIE WALKUERE" will be sung e first time this ser

WILLEM MENGELBERG

at the Metropolitan Opera House Thursday evening of next week. The cast will include Jeritza, Matzenauer, Gordon, Taucher, Whitehill and "La Juive," Monday evening, with Rosa Ponselle, Morgana and Martinelli, "La Vestale," Wednesday, with Rosa Ponselle, Matzenauer and Johnson, De "Cavalleria "Rusticana" and "Pagli-

"Der Barbfer von Bagdad" and "L'Heure Espagnole." Friday night, the The talented and brilliant conductor former with Rethberg, Bourskaya and of the Philharmonic will make his final Laubenthal, Bender, the latter with appearance here at the Student's concert this Saturday in Carnegie Hall. "Pelleas et Melisande," Saturday

With the Orchestras

NEW YORK SYMPHONY Walter Damrosch will conduct his

last Sunday concert at Mecca Auditorium this Sunday afternoon. The feature of this farewell program will a repetition of George Gershy in's "Concerto in F," with the composer again playing the plane part. Dam-Chicago Civic Opera Company will rosch's final appearance with the or-chestra this season will be at the Young People's Concert in Carnegie Hall, Jahuary 23. Shortly afterwards he will leave on a vacation trip to Southern Europe. Other numbers on this afternoon's program include Tschaikowsky's Symphony No. 5 in E —some seasons back—the Chicago forces made an annual visit to this city. There is some talk that this may hapminor and Ravel's Symphonic Frag-ment from the Ballet "Dalphnis and Chice."

Eugene Goossens will direct his first In P minor, No. 12, Mozart; Quintet, I centered at the Klaw Theatre.

MUSIC concert as guest conductor Thursday | Op. 23, Eugene Goossens; Quartet, No afternoon and Friday evening at Carnegie Hall. His visit will extend through six concerts, up to the arrival of Otto Klemperer from Wiesbaden,

Germany. The program will include Symphony No. 2 in D. Brahms; Concerto in D major for Violincello, Hadyn; Le Sacre du Printemps, Stravinsky. Pablo Casals is the soloist.

PHILHARMONIC

Otterino Respighi, the distinguished Italian composer, who is on his first American tour, made his American debut with the Philharmonic Orchestra at Carnegie Hall Thursday evening, playing his piano concerto, which has its first American performance on this occasion, with Willem Mengelberg conducting. Respight is known here for his "Fountains of Rome," his songs and his chamber music. His new choral work is scheduled for performance by the International Composers' Guild in January, and "Pines of Rome," a sequel to the "Fountains," is to be played by the Philharmonic Orchestra under Toscanini. Thursday's program included Schumann's overture to Byron's "Manfred" and Strauss' "Also Sprach Zarathustra." The program will be repeated in Carnegie Hall this Friday afternoon.

The sixth Philharmonic students oncert in Carnegle Hall on Saturday evening will mark the last appearance Mengelberg at this senies rt's "Unfinished Symphony," Schubert's Schubert's "Unfinished Symphony," Rubin Goldmark's "A Negro Rhap-sody," Beethoven's third "Leonore" overture and Strauss' "Death and Transfiguration" make up the program.

Music Notes

Ethel Leginska will conduct a group of players from the Philharmonic Orchestra this Sunday night at Carnegie Hall. Lucille Oliver and Greta Torpadie will be the soloists. The program: Symphony in D major, Mozart; Concerto in F major, Opus 11, Weber; Six Nursery Rhymes, Leginska: Fan-Leginska; Tell Eulenspiegel's Merry Pranks, Strauss.

The Hartmann Quartet will give another concert Monday night at Town Hall, with Eugene Goossens as guest artist. The program ficludes: Quartet Lion," Shaw's brilliant comedy now

THE NEW LEADER

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1926

THE NEW YEAR

N THE matter of New Year resolutions the intelligent worker has much that he can resolve to do in the coming year. First and foremost he can resolve to do his utmost to awaken the indifferent of his class with the knowledge that all is illusion that is not based on education, information and the will to win. An ignorant working class may be ridden by a Mussolini, or directed by its emotions into abortive movements and futile action. Nothing can be a substitute for sound knowledge. Everything else is subordinate to it. The first resolution, then, is to try to know the world in which we live and to induce others to share our knowledge.

But to know our world and not to have the will to translate knowledge into action is like accumulating seed for a bed of roses and then not to sow it. For at least two years in this country the whole labor movement, political and economic, has marked time. It has not advanced. It has remained passive. Some sections of the labor army have even retreated. Others have been content to merely hold positions gained in former struggles. Life, action, movement, have been absent.

The New Year should bring another resolution, a determination to put life and devoted service into the cause of human liberation. We follow in the rear of the movement in all other countries. It is useless to deny this. It applies to every movement and organization in the United States without a single exception. The veterans of the struggle and the young idealists must devote the New Year to translating knowledge into action and inspirate

ing the indifferent with the will to win.

This should be the aim and this must be

the achievement of the New Year.

SALUTE IL FASCIMO!

HE extraordinary statements recently made by Mussolini regarding the expansion of Italy into another Roman Empire and his cryptic hints of force to achieve this aim reveal something more than the drivel of this paranoic. There is reason for believing that all this indicates the approaching end of Fascism in Italy. We make no pretense of being expert in forecasting events, but we venture the prediction that the regime of Mussolini will not last much longer.

In the first place, the wish for a war is characteristic of statesmen in every period who feel that their tenure of power is endangered. Even Seward, perceiving the approaching catastrophe over the question of slavery, wanted Lincoln to embark in a foreign in the hope of uniting the nation and thus thrust the issue of slavery into the background.

Mussolini has a huge majority of Italians against him. Fascism rests upon a seething volcano. His murder bands have made deadly enemies of trade unionists, Socialists, cooperators, peasants, Communists, Catholics, Free Masons, and all anti-Fascist political parties. Italy has become a slave state resting on the bayonets of the Fascist militia. Even the regular army and many of its offi-cers are passive opponents of the armed bands that keep Mussolini in office.

Mussolini himself is not the "strong man" that is portrayed by his sycophants abroad. He is a coward who fears the fate that awaits him once the volcano bursts. Naturally, he turns to the expedient of war and expansion, hoping that "patriotism" will divert attention from his crimes. He is the prisoner of the murderous fanatics who are running wild. Far from controlling them, he is controlled by them, and they will go down in a common ruin, and, in all probability, will drag down the monarchy with them.

This is our prediction regarding this monstrous Caliban, this voracious bat, that sucks the life blood of Italy. Fascism, we salute you, for you are about to die!

RURAL VS. URBAN VOTERS

NE peculiar phase of American history is that prior to the rise of capitalism the commercial towns enjoyed an exof political power in legislative bodies and farmers were constantly waging a strug-gle for more equal representation. With the advanced capitalism of today it is the rural districts of the states that are over repre-sented in the legislatures, while the industrial cities are waging a struggle for emancipation from rural control.

The modern contradiction grows out of the new state constitutions adopted in the first half of the nineteenth century, when the rural districts won their battle for more equitable representation. Since these constitutions were adopted the drift of population has been to the cities, but it has not been accompanied

with a change in these constitutions.

The absurdity is especially glaring in New York State and is brought out by the recent estimates of its population. The State has 11,162,151 inhabitants, but New York City exceeds the rest of the State in population by 584,561. Despite this fact the relative voting strength of the city and country will not be

materially affected and the rural regions will

Continue to dominate as a minority.

One reason for the difficulty in obtaining an equitable change in representation is that the 100 percenters have so often stressed the divine origin and perfect character of State and Federal constitutions that the up-state peasantry have accepted it as a holy religioin. Now reaction comes home to plague the reactionaries for the dead rule the living through a rural population.

CAPITALIST POLITICS

N. Arkansas Congressman complains that A the Department of Justice has no intention of investigating the aluminum trust and that Secretary of the Treasury Mellon practically controls the business. He contends that tariff schedules have been adjusted so that housewives are contributing millions of dollars to the owners of the business by the purchase of cooking utensils. He offers data to support his con-

All of which simply means that it is an excellent thing to have a government around when you want to accumulate some extra change. you want to accumulate some carra. Mellon is one of the wealthiest men in the United States and to assume that he and others like him are not in politics for their class is sheer bunk. They know what they want and they have always got what they wanted because they know the value of having a government which they can use. One of the amazing defenses of capitalist poli-

tics is that the elected and appointed representatives of the two major parties are in some way above the clash of conflicting interests and represent people in general. Still more amazing is that some "reformers" insist that such representatives or appointees should represent man in general, something that has never happened, something that is impossible, something that is

utterly absurd.

The history of all nations in the matter of government is a history of one interest or another contending for power. Before manhood suffrage became general in this country the statesmen and politicians talked in terms of interests such as mercantile, the commercial, the landed or the slave interests. As the suffrage became general it became necessary to conceal the par-ticular interests which a politician or statesman represented. Considering that he never represented the working masses and with universal suffrage he had to appeal to these masses, he ceased to speak in terms of particular interests and began to talk of the "people" and about men in general.

The old politics of representing particular economic groups and classes has not changed. What has changed is the form of political appeal and this was made necessary by the fact that the representatives of railroads, banks, mine , and so on have to appeal to a ballotarmed working class to get into office. Once there, they represent their particular economic groups and pay homage to "popular government" which is an abstraction.

Because Socialist representatives are frank in their assertion of representing the claims of a suppressed class and thus tend to expose the whole mechanism of deception they are fought to the last ditch by all bourgeois politicians. Intel-ligent voting is only possible when the voter understands this phase of capitalist politics.

THE BLOOD OF INDUSTRY

ROFITS are the heart of the industrial society in which we live. Word for word this is the opinion of The Nation's Business, an exponent of the higher American Babbittry. Expectation of profits is "the sustaining blood" and whenever it flows "in sufficient quantity" everything is all right. This blood did not flow in 1921, it observes, and continues:

Consider the spectacle! Warehouses

crowded with cotton, wool, leather, lumber, copper, chemicals - wealth beyond the dreams of former generations. Factories and machines, the most extensive, the most efficient the world had ever known. Currency and bank credit, greater in volume than ever before, waiting to be used. Millions of idle workers ready to do their part. And a hundred million of our own people eager to enjoy the multifarious things that these idle men, by the use of these idle machines, would make and, in this age of scientific wizardry, could readily make out of these surplus materials.

well put, but why were those goods not sold? Why were machines idle? Why were workers in want? The Nation's Business answers that the "driving force" of profits was absent; hence stagnation. But this is saying that the goods did not sell because they did not sell. It tells us nothing. The workers wanted the goods and the capitalists wanted the profits but neither got what they wanted. The workers would have purchased the goods but could not. Capitalists could have given away the goods but

this would not have brought profits.

What was the matter? Simply that there was a surplus on one hand and want on the other and profits, instead of being the "driving force" of capitalism, proved to be an obstruction to the operation of industry. Instead of being the blood of the system profits proved to be pus. This has occurred over and over again in the history of the system and it will occur again. It is the peculiarity of the capitalist system of industry that it condemns millions to the absurdity of being in want when plenty has been produced. It is rotten ripe for Socialist organization.

Regional Capitalism

WITHIN one day this week four banks, two of them national institutions, closed their doors in Montana. For at least two years bank after bank has closed its doors in the Rocky Mountain region and little has appeared in the newspapers of the East regarding it. The press of this region is filled with advertisements of sheriff sales of farms which farmers have had to surrender. The capitalism of that section is going through profound changes and former independent farmers are being driven into the cities as bankrupts compelled to compete with wage workers for jobs.

While this looting of rural workers goes on in the West the workers in the East are on the whole satisfied except in the mining and textile industries. American capitalism is of such vast territorial extent that it is capable of producing these regional contradictions, keeping the masses docile in one region while they are skinned in another. Urban workers are next due for a

The News of the Week

Nationalize the Coal Industry

and an increase in wages if impartial investigation shows that coal profits justify it. Meantime coal re-serves are rapidly approaching exhausare beginning to feel the pinch of hunger. All this in the basic industry of the nation. No matter what the settlement may be it will simply con-Capitalism in the stitute a truce. mining industry is a most miserable failure. Absolutely nothing can be said in its favor. All the editorial criticism directed to the coal situation is beside the point so long as the mines are left in the possession of capitalist owners. The basic character of fuel, the anarchy of the mining industry and the chronic misery accompanying its maladministration cry out for nationalization of the mines. Socialization of the industry and elimination of profits and dividends, with a large share of responsibility in management lodged with the miners, will bring an end to the cruel folly of waste, want and misery in mining.

The holiday No Holiday Cheer week was far from For the Fascisti being festive for the gang of blackshirts now holding down Italy. First came the hot denunciation of Fascism and all its works by President Green of the American Federation of Labor. lifted, probably as the result of world- the past thirty-five years. wide indignation and ridicule. Teuton attack caused Il Impero, a lead-

Representatives between Italy and Austria) whose Party Congress by a vote of 559 to 65 of the miners and declaration of principles proclaims the on questions of policy, Alexis Rykot, the mine owners "divinity of Italy," outdoes even "il successor to Nikolai Lenin as head of have resumed ne-duce" himself in wild asseverations of the Russian Government, proceeded provoked in Paris by the suggestion by jority a Rome Fascist paper that France get rid of all her troubles by forming part tion, enormous prices are being paid of a new Roman Empire, "under the for coal, and many miners' families mighty fist of Mussolini."

> Wages in the United States

This analysis is important for a future of the Communists' policy of number of reasons. The period of compromising with economic facts in 1890-1914 witnessed an enormous in- order to retain control of Russia. crease in the productive power of the workers due to inventions, concentration of industrial enterprises, and improving methods of efficiency, yet during this period the real wage of the workers remained practically stationary. Not until the breaking out of the World War in 1914 did the workers begin to share in the in-creased production, and even this increase amounted to 27 per cent., while over the whole thirty-five year period production increased 52 per cent. The which is reported to have hurt Mus- figures may not be accurate, but that solini's feelings greatly, especially as they are approximately correct is he is said to have been surprised by more than probable. They tell the, an attack from "an organization that story of increasing exploitation of the

have resumed negotiations in New York but it is not
likely that any agreement will be
Brenner Pass is "not the geal, but the
International at a later session and
reached by the time The New Leader
goes to press. The mine owners stand
later came the report that Italy's adall good Communists to take their
for their program—miners to return
to work at present wages, arbitration
and a five-year contract to be revised
each year. The miners insist on a modified check-off system, a five-year
American bankers and the municipality
Moscow. The plank in the platform
socal, and an increase in wages if imbeen broken off. Much laughter was
Kallnin and other leaders of the mabeen broken off. Much laughter was Kalinin and other leaders of the majority censures the minority for over-estimating the danger from the "Fists" (wealthy peasants) and for under-estimating the need of cooperating with the middle class peas-ants. The program aims at industrializing Russia as fast as possible in order to become independent of for-Paul H. Douglas eign nations, and it calls for the of Chicago Unistrengthening of the Soviet's military versity presented forces. It warns the world of the an interesting angrowing power of the United States alysis of wages at the Hotel McAl- in international affairs, and, perhaps pin on Monday. He pointed out that as a consolation prize for Zinovief, the production per factory worker in directs the Central Executive Com-1923 had become 52 per cent. higher mittee to consolidate the Soviet Rethan in 1899. The gain in wages for public as the base for a future world all workers over a thirty-five year revolution. But it also instructs the period is 27 per cent., but virtually all Soviet Government to pursue a peacethis gain had been obtained since ful foreign policy. The outcome of 1914, a year which showed workers the congress seems to show that at the same wage level as in 1890, there will be no reversal in the near

While the num-Greek Government ber Greek Government ber of 100 per Gets a Bad Scare cent Communists in all Greece is probably not big enough to worry even the Civic Federation, the fact that the workers of Saloniki have re-fused to be dictated to as to whom they should choose as Mayor of that big port has thrown the Greek authorities into a panic. Following the voiding by the Pangalos military dic-tatorship of the recent election of M. because of its nationalist and conser- working class, although the wage into the was a combined forces of Labor regardless to the workers patriklos being again elected by the manifest sympathy with Fascism." Then stantial gain made by the workers patriklos being again elected by the manifest sympathy with Fascism was a reduction in working hours, combined forces of Labor regardless combined forces of Labor regardless. Patriklos as Mayor, on the ground came a violent anti-Fascist outburst was a reduction in working hours, combined forces of Labor regardless in Germany and Austria due to the which have been shortened about 20 of political faiths. Now the Greek high-handed repressions of Teutonism per cent. since 1890. This is all to Government announces that it will in the annexed territory in the Tyrol, the good, but if is certain that the cumbat "Communism" by establishing culminating with a Fascist ban on great benefits of industrial progress compulsory voting and by creating an Christmas trees, which was quickly have gone to the capitalist class in Under Secretaryship of State of Social Defense to "facilitate measures for dealing with Communist in-trigues." Evidently the Greek authoring Fascist organ, to hurl a jingoist
Not content liles have taken a leaf out of the book
tirade at Germany and to report the Zinovief Rebuked in with having of the reaction in Australia, where organization of a body called the Communist Congress beaten the Zino-compulsory voting recently saved the Brenner Guard (after the famous vief-Kamener mi. Government from defeat by the Labor mountain pass now marking the line nority in the Russian Communist Party.

THE CHATTER BOX

N another page of this issue, dear readers, you will find our Open Letter to Dr. Stephen S. Wise, which we originally intended for this column, but found it entirely too long to allow space for contributions that have been crying aloud for weeks from the bottom of our Poetry Drawer for a place in the sun. Jim Oneal, who as an Irishman is an avowed authority on Judean theology, has graciously afforded us this extra space. For which act we publicly promise to lend him the column any day he wants to review a pet book or so beyond the limits of journalistic reasons.

And just because we like H. L. Mencken as thoroughly as we dislike his mamby-pamby mob of mimickers-we are happy to present the following operetta-in one act-Words by E. P. V.. of Dartmouth College, and music-by any old

Doggeral

The Caninintellectual Chorus Tenor (solo) I am a little Menckenese Bow wow! I'd criticize the way you sneeze So how-Do you think that you can ever please My judgment with your recipes? I'll bury you in similes! For I'm a little Menckeness Bow wow! Saprano (a little yap-dog; solo) But I'm a little Menckenite

(The other With whom I very often fight 'Smy brother.) I never bark, I always bite For you are wrong, and I am right! It's clear as black is never white. I'm right. Oh quite!-Far more so than my brother.

Bass (an old woofle-hound, solo) The Menckenite, the Menckenese Are quite the cheese! Are quite the cheese! You'll never please! you'll never please Them with your written recipe (Their words is law in things like these) So save your sorry little wheeze!

(Ensemble) Bow wow! Bow wow! wow! Bow wow! On land and seas We Menckenese Are noted for our mode exquise; The subtle way in which we tease! We poke such fun among the geese! Bow wow! Bow wow! We've taken vow That all must cow Before the angry Menckenese: You'd better cease Unless your manner's Menckenese! . We'd criticise the way you sneese,

The way you cook, or make your teas

And drain the lees! The way you write Would be a fright (According to the Menckenese) And we are right-We're quite the cheese! And YOU are just a pack of geese. (Tenor) For I'm a little Menckenese. We ALL are little Menckenese!

Bow wow! E. P. V.

The Return Failing to find on all the roads of earth A like design to soothe his straining heart, He sought the back trail till he found the birth Of all his dreaming; let us say the start Of mockery and too insistent mirth.

Not greatly changed; although the sleeping home Had grown in weeds, a weary place and barred; He walked about it thinking he had grow Even as lonely and as weather scarred. .

A little apart from souls they prayed for still. This silent man who lived his life alone They buried in the uncomplaining hill. He left his word. They graved upon his stone: Now Teach Me, God, the Wherefore of My Will. 8. Bert Coopsley.

Cupidity

TODAY is curious. His eyes at dawn Roll eagerly with childish enterprise; He counts his new recruits and with a wise . Obeisance to his foe, projects a pawn Across the board of Life. Fate, with a yawn Snaps up the soul in futile sacrifice And one by one he writes a swift demise Until at dusk the soldiers all are gone.

And still TODAY is curious. Before He flings his last dragoon at yesterday And compensates for whimsies of the morn He pleads to look behind TOMORROW'S door Where all the stupid pawns he chose to slay Are quarelling for a chance to be reborn A. M. Stillivan.

And in keeping with the season, we have made our New Year's resolves, but four in number:

1.-To print here poems of not over twenty lines in depth.

2.-To give a One Hundred Dollar Poetry Prize Contest this early Spring-or two Fifty Dollar Prizes-as the March wind dictates to us. Entries to the contest can come in at once or no later than March 15, 1926. Further details will be announced in a week or two.

3.-To make this column more and more the haven of the poet and writer whose work merits encouragement.

4.-To establish the Dictatorship of the Poet over a money grubbing universe.

A happy and poetically prosperous New Year to us all. S. A. De Witt.