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# The New Leader

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

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## TIMELY TOPICS

By Norman Thomas

**AS A CITIZEN** and a Socialist I have been reading Governor Smith's message to the Legislature of New York with mingled feelings. Let's be fair about it. The Governor has given an interesting picture of state government and state needs. Many of his recommendations are admirable. As a whole the document stands out far above the run of similar messages. At place after place I felt like saying as I read: "Here is a sentence or here is a recommendation which would have been cursed as Socialistic and which could never have been made today but for the pioneer work of Socialist thinkers, writers and soap-boxers." That is to the good and is a genuine accomplishment that may well make us proud.

At the same time it is annoying to find that Governor Smith in stealing some of our clothes has not managed to fit himself out with a real good Socialist suit. His garb is, to tell the truth, rather motley. To abandon figures of speech, it is annoying to find partial Socialistic measures recommended which are inadequate to the situation. Almost at random may I refer to some of the Governor's recommendations which illustrate my point.

1. Water Power. At first I was "all hot up." I thought the Governor was going to come through with a straight and sensible suggestion that New York try to do with water power what Ontario has done. But, no, all the Governor recommends is water power authority which shall own and develop the state water power and finance its development by sale to existing agencies of distribution. That sort of program is as likely to prove as unsatisfactory in New York as it has proved in San Francisco in connection with the Hetch Hetchy development. The distribution of electric power is one of the big problems. The whole question of service to the farmers lies in the matter of cheap distribution. The great success in Ontario has been in the combination of provincial development with municipal distribution of current.

### Labor and Injunctions

2. "Labor is not a commodity." Of course, labor ought not to be a commodity, but under the wage system labor is a commodity and when injunctions are added to the wage system that fact is doubly evident. It will do no good to pass a law simply saying that labor is not a commodity (Continued on page 11)

## A. C. W.'s New Program

General Executive Board Maps Out Plan to Eliminate Communists as Factor in the New York Organization

**I**N A DETERMINED attempt to for once and all clean their New York organization of the disreputable Communist-Left element, the General Executive Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, meeting in Rochester, has outlined a series of changes in organization and policy.

The management of the New York organization, the Board has decided, will be concentrated in one general manager who shall have full executive power in all administrative work and in one joint board in place of the two which have existed heretofore. A drive to introduce minimum wage scales and readjustment of the dues system to place the organization on a stronger financial basis have also been decided upon.

On the matter of "Right and Left" the statement of the G. E. B. says: "Right and Left: The General Executive Board holds to its established policy that the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America is party to neither the right nor the left political groups; that the members' political views are no concern of the Amalgamated. But the Union views the group that is now leading the opposition in this city not as a right or left movement in the Amalgamated but as a group organized by outsiders for the purpose of wrecking the Amalgamated. Whether this movement is called the Trade Union Educational League or Action Committee or by any other name, the General Executive Board looks upon these activities as nothing less than dual unionism. This group has, when the general organization was involved in negotiations with employers in other markets, sent its emissaries there to show the employers that the organization is weakened and that the employers need not take the Amalgamated seriously. Fortunately for the organization, the membership in those cities has quickly demonstrated to these groups that their interference would not be tolerated. In New York City the organization must definitely look upon these groups as enemies and the membership here must realize the danger to their interests and to the interests of the organization of any policy that will permit these activities to continue. It must treat with these groups in such a manner that the membership will know that they have no place in the organization, and the employers

## U. S. MONEY LORDS ANNEXING CANADA

A Single Financial Empire Being Subjected to Exploitation of American Finance

By LELAND OLDS

**A**CKNOWLEDGMENT that the economic United States has annexed Canada, forming a single financial empire for exploitation of all workers of the western hemisphere, marked the address of Frederic Hudd, Canadian trade commissioner in the United States and special delegate to the Pan-American commercial congress in New York. His statement to the congress aroused jealous comment in England which still thinks of Canada as part of the British empire.

"Canada," said Hudd, "is an integral part of economic America. Canada is the eldest daughter in a great commonwealth of nations but her immediate destiny lies on the North American continent. Canada's investments in Central and South America are considerable, and her trade with the United States and these countries is steadily growing. The commercial economic and strategic problems common to us all furnish inextinguishable grounds for enduring and permanent co-operation. In behalf of the Canadian delegation here I pledge (Continued on page 5)

## Schenectady Labor Favors Nationalization

The Schenectady Trades Assembly has sent the following letter to President Coolidge, Senators Wadsworth, Jr. and Copeland, and Congressman Frank Crowther:

"This is to advise that the Schenectady Trades Assembly, central body of organized labor of Schenectady City and County, has gone on record unanimously in favor of the nationalization of the coal-mining industry, and urges you severally and individually to work and vote for legislation already introduced in both Houses of Congress with this end in view. We need not remind you that compulsory arbitration has been declared unconstitutional, and further, that the settlement of the present difficulty in the near future is no guarantee against the recurrence of an intolerable situation."

## Enforced Training Denounced By Two Student Conferences

181 at Methodist Collegiate Conference Pledge Never to Take Part in Any War-Profit System Attacked

Evanston, Illinois.

**D**ESPITE the watchful eyes of the elders counseling "moderation" and holding up proceedings by long, platitudinous speeches, the Interdenominational Students' Conference, representing twenty denominations and one hundred and seventy-six colleges, meeting here last week, succeeded in going on record on the questions of war and militarism.

On these questions, the 900 delegates "ran away" with the conference, throwing overboard all the attempts at restraint.

The resolution says:

"We believe that industry organized on a competitive basis for profit is a prolific cause of war, class hatred, poverty, crime and other social and economic evils."

The conference adopted a report calling for the abolition of military training in church and denominational schools, and other colleges and universities, including the immediate abolition of compulsory military training in land grant institutions such as the State universities.

### 181 Pledge Opposition to All Wars

During discussion of this report, 181 students placed themselves on record with a promise that they would refuse to take part in any manner in any future war. Sixty-five declared they could not decide on their stand during a war, but are at present opposed, as a general principle, to participation in war.

There was some disappointment occasioned by the decision of the conference on organization matters. While the unification plan may serve to facilitate the work of the three organizations, no method has been decided upon through which co-operation with other student and youth groups can be effected. The guiding hand of the older and conservative representatives of the father organizations was easily visible in this failure on the part of the young people to seek direct co-operation with young people outside of their immediate ranks.

On the whole, however, there was much evidence of a rebellious spirit which the elder churchmen will not be able to keep down for long. One incident was significant in this connection. After having listened to a long and detailed report on the number of foreign missions and missionaries, the number planned for the future, etc., one delegate demanded to know, "What does all this mean?" The speaker went over his report, liberally interspersing it with patronizing "My boy this," and "My boy that."

After having suffered a dozen or so "my boys," the delegates could stand it no longer. One rose to his feet with a protest which won the immediate acclamation of the delegates. "We're sick and tired of being 'my boyed,'" he said, as the delegates joined in agreement.

## Making Americans Via the Military Training Method

(The following has been sent to The New Leader by a college student who was a member of the Students' Officers' Training Corps at Plattsburgh, New York. It is a record of a part of the daily drill which took place during his months at the camp.)

The drill master speaks: "Fix bayonets."

"There was a general clicking and we stood in a circle about the officer with our gleaming pointed weapons. Now, remember, the best location is just above the throat. It's a fatal wound, and the bayonet can be easily and quickly withdrawn. Don't let yourself be tempted by the chest. The bone will retain the point. While wrestling with the gun you will be killed. If, however, it should get caught, shoot it out. By which I mean, shoot until the bone gives way."

"Now—thrust and withdraw. One, two—look fierce, man, you can't do it properly like that. Imagine that it's a throat you're jabbing at. One, two!"

"Now this is a combination of butt and bayonet. You advance toward your man, at the same time swinging your butt so as to land on his crotch and partly disable him. Withdraw a step quickly and now ram the bayonet up under his chin! Ready, One, two, three! More swing to that butt, there—put him out of commission! . . ."

## PATERSON SILK WORKERS WIN EIGHT-HOUR DAY BY UNITED ACTION

Paterson, N. J.

**T**HE 8-hour day, 44-hour week, seems assured in all Paterson broadsilk mills as the result of the joint drive launched by Associated Silk Workers and United Textile Workers' Union. The day on which workers were to walk out of shops running longer hours found few strikers because so many employers had already granted the shorter workday. Only smaller shops, employing 15 to 20 workers, had been working over eight hours and most of these gave in before the strike date.

Loomfixers, twisters and warpers, in U. T. W. locals, and weavers in the Associated organization left mills working 12, 14 and in at least one case 19 hours a day, demanding that the 8-hour day be made general in Paterson silk mills. Organized workers are reporting non-union shops that are trying to break down Paterson's shorter workday standard. These small firms are often family affairs where the few outside workers employed are expected to keep up with the family pace on the job but do not share in the profits proportionately.

## L. I. D. Convention Tackles Questions Growing Out of Labor's Struggles for Industrial Democracy

**T**HIRTY-EIGHT colleges and universities were represented by 110 students who registered at the various sessions of the Intercollegiate Conference of the League for Industrial Democracy on December 29 and 30. The opening session at Miss Helen Stokes' studio, 90 Grove Street, was given over to reports.

These were by no means of a perfunctory order. As student after student reported one got a rather vivid picture of life in our American institutions of learning, especially in so far as the thinking of minority groups along social lines was concerned. Harry Laidler started the ball rolling by a brief statement as to the extent of the work of the L. I. D. Then the delegates heard officially from some 17 liberal clubs or forums or social problems clubs in as many different institutions. There was no attempt at all by any speaker to view the situation through rose colored glasses. No false college pride prevented some pretty plain talking about the quality of instructions and the nature and extent of student interest. Yet for all this the interested listener got a distinct impression of a vigorous intellectual life and genuine interest in the economic and social problems in the abode of what someone a few years ago bitterly called "the hire learning."

The report of activities at Columbia and Vassar made a particularly good showing. The Goucher representative told of placing college girls to work in department stores to give them some sense of reality which the conventional (Continued on page 4)

## MINERS STILL IN NEED OF WARM CLOTHES

N. Y. Socialists Send Two Cases to Pennsylvania—21 Sent to West Virginia

**F**IRST response to the central Pennsylvania miners' appeal for clothing to warm them while they are striking in the Allegheny hills comes in the form of two big cases of garments collected by the New York city committee of the Socialist Party. The cases are sent care of John Brophy, Clearfield, Pa., offices, District No. 2, United Mine Workers of America.

These Pennsylvania strikers are bituminous miners whose employers violated the Jacksonville agreement and attempted to restore the 1917 scale involving large wage reductions. There are several thousand such strikers in District No. 2 alone and many in other bituminous coal districts.

Twenty-one cases of clothing were forwarded recently to the Charleston office of the West Virginia miners, said A. I. Shipiloff, secretary of the Socialist committee. These garments go to the tent colonists and other groups of coal diggers and their families who, now for years, have been waiting out the open shop war.

The need for warm clothing is still great. Those who live in and near New York are urged to bring their old clothes to the Socialist Party, 7 East 15th street, or to send the clothes directly to the United Mine Workers, Charleston, West Virginia, or to the Pennsylvania address given above.

## Sir Basil Goes A Hunting

Great Detective Says He Was Looking for "Reds," but Court Believes Woman Was His Quarry—Convicted for "Misconduct in Park"

London.

**S**HED A TEAR for Basil Thomson. In search of Bolsheviks, the great Scotland Yard sleuth was led astray. For to do his duty by his country he went to Hyde Park a few weeks ago to get an earful on some terrible Communist plottings. While there he met a girl. And that is where our hero of countless battles against the ferocious, immoral "reds" went astray.

For a policeman spied him and before he knew it Sir Basil was up in court charged "with committing an offense in Hyde Park with a woman."

"I went in search of Bolsheviks and some first hand information on the social evil," the former head of the British Secret Service told the court. The court decided that Sir Basil had not found the Bolsheviks but had been altogether too successful in finding "the social evil." He was found guilty, fined \$25 and ordered to pay an additional \$25 for costs.

Such is the state of gratitude in Great Britain.

Thomson's defense came in the last day of the trial, but the Magistrate hearing the case refused to be convinced. Sir Basil said he went to Hyde Park Dec. 12, when he was arrested, to listen to a Bolshevik orator, (whose name he could not remember). While there, he said, he had decided to kill two birds with one stone by doing a little investigating of "the social evil" on which, he says, he plans to write a book.

A woman sitting on a chair, Thomson says, spoke to him. He turned round and inquired, very innocently, "Are you addressing me?" The lady replied that she was.

When Sir Basil got up to walk on, he says, the lady, friendly-like, joined him whereupon he thought he had a good opportunity to ask her about the people who frequent the park. Consequently, he led her to a quiet spot under some trees about 20 yards from the path. There they saw some benches.

Almost at once, apparently sensing the kind eyes of the great detective, the lady said she was hard up. So, says Sir Basil, he unbuttoned his coat, and gave her a few shillings. In less than two minutes, a policeman came up and arrested him.

During the telling of his story on the witness stand, Sir Basil complained he was being disturbed by various grimaces coming from the physiognomy of Laurie, the cop who had run him in.

"He's making faces at me," the great Bolshevik slayer complained. Laurie was therefore asked to leave the courtroom.

The Magistrate in passing sentence referred to the direct conflict in the testimony and to "the deliberate attempt to bribe a policeman not to discharge his duty," and added: "One thing which influences me is the conduct of the defendant himself immediately after the occurrence. Is what the defendant did consistent with his innocence and with his attitude in the witness box today? I am compelled to say I think not."

He pointed out that Sir Basil did not explain to the police his alleged reasons for being in Hyde Park and nothing had been heard of this defense until today.

## GOVERNOR MINTURN

A Labor Novel of the Northwest

By M. H. HEDGES

Author of "The Iron City"

### Day

**T**HE first far splendor of dawn. A shaft of light strikes the roofs of skyscrapers in Bankers Row. Sparrows in parks rustle in leafy branches of elm and oak. The swan afloat on the lagoon takes his beak from under his wing. Pigeons moaning hop down from manured window sills of the Chamber of Commerce in search of grain dropped by frenzied brokers. As a policeman emerges from the darkened zone of a notorious alley, the milkman begins his long rounds singing as he looks wonderingly at somnolent houses. A newsboy crawls from out a storebox and shivers in the damp warmth of spring. Clocks strike the hour dissonantly. While a physician speeds home from a delivery case, a young man leaves the gray doors of a house of assignment, as near the

river a girl pauses to brush back a stray lock of hair before she leaps above the falls. First morning street cars emerge from dark, gaunt barns.

Alarm clocks clang. Groping hands muffle the blatant summons. Slaves of the machine turn restlessly in bed, yawn, arise and begin the work of civilization.

At five o'clock, gray-haired, be-shawled scrub-women emerge from tenements along the river and stand in the damp twilight awaiting the street car. A half hour later they are on their knees on the floors of skyscraper, restaurant and hotel, making walks clean for the print of ten o'clock suede boots.

At six, overalled, hob-nailed factory boys and men with dinner pails take the car, while they talk stealthily about the last strike and the coming election. Seven. Reporters, editorial drudges, barkeepers, office boys, waitresses and grocery clerks pack the slow-moving yellow cars in the rush for desk and

office. A half hour later, stenographers in lace stockings, suede pumps, georgette waists and picture hats, stamped with an air of distinction and poise that milady envies, begin their race to beat the boss down. Eight. Bank clerks, city employees, teachers begin the day's grind. Nine. Cashiers, lawyers, college professors, realtors, real estate agents, executive and automobile salesmen form a procession of high-powered cars, preceding by half an hour the bevelled glass limousines of bank presidents and industrial heads. Ten. The vanguard of the day's shoppers—mothers with children, housewives with baskets, young matrons immaculate and seductive mount the street car steps and hang on straps in the fight for things, things, things.

Eleven-thirty. Milady, jewelled, fragrant with the suggestion of rose-water, in shimmering silks and summer ermine, alights from her limousine before the Avenue's most exclusive shops.

At last, the day begins.

### CHAPTER I Election Night

**D**ANIEL MINTURN remembered the clutch and sway of that scene upon and through his emotions long after its outline and substance, its color, its blatancy and turmoil had faded out; the great composite crowd; exuberant, fickle, insatiable of amusement, blockading the street in front of the "Times" office, staring at the luminous screen whereon the returns were flashed; the magic of his own name imprinted on that screen dragging after it unreal and amazing pluralities; hoarse incoherent shoutings and boogies; the smell of frankfurters sizzling on a grill on wheels; a police patrol, intrusive and pompous, called to arrest two overzealous political disputants; a steady flow of limousines drifting past on an unfrequented by-street; calls of "extra, extra" from mercenary newsboys—these sharp impressions.

Somewhere behind these, cancelling sense of personal well-being and anticipated success, insistent question— (Continued on page 2)



# GOVERNOR MINTURN *A Labor Novel of the Northwest*

By M. H. HEDGES

Author of "The Iron City"

(Continued from page 1)

ings, at base of which was fear, about the crowd on election night, in the hour of its triumph. Only this last far away, almost unconscious.

These sights danced in his vision, blending with his sense of triumph, making him dizzy, intoxicated. His world—that aggregate of personal contacts which he called his world—was for an hour at least admirably arranged.

Details began to detach themselves from the blurred scene. A boy, a well-groomed, clean, untidy youngster of ten or twelve, suddenly set up a great hullabaloo, beneath his very ears: "Hurrah for Minturn. Three cheers for Representative Minturn." It was music to the ears. It was wine to the senses.

A costly gray car slipped itself almost in against the flank of the rippling human mass, and stopped close to Minturn. Within he saw a man whom he recognized as old Senator Gaylard, his singularly smooth and old-womanish face, set upon an overfed body—a rather untypical fat boy. He was grimly enjoying the spectacle. Beside him, her face in shadow, was a girl. His daughter? Did old Gaylard have a daughter, or a mistress? . . .

Conscious of her, Minturn wished that the small boy might resume his business again, but the lad refused to peep. . . . After a moment the car glided away.

Drunk to the full of crowd adulation, Minturn, too, turned away, confident and serene. To him, it seemed, as he walked rapidly toward the Nicollet car which was to take him home, he had for the first time, just begun to live.

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Daniel Minturn was only twenty-six when he was named for the state legislature. The distinction and the responsibility had come to him, it seemed as he rolled along in the half empty street-car, by a fortuitous jumble of circumstances, quite outside his own fashioning. If old Representative Bort had not mixed the wrong medicine just before an X-ray examination, old Bort and not he would be receiving the plaudits of the election crowd. If old Bort hadn't—well, that was not quite all—if his own mother hadn't urged him to file, if Alice Miller hadn't campaigned for him, and if labor hadn't endorsed him. He knew that labor's endorsement was the toppling weight in the balance of forces. And here he was, by no great effort of his own, a few speeches, a campaign expenditure of \$212.97, Representative Daniel Minturn of the 118th district.

Across the aisle from him sat two girls immaculate as if they had just stepped out of their third floor rooms. Was it possible, he thought, as they eyed him that they did not know he was Representative Minturn? He liked their young bodies so faultlessly attired and their free unflinching glances. . . .

Off Nicollet, on fashionable Pillsbury, as the car sped by, Minturn saw, under the arc's soft flame, houses suggestive of wealth, well-bred home life, and that other world, faraway, wholly outside his experience. The people whom his brother Hugh called the "dirty rich" lived there. . . .

For the first time in his life, Daniel felt a subtle bond between that world and his. For the first time, he wanted to know something about that life, but with this wish came a vague stirring of guilt. . . . He quickly turned his attention to the two girls, and smothered the vague desire with recollection of his successful campaign. . . . He had written a pamphlet, which had set forth his views on child labor, co-operation, taxation of natural resources, tariff, control of public utilities. Copies of this work had been taken by Alice Miller from door to door throughout the district. She had loyally entered the premises of every voter, braving dogs and janitors, had rung each doorbell, and personally placed the "Platform of Daniel Minturn" in each housewife's hands. In this way, he had become known, well-thought-of, elected. . . .

But Alice Miller's self-asserted right to him? No, it was not that, it was her quick permissive smile and moist hands that were distasteful. . . .

As he approached lower Pillsbury avenue, he knew that the family were waiting for him. His father had been at work since he came home from the crematory plant at 5 o'clock. Burnishing up the old base burner stove, he had got it into place in the small parlor, and had kindled a fire. The rose-glow of that stove fell upon the overstuffed parlor set, the old upright piano, and Victrola, upon the old-fashioned standing clock, the three-legged table with its neat crocheted dollie, and over the small rocking chair where his mother was wont to sit after the evening work was done.

That stove dominated the room, yes, the whole house, and threw a glow, dim and quaint, over Daniel's inner self. As he stood, with wide open door for a moment on its threshold, he felt just as he had felt scores of times before, when as a boy he had returned from skating at Lake Calhoun, or from coasting at Lyndale Park—knew, again the sharp pangs of hunger, the warm sense of security, the drowsy languor of the coveted nook behind the stove's great belly, where he was wont to lie as a lad, pretending that he was not asleep, reluctant to take the candle and go up to the wretched bedroom above.

It was not only the wistful sense of loss, induced by a departed boyhood never to return, that made him recognize confinement, barriers, as he stepped into the home of his mother and father. It was a subtler sense of balked desires and antagonistic personalities.

The little house on lower Pillsbury, in that district where the thoroughfare which begins so proudly with the homes of lumber and flour kings ends in commonness after it crosses teeming Lake street, was built by Thomas Minturn himself, Dan's father. Thomas, dark, tall and thin, with a dense, close-cropped mustache, was slow in all his movements—in speech, too, in gesture and manner. His eyes, large and beautifully lashed, were dark and smouldering, yet submissive, even dog-like in their faltering gaze. When he spoke it was always with an effort.

Despite unprepossessing features, there was something in Thomas Minturn of patience, endurance, even geniality, an uncommunicated tenderness that one sometimes feels in huge and powerful dumb animals.

"Well, now, you must take what Tom Minturn says with a pinch of salt," his associates were wont to say. "He's pessimistic, you know."

Tom's pessimism was not voluble. He was not what Americans call a "calamity howler." It was not congenital. One saw in him traces of a large, almost extinct, good humor. The gloom that was his was the product of a thousand disappointments in himself, his fellows and his fortune.

Daniel had very early perceived the moral atmosphere that enveloped his father. The son resented it as a thing to be ashamed of, just as sons of other fathers have resented drunkenness. Tom's pessimism, the son irrationally felt, and irrationally fought as an affront to life. It lay an obstacle in his own way. It set a mortgage on his future. He saw it as a bluish almost physical.

Daniel remembered how one day, as a boy of twelve, he had wished to make a telegraph set for himself. Telegraphy was all the rage among his acquaintances, and several of them had costly outfits. Daniel had dreamed for days of the outfit that he should buy with the money he saved regularly out of his meager wages. Early morning, when he arose to follow his long paper route, he whiled the cold, dreary, dark distances with thoughts of this grand telegraph outfit. Finally, however, after weeks of slavish saving, when he came to his father to unfold his glorious plans, Old Tom merely grunted and said: "What then? You pay five or six dollars for them wheels, screws, wires and things, and when you put it together it is just so much trash. Money wasted. Plans always go to smash like that."

The boy did not let his father see him cry, but he bared his heart to his mother. "I don't want father to be like that," he sobbed.

Tonight in the hour of his triumph, as Representative Minturn stepped into the familiar room, the presence of his father gloomily advanced to meet him. His mother was different. She was tall and frail, a wiry woman, with a

habit of enforced cheerfulness and periods of temperamental despair. Daniel could not remember when he had not felt a paternal solicitude for his mother. But mixed with this pity there was deep aversion—a kind of physical loathing. Mrs. Minturn had "spells." Some heart malady had afflicted her for years. Dan's earliest memories were of her lying back in a rocking chair, her straight hair disheveled, hanging about her perspiring face, her bare legs in a tub of hot water, her frail chest working like a bellows, while through her gasping mouth the air rushed in and out tortuously.

Her "spells" brought Dan very early face to face with death. On cold winter nights, as he lay on his straw mattress, in the upstairs room, he often heard his father moving about below, building a fire in the kitchen stove to heat water for mother. He could hear her gasping for breath. Every one of her struggles for life was his struggle. He lay in bed trembling, his heart pounding against his side as though he himself were dying.

He feared his mother. He feared she would die before his eyes. He feared that he would have to be near to succor as death seized and strangled her. All her sweetness, her generosity, her untutored wisdom were tinged by this bitterness of fear. . . .

His father's slowness of speech, his inarticulate ftness, his mother's tactfulness cut Daniel off from his parents. If there had been fine moments in their love for each other, if there had been triumphs—and what life is, so poor that it does not afford one hour crowded with latent memories—if there had been for these two, holidays, laughter, gaiety, Dan never knew it. As far back as he could remember his father had always been like this; a great heavy man with heavy passions, heavy sorrows, heavy hopes, and his mother had been a warrior fighting at odds against both life and death.

Thomas Minturn had been a migratory worker. He had labored in the harvest fields of North Dakota and Manitoba, the lumber camps of Canada and Washington, the hop fields of California and the mining camps of Colorado. Long before he had married Daniel's mother he had met a girl in a Canadian lumber town, loved her, and married her after the rough fashion of the frontier. They could not find rooms at the camp where Thomas was working, and so Thomas had taken her to the village four miles distant. Meadowbrook was a community of 800 self-righteous persons, guarded over by three churches, a Catholic, a Methodist and a Presbyterian. No one in Meadowbrook deemed a floating laborer a fit citizen, and when Thomas and his young bride came to live there, they could not find rooms. Finally in desperation, after walking the streets aimlessly, Thomas discovered by chance that the basement of the Catholic church was empty. He called on the priest, told him of his wife's condition, and succeeded in securing the cellar of the church for a home.

The three months that followed, as they waited for the birth of their baby, were months of anguish and ecstasy. No woman of the village called on the girl-wife. Every morning before daylight Tom tramped off to the woods. Every night at dark he returned. The day was a torture to him. The nights, as he and Sadie walked with their arms clasped round the other's body through the empty cold streets, were ecstasies.

Toward the last Sadie grew afraid, and lost confidence in herself. For three days Thomas stayed away from work, and when her hour came himself brought the physician and assisted in making the delivery. The boy was born dead, and Sadie died three days later. Alone Thomas carried the rough casket, which he had bought, empty out among the alders and pines. Then one by one he lifted his loved ones in his arms and carried them thither. He said the only prayer he knew, adding words mixed with curses, and buried them in a shallow grave together. Then without saying a word to any citizen of Meadowbrook, he turned his back upon the town, the lumber camp, and his sorrow, and went South to the states and the plains where there were no things to remind him of Sadie.

That episode in Tom's life remained locked within. When he married Emily Selkirk fifteen years later, he did not tell her of the other woman.

(To Be Continued Next Week)

Start It On Page 1 Now

## "GOVERNOR MINTURN"

A Labor Novel of the Northwest

By M. H. HEDGES

Author of "The Iron City"

No less an authority than the late Randolph Bourne sponsored Hedges' first novel, "The Iron City," published a few years ago by Boni & Liveright. Bourne, taking the book to the publishers, called it "the finest first novel I have ever read and one of few great American novels."

It is therefore with particular joy that The New Leader begins the exclusive serial publication of Hedges' second novel, "Governor Minturn." However, if Hedges had written nothing else we would still have no hesitation in offering "Governor Minturn" to our readers as a masterful and significant novel.

The theme is a new one, never touched by any writer before, yet it contains the essence of utmost importance for every follower of the labor and radical movement. Hedges treats with the struggle in the breast of a labor leader to ward off the degenerating influences of capitalist society as it seeks to break down his loyalty to his class.

The story, for all its realistic adhesion to the palpable, plausible facts of every-day life, is a thrilling one. In it move the cross-fires of labor and capital, politics and ambitions, love, women and children, joy and suffering. It presents a great problem and a fascinating one.

A glance at the chapter headings will show what is in store.

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9. Agatha's Love for Dan
10. The Wedding Journey

#### II—Agatha

11. The Past Returns to Agatha
12. The Choice
13. Home
14. One Night in December
15. The Power and Drainage Act
16. Like a Base Indian
17. A Road to Understanding
18. Bosses
19. The Child
20. Governor Minturn

These titles can give but an inkling of the solid worth of "Governor Minturn." This book by Hedges will take its place alongside of Upton Sinclair's "Jungle" and Jack London's "Iron Heel" as a great and magnificent contribution to American working-class literature.

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11 A. M.

JOHN HAYNES HOLMES

"Today's Challenge to the Jew; Retreat or Advance?"

### FINLAND

Labor Gains in Elections

Incomplete reports of the district and communal elections held in Finland last month, received by American Finnish newspapers and through German Communist sources, indicate that if Premier Tulenheimo sticks to his resignation, announced on Dec. 10 when Parliament refused to pass his naval bill, and nobody can be found to take the job without a new mandate from the people, the resulting general elections will materially strengthen the Socialist and Communist opposition. The Social Democrats were the greatest gainers in the local elections, and they now control the administration of several cities and industrial centers, including Tampere and Kotka. In Helsinki the Socialists got 10,000 votes and the Labor Party (Communists) 8,000, the two parties now holding 21 seats in the city council against 38 held by the bourgeois parties. Just about the time of the elections and the argument over the naval bill, which called for greatly increased expenditures, the Finnish coalition government thought it well to announce the discovery of a big Bolshevik plot covering the whole country and necessitating numerous arrests.

The influence of the 60 Social Democrats and 18 Communists in the Parliament of 200 members is so strong that it not only blocked the big naval appropriations, but it also made it possible to put through appropriations of 1,433,000 marks (at 2½ cents each) to help the 32 labor colleges and schools under trade union management, 1,400,000 for the public libraries and 200,000 for free lectures. Other appropriations for labor theatre associations and athletic bodies are expected. Comrade Adolph Salmi of New York informs us that several years

ago a Finnish government paid for the translation of Marx's "Capital" into Finnish.

### STUART CHASE

ON "Waste and the New Social Order"

Tuesday, Jan. 12, 1926, 8 P. M.

People's House Auditorium 7 East 15th Street

NEW YORK CHAPTER, L. I. D.

Leader of Discussion: LEWIS MUMFORD

Chairman: HARRY W. LAIDLOR

League for Industrial Democracy

70 Fifth Avenue, New York City

NOTE: Following lectures—Jan. 19, Norman Thomas, and M. J. O'Leary on "Government"; Jan. 26, Norman Angell and Jessie W. Hughes on "International Government"; Feb. 2, John Brophy and A. J. Muste on "Trade Unions"; Feb. 9, Wm. H. Kilpatrick and Harriet Stanton Blatch on "Incentives." Course tickets for remaining five lectures, \$2.75; tickets for individual lectures, 75 cents.

### HARRY WATON

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Friday, January 9th, at 8:30

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ADMISSION 50 CENTS

### THE PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE

AT COOPER UNION at 8 o'clock

FRIDAY, JANUARY 9th EVERETT DEAN MARTIN "Liberal Education and the Habit of Self-Criticism"

SUNDAY, JANUARY 10th DR. JEROME DAVIS "Is the Profit Motive Indispensable?"

TUESDAY, JANUARY 12th JOHN COWPER POWYS "Four World Poets: IV.—Goethe"

Admission Free Open Forum Discussion

AT MANHATTAN TRADE SCHOOL at 8 o'clock

SATURDAY, JANUARY 9th HOUSTON PETERSON Havelock Ellis—"The Psychology of Sex"

MONDAY, JANUARY 11th DR. E. G. SPAULDING Logic

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13th JOHN MANTLE CLAPP Public Speaking

THURSDAY, JANUARY 14th DR. WOLFGANG KOEHLER Psychology

Admission Twenty-five Cents



# FROM RUSSIAN PRISONS

By the Editor

FROM Russian prisons, from the icy wastes of Siberia, from the dungeons infested with disease and vermin, from exiles abroad, have come the pathetic cries of men and women, many of whom were in prison under the Czar, thousands of them having fought in the Soviet armies against Kolchak, Denikin, Wrangel and other Czarist generals. A number of these appeals, amazing in their revelation of the treatment accorded working-class prisoners in Soviet Russia, will be published in The New Leader beginning next week.

These prisoners of the Soviets are opposed to a return of the Czarist regime. They are opposed to any form of counter-revolution for the return to power of any aristocratic clique. Their crime is that they differ with the Communist Party program. They want no intervention of the capitalist powers in Russia. They fight for the working class of Russia against a faction that rules by terror. Among these prisoners are Communists who differed from the few leaders who constitute the Communist oligarchy.

These documents are only concerned with this type of prisoners. As a matter of fact, the remnants of the old Czarist conspirators have received amnesty! Social Democrats, Social Revolutionists, Anarchists, and others who bear honorable records in the old revolutionary struggle against Czarism are the prisoners of the Communist rulers. These men and women who gave their all in the old and days of von Pleve, Stolypin and Nicholas; who were hunted by the police, some of whom were tortured, many of whom were hounded over the world by the Czar's

## THE APPEALS THAT COME FROM THE SOVIETS' JAILS

spies, are now in Russian prisons, and in some cases their jailers were the jailers of Nicholas!

### The Communist Replaces the Cossack

Those who possess a copy of Stepaniak's "Russia Under the Czar" will find that these documents repeat the experiences which moved the world to pity when his work appeared in 1885. The Communist knout has replaced the Cossack knout, the Siberia of Zinoviev the Siberia of Nicholas, the Soviet prison the Stolypin prison. Here is the story of a Socialist whose mother was in prison as a revolutionary under the Czar and who gave birth to a son in her cell. That son now occupies that cell because he, as a Socialist, differs with the Communist!

More tragic, more inhuman, more revolting, is the story of women revolutionaries fighting for their honor against brutal guards whose lust infected other girls with venereal disease. "Such is the custom," writes one woman prisoner. "Almost all the women who pass through this prison are abused that way. . . . Almost all the officials are diseased and infect the women. Any woman who is here for a certain period of time leaves diseased." Fighting at night against the sadist brutes, supping on the filthy food supplied them, tormented by the possible fate that awaits them, these women of the old days of a glorious revolutionary struggle pass through a Gethsemane every hour of their lives.

How can any Communist in this country hope to make way against bourgeois persecution when this hideous thing accuses them? By what magic is bourgeois persecution and brutality in capitalist na-

tions transformed into proletarian virtue in Russia? What have you to say of the tuberculars who died of neglect and abuse, the despairing convicts who destroyed themselves to end their tortures, the daughters of a glorious revolutionary tradition who waste away in the snows of Siberia, ill-clad, ill-fed, lonely, driven mad by the dreary isolation to which they are condemned? Is this your contribution to the making of a free world in which the proletarian is to chant the glorious strains of the "International"?

We call upon the more decent of those who have spent a number of years in trying to build after this fashion to desert it. The working class cannot build a liberated world with the knout, the galleys, the firing squad, prisons, torture and exile. These belong to the ruling classes. Let them belong to those who invented them. Our class, the toilers of the world, have another example to set before mankind. If you cannot raise your voice against these things in Russia do not shock us by whining against your kind going to a comfortable prison here, a prison that is a studio of art compared to what is endured by workingmen and women in Russia.

This introduction would not be complete without paying a tribute to those who have shared the big responsibility of gathering these documents and placing them before the world. The organization which accomplished this task is the International Committee for Political Prisoners, 70 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C. First among its guiding spirits is Roger Baldwin who

has become an American institution. One who went to prison because of his belief in the unrestricted right of human beings to express their views. To the Socialist, the trade unionist, the Communist, the Anarchist, the I. W. W., the Syndicalist and the anti-war organizations he has brought the aid of his organization, the Civil Liberties Union. He writes an intelligent and discriminating introduction to the documents which are published under the title "Letters From Russian Prisons," by the International Committee for Political Prisoners. To Henry G. Alsberg fell the task of gathering the documents, sifting the material that came into his hands and taking precautions to check it wherever possible.

The international character of this publication is evident by the letters of prominent men of various countries who have something to say about the documents. They include Arnold Bennett, British novelist; Henry Noel Brailsford, editor of The New Leader, London; Georg Brandes, Danish critic; Karl Kapek, Bohemian dramatist; Albert Einstein, scientist; Knut Hamsun, Norwegian author; Gerhardt Hauptmann, German poet and dramatist; Sven Hedin, Swedish author, explorer and scientist; Bernard Kellerman, German novelist; Harold L. Laski, professor at London University; Sinclair Lewis, American novelist; Maurice Maeterlinck, Belgian poet and dramatist; Thomas Mann, German novelist; Karin Michaelis, Danish novelist; Romain Rolland, French author; Bertrand Russell, British philosopher; Arthur Schnitzler, Austrian dramatist; Upton Sinclair, American author; H. G. Wells, British author; Rebecca West, British novelist, and Israel Zangwill, British author.

Selections from this collection of documents will begin in the next issue of The New Leader. Tell your friends and help those who cry for help from the Russian abyss.

## LOOKING BACK TWENTY-FIVE YEARS

By Edmond Gottesman  
Secretary Neckwear Makers' Union

THIS is the close of the first quarter of the twentieth century, which in important events has no comparison in history. Electric power, the automobile, the flying machine, moving pictures and the radio all have accelerated transportation on land and sea, making it possible to communicate with the remotest parts of the world within a few minutes.

Water power, electricity, and the mechanical sciences have developed industry and large scale production which in turn has created comforts, wealth and riches undreamed of in all history.

The last 25 years witnessed the fall of the oldest, the most automatic and tyrannous monarchies of Turkey, China, Austria-Hungary, Germany and Russia and the establishment of Republics in their stead. This last quarter century chronicles the greatest, bloodiest, most destructive war of all time. Twenty millions of human beings were slaughtered, other millions maimed and crippled for life. The property losses are estimated as being over \$60 billion dollars. This waste in human and material treasure will stand out in all future ages as the greatest crime and consequence of the capitalist-imperialist system which has left in its train epidemics, famines and pestilences that killed additional millions, plunged the world into mental, moral and spiritual despair, shattering the hopes and ideals of mankind. It also caused economic and industrial chaos, lowered standards of living, the enslavement of the working masses to labor long, crushing hours for lower wages in order to create new wealth with which to pay the cost of the war.

Those that will and should be held responsible for the great war, the destruction and carnage in human life, whose purpose it was to crush and subjugate small and backward nations that had raw materials and natural resources which they wanted so as to control the markets of the world told their countrymen that they were fighting for Democracy, self-determination for small nations and to make this world a decent place to live in, have only intensified competition, rivalries, suspicions and national hatreds and have sped up greater military and naval establishments preparatory to another greater, bloodier war. Since the armistice, Nov. 11, 1918, not a year has passed without a war. Right now Asia and Africa are aflame with revolutions for freedom from the victorious powers who swallowed them up under the cover of Mandated Territories.

The United States has amassed more

## The Outstanding Events Of A Quarter Century

wealth in this last quarter century, particularly since the outbreak of the great world war than all the Great Powers of the world have. We are the money lenders of the world and our investments in foreign countries is above 20 billions. This makes us the financial master of the world and the greatest growing imperialist nation on the globe. Privilege, vested interests and plutocracy is entrenched and wields powers as never before in all history. Every important industry that produces the necessities of life is organized into mighty and all embracing trusts, owned and controlled by a small group of individuals who hold the fate and the destiny of the 115 million inhabitants of this country in

their hands.

The Labor movement in the principal capitalist countries has grown in numbers and power heretofore unparalleled in history. In England the Labor Party held the reins of government. In Germany, Belgium, Denmark, Sweden, Czechoslovakia and France the Socialists have won considerable blocs in the Parliaments and in some cases majorities. In Russia the Bolsheviks (Communists) Party, calling themselves Marxian socialists, after the overthrow of the Czarist regime, captured the Government and is still holding power under the title of "The Dictatorship of the Proletariat." Not content with their reign at home, they have organized an

opposition to the International Socialist Movement, their aim being to foster a world revolution for the overthrow of the capitalist system and the establishment of "The Dictatorship of the Proletariat of the World." Instead of accomplishing this, they have split the Socialist and Labor movements in every country, caused internal strife and demoralization, which has left the movements impotent in their national affairs. This has stiffened the backs of the reactionary forces everywhere, who have risen to power again and in Italy and Spain, have organized a Dictatorship of the Bourgeoisie, which has suppressed the Labor movement and freedom.

In the American Socialist movement the effects have been more serious than a mere split, it is a debacle. In the Unions it has created distrust and discord. The so-called left wing is undermining the morale and confidence of the membership by persistent propaganda and systematic campaigns to gain power and followers for the Communist Party.

This in brief is the record of events that took place in the first quarter century of our time. Not in the least encouraging, leaving us problems more numerous and serious than the world has ever been called upon to face.

## LABOR COLLEGE USED TO BRING STUDENTS BETTER WAGES

By Art Shields

IT WILL BE harder for Philadelphia building trades contractors to fool workers about their profits and other important facts if other local unions follow the example that Painters Local No. 632 is setting in the class in shop economics it is managing for the Philadelphia Labor College. In this class we find active unionists gathering the data on the trade and presenting it to fellow workers outside on the job in the form of illustrated literature that tells the exploited wage-earner how much he is missing and what he should do about it.

I have before me three interesting charts, prepared by the Union students, that hit the nail on the head pretty well. Take the profits chart, for instance; two circles built like pies and aptly called pi-graphs. Each circle is divided into three pie wedges of varying size. In the first pie we find the wages wedge of \$1,380,000, the wages actually paid by a list of contractors. The profits wedge is \$377,000, and other costs' wedge is \$460,000. The second pi-graph shows the wages wedge capable of being raised to \$2,180,000 and the profits wedge cut to \$177,000, with the boss still making 8 percent.

Hard for the employer to kid the workers with the old song, "I know you need more, but I can't afford to pay it."

Two black and white pillars in the second chart shows the relation of what the Philadelphia painter actually got in a certain year with the \$2,385 annual budget that the U. S. Department of Labor concedes is necessary for a family of five. The black section of the first pillar runs up to the \$1,385 the average painter actually got in a single year; the white section of \$389 measures how far his income fell short

of the needed sum. But the painter was idle 2½ months that year, so the second pillar measures in black the income he would have received had he worked 12 months, a total of \$1,939, or more than \$400 short of the Labor Department's budget. There it is in black and white, grasped in a moment and the conclusion can be more wages, stabilization of employment, unemployment insurance or whatever the Union is pushing.

But when should Union contracts end to get the best results? Obviously in the busiest seasons. But what is the busiest season? Many painters will tell you April or May. The third chart gives the answer for a particular year in Philadelphia. It is in September, when a full month's work was had, whereas April and May furnished 10 and 9 percent less than full time, respectively. This monthly employment chart is in the form of 12 horizontal bars of lengths corresponding to the time worked—and this picture form of presentation imprints it immediately on the workers' mind.

Just as practical research work is done by the Upholstery Weavers, Hosiery Workers and Tapestry Carpet Weavers and Dyers in classes where B. W. Barkas officiates as instructor. Barkas, once a plasterer and later a Cornell man, is the regular research man for the Textile Unions, and uses the classes "In the Unions' research work. And this work has immediate bearing on the Unions' activities. Philadelphia is slowly losing its original strength in the upholstery trade, though still a majority of the upholstery weaving is done there—and more out-of-town shops are starting. Organizing these out-of-town shops depends on accurate knowledge of seasonal production, plant location and ownership. The Philadelphia Labor College has also started new classes with other Unions and in workers' community centers. Other instructors include Catherine Bickley, Mrs. Aida J. Creech, Anna Owers, Robert T. Kerlin and Berton Morley, and others. E. J. Lever is in general charge, and headquarters are at 329 Chestnut street.

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## Triestman New Manager of Bonnaz Embroiderers' Union

In the recent elections held in the Bonnaz Embroiderers' Union, Local 66, I. L. G. W. U., George Triestman was elected to serve as the new manager of the local in place of Max M. Essenfeld, who retired from the office after serving the union for a number of years. With Triestman, who served previously as Business Agent, Nathan Riesel was re-elected to serve as Secretary-Treasurer and Z. L. Friedman was re-elected as President.

## Dr. Durant to Lecture Friday at Seventh A. D.

Dr. Will C. Durant will lecture this Friday evening at the headquarters of the 7th A. D., Bronx, 4215 Third Avenue, near Tremont Avenue, on "The Psychological Differences Between Man and Woman." If you wish to secure a seat, be sure to be there promptly at 8.15, and avoid the necessity of standing.

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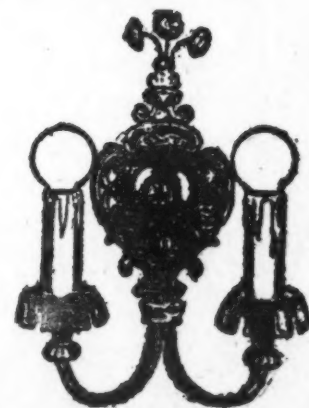
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# SEEDS OF THE NEW SOCIAL ORDER IN THE OLD

## Morris Hillquit Delivers First L. I. D. Lecture; Sees Capitalism Greatly Modified in Recent Years

MORRIS HILLQUIT, International Secretary of the Socialist Party, delivered the first lecture in the series of discussions on "Problems of the New Social Order" organized by the League for Industrial Democracy. The first discussion held Tuesday night in the Peoples' House, New York City, was on the topic, "The New Social Order in the Making."

Hillquit's lecture was followed by discussion from the floor, led by George Soule, an editor of The New Republic and a well-known economist.

In discussing changing social systems, Hillquit said, it must be borne in mind that progress is not made in sharp and defined forms. Progress "flows on indefinitely, almost imperceptibly," he said, "one form of society developing almost imperceptibly into another."

Nevertheless, there must be some arbitrary distinction between one form of society and another. Thus far the only satisfactory test by which one society may be distinguished from another is the economic foundation of such societies.

### Elimination of Waste Is Chief Objective

Hillquit then considered, in order, "the three social systems of paramount interest today." These are the systems of yesterday, today and tomorrow, respectively—feudalism, capitalism, and the new social order. The character of these systems are determined by their economic forms.

"The chief aim of the Socialists, in fashioning the new social order," Hillquit said, "is not as much concerned with the redistribution of wealth as with the elimination of the wastes of the present system."

"We object to the present inequitable distribution of wealth, but we are even more concerned with the anarchy of production that exists today. We know that the capitalist class does not take more than one-third of the total product. We know, also, that it does not itself consume this one third. It goes back into industry. If the worker was to receive 20 percent more of the product than he receives today there would not result any radical revolution in our present system. The ideal social order is primarily a system planfully, scientifically organized, without the wastes of today—the wastes of unemployment, of the middlemen.

"The difference in systems would be primarily an increased productivity followed by an equitable distribution of this increased product. There would then follow some very radical changes. While it is true that the ruling class does not itself consume the great wealth produced, it is nevertheless true that the possession and manipulation of this wealth by a ruling class undermines the foundation of the nation politically, morally and otherwise.

### Beginnings of The New Order

"Through this increase of wealth and

its equitable distribution, we envisage a state of society in which political power, the arts, the sciences and the general culture will also be heightened and diffused. Democracy will be diffused. To the masses will be brought for the first time the enjoyments of the benefits of modern civilization."

Hillquit then turned his attention to what he regarded the most important phase of his lecture. The beginnings of the new social order, he said, may already be discerned in the existing system.

"I want particularly to call your attention to the transition steps, particularly of the last 25 years, in which the forms of the new order can already be discerned.

"The present order started as an individualist system in which every man's factory or industrial establishment was his own castle to be operated by him as he desired without let or hindrance from any source whatsoever. Today the industrial organization has changed tremendously. We hardly realize the inroads social ownership has made on pure and simple private ownership.

"In every country today there is an immense public domain. In the United States there is a considerable amount of property, the rights to which are vested in the people through their government. Modern society has acquired as social property large and valuable industries. In some countries

the railroads, the telegraph, the telephones, the postal service, are the properties of the people. In countless municipalities we have lighting and power plants, sometimes street railways, as public property.

"Taking the sum total of these publicly owned properties and comparing them with the unbridled private ownership of 100 years ago we can realize the extent of the revolution which has been going on.

### Principle of Regulation Established

"Again, we have now established the principle of regulation of utilities. This means a complete and radical reversal

of the entire conception of private property which was prevalent 50 years ago. At that time industries were free from state regulation of any kind. The principle of regulation in force is now based on a recognition of the public character of industry. This principle is a veritable revolution.

"There has also been developed the principle and practice of taxation of wealth. In some cases as much as one-half of the income is subject to taxation. In some countries even a larger percentage of wealth is taken by the government in taxes. This, again, is not Socialism or a new social order. But it has implanted the idea that wealth can be taken by the State when

the State finds it necessary.

"All these tendencies have caused an upheaval in the notion of the sanctity of private property. We find, in observing these developments, that the new social order has already encroached very seriously on the old. Our system is no longer the old-time, unadulterated capitalist system.

"We have become so blasé of late we do not realize the tremendous changes going on about us. Events which before the war would have been sensations are commonplace today."

### Russia Working Out a New System

Hillquit then spoke of the great political and economic changes which have taken place in Germany, Austria, France, England, Denmark and Sweden, where Socialist strength has grown to an extent where the party has at times formed the government.

"And when we turn to Russia and we ask ourselves is this the new social order or the old? We social democrats have our objections to some things as they are in Russia today. We believe the dictatorship is unnecessary and unwise. We think that the preservation and extension and revolution requires a greater measure of democracy. We think the Third International has been a great mistake in that it has caused endless confusion and division in the ranks of International Socialism.

"Yet the fact cannot be denied that Russia has ushered in a new regime. It is not the ideal regime, by far. But, oh, it is not even a capitalist regime. It is something in a transitory stage, something in the making. It is not the old order.

"Taking this general political development all over the world, we see how labor has made itself the potential power to take over the operation of the new social order.

"By all this I do not mean to convey the impression that we have won any large part of the new social order. But the full ideal of the new order will come by the continued planful organization of industry and through governments in sympathy with the ideal of the new order—Socialist or labor governments. The foundation has already been laid. The taking over of the industries has been made infinitely easier.

"When the historian of the future undertakes the elusive task of fixing the date of the beginning of the new order, there is every likelihood that it will run to our own time or, possibly, some scant years hence.

"It does a deal of good to take a long-range view once in a while. We are apt to become pessimistic by looking too closely. When we measure the Socialist movement, this movement for a new social order, by sufficiently long periods, we see that in all history no other movement of such magnitude has won so much success in so short a time."

Stuart Chase, author of "Tragedy of Waste," and a director of the Labor Bureau, Inc., will speak on "Waste and the New Social Order" on Tuesday evening, January 12, at the People's House in the second of the series of lectures on "Problems of the New Social Order" being held under the auspices of the New York Chapter of the League for Industrial Democracy.

Other lectures in the series are: Tuesday, Jan. 19, "Government Under the New Social Order," Norman Thomas and L. J. Olson; Jan. 26, "International Organization and the New Social Order," Norman Angell and Jessie W. Hughan; Feb. 2, "Trade Unions Under the New Social Order," John Brophy and A. J. Muste; Feb. 9, "Incentives Under the New Social Order," William H. Kilpatrick and Harriet Stanton Blatch.

The charge for individual lectures is 75c. Course tickets for the remaining lectures can be obtained for \$2.75. Reduced prices are offered to members of the N. Y. Chapter, and may be secured at the League headquarters, Room 831, 70 Fifth Avenue (Chelsea 3877), or at the door on the night of the lectures.

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1 Union Square, Cor. 14th St.  
Room 905, 12 A. M. to 1 P. M.

## NEW LEADER ABOUT TO ENTER THIRD YEAR

WITHIN a few weeks the New Leader will celebrate the completion of the second year of its existence. This time the occasion calls for genuine enthusiasm over the progress made in giving our readers a better paper than was ever contemplated. The publishers of The New Leader are determined to give to the readers during the 1926 a still better paper, one that you will not only look for eagerly every week but will like to pass around to your friends and fellow workers.

If one considers the achievements brought about, even though The New Leader has been published at a loss all the time, what could be done if our readers would help us make the paper self-sustaining. There is but one way to accomplish this and that is by securing additional readers. Two thousand new readers within the next two months and the prompt renewal of all subscriptions about to expire would place The New Leader on a sound financial footing. New original features could be added and The New Leader could become a credit and inspiration to the Labor movement.

This is by no means an impossible task. If only a substantial portion of our readers would pledge themselves to help in this work the subscriptions would roll in in such numbers as to remove any doubt that the paper is on the road to become a financial success and eliminate the burdensome deficit. That some of our readers appreciate this is best evidence by communications which have reached us in the last week.

### What a Bronx Branch Is Doing

Here is one from the Central Branch of Local Bronx, undertaking to pay for the sending of The New Leader for three months to 250 sympathizers. Read it and then see whether your own organization can not be induced to do likewise.

"The Central Branch of Local Bronx is desirous of sending 250

New Leaders to that many enrolled voters for a period of from one to three months. After the paper has been forwarded to these enrolled voters for a certain period, we expect to follow them up for the purpose of obtaining subscriptions to The New Leader, as well as membership in the party.

"Under the circumstances, will you please let me know whether you are willing to co-operate with our Branch to the extent of making a reasonable price for the payment of the 250 New Leaders to be sent out from your office regularly for, let us say, a three-month period. I desire to inform you that after the paper has been sent to the 250 enrolled voters for three months we intend to continue sending it to another batch of 250 or more enrolled voters, thereby helping The New Leader in obtaining new readers, which its splendid make-up and contents deserve."

### Striking Miners' Response

Here is another one from President Wm. E. Richardson of Local Madera, Pa., United Mine Workers of America. Although on strike, fighting for the very existence of their own organization with the members out of work and some in dire financial need, they took up the question of securing readers for The New Leader. Unable to subscribe, they obtained a pledge from 30 members to purchase each

week one copy and then made arrangements with a newsboy to get a bundle of 30 copies each week for delivery to each of the 30 members who agreed to read the paper.

"I have taken up at our recent meeting the matter concerning The New Leader. Owing to the fact that our members have been on strike, they cannot afford to pay in advance for a yearly subscription. About thirty of our members, however, pledged themselves to purchase a copy every week. I have arranged with a union boy to deliver The New Leader to them. If you can manage to send him weekly a bundle of 30 copies."

Needless to say, such a bundle is being mailed to Madera, Pa., every week, and we have friend Richardson to thank for the 30 new readers thus secured.

### Subscribes For Libraries

This morning's mail brought us additional evidence of the interest and help which some of the readers are

ready to give us. From way down in Florida, Comrade John T. McRoy sends us \$20 to send The New Leader for one year to 10 college libraries. Comrade McRoy only a few months ago paid for 15 similar subscriptions. Comment on such generous support is unnecessary.

And now comes another good friend of The New Leader, Charles Koenig of the Bronx, who, with his own renewal for another year, adds seven additional yearly subscriptions. We are indeed indebted to him for his efforts to help.

Let us hope that the hundreds of comrades who monthly send us in words of cheer for the splendid paper we are giving them will supplement their good wishes with new subscriptions and help us overcome the endless financial struggle which the publication of a good paper like The New Leader entails. It can only be done by increased circulation, and we appeal to every reader to help us. RE-NEW YOUR OWN SUBSCRIPTION ON TIME AND TRY TO OBTAIN ONE OR MORE NEW ONES!

## THE L. I. D. CONFERENCE

(Continued from page 1)

sumer does not get even in a bargain sale. The Brookwood representative was pilled with questions about the nature and organization of that labor college.

### The B. and O. Plan Explained

The second session, also at Miss Stokes' studio, dealt with the intellectual and the industrial struggle. The first speaker was Otto Beyer of the Labor Bureau, one of the authors of the Baltimore and Ohio Plan. His was a tale of the particular processes by which he, a technically trained man, came to be sympathetic with and ultimately employed by the labor movement. The obvious moral was that labor needed men and women who knew how to do something. In answer to questions Mr. Beyer gave some explanation of the B. and O. Plan and praised it for its success in the fields where it operates.

J. B. S. Hardman of the Educational Department of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers pointed out how vital was the labor movement to all human welfare and how natural it ought to be for anyone grasping that point to identify himself in sympathy and active with the movement. This identification in sympathy and active was, he pointed out, more important than the particular job done. In working with the labor movement one could find satisfaction for one's powers and talk of sacrifice is wholly misplaced.

Ordway Tead of Harper and Brothers who has made a study of personnel management argued that much could be done by the intellectual to persuade the employer to adopt a better attitude toward his men and better standards of work. The questions seemed to show some skepticism as to how much could be done from above and whether the intellectuals or experts who have influence with the employer are not asked to pay too high a price in abstention from the political and economic activities of organized labor.

### Students In Industry

Tuesday evening the delegates gathered for a buffet supper at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Norman Thomas. After that pleasant affair they adjourned for further discussion of students in industry. Norman Thomas bespoke from the students sympathy and interest for the sleeping car porters in their fight to organize. The main speaker of the evening was Professor Jerome Davis of Yale, who persuasively stated the advantages of student participation in industry, at least during the summer vacation, as an invaluable laboratory method in education. He illustrated his remarks with his experiences in helping students to find such jobs. There was a general and frank discussion on the matter. It was pointed out that merely to go to work to earn some money in vacation did not necessarily lead to an understanding of the labor movement; that to have a job found for you was a very different matter from finding a job; that the value of student experience in industry might partly depend upon an opportunity to compare notes with other student workers. Paul Blanshard spoke of some special opportunities for students in the South. At his suggestion, from the students genuinely interested in the subject there was formed a committee which really got down to work the next day to prepare plans for discovering, inspiring and uniting in friendly fellowship students who might be interested in at least a summer's work at some job to be found by

themselves, with special reference to gaining an understanding of the problems of labor and labor organization.

### Carver's Utopia Criticized

The next morning the students met again at Miss Stokes' studio. Professor Tugwell of Columbia told them that the real approach to economic problems was not through a set of abstract principles, but through vital and living interests. The starting point, in his mind, ought not to be some theory of price or value or competition, but some of the actual problems of poverty or waste. Professor Alvin Johnson dealt in delightful fashion with the new philosophy or religion which Professor Carver is working out for the Rotary Club, namely, that every worker can be a capitalist. He pointed out the fallacies in some of the current figures alleged to show the extent and power of worker-ownership of stocks and bonds, and by a little arithmetic made it clear that the worker still had a whole lot more to gain by an increase in wages than from owning a few shares of stock which usually carries no power of control with it. Professor Robert Hale showed how much private property really depends upon the theory and practice of government and the relative favor given to one or another set of interests, e. g., of landlords, stockholders, consumers, producers.

At the crowded closing session of the conference Elizabeth Gurley Flynn began by winning the sympathy of the students for Richard Ford in his struggle for belated justice in California. Then attention was turned to the main topic which was the growth of imperialism. Paul Blanshard, who presided, spoke briefly of the imperialism of the white powers, including the United States, in China. Joseph Freeman, one of the authors of Dollar Diplomacy, gave a clear and convincing statement of the nature and growth of American imperialism in Latin America. Paxton Hibben argued that Soviet Russia in its dealings with its neighbor had led the way to a non-imperialist solution of international problems. Questions came thick and fast and there was apparently particular interest in Russia. It was with some regret the students left off the discussion to listen to the report of the Resolutions Committee. The committee made some excellent suggestions for next year's conference which were adopted and then proposed four resolutions, all of them unanimously passed. These resolutions endorsed the stand of the students at C. C. N. Y. in opposition to compulsory military training, extended sympathy to Richard Ford in his struggle for justice, urged recognition of Russia, and recommended to the generous consideration of the colleges all bona fide appeals from the miner's union for clothing, etc., for strikers.

The conference was too crowded in program and met for too short a time to attain the most satisfactory results. This is perhaps inevitable under the circumstances. Nevertheless, the student discussion was of high grade and the students who presided at different sessions—Miss Tompkins of Bryn Mawr, Mr. Bishop of Columbia, Mr. Hutchison of Yale—showed real ability to keep the discussion to the points at issue.

There is precious instruction to be got by finding we were wrong.—T. Carlyle.

A humble slave I despise; a rebellious slave I respect.—Wendell Phillips.

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# WAR'S NEW THEATRE

By Louis F. Budenz

PROPHETS and pioneers, whatever path they blaze, must look forward to sticks and stone and character assassination. To secure the widest attention to their "radical" demands and to push these forward with the greatest dispatch, they must have something of the side-show performer or announcer in their make-up. In their cause they must have a burning confidence which laughs at hesitation. Certitude beyond question must be theirs. And to all these qualities is added the priceless attribute of a private fortune, as Wendell Phillips himself proclaimed, then what force can withstand them?

To William Mitchell has been given a fair share of persecution from the demons of Military Stagnation and Stupidity. His "former" titles are ample evidence of that. Former Assistant Chief of the Air Forces, Former General, Former Major and now Former Member of the Military Service, with a five-year expulsion hanging over him—he stands as a living example of rapid demotion for thought and speech, for what he conceived to be Progress.

To him also has been given all of the above-mentioned qualities. He has the knack of speaking at strategic moments and with a choice of words that bite and burn. He is absolutely certain that he is right, and he does not have to fear for the financial consequences of his acts. All in all, he can well measure up to the role assigned him by the publisher of his book on "Winged Defense" when this publisher, Mr. Putnam, says: "William Mitchell has always been a pioneer, and in aeronautics a good deal of a prophet."

## "Sold" on the Need For a Huge Air Force

In perusing the volume one cannot escape the wishful wish that the man had espoused a cause something other than "Defense" and Destruction. He gives no quarter and asks none, being thoroughly "sold" on his idea of the importance of a large air service and the need for a unified air command.

Thus his argument runs: This is the "Aeronautical Era," during which "the destinies of all people will be controlled through the air." Use of the airship in war means the destruction of all industries in cities attacked, so that in future "the mere threat of bombing a town by an air force will cause it to be evacuated." Now, "the only defense against aircraft are other aircraft which will contest the supremacy of the air by air battles." This is particularly important for the United States, in his opinion, for "no armed force of an European or Asiatic nation can come against the United States except through the air or over the water." But, unfortunately, "all of the great nations, except the United States, have adopted a definite air doctrine as distinguished from their sea doctrine and their land doctrine." Great Britain leads all in this respect, having "an Air Ministry which is co-equal with the Army and Navy." The U. S. A. can be the leader, if she will, as we have "the finest pilot material in the world" and "the greatest motor industry."

That, in brief, pieced together from scattering quotations, is the reason for

\*WINGED DEFENSE. By William Mitchell, Former Assistant Chief of the Air Forces, U. S. A. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York and London.

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## Colonel William Mitchell Displays a Zeal Worthy of a Greater Cause—The Future of Military Aircraft

the faith of William Mitchell in the military changes he recommends. He clearly is in love with the air. He describes its vastness. He asserts air warfare will bring better warfare, as "quick and lasting results" will be achieved by it. Wars will not be of such long duration. It will be less expensive than huge battleships, "as a thousand airplanes could be built for the cost of one battleship."

The other services—Army and Navy—are "psychologically unfit" to develop this new force. They are eternally looking backward to precedent, while the air man must look forward. One can envisage the wincing grimace on the heavy faces of some of our generalissimos when they scanned these pages.

## The Proof of the Airplane's Power

In particularly eloquent terms he describes the tests off the Virginia capes. It is his most interesting and convincing chapter, for it contains the practical proof of many of his assertions. Vividly and dramatically we are given a picture of the whole action down to

the time when "columns of water rose for hundreds of feet into the air. For a few moments the (bombed) vessel looked as if it were on fire; smoke came out of its funnels and vapors along its decks. Then it broke completely in two in the middle and sank down out of sight." It was one of the several examples in which "the United States Air Force proved that aircraft dominates seacraft."

In so far as wars still loom, we cannot help but feel convinced that Mitchell is right, and the mummies in charge of army and navy wrong. Mechanical advancement is not a debatable matter. We become a bit perturbed, however, when we note his allusion to the airplane excursion against the miners in West Virginia. This new instrument can also be used against labor. But, after all, is not that a matter of political and economic control of the nation rather than of the sine of the airplane itself? In this whole airplane business, is it not significant that the most bitter discussion is waged over its use as a destructive force? Is it another straw in the wind indicating that morally we have not yet caught up with our mechanical selves?

## Workingclass Education

By James Oneal

WORKERS' EDUCATION IN ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES. By Margaret T. Hodges, New York: E. P. Dutton and Co., \$5.

THE appearance of the movement for workers' education in the United States in recent years is a recognition that popular education leaves something that is lacking. The public schools have tended to turn out young people who know little of the fundamentals of the human struggle. The tendency is to turn out robots, while the struggle of the workers requires thinkers. The fact that the American Federation of Labor, after a number of years of indifference and even suspicion of this movement, has taken up workers' education is evidence that even the slowest and most conservative bodies will move.

In her book on this theme Margaret T. Hodges presents the history of the movement in England and the United States. In England the origins run back to an earlier period than they do in this country and there one will find less of suspicion and timidity among trade union leaders than in this country. Early in the nineteenth century education "for" the working class was a compound of religious piety and manufacturers' profits, or, as the author puts it, "secular knowledge was offered as a bait to entice the poor to their prayers." When the working class began to stir against the intolerable exploitation of the factory masters, adult schools under Anglican or Evangelical influence put such questions as, "What are laws?" The poor were required to answer, "Laws are wise institutions to preserve the rich in their possessions and to restrain the vicious poor."

We are wiser now. Many of our leading "educators" use more subtle methods but have the same aim in view, the coercion of the mind so that workers will acquiesce in the economic and social system that insures their subjection. The first effort of the British workers for economic security and political enfranchisement was in the Chartist movement which was inspired by self-educated workers which in turn inspired a thirst for knowledge among the more ambitious of the rank and file. Freedom from religious busy-bodies and professionals who attempted to guide the workers' desire for knowledge into "proper" channels was a matter of several decades but eventually they shook off these upstarts and today workers' education in England has assumed extensive proportions. Within the movement, however, there are two diverging views, one hesitating and clinging somewhat to old traditions of education and assuming a position of class neutrality. However, because of criticism it is being reluctantly forced to a more advanced position and to affirm working class ideals.

The author presents some interesting information regarding educational ideals and standards in the American colonies and the evolution of popular education in the United States. Due credit is given to the early organizations of workers in Philadelphia for their pioneer work in outlining a system of public schools. In this respect the Working Men's Party of Philadelphia in the late twenties bears the same relation to popular education in this country that the Chartist movement bears to popular education in England. Although there was much of middle class ideals in this early movement,

still in it is to be found the origins of the democratic idea of education for all as a duty society owes to its members.

Down to a very recent period the American Federation of Labor took little or no interest in education for the workers except for an occasional resolution expressing appreciation of its value. Trade union leaders were generally content to get representation on school boards and as late as 1918 only six state boards contained any labor members. But even in the case of representation the boards were generally composed of a big majority of Babbitts or their supporters and in the case of the Labor men "Loyalty to equalitarian education theory was allowed to take the place of active criticism of educational reality." This was largely due to the fact that the Federation "took on the practical complexion of the existing economic order." The result has been an amazing lack of literature published by the Federation at a time when the movement in all nations abroad was developing a rich literature expressive of its history, aims and ideals.

The progress of workers' education in this country is of recent development and more or less familiar to our readers. What is apparent here is the same conservative hesitation in certain official quarters that is observed in England only here it is more fearful that knowledge by the members may lead to the scrapping of some old policies and views. In this case it is not a matter of ascertaining what is the truth but of trying to keep studies within a range that will confirm orthodoxy. It is the old ideal of the reactionary classes in society that has found a place in the trade unions. Some officials approach the vast field of knowledge but seek to have the members hover on the edge of it for fear that rich enjoyment may lead these members astray.

Because of this weight of tradition and orthodoxy the more progressive workers in the movement are compelled to venture slowly however impatient they may be to enlarge the scope of studies. They have to drag a weight of inertia that finds expression in warnings and cautions that are offered at annual meetings of the Workers' Education Bureau. When the advocate of the old traditions appears at a class of young students he rarely gets a hearty "rise" out of them. He has nothing inspiring and youth belongs to an age much later than the age of orthodoxy. It is a pity that this struggle for intellectual pioneering must go on but it is a setting fixed by history and time alone will bring the masses to the point where they will insist on knowing all that workers' education can provide and let tradition take its chances with the knowledge that will come of research and blazing into unexplored fields.

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# THE OIL MONOPOLY

By Roland A. Gibson

"COMPETITION in the petroleum industry works at cross purposes with the economical exploitation and utilization of petroleum." This fundamental fact is emphasized throughout Prof. Stocking's thoroughgoing study of "The Oil Industry and the Competitive System."

The study was begun in the fall of 1919, and in the spring of 1920 the author spent considerable time in the North Central Texas oil fields in the service of the geological department of one of the largest oil-producing companies operating in that region. There he observed the colossal wastes in the exploitation of oil resources, which he has fully described in his book and substantiated by illustrations drawn from material published in scientific and oil journals and publications of the United States Geological Survey and the Bureau of Mines.

Professor Stocking traces the growth of the Standard Oil Company and devotes a chapter to "The Effectiveness of the Dissolution Decree." Prior to 1911, when the decree was handed down by the United States Supreme Court, the Standard Oil Company controlled more than 80 percent of the business carried on in the transportation, refining and marketing of petroleum. The production of crude petroleum, on the contrary, still remained an essentially competitive enterprise. The dissolution decree decentralized the control exercised by the Standard of New Jersey over the subsidiary operating companies, but the ownership remained in the hands of the same stockholders. Formerly they had owned the constituent companies indirectly as stockholders in the parent company.

"THE OIL INDUSTRY AND THE COMPETITIVE SYSTEM," a study in waste. George Ward Stocking, Hart, Schaffner & Marx price essays in economics. New York: Houghton, Mifflin Company, 1925. \$2.50.

## U.S. MONEY LORDS ANNEXING CANADA

(Continued from page 1)  
our allegiance to Pan-Americanism in its broadest spirit."

### U. S. Investments in Canada

Hudd voiced Canada's conviction that "there is no problem too difficult for the countries of Latin America and North America to solve provided they stand together as a United States of the American continent."

This pledge from commercial Canada follows moves by the Canadian government to separate its foreign policy from that of England. Behind the scenes lies the invasion of Canada by over 2,000,000,000 American dollars. These billions, poured in between 1915 and 1925, gave U. S. finance a claim on Canada exceeding by half a billion dollars the claim of England.

The most recent figures contrasting Canadian investments owned in the United States with those owned in England show:

Investments in Canada.	By U. S.	By England
Government and city.	\$701,000,000	\$456,000,000
General		
Industries	540,000,000	145,000,000
Railways	370,000,000	745,000,000
Lumber and paper	325,000,000	60,000,000
Mining	235,000,000	100,000,000
Public utility	138,000,000	116,000,000
Land	50,000,000	100,000,000
Banking and insurance	35,000,000	80,000,000
Mortgages	25,000,000	85,000,000
Fisheries	6,000,000	3,000,000

How British interests feel about this invasion of Canada by American capital was reflected in a New York Times editorial of June 6, 1925. Said the Times: "This American invasion of Canada has excited a certain alarm on the part of some British interests. They are disquieted by the way in which English investments in Canada are being outstripped by American. The statement was recently made in London that if American capital continues its present rate of flow into Canada it will before long control 75 percent of the natural resources and industries of the dominion. With this form of financial conquest, it is feared that there will go forward an unwelcome Americanization of Canada."

"Economically and socially," said the U. S. Department of Commerce, a year ago, "Canada may be considered as a northern extension of the United States and our trade with Canada is in many respects more like domestic trade than our foreign trade with other countries."

## The Problem of Waste in the Petroleum Industry—Can It Be Eliminated Under a Competitive System?

Now they became stockholders directly in the subsidiaries. Thus control was taken from the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and the subsidiaries were compelled to duplicate administrative machinery at additional expense. Nothing socially valuable was accomplished by the dissolution decree. Encouragement was offered, however, to independent concerns to enter the field of oil refining and transportation, and as a result the Standard oil group today controls only about 50 percent of the oil trade inside the country. (Its control of export trade is well established).

### Standard Still Dominates Prices

The Standard companies still continue to dominate the field of prices, however. In each competing territory the Standard company is so much larger than any single competitor that the price fixed by the Standard is adhered to by the independents. Nevertheless, there is no uniformity of prices between different marketing areas. On January 1, 1915, "the price of gasoline varied from 10 cents per gallon at Pittsburgh in the territory of the Atlantic Refining Company to 13 cents at Denver, Colorado, in the territory of the Continental Oil Company." This variation in prices is obviously out of all proportion to differences in costs between the two areas. The prices are fixed solely on the basis of "what the traffic will bear" in each area. Not even the doubtful benefits accruing from the free play of the so-called "law of supply and demand" are allowed to operate.

From a social point of view such practices are admittedly insane. But the real challenge of the competitive system strikes deeper. In short, competition means waste—waste by duplication of oil wells, oil production being conducted on the principle of robbing your neighbor of as much as possible; waste of gas pressure brought about by the necessity of speedy operations occasioned by the profit system, which means that a great deal of oil is left in the ground and cannot be recovered; waste of gas which might be utilized for fuel; waste by allowing oil sands to be flooded with water, which could be prevented by wise engineering if production were the main consideration instead of profits; duplication of pipelines—parallel lines of competing companies carrying all that could be carried as well by one line; waste through incomplete refining; and waste through duplication of filling stations along state highways and in cities where it is not uncommon to see two or three stations on one street corner. All this waste of a natural resource that has already been half-exhausted in the United States and cannot last more than a decade longer if current methods are continued!

## Can There Be a Solution Now?

Mr. Stocking has "the temerity to suggest—a way out." The scope of President Coolidge's old commission should be broadened, he says. Public oil lands must not be left to the Falls and Dohenys, but must be regarded as an insurance reserve to be used by our navy in the next war. A comprehensive system of federal regulation must be instituted, etc., etc. It seems that we have heard similar suggestions before. Regarding coal, railroads and other industries. What can such tampering with capitalistic enterprise profit us?

The fact is that under capitalism there can be no solution to the problem of natural resources. When one realizes the part which the world struggle for oil plays as a cause of war, it is amusingly tragic to see the argument advanced that preservation of our national oil lands to insure an adequate future supply for the navy will constitute one of three steps toward a solution of the problem of oil. The navy is itself a waste as far as the workers of the world are concerned. Production for use is the only logical basis upon which natural resources can be made to serve the community. And how can this be attained short of nationalization and operation by the workers and technicians subject to their control? To the labor movement the fact that only 1 per cent of the 100,000 workers engaged in the oil industry are organized constitutes a problem of organization which must be solved before even the first step can be taken toward a sound program of nationalization.

Professor Stocking has given us the finest analysis of the oil industry in the United States that has yet been made. The work is thoroughgoing, clearly written and interesting. The fact that his suggestions for a remedy are weak in no way invalidates the soundness of his analysis. He has concerned himself solely with analyzing the industry in the United States and has done an admirable job. Other writers have dealt with the problem of oil as a cause of war, and the reader should consult their work as a supplement to this book.

## Still Another Utopia

By August Claessens

"A GOVERNMENT of, by and for the people" is the title of a large volume by Thomas L. Brunk. In its chapters one finds still another scheme for the reorganization of society upon an ideal plane. The author proves himself an erudite philosopher, an intense enemy of social and political injustice, a prophet and a humanitarian in every sense of the term. His volume is a long

Unfortunately, its defects are serious. Its style is exasperating. Thomas L. Brunk is a rambling, careless, incoherent and utterly unscientific writer. His history, a rehash of H. G. Wells and Andrew D. White, is full of whimsicalities, prejudices and legends. He is charmed with the ideal governments of the Incas (about which neither he nor anyone else knows much) the Hebrews, the early Teutons, the Saxons, the Spartans, the Egyptians under Joseph (sic!), the Six Nations of American Indians and the Puritan society of Massachusetts. He mixes fairy tales and facts quite freely. Although Rousseau's political philosophy has been consigned to the metaphysical museum, Brunk revives it and flourishes its phrases as if they were new born. Throughout the book appear such meaningless phrases as "natural rights," "governments that followed nature," "instinctive rights," "anti nature system" and "natural law rights." His utopia is one wherein all the "unfit" would be disfranchised, only the intellectually qualified would vote, no political parties would exist, (he glories in the fact that American labor declines to form a Labor Party) he wants to prohibit all political conventions, campaign funds and running for office. All public officials are to be selected upon examination for fitness, state legislatures are to be abolished and the government is to be run as a business on business principles. In short, in spite of its lofty aims, its frequent appeal for social reconstruction and justice, this book leads to nowhere. It is an incomprehensible jumble, a woeeful hash of single tax, populism, anti-sectarianism, emasculated socialism and diluted capitalism.

"A Government of, By and For the People," by Thomas L. Brunk. Richard G. Badger, Publisher, Boston. Price \$2.00.

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# THE ETERNAL STRUGGLE

By S. H. Stille

ETERNALLY the struggle for life goes on. Nothing that appears before the vision of earthy eyes escapes the struggle. Down in the sunless mines the miner struggles with the black diamonds trying to dig out a meager existence. When the weary black hours of his shift have slipped away he drags himself out of his tomb, where the living are buried to a shack that shelters his worn form. Struggling from a childhood that should be sweet, weary and worn of the battles of a lifetime the curtain falls and the struggle ends.

Painted and daubed the poor comedian tries with cheap and vulgar acts to entertain a deteriorated audience in order to bunk in a cheap hotel and buy a ham and.

Almless and alone in a cold and heartless world, she wanders the streets with a body for sale. In those eyes there is a starved look, a longing for the higher things of life, home and love. She stops before a window displaying fineries. For a long time she stands there. Whirling her self about in protest to her aching heart, she seeks a buyer for her virtue. A soul for sale. In her struggle, she has and will sacrifice all. Does it end? Haggard and worn and not wanted, she is cast out as wreckage. Like fallen leaves in melancholy days, the cruel winds of fate blow her across wastes.

Out on the great farms of the boundless West farmers struggle with the soil, plowing, sowing, reaping; now and then after a kind season, but ending each year just where they began, having eked out a meager existence. Long before the sun rises he is up and under the stars, prepares for the long day's toll that ends when the sun has long been at rest. Every day of the year, what for? An existence.

Red caps at the station, the porters at the inns, the maids of the rooms all offering their courtesy. What for? An existence. Taxi drivers searching the streets with eagle eyes for patrons and rushing like tigers of the jungle through the streets, becoming crazed in their struggle to live. Girls and boys that should be in school and at play standing all day long at machines, where they exchange their youth for gold to fill the masters' coffers. Their strength sapped, they go to their graves.

## Lawyers and Preachers

Lawyers with unjust laws and sharkish souls, preachers bartering away mentalities, merchants competing with merchants, writers prostituting their talent, artists painting cartoons, musicians playing jazz, capitalists sending their workers to fight like mad men for markets; salesmen selling bogus stock, anything, everything; nothing too high, nothing too low or too base. All the higher qualities and noble aspirations hurled aside by every profession in a mad craze to get gold in order that they may feed their bodies and keep their starved souls in the temporal house. "Gold? Gold? Gold?" Everywhere the cry goes up.

In every zone, palaces and hovels. Riches and poverty, crime and filth, want and the fear of want. Rich and poor, great and small, all chained by passion and desire and keeping the step to the funeral march that brings us surely to forgotten graves.

When will it end? The struggle has been long and keen. From a single cell countless centuries ago, through all the vast ages of the world, through countless changes and developments, to the present time. Will the struggle

## DEPORTATION A Merry-Go-Round

There were some undesirable who lived in Tarrertown, They were down and out, and likewise out and down; Some most desirable patriots looked on 'em with a frown, And patriotically voted to move 'em out of town.

From Tarrertown to Happyburg is but a little way, And there the undesirable were sent and told to stay; Lo, when the Happyburgers found what they had got, The Happyburger patriots were happy—I guess NOT!

Their patriotism gripped 'em like a cholera morbus spasm, They held a public meeting, and with great enthusiasm They yelled, cheered and hollered, thus made themselves quite hoarse, Said these folks must be deported, of course, OF COURSE.

And so these earnest patriots in a most professional manner, Passed the hat round to the tune of the Star Spangled Banner; The sum total most astounding, most stupendous and all that, Consisted of two dollars, some buttons, and the hat.

From Happyburg to Hamtown the unwanted ones were sent, Without so much as asking the Hamtowners' consent, And then the Hamtown patriots arose in all their might, They swore they wouldn't stand for it, not by a god ding sight!

To Tarrertown they hustled the undesirable lot, And told 'em if they left there they surely would be shot; Their patriotic duty done, and all their money spent, These most desirable patriots then rested well content.

—IDA NOUGH.

### Recapitulation:

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Tarrertown to Happyburg.....	3	
Happyburg to Hamtown.....	3	
Hamtown to Tarrertown.....	3	

Hurrah

end? Yes. When mankind harnesses and enslaves all the gods they have worshiped. When sun, wind and wave, with all the wonders of science, and giant machines are by man's wisdom enslaved and made the tireless servants of the race. Then work will be pleasure, man's initiative will be to serve his fellow-creatures and not to exploit for profit. Then man will be free in mind and body.

Yes, we shall work, watch and wait through the fleeting hours, day and night, patiently keeping watch for the dawn of the new order that is inevitable. Take heart, comrades. In every age some were the heralds of the dawn. The pioneers, the pathfinders, the prophets, the seers, the martyrs were stoned, crucified, beheaded, cast into prison, scattered and torn asunder. They made our history. They led us on. The mobs of the great and unthinking majority are forgotten.

Comrades, we have passed the foods and the rapids. We will soon have a greater Socialist Party, bigger and stronger than ever before. From England, France, Germany, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Belgium, Russia and Mexico, from all over the world, come the goods news that our comrades are clashing hands across all frontiers and over the seven seas, calling one another comrades. The glow of the coming dawn shines on the new day, the new order, the new civilization.

## Bronx Carpenters' Union Votes \$500 To Striking Miners

The Carpenters' Union, Local 488, of the Bronx at a recent meeting which was well attended voted \$500 to the striking anthracite miners after listening to an appeal by Neal J. Ferry of the United Mine Workers, who is in the city at the present time raising funds for the strike. Local 488 set a good example, and it is hoped others will follow.

## Neckwear Cutters Re-elect Gus Levine Business Agent

The Neckwear Cutter's Union, in its recent election re-elected its Business Agent and a number of new officers. The new administration will consist of: Sam Harris, President; Murray Chisling, Vice-President; J. Rosenzweig, Financial Secretary Treasurer, and N. Ullman, Recording Secretary.

We can pick off here and there a man from the triumphant majority. We have facts for those who think, arguments for those who reason; but he who cannot be reasoned out of his prejudices must be laughed out of them; he who cannot be argued out of his selfishness must be shamed out of it by the mirror of his hateful self held up relentlessly before his eyes.—Wendell Phillips.

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**Dr. Barnett Becker**  
OPTOMETRIST and OPTICIAN

By A. B. C.

THE New York rent laws enacted a few years ago expire February 15, 1926. What will our august legislators in Albany do in order to obviate a duplication of the popular resentment, rent riots and chaos which were unleashed prior to their enactment? Unquestionably these laws did not achieve much in the way of checking rackrenting, but they did somewhat remove some of the grave abuses which threatened to engulf our society in endless conflict and misery. Of course, only a complete change in our economic fabric will wipe out the causes of this widespread discontent and suffering, but so long as our present economic system obtains palliatives are always welcome.

I have not the slightest idea of what Albany is planning or is doing with respect to the continuance of these laws, but if sentiment plays a part to motivate our "warm-hearted friends" to propose an extension of the period of their operation, strenuous opposition from the landed aristocracy may be seriously expected. The storm of opposition which arose from the money bags when the laws were first sanc-

## 47 Garment Workers Face Jail in Chicago

Chicago.—Twenty-three union women and 24 union men will go to jail in Chicago and 40 will pay fines ranging from \$5 to \$450 if the decision of the Appellate Court in injunction contempt cases arising from the International Ladies' Garment Workers' strike of two years ago is allowed to stand. Some will do time and pay fines also. Jail sentences range from 10 to 50 days.

Wrote to prevent execution of the sentences imposed by the notorious injunction judge, Denis Sullivan, and two other judges are to be sought by Peter Sloman, the union's attorney. It is the familiar labor case of the courts helping employers to cripple a strike for decent wages and improved conditions. Picketing and even speaking to relatives of the strikers were forbidden by injunction. Over half of the arrested strikers were discharged for lack of evidence, though the jurist acted as prosecutor, judge and jury.

tioned cannot be forgotten, but at least there was the excuse that the war caused a cessation of building operations and a consequent scarcity of homes. But now they will clamor that the war emergency is over; that there are apartments in plenty, and prolonging their existence will contravene their property rights held so sacred by the Federal and State Constitutions.

Only the poverty-stricken know how, despite these laws, landlordism and its powerful backing have made it possible for rotten tenements to fall into greater decay than ever, for if called upon to remedy these conditions the landlord immediately mouths the protest that he has already been shorn of enough of his rights. As the upshot of this state of affairs, not infrequently do we run across newspaper items with big headlines: "Another fire trap razed to the ground on the East Side. Several occupants burned to death." Only the other day the newspapers recounted the story of a 14th street fire trap being completely destroyed by fire, six people perishing in the flames and the lives of many others menaced. Fortunately for the neighboring shacks, there was no strong wind else many other people might have experienced a similar fate.

At no time in the annals of American history has any movement promulgated by the masses been permitted to exist without being confronted with the cries, "Property rights must be preserved," "Violation of the Sanctity of Contracts," "Preservation of our Constitution." The very nature of these outbursts betray the

character of those who voice them. Have we ever heard these rulers of the American Dynasty raise their voices in behalf of the countless millions who alone do the real work? I venture to say no.

To the upper class the Federal Constitution is the most venerable document ever bequeathed to mankind. And so it is, for them, because in no other country are property rights so firmly entrenched as in this country, and they have been made so by "Constitutional Prerogative." Our State Constitution sheds no more light on human rights than the Federal Constitution. It articulates the sacredness of property rights with the same meticulous care. So what can we expect from Democratic and Republican legislators who have sworn to uphold and protect the Constitution? Nothing, but broken promises.

## FEWER LYNCHINGS AS NEGROES FIGHT BACK

The New Negro fights for his rights. He defends himself against lynch mobs. Not always, but more often than in Uncle Tom days. That is the reason, says Walter White, assistant secretary, that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has the lynchings of eighteen Negroes to report for 1925 and sixteen for 1924, instead of the old annual average of more than eighty for the thirty-five years preceding for which there are statistics.

The ruling class in the South has other reasons to cease lynching. Negro labor is scarcer and dearer since a million and a half Negroes left the cotton and corn fields for Northern industries. Every Negro murdered speeds this migration. But though the lynch terror is used less frequently than before, other forms of persecution against the worker and farmer with a dark skin continue. Debt slavery lingers on in the cotton plantations of the lower Mississippi Valley. And runaway debtors are still sent to chain gangs or leased to mines, turpentine camps and other work hells for private masters.

The National Association has been very much on the job as a civil liberties union for the members of its race. It has done much to organize sentiment on the ground, and its agitation for federal anti-lynching legislation has helped to keep the South's great shame before the eyes of the world. And it conducts legal test cases that set precedents in the Negroes' campaign for such measure of freedom as whites have. Three important cases it has before the courts at present are:

1. The defense of Dr. Sweet, Negro physician, who resisted a Detroit mob, with the loss of one life to the attacking party. The first jury split and a second trial comes later in January. Clarence Darrow is pleading the case.
2. Segregation test. The United States Supreme Court passes on Negro appeals from many cities where white landlords by agreement have barred Negroes from all but certain restricted districts, with consequent high rents and unsanitary conditions in the crowded segregated quarters.
3. Disfranchisement of colored voters—a practice more or less universal over the South—comes to the United States Supreme Court in an appeal from the "white primary" law of Texas.

As to labor union activities, the Association illustrates its stand by its support of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. This union is rising in an open shop field against the efforts of the Pullman Company; Negro papers subsidized by company advertising (there are refreshing exceptions) and corporation henchmen such as Perry Howard, special assistant U. S. Attorney.

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## JEWISH SOCIALISTS CARRY ON

Their "Alliance" a Powerful Influence Among Jewish Workers—Their Fourth Annual Convention a Great Success

By Samuel P. Kramer

FOUR years ago the Jewish Socialist Movement of America split. The Communists and Semi-Communists who were in control of the organization in those days, the old Jewish Socialist Federation, called a convention and packed it with dummy-delegates, who out-voted the true representatives of the branches. The result was that they got the Federation name, the Federation paper and the Federation funds.

"The Minority," which was really a majority, was left without an organization and without any means. It put up a bold front, went to another hall and organized the Jewish Socialist Verband, and launched a new Socialist weekly, The Wecker. But all odds were against those comrades, and a good many of them did not believe in the success of the new organization, while the rest of them dared not hope for any very great success. Such was then the state of the Jewish Socialist Movement.

Four years have elapsed since then, and last week the Jewish Socialist Verband again assembled in national convention in New York, in the very hall which witnessed the destruction of the Jewish Movement at that time. But what a difference!

The Jewish Socialist Federation had at that time only 290 members, the Verband now has 2,500! The organ of the Federation was at that time very small, the organ of the Verband has grown steadily in circulation and in influence! Beside its Wecker, the Verband published during this period a dozen important Socialist books, and issued a great many leaflets. It arranged thousands of lectures all over the country, and the lecturers were not always from this country. It invited to the United States the prominent Jewish Socialists of Europe, two of whom, Comrade R. Abramowitz and Comrade D. Einhorn, toured this country from one end to the other, while a third, Comrade A. Litwack, who arrived recently, is now preparing for a long tour. Comrade Abramowitz is a Russian, who had to flee Russia because of his disagreement with the Bolsheviks. He made Germany his new home, but keeps in touch with Russian and knows, as no man knows, what goes on there. He is known internationally in the Socialist Movement and his word carries great weight. His tour in the United States did much to clear up matters, to put Soviet Russia in her true light before the Socialists of the United States. Comrade Einhorn is one of the most prominent poets and one of the ablest journalists that the Jewish Socialist Movement has. His word, too, carries weight, and his tour was a great help to our movement. Comrade Litwack is also an international figure and a brilliant speaker and much is expected from his tour. Among the American comrades who toured the country for the Verband were Abraham Cahan, editor of the Forward; B. C. Vladeck, manager of the Forward; Prof. Gallatzky, S. Levitas and M. Chanan, the able and devoted secretary of the Verband. The Verband also has open forums in all the large cities, which meet every week and are attended by as many as 400 and 500 persons. One Forum, that of Comrade Vladeck in Williamsburg, has an average attendance of 800. The Verband is a live organization and is ever ready with a stand on all matters that touch the Labor Movement; is ever ready, too, to come to the aid of the other branches of the Movement. All this has given the Verband a standing and prestige that the old Federation never enjoyed.

And the Verband is bound to grow in influence and in numbers. Its recent convention will gain for it even more prestige among the organized workers. The convention took a stand on the Trade Union question, deciding "to vote within" not in word only, but in action as well. It adopted a number of resolutions, putting its branches

in closer touch with the American Movement. It laid out plans for an unprecedented activity among the youth and among women.

And what about the Jewish Communist? What have they accomplished during these four years? They started out with the slogan "War upon the Jewish Socialist and Labor Movement," and they have been trying ever since then to disrupt our movement, and while they have not always been successful, they succeeded eminently in disrupting their own ranks. One always hears of splits within the Jewish Communist ranks. They claim a membership of about half of the membership of the Verband, and it is doubtful whether they have that much.

Such is the story four years after the split. Surely the American Socialists have a right to feel proud of the Jewish branch of their party, the Jewish Socialist Verband.

## GLENGARRY'S CORNER

A FULL stomach Has a SHORT memory OF ANOTHER'S hunger, And the EMPLOYED Soon FORGET the idle; But some SUCH May now recall To a DIM memory Their READING about "THE YELLOW DOG"—The INFAMOUS instrument Which the COAL-OWNERS Of West Virginia Compelled their HIRELINGS To accept and CODDLE At PERIL of starvation.

The "YELLOW DOG" Was an EXACTED promise Not to JOIN a UNION, Nor ASSOCIATE with A UNIONIST, Nor HARBOR his friend.

The DELUDED miners Were so DEGRADED By a HAND-TO-MOUTH DEATH-DODGING existence That they READILY SWALLOWED the "yellow dog" UNSKINNED.

When EVERYBODY Whose back was HUMPED And BRAIN delinquent Rivetted on their necks The BRASS COLLAR Of their MASTERS They were given Their merited DESSERT—Who COULD swallow The "YELLOW DOG" Would GULP down Its "YELLOW PUP," And the "FINGER-BOWLS" And "TOOTH-PICKS" Were a BLACK finish To the slave BANQUET Which only CAPITALISM Could CONSPIRE and cook.

NOW the enslaved miners MUST put their MARK Or their "JOHN HENRY" (Yes, SOME can write) To a VICIOUS vow To NEVER buy or use ANYTHING that is made By a UNION worker, Or under UNION conditions.

Until CAPITALISM SO CRUSHES the workers That ITS OWN BACK Will be BROKEN The ONLY prevention Of THIS corruption Is the CLOSE amalgamating Of EVERY labor organization And bringing TOGETHER In INTERNATIONAL harmony EVERY MAN and WOMAN Who works FOR ANOTHER.

A CLOSE association Of all workers Will bring understanding, And when UNDERSTANDING OPENS UP the minds Of the WORKERS,

INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY, Without PROFIT and POVERTY, Will be an EASY AND DELIGHTFUL step Into the OVERFLOWING ABUNDANCE for all Which PRODUCING for USE Can SMOOTHLY supply.

## World Court to Be Discussed at Bronx Free Fellowship

Winter Russell, lawyer and lecturer, will speak on "America and the World Court" at the Open Forum of the Bronx Free Fellowship, 1301 Boston road, Sunday, January 10th, at 8:30 p. m. At the 8 o'clock meeting, Leon Rosser Land, leader of the Fellowship, will speak on "The Evolution of Golden Rule Nash." Solos by Genevieve Kaufman.

## Claessens in Brownsville

August Claessens will give the first of a series of four lectures on Friday night, January 8th, at the Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 229 Sackman street. His subject will be "Race Prejudice." The lectures are being arranged by the Brownsville Educational Center. Admission will be 15 cents. The other lectures will be given January 15, 22 and 29.

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# A PAGE OF EXCLUSIVE FEATURES

## Happy New Year

THE trouble with the world is there are not enough New Years in the year. If there was a New Year every week people would be wishing each other a happy New Year most of the time. Mass wishing of this kind would be bound to have a beneficial effect upon our behavior toward each other.

As it is, we wish a happy New Year to our fellow man during a few days and do him the rest of the year. There are too many do-'em days and not enough good-wish-'em-days.

Fifty-two New Years' days in the year would also go a long ways to solve the labor problem. Folks work too hard, too long and too cheap. As a result there is not enough time for living and spending, and we have over-production caused by under-consumption. If there were more feast days, there would be fewer fast days.

I used to have the highest admiration for reformers as Luther, Calvin and Wycliff until I found out they abolished feast days, holy days, saint days and holy weeks. With fifty-two Sundays in the year, backed up by 200 feast days and a couple of holy weeks, there was some chance to rest, spend and enjoy life. Now everybody works everybody all the time. Wealth accumulates in unspendable piles, and wealth, like manure, is only good when it's spread out.

Of course, I don't advocate the return to the religion of 1526. There is something good in all religions, especially their holy days, and if a way could be found for everybody to observe the holy days of every religion, communion and congregation it would have my enthusiastic support. I am perfectly willing to meet everybody half way. If it hurts my Brother Jew or Seven-Day Adventist to see me work on Saturday, I'm agreeable to lay off working for his sake. If the Mohammedans think I go to hell because I toil on Friday, which is their Sunday, far be it from me to wound their sensibilities by toiling on Friday; in fact, when it comes to the observation of rest days my heart beats in sympathy with all mankind including Hottentots and Zulus.

Unfortunately, the majority of my fellow inmates of this great democracy are not as tolerant as I am. Their motto is—work and make 'em work, while mine is—live and let live. For the sake of mutual happiness, however, we ought to come together on the principle of more and better holidays. So why not celebrate fifty-two New Years' days and the birthday of all past and present presidents and vice-presidents, including Coolidge and Dawes. I'm also in favor of observing Supreme Court, Ash Wednesday, Cabinet-Good-Friday, and declaring Morgan's birthday a legal holiday.

There is another reason why we ought to have fifty-two New Years in the year. It would make it easier to swear off for a year. I've been swearing off smoking ever since I was 14; but the year was always too long. A week or so was about all I could hold out and then I fell with a hard and sickening thud. Why not make it easier for people to be good and preserve their self-respect? Fifty-two New Years per year would do it. Are you with me? If so, here is the application card to the Amalgamated Association for the promotion of more New Years and bigger and better holidays. Dues a dollar a year, payable to myself as founder, president and secretary-treasurer.

Going from the sublime to the ridiculous, did you ever ponder why people work so hard in this age of labor-saving devices? It's the loss of the faith of our fathers that does it. In the dark ages folks lived in the belief that work was a curse heaped upon Adam and Eve for violating the table manners or traffic regulations in Paradise or something. Unable to throw off the curse they dodged it by elevating leisure to worship. It was the noblest dodge that ever sprung from the mind of mortal man. It lined the priesthood up with the under-dogs and when the bosses objected they could be scared into submission with threats of brimstone and hell fire.

But finally the bosses got the best of the priesthood, elevated hard labor to a virtue, crowned it with dignity, sanctified it with saving accounts and promised hell fire to the fellow who don't work every second he is not eating or sleeping; so now we live to work instead of working to live, thus the original curse is accepted as a blessing and I be blessed if I can see it.

With the final victory of the bosses over church and state, the labor unions became the last bulwark of the ancient faith. They alone are preventing the human race from degenerating into mere machine hands, button pushers and oil rag wipers. They alone are fighting for the holy trinity of leisure, rest and recreation. Without them the world would be all work, no play and durned little pay.

Say what you will about the selfishness of unions, proclaim them lazy, restrictors of output, destroyers of ambition and levelers, call them what you will, the fact remains that labor unionism is the only force in this work-mad world which is struggling for that blessed

(Continued on Last Column)



## WISDOM OF THE POOR FISH

Countess Karolyi Ain't No Good Nohow

Education Counts. Look at President Coolidge

The Coal Miners Ought to Be in Prison

The Aluminum Trust Is All Right If Let Alone

I Don't Want Nothin' That Ain't Mine

## From 1848 to the Early Eighties

### THE HISTORY OF SOCIALIST THOUGHT

By HARRY W. LAIDLER, Ph. D.

SINCE the middle of the nineteenth century Marxian Socialism, somewhat modified, has remained, despite the many attacks made upon it by friend and foe alike, the most vital and dominant school of Socialist thought. A number of other schools, however, have played their parts in the molding of Socialist thought and action. Some of these have aimed to supplement the Marxian school; some have endeavored to revise it; others have sought to carry out one or more portions of Marx's teachings to what was felt to be their logical conclusion.

#### The Fabians Appear

A few months after the death of Marx in March, 1883, a small group of young people met in a bare room somewhere in Chelsea, London, to listen to an American, Thomas Davidson, expound his ideas of a Fellowship of a New Life. Out of that meeting developed the English Fabian Society, actually born in January 4, 1884, a society which has exerted a profound influence over the economic and social thinking of that country.

The Fabians began their life some thirty-six years after the issuance of the Communist Manifesto. A great change in British life and in the life of Europe had taken place during those years. In the forties, Engels saw in his mind's eye the complete collapse of the capitalist system within the next decade or so as a result of economic crisis and the spirit of revolt in the working class as manifested in the Chartist movement.

"I think the people will not endure more than another crisis [he said]. The next one in 1846 or 1847 will probably bring with it the repeal of the Corn Laws and the enactment of the Charter. What revolutionary movements the Charter may give rise to remains to be seen. But, by the time of the next following crisis, which, according to the analogy of its predecessors, must break out in 1852 or 1853, the English people will have had enough of being plundered by the capitalists and left to starve when the capitalists no longer require their services. If, up to that time, the English bourgeoisie does not pause to reflect—and to all appearances it certainly will not do so—a revolution will follow with which none hitherto known can be compared."

#### Industry Expands

The revolt, however, did not occur. British industry, far from collapsing, expanded by leaps and bounds. Particularly in the first part of the period, from 1850 to 1856, when Britain held what was virtually a monopoly of the world market, was this development in evidence. "The revival of trade after the crisis of 1847," wrote Engels years later in explaining the reason for his failure of his prophecy to materialize, "was the dawn of a new industrial era. The repeal of the Corn Laws and the financial reforms subsequent thereon gave to English industry and commerce all the elbow room they had asked for. The discovery of the Californian and Aus-

tralian gold fields followed in rapid succession. The colonial markets developed at an increasing rate their capacity for absorbing English manufactured goods. In India millions of hand weavers were finally crushed out by the Lancashire power-loom. China was more and more being opened up. Above all, the United States—then, commercially speaking, a mere colonial market, but by far the biggest of them all—underwent an economic development astounding even for that rapidly progressive country.

"And, finally, the new means of communication introduced at the close of the preceding period—railways and ocean steamers—were now worked out on an international scale; they realized actually, what had hitherto existed only potentially, a world market. This world market at first was composed of a number of chiefly or entirely agricultural countries grouped around one manufacturing center—England—which consumed the greater part of their surplus raw produce, and supplied them in return with the greater part of their requirements in manufactured articles. No wonder England's industrial progress was colossal and unparalleled, and such that the status of 1844 now appears to us as comparatively primitive and insignificant."

#### Breaks Down British Monopoly

Following the Civil War and the Franco-Prussian War, England began to feel the competition from the United States and Germany, while its monopoly grip over the world market was distinctly loosened. "Even while that monopoly lasted," observed Engels in 1885, "the markets could not keep pace with the increasing productivity of English manufacturers; the decennial crises were the consequences. [Thus the crisis of 1856 and the extended period of depression from 1876.] And new markets are getting scarcer every day, so much so that even the Negroes of the Congo are now to be forced into the civilization attendant upon Manchester call-cos, Staffordshire pottery, and Birmingham hardware."

He added, with keen historic insight: "How will it be when Continental, and especially American goods flow in in ever-increasing quantities—when the predominating share, still held by British manufacturers, will become reduced from year to year? Answer, Free Trade, thou universal panacea!"

"I am not the first to point this out. Already in 1833, at the Southport meeting of the British Association, Mr. Inglis Palgrave, the President of the economic section, stated plainly that 'the days of great trade profits in England were over, and there was a pause in the progress of several great branches of industrial labor. The country might almost be said to be entering the non-progressive state.'"

#### Improvement Among Sections of Workers

The revival of trade during the early part of the period, the great increase in exports and imports, and the astounding increase in productivity through mechanical inventions, while benefiting chiefly the capitalist class, did not reflect in improved conditions among certain sections of the workers. Engels maintained in 1885 that the great mass of the workers had been

temporarily improved, although this improvement "was reduced to the old level by the influx of the great body of the unemployed reserve by the constant superseding of hands by new machinery, by the immigration of the agricultural population, now, too, more and more superseded by machinery."

On the other hand, there had been a more permanent improvement among "two 'protected' sections" of the working class. "Firstly, the factory hands. The fixing by Parliament of their working day within relatively rational limits has restored their physical constitution and endowed them with a moral superiority, enhanced by their local concentration. They are undoubtedly better off than before 1848."

"Secondly, the great trade unions. They are the organization of these trades in which the labor of grown-up men predominates or is alone applicable. Here the competition neither of women nor children nor of machinery has so far weakened their organized strength. The engineers, the carpenters and joiners, the bricklayers, are each of them a power, to the extent that, as in the case of the bricklayers and bricklayers' laborers, they can even successfully resist the introduction of machinery. That their condition has remarkably improved since 1848 there can be no doubt, and the best proof of this is in the fact that for than fifteen years not only have their employers been with them, but they with their employers, upon exceedingly good terms. They form an aristocracy among the working class; they have succeeded in enforcing for themselves a relatively comfortable position, and they accept it as final. They are the model working men of Messrs. Leone Levi and Giffin, and they are very nice people, indeed, nowadays to deal with, for any sensible capitalist in particular and for the whole capitalist class in general."

"The truth is this," Engels continued, "during the period of England's industrial monopoly the English working class have, to a certain extent, shared in the benefits of the monopoly. These benefits were very unequally parceled out among them; the privileged minority pocketed most, but even the great mass had, at least, a temporary share now and then. And that is the reason why, since the dying out of Owenism, there has been no Socialism in England. With the breakdown of that monopoly the English working class will lose that privileged position; it will find itself generally—the privileged and leading minority not excepted—on a level with its fellow workers abroad. And that is the reason why there will be Socialism in England." (Blackface mine.)

#### Meeting to Honor Paul Axelrod

The postponed meeting to celebrate the seventy-fifth birthday of Paul Axelrod, the great Russian Socialist leader, will be held Monday evening, January 18, in Harlem Educational Socialist Centre, 62 East 106th street, New York.

The speakers will be Morris Hillquit, Algonern Lee, Litvak, B. C. Vlodeck, Dr. S. Ingerman, who will preside; Anatole Brailowsky and J. Villatzer. The meeting has been organized by the Russian Branch of the Socialist Party.

## The Eagle-Hearted Altgeld of Illinois

WE ALWAYS get a kick out of arriving in the State of Illinois, which we are doing right now. Not at going there, for it's a long, tedious journey with little to break the monotony, and this time we had to sit up all night in the day-coach. That sounds Irish like a day-laborer being fined in the night court, but if there's any harder job than trying to sleep on the hard, slippery leather seats of an average smoker we won't apply for it. If you get your head over towards the window and above the heater you alternately freeze and roast, and if you point it towards the aisle every third person staggers full force into you as the train lurches. If you try to stretch out full length with your clothes on, the keys in your back pocket grind into you like knives. So you probably compromise as we did and sit up and read all night, so that next morning you feel as chipper and fresh as a man who has been run over by a steam roller.

Just the same, the book we had along was a grand one—"Altgeld of Illinois," by Waldo R. Browne (published by Huebsch). We urge our friends to read this biography of one of our few great American statesmen who was disgracefully attacked by all the forces of special privilege, who never once gave up fighting for the common man and who died broken hearted. It is an American tragedy, this life of Governor Altgeld, yet a life that is thrilling to read about. Especially for those who wearily wonder if idealism is of any value.

Altgeld and our Gene and Clarence Darrow and Henry Demarest Lloyd and Jane Addams all stood shoulder to shoulder with the workers in the momentous 'nineties, the years of the first big strike in the coal fields, the years of the Pullman strike and the beginnings of latter-day unionism. Surely nowhere could the oppressed workers of Illinois and other states have found more lion-hearted allies than the Governor and Gene and the rest.

Those are now "battles of long ago" for the younger Socialists and laborites, but the stories of them should be told and re-told so that the youngsters will understand what noble traditions have come down to them.

Illinois, with its pioneering industrialism, was the background of many of the most exciting of these conflicts. Illinois still gives leadership and color to the labor movement. It is not without justice that the Illinois Mine Workers' Union has been called "the strongest unit of organized labor in the country today." The coal-diggers there are one hundred per cent. organized, they exact good wages and fair working conditions from the operators, they maintain the best labor weekly in America, "The Illinois Miner"; they set standards for collective bargaining; they have a highly successful workers' educational movement of their own. Business-like leadership combined with a rank and file imbued with the traditions of militant trade unionism has put the miners of Illinois where they are today.

They will progress to the degree with which they remember their stormy beginnings, the perils that were faced, the sacrifices made before their organization came to strength. They will progress, too, as they continue to find friends of the Altgeld type outside the union.

Right now they are calling in technical men of social vision to help with the difficult task of stabilizing the badly shattered coal industry in their state. So long as they stick to their policy of combining brawn and brains there won't be any company unions in the Illinois fields, no company gun men, no American plans.

McAlister Coleman.

## Happy New Year

(Continued From First Column)

leisure without which spiritual development is impossible.

It is leisure, peace, tranquility, serenity that are the parents of art, science and culture. These noble gifts are murdered in the hurly-burly of our maniacal age. There is no time for thoughts and dreams, no time for air castles below or mansions above. And yet, if men but knew, there are a thousand lives in that spirit world of dream and thought and fancy for every little life lived in the narrow confines of reality.

Believe me or not, there was a deep meaning in the observation of the numerous holy days of the ancients. It was the sanctification of leisure, merriment and play, recreation coupled with devotion to the greater world of dream, fancy and make-believe. The demands of the union for shorter work days and fewer work days does not come from the desire of getting out of work alone, although even this desire is exceedingly commendable, but from the longing for a more spiritual existence.

Therefore, let all right minded people, up-lifters, soul savers and lovers of things spiritual and beautiful unite with the unions for less work and more leisure, less speeding and more serenity, less noise and more thought. Let us union men and union women elevate the old slogan, "In Union there is Strength," to in union there is peace, plenty, beauty and beatitude.

Adam Coaldigger.

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WALTER N. POLAKOV  
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# COOLIDGE "PROSPERITY"

WHAT are the workers' wages worth today?

How have recent economic changes affected the purchasing power of labor? In other words how do REAL wages, that is, wages in terms of what they can buy, compare with those a decade ago? The answers to these questions have just been attempted anew by Prof. Paul H. Douglas of the University of Chicago. Speaking at the opening session of the annual meeting of the American Economic Association on Dec. 28, he presented an imposing array of figures and charts that help to throw light on the problem at hand. The accompanying table is a condensation of extracts from his presentation.

Starting with 1914 as 100 in all cases, we have some very interesting index numbers. The cost of living rose with accelerated speed during the war period, reaching the peak of 205 or slightly more than double that of 1914. Then came the depression of 1921 when the war bubble burst and the cost of living fell to 159 in 1924 or 59 per cent higher than in 1914. At the same time annual money earnings of workers went through approximately the same changes with some significant variations. They all rose with our entrance into the war, reaching their highest point in 1920 and falling off since. As compared with a 105 per cent increase in the cost of living between 1914 and 1920 wages in manufacturing increased by 134 per cent, in transportation 127 per cent and of clerical workers in

## SHOT AND SHELL FROM THE ARSENAL OF FACTS

### Changes in Real Wages

Year	Index to cost of living	Relative annual earnings—(1914=100)			Relative an. real earnings—workers		
		Manufac- turing	Transpor- tation	Clerical	Manufac- turing	Transpor- tation	Clerical
1914.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1915.....	98	98	102	100	100	104	102
1916.....	107	112	109	106	105	103	99
1917.....	129	133	124	111	104	96	86
1918.....	157	169	175	136	108	112	86
1919.....	179	200	190	148	111	106	82
1920.....	205	234	227	148	114	111	82
1921.....	176	208	206	165	116	117	94
1922.....	166	198	199	162	120	120	97
1923.....	169	216	200	163	128	119	97
1924.....	159	217	200	166	128	118	99

both industries 68 per cent. By 1924 the cost of living fell to 59 per cent above pre-war level while wages in manufacturing still remained at 117 per cent higher than in 1914, in transportation 100 per cent but of clerical workers only 66 per cent.

What this means in purchasing power of earnings is revealed in the index numbers for real wages, that is, nominal earnings as modified by the value of the dollar. Wage-earners in manufacturing and transportation have made clear gains of 25 per cent and 18 per cent respectively, but clerical workers have actually lost by 1 per cent. In other words, the industrial section of the working class has retained the gains made during the war boom. That is what constitutes

"Coolidge prosperity." It has been due to the increased demand for labor resulting from the shortage of manpower during the war, to the cutting off of immigration and to the strength of labor unions first in fighting for wage increases and then resisting reductions. The unorganized have enjoyed the results of the efforts of union men, for the employers have been impelled to make concessions in order to forestall unionization. On the other hand, clerical workers have suffered losses, because of the increasing number of high school students, who upon graduation flock to the offices, and secondly, to their impracticability to unionize. In addition, one other point must be taken into consideration: When there is a period

of falling prices wage adjustments tend to lag, making for an increase in real earnings. The test of "Republican good times" will come when prices reach some sort of stability.

### The Weekly Trend

Prices Rise  
According to Professor Irving Fisher's index number, prices of American commodities in 1925 rose slightly more than 6 1/2 per cent since 1924. Using the average for 1913 at 100, he calculates that prices in 1925 stood at 159.2, as compared with 149.3 in 1924. What this means is (1) that the consumer's 1913 dollar has shrunk to half its former value, (2) that this process of devaluation was not abated in 1925, but enhanced, despite the general decline in prices since 1920, and (3) that the worker, whose wages always change more slowly than prices, is getting the worst end of the bargain, even if he is comparatively better off than before the war.

### Stocks Are Lively

Speculation on the stock market has more than maintained its stride during 1925. More shares were sold and at higher prices than ever before; 1925 saw a new record reached with 452,211,399 stock transactions to its credit, almost double the number (160.3 per cent) reached in 1924. At the same time prices of shares have been one-third higher than the previous year. In other words, we are now in the midst of a boom. The peak will probably be reached in the spring and then the helter-skelter downward movement will begin. But the fact remains that 1925 has been a big year for business.

### The Farmer's Ills

The plight of the farmer is brought to our attention again. The prices of wheat, corn, rye and oats rose with the recent announcement of the Department of Agriculture that the crops would be smaller than had been previously anticipated. Nevertheless, with the exception of wheat, which last week made a slight gain over last year's price at the corresponding period, the farmer is still receiving less for his products than he did a year ago at this time, while the goods he has to purchase have increased in price. When we recall that La Follette's defeat was largely due to the rise in gain prices just preceding the fall elections in 1924, we do not wonder that the administration today is considering agricultural relief measures with more than usual anxiety.

Louis Silverstein.

## :- Sparks and Flashes :-

DO YOU ever run across the bird who raises his nose aloft in the course of an argument and snorts, "Oh, that is anism. I don't believe in any isms. My thoughts are free and not confined to any doctrine"? Well, when you do meet such an ass, don't reach for something to fling at him. Please don't! There are more subtle methods of torture. Just kid along and let him blab blab at length. And while he is at it you can make notes, and I will bet the rest of my hair that almost every idea that issues out of his ventilator can be ascribed to some ism or other.

An ism is defined as a doctrine or a system. Science, philosophy, literature and art, in fact, every field of thought, is just one long history and succession of doctrines, theories and systems. The brightest minds of the human race have given birth to them. It is perfectly stupid to believe that we can think about most anything without paying homage to some belief, doctrine or conviction. Nearly all of our opinions are founded upon some system of thought or ism. Every person has opinions and the more ignorant he is the more opinionated he is most likely to be. Our friend without the lens wants to be flattered as being "broad-minded" and super-intelligent. Well, there are several types of broadness. There is the Missouri River, in some places a mile wide and an inch deep. And so with the isms. His special doctrine can easily be labeled either sophism, delatantism, snobism or just plain jackassism.

We talk of Brotherly Love, of Good Will to man, of Peace on Earth, of The Golden Rule, of Comradeship; but we hate the people next door—to the right and the left of us—

"It took us millions of years in order to be what we are. Now many thousands more will it take us not to be what we are?"

"Life is worth living if the living is worth while. Death is not worth dying for. Not to be born has the advantage over both life and death."

"Merry Christmas! Happy New Year!  
Nothing but a hollow sound.  
Mirth and laughter do not reach us!  
Happiness can not be found."

"It is not so much in the reaping of the harvest that we find gratification as in the sowing of the seed. (Some find it in the sowing of wild oats)."

"When the tree has fallen by the wayside its clinging vine is bruised and injured by many a rough pedestrian."

—Anna Rapport.

Our Brownsville comrades began the new year in glorious style by tendering a banquet to their leader and idol, Abraham I. Shipiloff. What a beautiful occasion! Seldom was any pioneer and worker in the Socialist and Labor movement honored in so warm and sincere a manner. Comrade Viadeck sounded the depths when he said that there were but two classes, two kinds of people in this miserable world—the takers and the givers and that Shipiloff was a noble specimen of the noble minority. To prove conclusively that the minority is not so small after all, our Brownsville comrades forthwith buried "Ship" and his adorable helpmate under an avalanche of love, flowers and gifts.

### IN THE HOTEL

Though the structure is a very pretentious one, you feel, instinctively, that all the pomp and show is deplorably insignificant. The porters' solicitude is automatic; the smiles with which one is met in the lobby is, like the tuberoses, sweetness, nauseating; the manager's concern about your comfort is artificial; the sociability is remote and the friendship 100 percent pretense. The very warmth of the environment is chilling, and the atmosphere stifling.

Yet, repulsive as all this may be, when the head waiter draws the chair from under the table, dusts it off and helps you into it, and the waitress hastens to your side, an-

folds and spreads the napkin on your lap—as though your hands were out of commission—and politely asks "Your pleasure?" your aversion for such servility gives way to a degree of warmth and pity for those poor marionettes, if you understand that they are victims of the prevailing social order.

Each member of the staff, from the head waiter to the porter, had a far better education than the head of the firm (a millionaire). Yet, those who by virtue of personal merit should be the authorities are the subordinates.

Why should such people, who are working to fill the firm's coffers, themselves be reduced to begging tips in order to fill the gap in their means of subsistence?

Just imagine the psychic battle these people had to wage before they surrendered to the demon "necessity." ANNA TRAUM.

There is no task so necessary, so urgent and so fruitful just now as that of getting subscribers and readers for The New Leader and the American Appeal. Never did we have finer or more efficient propaganda organs. A larger circulation is needed for both of these papers. Prove that you are alive to the occasion. Strike while you have the weapon. Hustle subs, you son of a Socialist! You are not worth your salt if you let one day pass now without getting one or more new readers.

And did you read the spasm in Sunday's issue of "The World" entitled "Labor Turns from Ballots to Banks—Socialist Party Fades"? Well, well, who would have thought it? A profound discovery by a gentleman who always saw clearly through smoked glasses! Frank Bohn—do we know him? Listen, children, if you doubt us for a moment, please run over to the Rand School library and look up the publications of the Socialist Party, etc., around about 1912, and you will find Frank Bohn leading the r-r-r-r Revolutionary Left Wing and raising hell for direct action, the general strike and the I. W. W.

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NUMBER OF MEMBERS—December 31, 1924:

55,830

349 BRANCHES—98 in the State of New York.

TOTAL ASSETS—Dec. 31, 1924: \$2,249,952.89

Benefits paid for Sick and Accident and Death

Claims: \$12,285,261.49

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IN CASE OF SICKNESS, ACCIDENT OR DEATH!

Death Benefit, \$250. Sick Benefit, \$360 to \$900 for 80 Weeks

For further information write to the Main Office or to the Branch Financial Secretary of your district.

He was Bill Haywood's oratorical and professional soulmate, as both of them lashed us for our "reformism," revolutionary timidity and our "bourgeois moral scruples against sabotage and violence. Came the war and Frank faded—from scarlet red to sky blue yellow. And now he waxes hot for labor banks, labor and farmer co-operatives. He writes, among several other untruths, that "the rise and fall of the American Socialist Party has been marked by the coming and going of one man—Debs." You old Bohn! In spite of you renegades, the Socialist Party is still coming and Gene Debs is still going—in the direction and towards the goal enlightened Labor is moving the whole world over. The rise and fall was yours, Frank.

August Claessens.

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M. GOLDOVSKY, Vice-Chairman

M. FEINSTEIN, Secretary-Treasurer

Meet every 1st & 3rd Tuesday

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# — D R A M A —

## Ansky and "The Dybbuk"

**A**MONG the ever-advancing students of the drama there is one writer that is discussed with the candor and the respect that is due the sincere man of thought. We refer to Ansky, the author of "The Dybbuk," which is now playing at the Neighborhood Playhouse. Chaim Zhitlowsky, who was an intimate friend of Ansky, has written the following outline of the author and his play, which has been played all over the continent and produced here by the Yiddish Art Players some seasons back.

S. Rappaport, writes Mr. Zhitlowsky, known under his nom de theatre, S. Ansky (born 1859), belongs to that generation of Jewish youth in Russia which lived its childhood entirely submerged in orthodox Jewish culture and religion. However, under the influence of expanding revolutionary forces, these young people gradually grew away from their Jewish background. At first they merely became estranged, but they soon found themselves in sharp antagonism to the older generation and its ideology. The ancient faith signified nothing to them except a conglomeration of outworn rites and dogma. They saw the Jew a parasite in the economic life of their country, living on the toil of the Russian working class, and the only possible answer to the "Jewish problem," the younger generation decided, was assimilation.

Ansky gave his best years (from 1882-1892) to the Russian masses, working for a long time as a common laborer in the salt mines of East Russia and carrying on there an intensive propaganda among the workers in Poland. During that time he established himself as a promising Russian publicist and litterateur. Both in his journalism and in his literary work, the ethnologic and more especially what may be called the folk-lore element, played a great role. Before his mind's eye he always had the common people, in their race psychology, their anecdotes, legends, tales and folk songs, circulating from mouth to mouth. But what interested him most was the social, political and moral motives in these folk stories.

In his literary work Ansky was a decided opponent of pure "aesthetics" and the theory of "art for art's sake." Blessed with a rich, wild, fantastic humor, he clipped the wings of his Pegasus and restrained him, pulling hard on the reins and driving him along a narrow and arduous path.

His literary activity in Russia, in the Russian language, brought him in a short time into a recognized position as an authority on human conduct and as an original savant in the realm of folk-lore.

In 1892 he left Russia and settled as a political emigrant in Paris, where he became the private secretary of the famous Russian philosopher, P. Lardow. His literary activity ceased for four or five years; his spare time, however, he spent in studying French folk-lore.

During that period, Ansky remained absolutely apart from the Jewish

people's Jewish life, and Jewish problems. The Dreyfus affair roused him. He began to feel that the attacks on the Jewish people included him also. This period gave birth to two of his most famous works, this time about Jewish life, "In a Turkish Family," and "Mendel the Turk," both in the Russian language. Both are fine examples of Ansky's talent; absolutely true to life, written with great restraint, and a minimum of sentimentality.

He freshened his knowledge of Yiddish, read with eagerness its latest literature, mainly revolutionary propaganda; he strove to gather up and classify the crumbs of Jewish folk-lore he still retained from childhood days.

For several years (until the outbreak of the World War) he traveled around with his co-workers among the Jewish cities and towns, collecting whatever had an ethnologic, cultural and historical value, and taking notes of folk-lore material. Some of these folk legends Ansky worked into dramatic form, trying to keep as close as possible to the original stories. He combined two of these folk stories into the play, "The Dybbuk." Ansky's object was not to present a dramatic legend or a scenic mystery, although Fedor Sologub has characterized it as such. My point is proven by one of Ansky's letters to me, which I published in the Warsaw "Literary Leaves."

"The play," says Ansky, "is, of course, a realistic one about mystic people. The only part of it which is not realistic, is the Meshulakh, whom I have purposely portrayed in mystic terms. I introduced him on the advice of Stanislavsky, and in bringing him in, I have emphasized the central idea of the drama. Throughout the play there is a constant conflict between individualism and collectivism—Channon and Leah struggle to attain personal happiness. On the other hand, the Rabbi thinks of them thus: 'Let not be broken a twig on the eternal tree of the House of Jacob.' Who of them all is right?"

At the end, Channon and Leah are right. But, is the Rabbi wrong? At this point, the Meshulakh comes from a higher world, that world which melts in its flame the highest peaks and the deepest valleys. To him, both Channon and Leah—and also the Rabbi—are right, and furthermore are justified in their struggle.

The World War and also the Bolshevik Revolution made the presentation of the play in Russia impossible. Its first performance was in the Jewish Theatre in Warsaw. Unfortunately an untimely death took Ansky away, in the midst of preparations for the premiere, which occurred a month after his demise.

"The Dybbuk" has had a triumphant tour of the better Jewish theatres of Moscow, Warsaw, Berlin, Vilna and New York, eliciting enthusiastic approval from Jewish and non-Jewish critics.

EDYTHE BAKER



Will play one of the principal roles in the new musical play, "Hello Lola," which the Shuberts will open at the Eltinge Tuesday night.

## "Greenwich Village Follies" Pretentious

Hassard Short's Direction Is Responsible for Elaborate Revue, At the 46th Street Theatre

**T**HE latest production of the "Greenwich Village Follies"—the seventh of the series—planned and staged under the gentle hands of no less a celebrity than Hassard Short, can be styled as a gorgeous and elaborate revue. The enterprise at Channin's 46th Street Theatre was conceived for entertainment purposes, and in that it carries out its objective.

The weakness of the revue lies in the music. Harold Levey and Owen Murphy, who are responsible for the lyrics and music, fall short of creating the musical background necessary to carry such an elaborate production. Outside of one number in particular—"I Have You," delightfully sung by William Ladd and Irene Delroy—the spirit of good tunes and harmonic lyrics is lacking.

Several skits—amusing and entertaining—kept the audience in good humor. "Moving In," with Florence Moore, Rennie Riano and Frank McIntyre in the principal roles, was very amusing. Tom Howard carried away all honors in "The Spy," a satire on militarism, and again had the house in an uproar in "Efficiency," a satiric conception of our efficient police system, which clubs you first and investigates afterward.

Of the principals much credit must go to the ever amusing Florence Moore, who does most of the work, ably assisted by Frank McIntyre, that robust comedian; Sam Hearn, Joe Lyons and Rennie Riano. The latter is especially funny and effective in "The Life of the Party," another feature of the revue.

Two exceedingly elaborate conceptions of Hassard Short include "The Curse of Cinderella," following the idea of the old fairy tale, in three scenes of surpassing beauty, and the finale in the second act. Both bring out all the possibilities of such a revue.

Perhaps the producers, The Bohemians, Inc., fell somewhat short of their past productions, but in general the "Greenwich Village Follies" of this year, with its large group of talented players, furnish an evening well spent.

## "White Cargo" Coming to Bronx Opera House Monday

Earl Carroll presents Leon Gordon's famous "White Cargo" at the Bronx Opera House for a week's engagement beginning Monday. The South Sea Island drama is given with the original cast and production, featuring Conway Wingfield in the principal male role.

In the supporting cast are Betty Pierce, Carl Brickert, Malcolm Dunn, Alan Davis, Frederick Roland, Curtis Karpe, Tracy Barrow, Bob Anderson and W. Wana Singha, a Hindu native player.

Richard Bennett and Pauline Lord in "They Knew What They Wanted," Eugene O'Neill's realistic drama, will be the following attraction.

"Head First," a new play by Willis Goodhue, opened at the Greenwich Village Theatre Wednesday night, under the management of Oliver Morosco.

REGINALD DENNY



Returns to Broadway in his latest screen comedy, "California, Straight Ahead," due at the Colony Theatre Sunday.

# — T H E A T R E S —

**WINTER GARDEN** Evenings At 8:25  
Mats. Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday  
NOW, AS ALWAYS, THE WORLD'S MOST FAMOUS REVUE



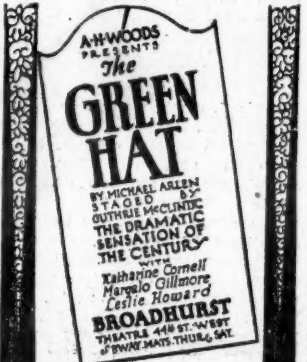
Walter Woolf, Phil Baker and  
18 Gertrude Hoffmann Girls

**WINTER GARDEN**  
SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT  
Always the Best Sunday Entertainment in Town  
Stars from the LEADING BROADWAY MUSICAL SUCCESSSES AND OTHER HEADLINE ACTS  
JACK ROSE, Master of Ceremonies

**2nd YEAR in NEW YORK**  
The Comedy Knockout

**IS ZAT? SO**

by James Glendon & Richard Taber  
Now at the **Central Theatre** 47th St. & B'way  
Eves. 8:15. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:30.



**GEORGE S. KAUFMAN'S**  
BROADWAY'S FUNNIEST COMEDY  
**BUTTER AND EGGS**  
WITH  
**GREGORY KELLY**  
**LONGACRE Theatre**  
WEST 48th STREET  
Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30

**FAY Bainter**

Channing Pollock's Great Play  
**THE ENEMY**  
POPULAR MAT. THURSDAY  
**TIMES SQ. THEATRE**  
West 42nd Street—Evenings 8:30  
REGULAR MAT. SATURDAY

**MADGE KENNEDY**  
IN  
**BEWARE OF WIDOWS**  
OWEN DAVIS' LATEST FARCE  
**Maxine Elliott Theatre**  
29th STREET & BROADWAY  
Mats. Wednesday & Saturday

## Vaudeville Theatres

**MOSS' BROADWAY**  
A well-balanced program of Keith-Albee favorites, including Morton and Glass, Joe Darcey, Harry Coleman and company, Florence Gast and company, other acts, and the first New York showing of Cecil B. DeMille's massive Wedding Song, featuring Leatrice Joy, on the screen will be presented the patrons of B. S. Moss' Broadway Theatre next week, beginning Monday.  
Paul Morton and Naomi Glass will head the vaudeville at the Broadway beginning Monday. Paul Morton is one of the original Four Mortons. Other acts include Joe Darcey, Harry Coleman, former musical comedy star, with Gladys Hart, late feature of "Irene," in

**ELTINGE THEATRE**, 42nd St., W. of B'way. OPENING TUESDAY, JAN. 12th  
The MESSRS. SHUBERT Present  
THE NEW MUSICAL PLAY  
**HELLO LOLA**  
Based on Booth Tarkington's Comedy "SEVENTEEN" WITH A CAST OF MUSICAL COMEDY FAVORITES

New York's Most Novel and Most Charming Theatre—ALL NEW  
**CASINO de PARIS**  
Century Thea. Bldg., 52d St. and Cent. Park West (Ent. on 52d St.)  
The MESSRS. SHUBERT Present  
THE LAST WORD IN REVUES  
**A NIGHT IN PARIS**  
Matinees: THURSDAY and SATURDAY  
TELEPHONE COLUMBUS 8800

**FORREST THEATRE**, 49th St. W. of B'way. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.  
New York's Best Liked Musical Comedy  
**MAY FLOWERS**  
JOSEPH SANTLEY WITH IVY SAWYER  
And a GREAT CAST including ROBERT WOOLSEY

**SHUBERT THEATRE**, 14th St., West of B'way. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Wednesday and Saturday  
THE CONTINENTAL REVUE  
**GAY PAREE**  
GREATEST CAST EVER ASSEMBLED and AMERICA'S MOST BEAUTIFUL GIRLS

**CENTURY THEATRE**, 63d Street and Central Park West. Evenings 8:25. Mats. WED. and SAT.  
(Direction LEE and J. J. SHUBERT)  
THE OPERETTA TRIUMPH  
**PRINCESS FLAVIA**  
MUSICAL VERSION OF "THE PRISONER OF ZENDA"  
Staged by J. C. HUFFMAN  
Cast of 300. Symphony of 60. Singing Chorus of 125.  
Bal. (Res'd) \$1.10 - \$1.65 - \$2.20 - \$3.00  
500 Dress Circle Seats at \$3.50

**AMBASSADOR THEATRE**, 49th St. W. of B'way. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Thursday and Saturday, 2:30  
SECOND YEAR in NEW YORK  
Most Glorious Musical Play of Our Time  
**THE STUDENT PRINCE**  
WITH  
**HOWARD MARSH**  
Staged by J. C. HUFFMAN  
Symphony Orch.—Singing Chorus of 100  
Balcony (Res'd)—\$1.10, \$1.65, \$2.20, \$2.75, \$3.30

**BIJOU THEATRE**, 46th St. W. of B'way. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.  
**MARY and NASH**  
in  
**A LADY'S VIRTUE**  
By RACHEL CROTHERS with ROBERT WARWICK

**Booth Theatre** NOW MATINEES 2:30  
RICHARD HERNDON presents  
**"THE PATSY"**  
With BARRY CORNERS INSATIABLE COMEDY  
**CLAIBORNE FOSTER**  
"HIGHLY AMUSING INTELLIGENT PLAY" —MANKIEWICZ, Times

**THEATRE GUILD PRODUCTIONS**  
**MERCHANTS OF GLORY**  
(Courtesy E. Ray Goetz)  
"AS A PLAY, AS A PRODUCTION, THE GUILD HAS WON A COMPLETE ARTISTIC TRIUMPH."  
—Charles Belmont Davis, Herald Tribune.  
with  
JOSE RUBEN, AUGUSTIN DUNCAN, GEORGE NASH, HELEN WESTLEY, LEE BAKER and Others  
**GUILD THEATRE** 52nd Street, West of Broadway. Mats. Thursday and Saturday.

**ARMS AND THE MAN**  
ALFRED LUNT and LYNN FONTANNE  
Garrick 65 W. 35th St. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. and Sat.  
**ANDROGLES AND THE LION**  
BERNARD SHAW'S COMEDY  
**KLAW** West 45th St. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. and Sat.

a comedy sketch by Wm. K. Wells. "Love as I," and Florence Gast and her company of dancers.  
The screen will present the first showing of Cecil B. DeMille's massive photoplay, "The Wedding Song," starring Leatrice Joy and featuring Richard Ames. "The Wedding Song" is an unusual crook photoplay of dramatic interest. Others in the cast are Charles Gerard, Rosa Rudani, Jack Curtis and Gertrude Claire.  
**FRANKLIN**  
Monday to Wednesday: Willie Solar, Diamond and Brennan; The Parisienne; others, Leatrice Joy and Edmund Burns in "Made for Love." Thursday to Sunday: Richard Barthelmess in "The Beautiful City"; Geo. Mayo and Company; White Way Review; other acts.  
**JEFFERSON**  
Monday to Wednesday: Al and Fanny Stedman; Flo Gast and Company; Burns and Kane; others, "Made for Love," with Leatrice Joy and Edmund Burns. Thursday to Sunday: Richard Barthelmess and Dorothy Gish in "The Beautiful City." Big bill of Keith-Albee vaudeville.  
"The Phantom of the Opera," which has been playing at B. S. Moss' Colony Theatre for the past ten weeks, will be presented at the Cameo Theatre next week, beginning Sunday. Lon Chaney is starred in this picture. He is supported by Mary Philbin, Norman Kerry and a large cast.  
Ernest Boyd is translating for Henry Baron "The Weak Woman," a French comedy by Jacques Dubal, in which Estelle Winwood, Ralph Morgan and Frank Morgan will appear.

## Gershwin Music Rich in Originality

"Tip Toes" at the Liberty Lacking in Humor, but Entrancing in Score and Melodies

**A**FIRST night audience one usually associates with the premier of an opera or an offering of the marvelous Russians was in attendance to greet the latest musical effusions of George Gershwin presented as part of an alleged musical comedy, "Tip Toes," at the Liberty Theatre.

New music by Gershwin has become an event in the theatrical world. Critics and admirers herald the event in advance. Its possibilities receive as much, nay more, attention than the prospect of the performance of a new orchestral composition or a new opera. For has not the redoubtable Mr. Seldew discovered that jazz is an art and a very enjoyable one. Jazz composers and conductors of jazz bands have become the new aristocracy eligible for marriage to preferred telegraph stock. Therefore there is no surprise to be occasioned by the sweeping interest that attends a new Gershwin show.

Mr. Gershwin does not seem to have been troubled by the idea that he was composing art when he wrote the melodies for "Tip Toes." They are rich in originality and particularly strong in orchestration which is where most of our jazz composers fall down. First mention must go to "Sweet and Low Down," a peach of a title incidentally, for an entrancing dance hit. Others come quickly to mind and it is hard to place one before the other. "Nice Baby" and "When Do We Dance," are others of the songs that stay with you.

But now, the sad truth must come out. For as attractive and captivating as Gershwin's music is, the humor of

OTTO KRUGER



Heads the cast of farcists in Owen Davis' "Easy Come, Easy Go," now settled for a run at the new Biltmore Theatre.

"Tip Toes" is stale and stereotyped. Such old chestnuts as are trotted out to while away the moments when Gershwin's music wasn't to be heard have seldom been heard these years outside of the two-a-day. And when Mr. Watson, Jr., entered his telephone booth, the audience groaned in pain. Distinctly the book is a dull one, undeserving of Gershwin music.

And more sad news. Queenie Smith has learned her tricks too well. One remembers how cute she has always been. But there used to be some element of reality about it. Now you can just see cuteness oozing out of her very grimace. She ought to dance more and let her cuteness fall where it may, rather than spring it on her audience like a movie star caught in a close-up.

The photoplay features at Moss' neighborhood theatres next week are Cecil B. De Mille's "Made for Love," starring Leatrice Joy, the first half of the week, and Richard Barthelmess, with Dorothy Gish in "The Beautiful City," will be presented the last part of the week.

## THE NEW PLAYS MONDAY

"DOWN STREAM," a comedy by Alexander C. Herman and Leslie P. Eichel, will be presented by Thomas Wilkes at the 48th Street Theatre Monday night. Roberta Arnold is featured in a cast that includes Rex Cherryman, Paul Harvey, John Ravold, William Crimmins, Leslie Hunt and Joseph Robinson. The play is staged by Rollo Lloyd.

## TUESDAY

"HELLO LOLA," a new musical comedy, will open at the Eltinge Tuesday night under direction of the Messrs. Shubert. The play is based on Booth Tarkington's "Seventeen." The cast will include Edythe Baker, Dick Keene, Jay C. Flippen, Marijia White, Nannette Fleck, Wyn Richmond, Ben Hendricks, Eert Gardner, Ben Franklin and Margaret Sullivan. Dorothy Donnelly is responsible for the book, with the score by William E. Kernell.



## THEATRES

EVERY EVENING (Except Monday). Mat. Saturday only at 2:30.



By ANSKY  
English Version by Henry G. Alsberg  
Tel. Dry Dock 7516  
This Sunday, at 2:30, David Vardi, co-director of "The Dybbuk," in an Afternoon of Impersonations

LITTLE THEATRE 44th St. W. of Broadway. Even. at 8:30. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday.

"A beautiful story of love won, lost and regained in this new drama. . . . 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.

Messrs. Druce and Street Present

ROBERT LORAIN

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

"THE MASTER OF THE INN"

with a Cast of Distinction Headed by IAN KEITH and VIRGINIA PEMBERTON

CRITERION The. B'k &amp; 44 St. E. 233. Mat. Wed. &amp; Sat.

HELEN MacKELLAR

IN "OPEN HOUSE" with Ramsey Wallace and Bela Lugosi

B.S. MOSS CAMEO 42d St. and B'k

BEGINNING SUNDAY

ONE WEEK ONLY



The PHANTOM OF THE OPERA

WITH LON CHANEY MARY PHILBIN-NORMAN KERRY AND CAST OF 5000 Famous Cameo Theatre Orchestra

BRONX OPERA HOUSE 140th St. E. of Third Ave. POP. PRICES 1 Mats. Wed. &amp; Sat.

BEGINNING MONDAY NIGHT

EARL CARROLL presents

"WHITE CARGO" with CONWAY WINGFIELD A Love Play of the Tropics

Direct from Broadway and the Longest Dramatic Run in the History of the Stage

Week of January 18th:

RICHARD BENNETT &amp; FAULINE LORD

"THEY KNEW WHAT THEY WANTED"

COLONY 53d St. 2

BEGINNING SUNDAY (ONE WEEK ONLY)

REGINALD DENNY

IN HIS LATEST COMEDY THRILLER

"CALIFORNIA STRAIGHT AHEAD"

AN ELABORATE COLORFUL STAGE PRODUCTION

B.S. MOSS B'WAY "Where the crowds all go"

ALL NEXT WEEK

JOE DARCEY

FLORENCE GAST &amp; CO.—WANTER &amp; PALMER—Other Big Acts

LEATRICE JOY

IN "THE WEDDING SONG"

"Suicide," a sketch by William K. Wells, has been added to the "Greenwich Village Follies," at Chamin's 46th Street Theatre. It employs the talents of Florence Moore, Tom Howard, Renie Riano and Frank McIntyre.

## MUSIC

Galli-Curci Returns to the Metropolitan Next Friday

"La Cenerentola" will open the eleventh week of the Metropolitan season Monday evening with Aida, Dalossy, Gigli and Ruffo.

Other operas of the week will be: "Thais," Wednesday evening, with Jeritza, Howard, Errolle and Whitehill.

"Madame Butterfly," Thursday evening, with Easton, Wells, Gigli and DeLuca.

"The Jewels of the Madonna," special matinee on Friday, with Jeritza, Telva, Martinielli and Danise.

"Traviata," Friday evening, with Galli-Curci, Robertson, Chamlee and DeLuca.

"Tristan und Isolde," Saturday matinee, with Larsen-Todsen, Bransell, Laubenthal and Whitehill.

"Meistersinger," Saturday night, with Aida, Peralta, Chamlee and Bada.

"Tannhauser," Tuesday evening, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, with Rethberg, Peralta, Taucher and Schutendorff.

At this Sunday night's concert Mmes. Hunter, Morgana, Peralta, Robertson and Alcock and Messrs. Chamlee, Basola and Mardones will sing. Mr. Riedel will conduct.

With the Orchestras

PHILHARMONIC

The Philharmonic will return this Sunday from its week's tour for Mr. Mengelberg's season's farewell concert at Carnegie Hall, the program on this occasion including the Schubert "Unfinished" Symphony, Rubin Goldmark's "Negro Rhapsody," Strauss's "Death and Transfiguration" and the third "Lenore" overture of Beethoven. Before sailing for Europe, Mr. Mengelberg will visit Rochester as guest conductor of the Rochester Symphony Orchestra at a concert there on January 14.

Arturo Toscanini will make his first appearance at Carnegie Hall on Thursday evening, January 14, on which occasion he will give the first American performance of Respighi's "Pines of Rome." Mr. Toscanini will conduct the Philharmonic concerts through the seventh of February, after which Wilhelm Furtwaengler will direct them for the balance of the season.

NEW YORK SYMPHONY

Eugene Goossens, guest conductor of the New York Symphony Orchestra, will conduct his first concert in Mecca Auditorium this Sunday afternoon. The program will include Howard Hanson's symphonic poem "Lux Aeterna," Stravinsky's "Le Sacre du Printemps," and Mozart's Symphony in C minor.

Frieda Hempel will be the soloist at the Carnegie Hall concert Thursday afternoon and Friday evening. The program: Fantasia and Fugue in C minor, Bach-Elgar; Symphony in D minor, Cesar Franck; Hearing the First Cuckoo in Spring, Delius; Tone Poem "Tintagel," Arnold Bax.

STATE SYMPHONY

Alfredo Casella will assume the conductorship of the State Symphony Orchestra for the ten remaining concerts, with the first this Saturday evening at Carnegie Hall. He will have the assistance of the Schola Cantorum, taking part in Monteverdi's Sonata Sopra Santa Maria. The orchestral numbers will be Vivaldi's Concerto Grosso, Rossini's "Cenerentola," Debussy's Three Nocturnes, and his own "Italia."

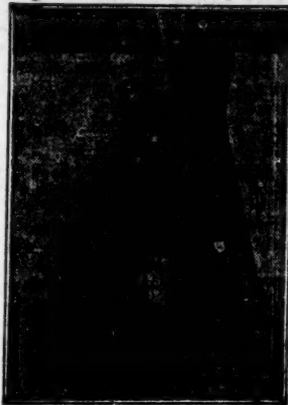
Music Notes

Owing to the delay of his ship in reaching New York in time, John Coates has been forced to postpone his recital of December 30 to next Tuesday afternoon in Town Hall.

Leif Poushnoff will give his piano recital in Town Hall Tuesday night.

The Russian Symphonic Choir in Carnegie Hall on Tuesday evening will give a program of religious and secular music, including a group of folk songs of various nations. There will

CARL BRICKERT



In Leon Gordon's "White Cargo," which begins a week's engagement at the Bronx Opera House on Monday.

Another Play Of "Don Juan"

JAMES ELROY FLECKER makes a strange thing of his hero Don Juan, says H. C. Minchin in his review of "Don Juan" (Helmemanns, London) in the London Sunday Times. This Don Juan, styled an idealist, plots to his friend, who is Prime Minister of Great Britain, in order to prevent a war, and murders that friend's daughter "to save her from the miserable years." But neither horrors that vie with those Elizabethan precedents which Shakespeare nearly always avoided, nor yet occasional gushes of true poetry, have succeeded in making a coherent whole out of a mass of incongruous materials and a jumble of antagonistic styles. Like the Horatian sculptor, Flecker devised some striking features, but failed to combine them in a composition suggestive of life. His play was, very naturally, declined by manager after manager. His own efforts to remodel it were unavailing. "I can't do anything with that impossible Don Juan," he used to say.

Who will blame Flecker for hurrying, when faced, as he was, with signs of his approaching end? But hurry he did, and his work suffered in consequence. Perhaps his chief defect as an artist was that he mistook violence for strength. He was "laid off" writing little petty lyrics, and wanted to do something big. Bernard Shaw discerned his gifts for drama, and while shaking his head over "Don Juan's" worldly prospects, averred that the piece contained one scene "that is a stroke of genius. With tact and experience," he proceeded, "you ought to go far, for you certainly have the trump cards. Only do, for heaven's sake, remember that there are plenty of geniuses about, and that the real difficulty is to find writers who are sober, honest and industrious, and have been for many years in their last situation." The tone of this advice, considering its source, may surprise some readers.

Starting with a vivid description of a shipwreck, "Don Juan" speedily degenerates into burlesque, then at a moment's notice is switched off into melodrama, in the midst of which the scene commended by Mr. Shaw comes as a most welcome and impressive interlude. The mistress whom Juan had callously forsaken appears at his door as a shabby and weather-beaten street singer. Moved at last with compunction, and aghast at the change from her former brilliance, he proposes a renewal of their old relationship, only to find that her spirit is broken as well as her body, and that she obviously has no heart for the adventure. "She is not mad?" he asks his hanger-on, who has loved Tia-

also be a group of solos by the Choir's leading basso, Ivan Stetschenko.

Harold Morris, the pianist, will give his recital next Saturday afternoon in Aeolian Hall, playing among other things Schumann's Symphonic Etudes, a Cycle by Griffes and Beethoven's Waldstein Sonata.

Yolanda Mero, pianist, at her Aeolian Hall recital, Monday afternoon, will give a program of Brahms, Chopin, Schumann and a group of Liszt.

Mildred Dilling, harpist, assisted by Jacques Joles, pianist, will play at Steinway Hall, Tuesday evening.

Florence Stern will give her second violin recital Wednesday evening in Town Hall.

Ernst von Dohnanyi, who has just completed his season as conductor of the State Symphony Orchestra, will give three recitals of piano music at Chickering Hall on Thursday evenings, January 7, 14 and 21.

## D R A M A

## Where All Good Americans Go

"A Night in Paris" Comes to New York, with Fair Women and Funny Men

More names than one would care to read are attached to the bill of fare for the new revue, "A Night in Paris," that Shubert has just brought to the Century Roof, which he has rechristened the "Casino de Paris." Yet among them are some names one would not like to forget, for one wants to keep on the watch for them in future seasons (they'll be busy right here all this one!); watch for and hurry to see. There is, for instance, the lady who appears when the label calls for Leo Bill—but maybe that's her name in French. She was the genuine artist of the evening, in complete command of her field; she did little more than give impersonations: of Racquet Miller, of Mistinguette; she sang one sentimental song, "Go!"; but a strong and versatile power shone through her acting, a personality rich and lighted with fire and flashing humor. Then we would take off more than our hat to Catharine, who did the same for us. She was a litho, fresh, animal body that plays like liquid joy across the stage; her dances and her poses were somewhat of the grace and power of a young tigress. Vanessi was also agile and graceful in the dance, with her light and skillful partner, George Dobbs; and Olive McClure does one writhing bit with her wrists chained that is more than hair-raising.

The company of humorists was strong and well-sustained in its run-bea all along. "No," is the reply; "she has become sane. She dreams of love no longer. She does not think that she is a princess in an old story and you a fairy prince. She knows that she is a fisher-girl and that you are a gentleman. You have not hurt her mind; you have destroyed her soul." This episode, considered deeply, is as effective as anything in "Hassan." As to the poetical parts of "Don Juan," there is nothing built so loftily as "The Golden Journey to Samarcand." But such lines as

Calmly, O shepherd, on the hills of morning,  
Drive out your sheep and sing the hours away.

Till the pure eve in quietude returning  
Bids you sing on, tomorrow as today,  
may be deemed to indicate the heights to which Flecker's talent had lived longer, might have risen.

"Don Juan" is scheduled for publication here by Alfred A. Knopf, who published his "Hassan," which was produced some seasons back.

## Broadway Briefs

Carl Randall, last seen in "The Music Box Revue," and Jackie Hurlbert have been engaged to appear at Club Montmartre, beginning Monday.

George Roscher of "Artists and Models" will convert the Nile Club, padlocked early this season by Mr. Buckner, into an intimate little theatre.

Shakespeare, who is currently represented on Broadway by four productions—"Hamlet" in ancient and modern garb, "The Merchant of Venice" and special matinees of "The Taming of the Shrew"—is now to have his innings in Boston. The new Repertory Theatre will produce "Much Ado About Nothing" next week, with Blanche Yurka as Beatrice.

EVA GAUTHIER



Who will give her song recital this Saturday night at Aeolian Hall.

## MUSIC AND CONCERTS

PHILHARMONIC

CARNegie HALL, THIS SUNDAY

AFTERNOON AT 3

Season Farewell of

WILHELM MENGELBERG

SCHUBERT: "Unfinished" Symphony.

GOLDMARK: "Negro Rhapsody."

STRAUSS: "Death and Transfiguration."

BEETHOVEN: "Lenore" Overture No. 2.

Carnegie Hall, Thursday Evening, 8:30.

First Appearance of

ARTURO TOSCANINI

REPRISE: Pines of Rome. HAYDN: "Clock" Symphony. WAGNER: "Self-fried" Death and Funeral March. SIBELIUS: "Swan of Tuonela." WEBER: "Euryanthe" Overture.

Arthur Judson, Manager (Steinway)

N. Y. SYMPHONY

MECCA AUDITORIUM, Sunday Aft. at 3

MOZART: Symphony in G Minor; HOWARD HANSON: "Lux Aeterna" (first time in N.Y.); STRAVINSKY: "Le Sacre du Printemps."

George Enescu, Mgr.

CARNegie HALL, Tues. Eve., Jan. 12, 8:30

RUSSIAN SYMPHONIC CHOIR

BASILE KIBALCHICH Director

Concert Mgt. Dan'l Mayer, Inc.

Aeolian Hall, Sat. Aft., Jan. 16, at 3

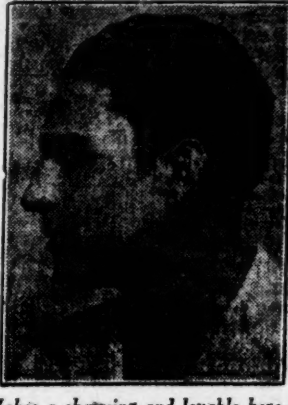
PIANO RECITAL

HAROLD MORRIS

Mgt. HANSEL &amp; JOHNS, Steinway Bldg.

Concert Mgt. Dan'l Mayer, Inc.

HERBERT CLARK



Makes a charming and lovable hero in the new Barry Connors' comedy, "The Patsy," at the Booth Theatre.

Elsie Ferguson, Margaret Lawrence, Wallace Eddinger, Bruce McRae, Effie Shannon, Geoffrey Kerr and Frederick Worlock head the cast of "Close Quarters," a play by A. E. Thomas, which George C. Tyler will present at the National Theatre, Washington, on January 11. The play is a version of "Le Demi-Monde," by Alexandre Dumas, fils.

## The New Cinemas

BROADWAY—"The Wedding Song," with Leatrice Joy and Robert Ames.

CAMEO—Lon Chaney in "The Phantom of the Opera," with Mary Philbin and Norman Kerry.

CAPITOL—Marshall Nellan's "Mike," with Sally O'Neill, William Haines and Charlie Murray.

COLONY—Reginald Denny in "California Straight Ahead," with Gertrude Olmstead and Lucille Ward.

RIALTO—"The Splendid Crime," with Anna Q. Nilsson, Lionel Barrymore and Robert Frazer.

RIVOLI—Fannie Hurst's latest story, "Mannequin," with Alice Joyce, Warner Baxter and Dolores Costello.

## TIMELY TOPICS

By Norman Thomas

(Continued from page 10)

—that's like a dry. What will the Governor do about labor's rights? Not much so far as the injunction evil is concerned. All he advocates is a full and fair hearing before granting preliminary injunctions. Nothing is said about trial by jury or about protection of the right of peaceful picketing. Still less is there any explanation as to why we have to have injunctions to deal with acts already subject to existing criminal law. There is more work for Socialists to do on this point before we can as a party make a rush for seats on the Smith bandwagon.

3. Housing. Here again Socialist agitation has told. Governor Smith recommends that municipalities be given the right to issue tax exempt bonds for housing and that possibly a state housing bank should be created. But note, the proceeds of the tax exempt bonds are to be loaned to limited dividend companies. Now, under existing conditions, a limited dividend company can do a useful work when, as in the case of the Sunnyside development, it is managed with a high sense of social responsibility. But a limited dividend company grants 6 per cent return on its invested capital. The state does not have to pay 6 percent for money, neither do municipalities. It is a confession of the failure of democracy to argue that a municipal corporation cannot do the work of a limited dividend company without any intervention of the profit motive and therefore cheaper than the limited dividend company. The housing problem in New York City is of such magnitude that it can only be solved when we have worked out machinery whereby the state and city will loan money to individuals and social groups who desire to build for use and not profit and will itself put up houses for rent at cost. Governor Smith may be well advised in not trusting this problem to Tammany Hall. If the workers were on the job, alert to their own interest, organized in their own party, as well as in their own unions, they could find a better solution to the housing problem than Governor Smith has suggested.

So I might go on. But to tell you the truth, I haven't time, and I suspect my friends, the editors, will say that they haven't space for what is essentially a state and not a national issue. (Our editors are very proud of their national circulation). Nevertheless, let me tell them and my readers—how many are they, I wonder?—that this message, its author and the issues it discusses, have real importance to a whole lot of folks who do not live in the Empire State.

The Churches And War

We have received five and one-half closely typed pages constituting a Message to the Churches from The National Study Conference on the Churches and World Peace. This conference, it appears, contained official representatives of all the leading Protestant bodies. The message is an amazing document, more radical in its statements and their logical implications than any message from any labor unions or labor party that has come to our attention. It deals with the causes of war plainly and pledges the churches to refuse henceforth their

sanction to war as a method. Will the churches adopt this message? If so will they mean it? One who has watched them closely in action both in war and in peace may be forgiven some serious doubts. But if the church or any large section of it does mean this message, the day of our salvation from war and the economic and political system which is the chief cause of war may be nearer than we had hoped.

On the night before Christmas we picked up a paper and saw the pictures of three American aviators just returned from killing women and children in the villages of the Riffs. It didn't give us exactly the Merry Yuletide feeling. Our wish for these baby killers—they are, literally, that—is that in this New Year they may come to see themselves and their deeds as they really are, stripped of all trumpony romance, adventure and military glory. No punishment men can inflict could be more severe or as salutary as that.

One of the best union meetings we ever saw was one of a series of organizing meetings for Fullman car porters in New York. The speaking was high grade and so was the enthusiasm. These porters do useful work; their salary is \$67.50 a month; they buy their own shoe polish; they are paid only on the basis of the time the train is actually enroute. Thus a porter bound for Washington from New York is paid on the basis of the night's run which begins at midnight, but he must report for preparatory work at 7 p. m. And to crown it all, these men only prosper by a servility not consistent with self respect. By organizing they are serving themselves, their race and all the workers. Success to them!

## Fascism and Communism

Of all extraordinary social lunacies Fascism is at once the most absurd and most dangerous. It is one of the chief menaces to world peace. Its policy of holding to itself Italian emigrants to America and their children to the third and fourth generation is a blow not only against any properly organized American labor movement but against that neighborliness which must exist between all groups of Americans. Fascism rests on force, violence and fraud. By well substantiated statistics it can be shown that it is a poison to the material as well as the spiritual well being of the Italian masses. Therefore President Green's well reasoned attack on it is to be welcomed.

There are, as everybody knows, resemblances between Fascism and Communism. It is easy, especially under pressure of the subversive tactics of American Communists, to overemphasize these resemblances. Within recent months two British Labor Committees, a Scandinavian Labor Committee and a great economist, John Maynard Keynes—none of them, we believe, members of the Communist Party—have said things about the progress of Russian labor, modern education in Russia, the effort to build society on other foundations than "love of money" which never could be said about the Fascist dictatorship. It is possible to criticize sharply many features of Communist policy and yet feel the tremendous significance of the Russian experiment and work earnestly for the recognition of Russia, which America has not withheld from the wholly retrograde and decadent dictatorship of Mussolini.



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SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1926

## LEGAL EVOLUTION

WE hope that Dean Jervey of the Law School of Columbia University is correct in saying that the present tendency in legal scholarship is more attention to social reality, an "attempt to get under and behind the applicable legal rule and to illuminate it by a study of the particular social and economic phenomenon it purports to control." This view, he asserts, is based on the idea that "Society changes as men write and the new and liberalizing truth of today may become the hampering dogma of tomorrow."

The continuance of such a tendency will eventually make the conservative legalist almost human. Formal legal logic and rigid adherence to rules based upon social and economic conditions that passed away generations ago may be eventually scrapped. The dead will cease to rule the living. Law may become a flexible thing and its application so change that it will constantly be adapted to a changing world.

Not that this will affect the fundamental basis of capitalist society. This will remain intact and law will surround the property system with protective barriers until the masses have sufficient intelligence to reorganize the property system on the basis of social and economic equity. What we mean is that the grotesque absurdities having their origin in other periods of history and which result in absurd verdicts and interpretations will be gradually discarded. The working class provides the largest number of victims of this ancient legalism and they will gain by making law and its interpretation adapted to a changing world.

## A VETERAN PASSES

ONE by one in the year just passed we have recorded the passing of Socialists of a previous generation and the new year brings the sad message of the death of George E. Roewer, Sr., of Boston, father of George E. Roewer, Jr., one of the most active and devoted of New England Socialists.

The elder Roewer was one of the pioneers of the modern phase of the American Socialist movement. For years he was a member of the S. L. P., but like many of the Germans of scientific training he could not accept that organization's intolerant attitude toward the trade unions and he allied himself with the Socialist Party. He grieved much because of the loss of his wife a few years ago, but his health appeared to be good and the news of his death comes as a shock to his friends and comrades.

Comrade Roewer was a lovable man, immune to the emotional waves that occasionally disturbed the Socialist movement, a devoted soldier in the march for human liberation, of affectionate disposition that won friends wherever he appeared, and whose faith in the ultimate triumph of his ideals was never shaken. He lived to see thrones crash to the earth, old ruling classes hurled from power, and capitalism enter its last phase of history. His was a life worth the living and the new generation of Socialists will make progress in so far as they follow the example he left and the life he lived.

## THE UNITED FRONT

RECENTLY The New Leader reported that Rinaldo Cappellini, a district president of the Pennsylvania miners, joined with some official "patriots" in an attempt to prevent Eugene V. Debs from speaking. Debs stood his ground and the attempt at intimidation failed.

Now it can be told. Louis Engdahl, world famous strategist, Communist philosopher and editor of The Worker of Chicago, wired Cappellini, upon his election in June, 1923. The following is from The Worker of June 30 that year:

"Rinaldo Cappellini, Plainsville, Pa.

"Our heartfelt congratulations to you and all the militant coal diggers of District One on the brilliant victory achieved through the election of the progressive miners' ticket over all the forces of reaction. Upon your administration rest great responsibilities. We are sure you will live up to all expectations."

He did. All hail the united front!

## THE MAYOR

IT is understood that the change in the City Government has been effected with little disturbance of the general routine. Mayor Olvany has established a branch office in City Hall and has placed a former member of the Legislature in charge. It is reported that telephone connections between

the main office and the branch office are excellent and that Mayor Olvany's branch manager, James J. Walker, is rapidly acquiring a knowledge of his duties which guarantees an efficient administration by the mayor.

All indications are that The World is still somewhat nervous, its apprehensions being in conflict with its hopes, but it still clings to a tentative faith that Tammany is a society of godly men whose ancestors, it regrets, have a shady past. Mayor Olvany is saying nothing as he is confident that his administration, with the assistance of his aid at the City Hall, will justify the choice of our noble freemen last November. It is conceded that the mayor is fully aware of what is expected of him and his friends say that he will make one of the best executives the city has ever had. They also add that his efficient aid at the City Hall justifies this prediction.

And now will The World join us in three whoops for the mayor of Greater New York?

## EASY ON GRAFTERS

THE conviction of Charles R. Forbes, former Director of the Veterans' Bureau, has been affirmed by a Federal Court of Appeals in Chicago. Forbes and John W. Thompson, a contractor, were sentenced to two years in prison and each are to pay a fine of \$10,000. It is likely that an appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court.

Forbes was one of the angels elevated by the late President Harding to take care of the soldiers who had fought for "democracy." Nearly a half billion dollars passed through his hands in one year. A congressional investigation showed abysmal neglect of sick soldiers in the hospitals while funds were wasted, favorites fattened on the funds, corrupt contracts were let, and the grafters enjoyed lavish dinners at expensive hotels.

The professional whoopers for the flag and the constitution in the American Legion appeared to be less offended by this shocking thing than they were by a speech on Socialism or the recognition of Russia. The sick and disabled soldiers the Legion professed to protect were of less importance to the professionals than a radical meeting where Forbes and his type might be pointed to as the fruit of capitalism.

Then there is the sentences imposed on these two worthies, two years in prison. Ten and twenty year sentences were assessed for saying or writing that the war was of imperialist origin or that it favored the financial and capitalist cliques of the nation. This was said to be "stabbing the soldiers in the back." There is no doubt that soldiers died in hospitals because of neglect, but the flag whoopers have yet to say that Forbes did any stabbing.

Certainly the creed of the professional whoopers is a queer compound of hypocrisy and delusions.

## THE FLORIDA YEGGS

THE Florida boom is being liquidated and thousands of expectant capitalists are trekking back home thankful to have a shirt saved from the swindlers. A recent dispatch states that "charitable agencies in nearly every large city of Georgia and the Carolinas report scores of daily appeals for financial assistance from those who are returning North without funds." "Busted and disgusted" is reported as the mood of thousands who were lured by flamboyant advertisements to Florida.

This swindling of hopeful men and women is not the result of accidental and unforeseen forces in the economic life of Florida. It is the result of a systematic campaign waged by sharpers among whom may be included real estate gamblers, solid capitalists, polished bankers, mayors of cities, professional Rotarians, politicians and the "respectable" classes in general who have drawn these pilgrims into the state with the expectation of "shaking them down." These gentlemen took no gambler's chance. They have "cleaned up" millions of dollars.

It is this class which in the last two decades has gone in for "service." They represent a glorified parasitism based upon low cunning and a merciless desire to skin the gullible. Florida is not the only habitat of the species. This type can be found all over the United States. Florida happens to have staged its game on a great scale and its victims have become so numerous as to attract general attention.

There is really no difference between this tribe and the yeggs who skulk in the dark except that the former constitutes what is known as "society," makes the laws, controls politics and government, and thus makes its graft and looting legal. All the petty yeggs plying their trade today can never hope to gather the loot which the Florida yeggs have taken from their dupes within a few months.

Secretary of the Treasury Mellon is one of the big pillars of the Aluminum Trust. Former Attorney General Stone declared it organized in defiance of law and he was kicked upstairs into the Supreme Court. Sargent was pulled out of the Vermont woods to succeed Stone. In 1924 the Federal Trade Commission reported that the trust was a violation of law. The New York World begins to expose the relation between Mellon and the trust and Attorney General Sargent rushes into print with a statement whitewashing the Mellon concern, while the Federal Trade Commission refuses to turn over evidence in its possession to the Department of Justice. Keep cool with Coolidge while we contemplate this government of the people, by the politicians, and for the capitalist class.

Countess Karolyi has brought suit against Secretary Kellogg to force him to reverse his ruling excluding her from the United States. You may by law force a man to act decent, but you cannot force him to be decent.

# The News of the Week

## Appeal from the Scopes Verdict

A final plea in behalf of John Thomas Scopes, who was convicted in Tennessee for teaching evolution has been filed by his counsel in the Supreme Court of that State. The decision of the court will be anticipated with great interest all over the country because of the principle involved. The rise of Fundamentalism in recent years is a distinct march back to the Middle Ages and an attempt to use the powers of government to enforce sectarian dogmas. The brief is an excellent attack on the medieval minds who urge this program. If successful, "not truth but varying orthodoxies will be the end of public education," says the brief, until we "come to the tragic end where bigots light fagots, and with flaming banners and beating drums we march back to the 'glorious' ages of medievalism." Although there is a Federal constitutional prohibition of such legislation as that passed in Tennessee, there is no assurance that in a State of the type of Tennessee this legislation will be killed by the Supreme Court. On the other hand it is an anomaly that resort must be had to the court on the ground that the legislation is not constitutional, thus urging a judicial body to exercise a legislative function. Yet judges exercise this power and many have to resort to it however much they may be opposed to it in principle.

## Doheny Loses in Elks Hills Case

One of the most notable products of American yegdom has been deprived of the fruits of his thrift and industry and there is danger that ambitious youth may be discouraged. Edward L. Doheny has lost some of the oil loot which Fall and Denby helped him to get in the glorious days of the reign of the sainted Harding. The United States Circuit Court of Appeals in California has affirmed the decision of a lower court canceling the leases which Doheny and his cronies obtained in the Elk Hills Naval Reserve in California and reversed part of the lower court verdict which conceded the Doheny crowd over \$11,000,000 for building the naval oil station at Pearl Harbor. It will be remembered that Doheny had expected to realize \$100,000,000 on the leases and contracts involved in these deals and it must not be forgotten that the man was inspired in his acts by a desire to perfect the defense of his beloved country. Whether the case will go still higher we do not know, but Doheny has plenty of cash to pay for more litigation if he wants to indulge in the luxury. In any event, this case,

the Forbes' case, the transactions involving enemy property, the cost-plus war contracts and other shady deals during the period of Wilson's "spiritual uplift" and Harding's "normalcy" are convincing that war is a hothouse for charlatans and grafters who ply their trade while flying the flag.

## Trotsky Back on The "Politbureau"

The Fourteenth Congress of the Communist Party of Russia ended with the complete defeat of the intransigent faction headed by Gregory Zinoviev, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Communist International, and the reinstatement of Leon Trotsky to his old place on the Central Committee and the all-powerful Political Bureau. Although Zinoviev was also elected to the "Politbureau," he was the only one of his group to retain his place, even Leon Kamenef being relegated to second grade as an alternate, while G. Y. Sokolnikof, Commissar of Finance, was left out altogether. The new Political Bureau consists of nine members, instead of seven as formerly. They are Joseph Stalin, also secretary of the party; Alexis I. Rykov, Nikolai Bukharin, Leon Trotsky, L. Tomsky, Gregory Zinoviev, Michael Kalinin, Clemeny Voroshilof, and Michael Molotov. That Trotsky will soon be playing a part commensurate with his reputation and ability is taken for granted, as is the probability of Zinoviev being gradually crowded out of the picture, for the benefit of the Communist regime.

## Some Excitement in the Balkans

This week the Balkans are on the front page, running neck and neck with local and national politics, "sensational marriages," scandals, etc. Rumanian Crown Prince Carol renounces all his rights of succession to a throne made shaky by the bloody regime with which it has become synonymous. Some say the Prince is mixed up in a plot by Rumanian Fascists to run the country in a still more arbitrary manner, while others aver he merely wants to get rid of responsibility and devote himself to making love to all the accessible handsome women of Europe, beginning with a certain Madame Lupescu. Then Bulgaria announces that King Boris has tired of having his country held up to the execration of the civilized world because of the outrages committed by Premier Tsankof in the name of "law and order" and that he has fired the professor and appointed Andre Llapchev head of a new Cabinet, which probably means new elections and possibly less high-handedness. General Pangalos of Greece, dictator without

the name ever since he overthrew the preceding Government last July, proclaims to the world that the Greek Constitution is only a scrap of paper and that he and the army will run the country without it. Pangalos has a lot of alleged Communists deported and calls off the elections for the Senate and Chamber of Deputies scheduled for the near future. With several of Regent Horthy's close friends and upholders of 100 per cent Magyarism arrested for counterfeiting French banknotes "for patriotic purposes," Hungary occupies a leading position in the race, which has just been improved by the arrest of Prince Ludwik Windisch-Graetz, a war-time profiteer now accused of participating in the bad money plot, on orders from the French Government.

## Mussolini Again Strikes Labor

Another blow was aimed at the workers of Italy by "Il Duce" when his Cabinet decided that on June 30, next, protection for tenants is to be abolished and landlords will be rewarded for supporting Fascism by being allowed to raise rents. Even a pro-Fascist Rome correspondent cabled that "a veritable orgy of evictions is expected" following the abolition of the special rent tribunals. But the workers may find consolation in the Cabinet's announcement of its intention to found an Academy of "Immortals" in imitation of the French Academy. Two hard raps from abroad were aimed at Mussolini when the Supreme Council of Scottish Rite Masonry, Southern Jurisdiction, asked the United States Government to protest to the foreign governments involved in the persecution and murdering of Masons abroad, and when the Administrative Council of the International Labor Office of the League of Nations, meeting in Brussels, decided, over the protest of the Italian Government representative, to continue to refuse places on the various commissions to the Fascist labor union delegates, as not representing really independent trade unions. Of course the American Masons are hardly naive enough to believe that Coolidge and Kellogg are going to say anything to hurt the feelings of Mussolini and Horthy, but they have at least placed themselves on record. The passing in Milan of the famous Russian collaborator of Filippo Turati, Anna Kulisciof, was the occasion of a great demonstration of sympathy for the veteran Italian Socialist and of sorrow at the loss of one who for nearly half a century had labored continuously, with pen and voice, for the Italian proletariat. Tens of thousands of workers came to pay their last respects and hundreds of telegrams of condolence came to Turati from all parts of the world.

# THE CHATTER BOX

## A Bronx Idyll

Five little windows,  
One above the other,  
Stare at my own across the space;  
And little do they hide  
That my eyes cannot gather  
For all their blinds  
And curtain folds of lace.

Only men and women  
Living out their lives—  
Some with purpose,  
And most of them with aught;  
False and faithful husbands,  
Good and worthless wives—  
So little for recording—  
They are hardly worth the thought.

See the smiles—  
Hear the care—  
Count the dancing moments—  
Toll the hours of gloom—  
And there are lovers—  
And some as cannot share  
Most ordinary laughter—  
Or a common doom.

Victories, failures,  
Indulgences and woes  
Flit like elfin shadows  
Through their elfin lives.  
Men with warped ambitions—  
Women's flimsy shows—  
Angels smirched with husbands—  
Gods dethroned by wives.

Always dread that others  
Might learn how small they are—  
Always fear that others  
May say what should be said.  
They hide behind the curtain—  
The key, the bolt, the bar—  
Until for use of living  
They might as well be dead.

Five little windows—  
One above the other—  
Stare at my own across the space;  
And little can they hide  
My vision will not gather  
Of the little lives they frame  
Behind the blinds of lace.

All this week the usual greetings of friends, comrades and relatives has been supplemented by—"Did you hear from Dr. Wise yet?" Which does not imply at all that we expected a written response. His only answer could possibly be by joining the party. Which he has not done to date. He has answered—after a fashion, at that!

## The Tinker

I hear the tinker's hawking cry  
Outside my garret:  
He calls for broken pots and pans  
That need untwining.  
I have a mind to tell him I  
Have something broken:  
But hearts are not what he can mend  
With his weak solder!

JOSEPH RESNICK.

We wish to publicly apologize to the dozens of kind contributors whose unavailable mss. we have withheld from returning for so long. This is, was, and will be due to the fact that out of our magnificent wage as conductor we cannot as yet afford a secretary to take care of our correspondence. And, furthermore, friends, let's be honest for once, particularly so near after New Year's resolves, we hate to write a letter, lick a stamp or an envelope,

So be kind, dear ones, and remember when you send in your precious freight of thought that it might be sometime before your wanderer returns, if at all.

Now that Irving Berlin has gone off and married Ellin Mackay, who is worth more than all of her husband's songs and her father's millions, because she performed a most rebellious and revolutionary stunt—as courageous, perhaps, fellow Communists, as meeting oneself for breakfast on the barricade—we pause to make slight remark about the newcome American royalty that has arrived here. Jack Dempsey, King of the Mitts; Irving Berlin, Monarch of Popular Song; Red Grange, Grand Duke of the Gridiron; George Gershwin, Viscount of Classic Jazz, and so down the line, all of whom have made or will make their ordained million dollars or more out of the most inconsequential material, economically speaking.

Here we stand, with hundreds of others, all Miltons but for the grace of adequate audiences and recompense, weaving our art in materials, that the future suns and winds and storms will not wither, wear, stain or destroy—here we stand potential breadwinners, but for our jobs and our pride.

O Tempora—O Hell—when Gershwin's Opera in Classic-Jazz will have ceased to be nothing but most tedious sound in the fickle ears of his vast ephemeral public, four or five years hence, Beethoven and his monotone of golden chords will still set us to dreaming rare and impossible dreams, four and five hundred years hence, with just this difference—that a whole lot less than five hundred years hence the Berlins and Gershwins will have ceased to be even memories, for all of their millions of dollars earned and spent—while Ludwig von Beethoven, who lived, worked and died in sorry poverty, will live on, giving others joy and wealth and heart's ease—everything he missed in life.

So don't for a moment, dear readers, worry how envious we are about the good fortune and fame of the Berlins and Gershwins. Or how much liefer we would be a Beethoven than a Berlin. Right now, the way we feel, however, we wish we were Berlin. Or Gershwin, for that matter.

S. A. de Witt.

## All Things Must End Some Day

Why do you weep for a love that is past?  
Did you not know that love does not last?  
Love comes and stays a little day,  
Comes and lingers and dies away—  
So all things must end some day.

Nations and empires descend into dust;  
Great ships of steel will end in rust;  
Soon you and I will pass away—  
We have but a little while to stay—  
So all things must end some day.

Why do you mourn when the summer goes  
And autumn is followed by winter's snows?  
Brief is the time the roses stay;  
Enjoy the fragrance while you may,  
For all things must end some day.

Summer is gone, but will return.  
The fire that is out again will burn;  
And love may be yours again some day—  
A greater love—do not dismay  
If all things must end some day.

JOSEPH DEAN.