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Textile Strikers' Ranks Unbroken By Bloody Reign of Cossack Police

TIMELY TOPICS

By Norman Thomas

ONE feature of Governor Smith's housing bill is especially dangerous. I refer to the way in which the all-important housing bank is to be formed. Five men are to control it. One, the State Tax Commissioner, ex-officio, another, a representative of labor appointed out of a list submitted by the State Federation of Labor. But these men are to be put in a permanent minority by three men appointed out of lists submitted respectively by the New York State Association Real Estate Board, the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York and the New York State Bankers Association. You can imagine how thrilled these organizations will be to put a curb on the profit system which they worship and to substitute for housing for profit, housing for use with carefully limited profits. You can imagine also what their attitude is likely to be toward the unions in building trades. This particular provision, in my mind, may be used to nullify to a large degree even the limited good that the Smith plan has to offer. It will be interesting to see where such labor bodies as the State Federation of Labor and the Central Trades and Labor Council of New York will stand on this matter.

About all the Latin I can remember is the advice to fear the Greeks bringing gifts. In other words, I am afraid of the head of the General Electric Company when he brings his ever so cautious endorsement of Gov. Smith's plan for development of hydro-electric power by a state publicly controlled corporation. The New York World acclaims Mr. Young's disinterestedness because his corporation was backing one of the applicants for a grant to the water power. I don't want to seem a cynic but it's quite possible that Mr. Young is playing a "Heads I Win, Tails You Lose" game. If a subsidiary of his company and a number of others gets a grant to develop water power—all right. If not, all right, provided, as he makes plain, that the state without using its own credit can get capital cheaper and makes a satisfactory contract in advance "with the private transmission and distributing companies of the state." Aye, there's the rub for us, and the profit for the power companies. Besides its just possible that Mr. Young's letter has something to do with the next Senatorial campaign. It has been suggested that Gov. Smith might not be averse to having Owen D. Young as the Democratic candidate for Wadsworth's shoe. Anyway, future developments will bear close watching. The kind of public ownership and control of water power satisfactory to the head of the General Electric Co. can hardly be satisfactory to those who think in terms of use and not profit.

That at this date Binba should have been tried in Massachusetts for blasphemy was an outrage for which his acquittal is scant satisfaction. His conviction for sedition, even though the sentence is only a relatively small fine, is another blow at civil liberty to remind us how much remains to be done before America is indeed "sweet land of liberty."

Speaking of liberty, what do you suppose the Passaic strikers, with their 10 per cent wage cut, their long hours and the spy system over them, think of it? These brave men and women deserve the hearty support of all workers. Yes, of all decent American citizens who still have any sense of shame when American police play the role of Cossacks. The issue in this strike is not Communism but something bigger, and it is imperative that Socialists should support the workers.

West Virginia Miner Works Month, Owes Company \$1.76, Jailed For Failure to Pay

"MAKING both ends meet" in a West Virginia non-union mining camp is a serious proposition. As a general proposition it can't be done. Witness Carl Gary, employed by the West Virginia Coal and Coke Company, who, during the month of October, drew two "pays" and came out in debt to the company each time. As a climax to his hard luck he was arrested for not paying his board bill.

Gary's statements, issued to him by the coal company, for the two days during October are interesting documents. They were given to Edgar Armstrong, secretary of Local Union 2807, Cedar Grove, W. Va., as "horrible examples" to men who are seeking work and wages in the non-union coal fields of that state.

The first two weeks' work in October, according to the Gary statements, showed that he worked 72 hours (nine days) and earned \$37.80, plus 44 cents for an extra car of coal. His total earnings were \$38.24. On the debit side of the statement were: "Coupons"—good on the company store—\$35; powder, \$2.25; doctor, 75 cents; hospital, 50 cents; smiting, 50 cents; mine checks, 50 cents; total cash drawn, \$8. Total, \$47.50.

Gary ended his two weeks' work owing the company \$9.76. Probably he had visions of getting out of the toils of the concern that employed him the next two weeks. His statement shows that he loaded 75 cars of coal at 44 cents a ton and earned \$33. On the debit side he was charged with \$9.76, owed the company from the previous pay; coupons, \$23; doctor, 75 cents; hospital, 50 cents; smiting, 50 cents; docked, 25 cents. Total debit, \$34.76.

Gary ended the month owing the company \$1.76! Lady Luck was evidently in a

weakened condition, for shortly afterward Gary was arrested charged with failure to pay a board bill and thrown into jail. He was bailed out by his father. As Secretary Armstrong remarked: "With the small wage and a very poor living to be had by miners scabbing at these non-union mines. Those who went back to work are sick of it and are now seeking the protection of the union."

Socialists Gain In Reich As Row Ends

A RAPID advance by the German Socialists toward the ultimate conquest of the powers of Government seems to be indicated by recent events. In Saxony the strike between the "Rights and Lefts" that has hampered Socialist progress for more than a year appears to have been quelled, local elections in Mecklenburg and Wuertemberg have turned out (Continued on page 3)

Lord Curzon's daughter explained how she became a Socialist in this way: "Well, you see my father was so set and emphatic in his conservative convictions, it made him furious to think I did not see the things exactly as he did. And so I went a little bit the opposite way. During the war I worked

Socialists Gain Market Crashes at Peak of Profit-taking Based On Gambling and Exploitation

By Louis Silverstein
BOOM! boom! crash! Down came the flimsy structure known as a "bull" stock market. It had been reared skillfully and delicately by the speculator-architects. They had added an entrancing patch of color here, a breath-taking decoration there. It was all like the stage property that the scenic artists set up in the theatre or in the cinema studios. It looked too attractive to fall to remind us that it was not real.

But these speculators tried to sell their fairy-palace for the genuine thing and nobody would buy it. Seeing no way out, they began to tear it down piece by piece and dispose of the parts for whatever prices they could bring. The fairy-palaces turned out to be but a pile of cardboard, wood and canvas. The stock boom just ended dates back to the fall of 1924, when the election of Calvin Coolidge made people who wanted to believe it, believe that an era of prosperity for business was ahead. They were right, but they out-Coolidge'd Coolidge and in the spring of 1925 a sudden recession in prices of stock shook them temporarily to their senses. But the game did not let up. The elixir of profit stirred them on. In the winter of 1925 the ecstasy of speculation reached its height. On November 8 industrial shares reached their peak prices and on December 16 railroad stocks, for thirty-one consecutive days, excluding the two-hour sessions on Saturday, shares sold on the New York Stock Exchange amounted to more than two billion dollars. The record was broken on November 10 with \$3,995,000. The year ended with a new high annual mark being reached of 452,211,399 shares, almost double the number for the years immediately preceding.

In 1926 the stride continued with some irregularity. Bankers, government experts and financial writers avoided unpopularity by contenting themselves with the gentle hint that "caution" was necessary. They called it "restrained optimism." On the 13th of February shares sold at new record prices. All should have been well. Then something happened. Prices began to drop. On the 26th steep declines occurred. One hundred and

THUGS BOMB AND GAS PEACEFUL WORKERS

Cameramen Who Record Violence of Cops Are Beaten Up—Their Pictures Destroyed

By McAlister Coleman

WITH dramatic swiftness the strike of the textile workers of this city and surrounding mill towns stepped into the national spotlight this week. Hitherto the strike of some ten thousand weavers had received scanty notice in the old-line papers. But last week some one blundered. A police chief threw two tear-gas bombs, mounted cops rode down unarmed strikers, clubs swung, but, worst of all, photographers for New York city tabloid papers were beaten up and their cameras smashed. This was enough to fill Passaic with righteous indignation—all of them, for once, 100 per cent for the strikers.

Mary Heaton Vorse, the writer and staunch friend of labor, is the official publicity agent for the Committee of Textile Strikers, but in her wildest dreams she could not have planned such a magnificent display of capitalism gone mad as was put on last Wednesday and Thursday by Commissioner of Public Safety Abram Prentiss of Passaic and his crew of uniformed blacklegs.

All across the country word is being sent that gas bombs have been used against unarmed American working men and women organizing to fight a wage cut. Newspapers, smarting from the sting of riot clubs, their high-priced cameras smashed into smithereens, have discovered to their infinite surprise that "law and order" is not always what it is cracked up to be and that, after all, these "goddam hunkies" may have a case.

And what a case they have, these workers in the big woolen and worsted mills of this city, that sprawl hideously alongside the swollen rivers of this New Jersey mill town!

With one of the workers for the relief committee I went into half a dozen homes of the weavers—homes typical of those of the 600 families who are now receiving such relief in the shape of food, clothing and fuel as the union can afford. Here was a young widow with three small children and an aged mother and father to support living in three bare rooms at the head of a pitch-black flight of stairs. She had been a worker in the Botany mills.

Most of the trouble in this strike has taken place under the forbidding, castle-like walls of Botany, whose owner is a German named Max Stroeder and whose stockholders are, for the most part, foreigners. Until she came out on strike seven long weeks ago this woman had been receiving the munificent sum of \$16.25 per week. Now the union is giving her \$9 worth of food—barely enough to keep them all alive.

Around the corner a young black-eyed French girl, and her stoop-shouldered mother have been working side by side to support a family of eleven on their joint earnings of \$18 a week.

A block away two children whose working papers say they are fourteen (the legal limit in New Jersey), but who look much younger, had been working at nine and twelve dollars a week to help fill the family coffers.

A DIGEST OF THE NEWS OF THE WEEK

Mexican Tension Is Relieved
The propaganda against Mexico has gradually subsided this week but it may flare up at any moment. The brazen attempt to goosestep us into a march across the border in a "religious" crusade brought such a repulsion of feeling that our imperial bandits halted in their course. This week Secretary of State Kellogg handed a note to the Mexican Ambassador on the agrarian land laws of Mexico which may be made public by the time this appears in print. This would indicate that he has learned that the newspapers are not the proper diplomatic channels for doing business with Mexico. Then the mythical "White House spokesman" asserts that Coolidge sees no serious differences growing out of the Mexican land laws. Profound discovery! One wonders what all the fuss has been for the past few weeks. Yet we are certain that the "spiritual" interest of American investors in Mexican oil and other properties is as keen as ever. Meantime the church question is still in the foreground and the Knights of Columbus is arranging a mass meeting in Washington for next Sunday to protest against Mexican legislation regarding Church and State. In the Catholic Review Archbishop Curley expresses the opinion that "real freedom" in Mexico for ten years "could not be worse" and refers to "the sacrilegious outrages now being perpetrated by the robber government to the south of us." The malice of this "spiritual" utterance requires no comment. We only observe that American church officials appeared to be perfectly satisfied with the Diaz Government which starved and enslaved members of their own faith. That terrible regime, let us hope, has passed forever, but there are financial and clerical imperialists who would like to revive it.

A Portrait of City Capitalism
Capitalist society is afflicted with certain ugly ulcers which it cannot wipe out. It is notorious that in many cities there has existed for many years an alliance between influential politicians and the underworld. Chicago happens to be in the limelight at present. A petition has been presented to the U. S. Senate asking Congress to investigate charges of such an alliance in that city. It is charged that the alliance between public officials and the criminal world extends to feudists, blackhanders, gangsters, blackmailers and others. They have built up a big business, divided Cook County into departments to ply their trade, and threaten death to any competitors who may attempt to set up in business on their own account. It is a case of "business principles" applied to a necessary industry of capitalism. The charges come from the Better Government Association of Chicago. State's Attorney Crowe calls his accusers liars. The Tribune, sterling organ of middle-west capitalism, enters the fray by printing pictures of two banquets at which gangsters, con men and their type sat side by side with prominent office holders, including L. L. Emerson, Secretary of State, a Lieut. Governor, a State Auditor, a judge of the Municipal Court and State's Attorney Crowe himself. The Tribune's exposure suggests that the factional war in the Republican party is responsible for its action. When thieves fall out we learn something about their trade. What a sweet morsel this would be for the organs and politicians of the capitalist parties if the working class ruled Chicago! And this foul thing rests upon the votes of the masses who can take possession of Chicago when they decide that they want the power!

Rail Merger Plan Is Rejected
By a vote of 7 to 1 the Interstate Commerce Commission has rejected the Nickel Plate merger which proposed to amalgamate five big railroads into one great system, but it leaves the way open for a new application. The proposed merger would have united about 100 railroads representing 150,000 miles of lines and a value of twelve billion dollars. The commission condemned the voting power which it claims would have given control to the Van Sweringen without owning any stock and because minority holders were not sufficiently protected. In certain "progressive" quarters the decision is held to be a "victory," but for what we do not know. The modern "progressive" who conceives of progress as a matter of checking social evolution at its present stage is like many of the farmers in the twenties of the last century. They objected to canals because during heavy rains they overflowed and sometimes flooded farms. They opposed railroads on the ground that sparks from engines set fire to their haystacks and also because, they assumed, farms at a distance from local markets would enable their owners to compete with nearby farmers and ruin the latter. It is true that these great modern consolidations enable the owners to reap the chief economic gains and increase their mastery over millions of human beings. But this is because we are stupid enough to permit a class to possess these great social agencies of transportation. This class owns by our consent and what we withdraw our consent they will cease to own. An industrial democracy would own the whole system of transportation and reap all the advantages. Capitalist owners will reap the advantages so long as capitalism survives.

The Servile State Of Massachusetts
It has been the creed of those who are pledged to American capitalism that this is the holy land of democracy. No bureaucratic tape binding the individual in his intellectual, social and economic relations with his fellows. That, they have said, belongs to the servile State of Socialism which would reduce all to a "dead level." Then they support anti-syndicalist laws, anti-evolution laws, blue laws, conscription laws. Anthony Binba, Communist, goes to trial in Massachusetts under a statute nearly 300 years old for "blasphemy." He is acquitted of this charge and convicted of "sedition." This means that the law against blasphemy is valid. He is fined \$100 for "seditious utterances" from which he appeals, and the American Civil Liberties Union promises aid to carry the appeal to the Supreme Court if necessary. An interesting aspect of the Judge's decision is that Binba brought "himself within the part of the statute forbidding counseling but not within the part forbidding inciting." Therefore the accused "counseled" sedition but did not incite it. Probably there is a schedule of seditious acts in Massachusetts. To counsel costs \$100; to incite probably rates at \$200; to urge is a luxury which brings \$500. At any rate, the servile State has a good installment in the barony of Coolidge, Butler and textile capitalism. An extension of this regime should inspire inventors to devise suitable gags for the fearless freemen to wear while the noble statesmen on Beacon Hill should set themselves to the task of legalizing the questions which obedient subjects will be permitted to discuss. In an emergency steel fetters should be provided for the most incorrigible.

Mussolini Facing Ex-Aide's Attack
With the trial of the five lower grade Fascist involved in the murder of Giacomo Matteotti due to begin March 16, Benito Mussolini is facing additional revelations of the part he played in "removing" the militant Socialist Deputy whose documented criticism of Fascism had so got upon the dictator's nerves as to make him tell his henchmen that Matteotti must be silenced at all costs. General Cesare Rossi, embittered by being released Dec. 1, together with the two other "men higher up," because the Court of Public Prosecution found that, though they had instigated the kidnapping of the Socialist leader, no murder had been intended and all other political crimes were covered by the recent amnesty, is now in France with written evidence which he says will convince the world that his former boss was the real instigator of the killing. Rossi, who was Mussolini's press agent for a year and a half, made his escape from Italy in a motor boat. He is supposed to have proofs of the murder charges he hurled at Mussolini in December, 1924. In the meantime George W. Wickereham, just back from Geneva, where he was helping codify international law for the League of Nations, denounces the black-shirt chief as "the greatest menace to the peace of the world today" and says "Mussolini must be removed." Agitation by the Anti-Fascist Alliance of North America against the proposed deportation of the Italians among the aliens said to be in this country illegally has had a favorable echo in Washington and may save these men from the dictator's clutches.

YOUR ONLY CHANCE TO HEAR AND MEET LADY CYNTHIA AND OSWALD MOSLEY, M.P., WILL BE AT COOPER UNION, MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 8. DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY.

The Field of Labor

Head of Indiana Miners Jailed for 60 Days

Evansville, Ind.—Tyler G. Lawton, President of the Indiana miners, has received a sentence of sixty days in jail and has been fined \$200 for contempt of court.

State Insurance for Workers' Compensation Urged

Boston.—The fair and just way of administering workmen's compensation is through the establishment of an exclusive State insurance fund under State control.

Intensify Fairmont Strike

Fairmont, W. Va.—Calling off the strikes in southern West Virginia field means that the United Mine Workers will be able to bring more resources to the Fairmont field in the north, says Van A. Biltner, in charge for the international union.

Union Carmen Oust Scabs

Chicago.—Of the 350 strike-breaking carmen continuing in the employ of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad at the close of the shopmen's strike in 1925, all but 48 have sought more congenial work, officials of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen report.

I. W. W. Membership Adopts Convention Changes

Chicago.—All constitutional changes proposed by the seventeenth general convention of the Industrial Workers of the World have been adopted by referendum vote of the membership.

Chicago Wants Amalgamated in A. F. of L.

Chicago.—An unqualified plea to permit the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America to enter the American Federation of Labor is made editorially by The Federation News, official organ of the Chicago Federation of Labor.

General Dress and Cloak Strike in Boston

Boston.—Boston dress and cloak workers are striking for a new agreement providing the 42-hour work week, minimum wage scale, abolition of unsanitary workhouses, adoption of pro-sanity label, appointment of a joint board of sanitary control, and complete unionization of the industry.

Fur Strike Pickets Arrested

New York.—Fur strike pickets arrested in New York are meeting with court dismissal. The fur workers are staging mass picketing demonstrations to prove that they are running their own general strike and not hiring thugs to do as employers charge.

Among the Shirt Makers

The collective agreement between the Joint Board, Shirt, Boys' Blouses and Collar Makers' Union and the United Shirt Manufacturers' Association has been renewed for another year. The unsatisfactory workings of the agreement which expired on Jan. 31 and the desire of the union to correct its shortcomings was the cause of the prolonged negotiations.

Labor's Dividends

Ridgewood, N. J.—John Sphmauder, power house operator, was electrocuted while on night service.

Mamaroneck, N. Y.—The captain of a sand barge and his wife were drowned here when the ice in the harbor overturned the barge.

New York.—While standing in a rowboat in an attempt to break some ice, Captain Sasse of an ocean barge was drowned.

New York.—Herman Edholm, an iron worker, was struck by a beam and fell to his death while at work.

Watertown, N. Y.—An engineer and a fireman were killed in a New York Central crash near here.

Baltimore.—The collapse of a steel caisson under water and sand buried a worker at Port Covington.

Scranton.—James Griffith, mine foreman, was blown to bits at the Glen Alden mine.

Why is it that in the richest nation of the world those who produce the wealth should alone be poor? What help can you expect from those who believe they can only be kept rich in proportion as they are kept poor?—Keir Hardie.

The best way to prevent war is not to prepare to make war, but to prepare to make war impossible. The common people do not enter into it; they are dragged into it.—J. Keir Hardie.

THE COMMUNITY FORUM
Park Ave. and 34th St.
SUNDAY, MARCH 8
8 P. M.
Dr. Percy Stickney Grant
"Labor and the Press"
11 A. M.
John Herman Randall
"The Fatality of Habits"

THE PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE
AT COOPER UNION
FRIDAY, MARCH 5th
EVERETT DEAN MARTIN
AT MANHATTAN TRADE SCHOOL
SATURDAY, MARCH 6th
HOUSTON PETERSON
"THE DRAMAS OF IBSEN"
MONDAY, MARCH 8th
MORTIMER J. ADLER
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10th
DR. HORACE M. KALLEN
"WHY RELIGION?"
THURSDAY, MARCH 11th
DR. E. G. SPAULDING
"THE EVOLUTION OF IDEAS"
Admission Twenty-five Cents

The Bronx Free Fellowship
1301 Boston Road, near 169th St.,
SUNDAY, MARCH 7th,
8 P. M.
"The Sacredness of Personality"
LEON ROSSER LAND
3:30 P. M.
OPEN FORUM
JOHN NEVIN SAYRE
"Reconciliation in Areas of Hate"
Admission Free

Soviet Russia Today

An Unmolested Russia and Internal Russian Freedom

Called the Two Guiding Principles of the Socialists

By Otto Bauer

(In two previous articles, Bauer traced the industrial and agricultural progress made in Russia in recent years. In this article, and in another to follow, Bauer explains his position, as a Socialist, toward the Soviet government.)

SUCH is the position which Socialists have to face, and it throws light also on many things which are of importance for us. It explains further why the Soviet Government is inviting workers' delegations to Russia. It would have been very foolish to invite workers at a moment when conditions were very bad.

But the most important matter is still something else. During the first years after the Revolution the Bolsheviks entered upon a whole series of experiments which were all built upon the delusion that in a land of more than a hundred million people, where the peasants formed the great majority, it was possible to pass with one bound from capitalism to Socialism.

The result was not only the famine in Russia, but the appalling fact that the collapse of the Russian Government has compromised Socialism all over Europe. The vital point for us as Socialists is that there is now hope, which indeed is not yet grounded, but which may be within a few years, that capitalists are not essential to a state.

Experiment should be undisturbed. Big industry, foreign trade, a great part of home trade are in the hands of the state, a further part in those of the co-operatives; capitalism has been excluded from a considerable sphere of economic life.

Consequently, it is in the best interests of Socialism throughout the world that the great experiment of the Russian revolution shall not be disturbed by hostile capitalist powers. This is the ground for our point of view, to which we have always adhered and will adhere, that the working-class in all countries has a vital interest in shielding the Soviet Republic.

But on the other hand it would be very foolish if we on that account were to refrain from the necessary criticism which we have to direct against the Bolsheviks. I do not mean by this the fact that on numerous points we hold other views than the Bolsheviks.

Such differences exist also between Socialist parties, but I am not speaking of them. There are two points which are conclusive. One of these is the terrorism which even now is being practiced toward our closest party colleagues, the Russian Socialists.

Another gentleman charged with being a gangster buddy is Alexander Fyfe, former president of the Hamilton club. The Hamilton club is the oldest and most aristocratic club of Chicago. Its sterling patriotism and anti-labor attitude is attested by its target practice gallery where members are urged to learn to shoot straight in order to protect their country from the reds or in other emergencies.

A host of smaller fry, lined up now either for or against the Crowe slate for county commissioner, county clerk, assorted judicial jobs and so forth, find themselves unpleasantly linked with the murder-alcohol gangs through publication of banquet photographs. These pictures show a U. S. senator, Judge Crowe, Fyfe and company dining at the same table with this or that outfit of convicted or unconvicted criminals, all breaking bread in greatest social as well as political amity.

Hillquit to Lecture in Bronx Friday Evening
Morris Hillquit will deliver a lecture this Friday evening, March 5, on "Our Changing Social Order," under the auspices of the Tremont Educational Forum, 4215 Third Avenue, corner Tremont Avenue. The lecturer will analyze and point out the forces and factors that are silently and steadily undermining the existing social institutions, and which are working, consciously and unconsciously, for and towards the new social order.

Freedom Demanded
That during the time of the civil war the Bolsheviks practiced a terrorist dictatorship is a fact for which I have never blamed them, for at such a time democratic methods fall altogether. But the Russian civil war has been over for five years, the Soviet Government is established beyond question; it has no need for nervousness; the temper throughout the country is not opposed, yet in spite of all this they persist in this method of terrorism against workers and Socialists.

Criticism Must Continue
But on the other hand it would be very foolish if we on that account were to refrain from the necessary criticism which we have to direct against the Bolsheviks. I do not mean by this the fact that on numerous points we hold other views than the Bolsheviks.

When, a short time ago, a German and Czech delegation was visiting Russia they were taken to a prison and confronted there with the imprisoned Socialists and Social-Revolutionaries, so that they might convince themselves that these men are not starving or ill treated. I must confess I do not envy the Socialists in that delegation, for I should experience a morally unendurable feeling if I were confronted with a Russian Socialist who might say to me: "You are a Socialist and I am a Socialist."

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(To Be Concluded Next Week)

Lady Cynthia
(Continued from page 1)
in the War Office. When men were so few I applied for work on the farms and worked there a year. So then I became tremendously interested and began to study economics in the University of London. And then I met Mr. Mosley. And here we are!
When Lady Cynthia and Oswald Mosley reach New York they will continue their Socialist activities. The high spot in their visit to the country, in fact, will be a mass meeting and reception to be tendered them by the Socialist party, through its City Committee, at Cooper Union, Monday evening, March 8th.

Central Forum
Auspices City Committee Socialist Party
AT THE LABOR TEMPLE
14th St. and 2nd Ave., N. Y. City
SUNDAY MORNINGS
at 11.30 Sharp
Lecture, Discussion, Musical Program and Mass Singing
SUNDAY, FEB. 7th
11:30 A. M. Sharp
MEYER LONDON
"Modern Industrial Methods"
MUSICAL PROGRAM
ADMISSION FREE

Labor Doings Abroad

Labor Sports Unit Prospers in Palestine

That working class sport organizations have firmly established themselves in Palestine is indicated by the following report sent out from Haifa by the Workers' Sport Association for Palestine:
"When a heavy immigration of young Jewish pioneer workers to Palestine began a few years ago it brought with it important material for sports. On May 1, 1924, we founded in Haifa the first Jewish workers' sport club, Hapoel. We were certain in advance that we must have a purely working class sport club. We succeeded in interesting the executive committee of the General Jewish Organisation of the Workers of Palestine in our movement and we were recognized as a component part of the workers' organization.

Unions Perfect Unity in Czechoslovakia

The successful union negotiations between the Czechoslovak and German national union organizations in Czechoslovakia reported in The New Leader of February 20 are being followed by arrangements among various units of the trade union movement. On Jan. 14 and 27 meetings were held in Prague by representatives of the Building and Pottery Workers' Union, the German Building Workers' Union and the Central Union of Building Workers under the direction of George Kaeppeler, secretary of the Building Workers' International. As a result, a joint committee was set up to bring about the amalgamation of the three organizations.

India Railmen Move to Join International

An application for affiliation with the International Transport Workers' Federation, with headquarters in Amsterdam, has been filed by the All India Railwaymen's Union Federation. This union, which takes in all the railroad workers of British India, already has about 50,000 members. Its headquarters is in Calcutta.

3,200 Socialists in Belgian Local Councils

Figures cited at the twenty-fifth congress of Socialist members of local governing bodies and of Provincial Legislatures in Belgium, held in the House of the People in Charleroi, January 30-31, reveal the remarkable advance of Belgian labor on the political field during the last fifteen years. In 1911 there were 850 Socialist councilmen, in 330 communities, and ninety-six Provincial Deputies. Today there are 3,200 Socialists in the councils of 1,100 communities and 245 Provincial Deputies. In 237 communities the Socialists are in the majority and the red flag flies from the city hall.

Swiss Socialists Make Big Gain in By-Election

Another sign of Socialist progress in Switzerland is the result of a recent by-election to the Cantonal Government of Zurich. Although Otto Pfister, the Socialist candidate, was not elected, receiving 44,659 votes to 49,169 for the candidate of the combined capitalist parties, the Socialist vote was about 2,500 more than in the general election of October 25, 1925. The Socialists swept the cities of Zurich and Winterthur, but the rural districts saved the bourgeois candidate.

Attempts by the handful of Swiss Communists to use the general indignation felt in the Confederation at the misdeeds of the Italian Fascists and their interference in Swiss affairs, especially in the Italian-speaking Canton of Ticino, for the purpose of reviving what little prestige the Communists once had among the Helvetic workers have been squelched by the adoption on Feb. 2 of the following resolution by the executive committee of the Social Democratic Party:
"The executive of the S. S. P. refuses to participate in the founding of an anti-Fascist league and recommends to the sections of the party not to join local bodies of such a kind, because our Party in its very being and in its aims is already thoroughly anti-Fascist. As the Socialist movement stands in direct opposition to and in permanent conflict with Fascists stands in direct endeavors, the executive considers the foundation of a new and super organization for the same purpose as superfluous. If other organizations should wish to support the party in its fight against Fascism an understanding shall be arrived at case by case."

The liquidation decision of the last congress of the Swiss Gruetli Society, held Nov. 22, 1925, has been ratified by a referendum in which 1,139 members voted for dissolution and 672 against. Most of the society's active members will now join the regular Socialist Party, whose last annual report showed a dues-paying membership of 30,825.
With the death on Jan. 28 of Heinrich Schue, aged 80 years, passes the youngest of three brothers, who, united by deep Socialist convictions, brought their strong creative artistic powers to inspire the workers in their will to fight and in their enthusiasm for the struggle. The eldest of the brothers, Joseph, who has been dead more than twenty years, still lives in the Socialist song which he composed for the workers; the second brother, Andreas, whose splendid revolutionary poems never fail to evoke enthusiasm, is still active with extraordinary vigor, in spite of his eighty-three years. The chief artistic work of the youngest, Heinrich, which he raised to the highest ranks, was wood-engraving, Walter Crane's "Triumph of Labor" was expressed by him.

Labor Cyclists Growing

With 9,000 members, in 300 clubs linked up in twenty districts, the Association of Working Class Bicycle Riders in Czechoslovakia now has as many local organizations as it had members when it was founded, soon after the birth of the Czechoslovak Republic in 1918. The Association publishes an illustrated magazine, buys cycles at practically wholesale rates for its members and is planning to buy a factory and manufacture its own wheels in the near future.

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Stock Market Crashes at Peak

(Continued from page 1)
quite to the requirements made upon it. It fell fifty-four minutes behind time.

In the midst of this state of affairs came the announcement that the Interstate Commerce Commission had decided to disapprove the Nickel Plate Railroad consolidation scheme that was backed by the Van Sweringen Brothers. This caused further consternation. The following day, Wednesday, March 3, the date of this writing, railroad stocks reflected this adverse decision. They had held up better than the industrial stocks up to now, but now they took a bad slump. The industrial stocks acted in sympathy and made new low records. Three million, six hundred and eighty-five thousand shares were sold, the largest number for a single day in history.

It had been evident to close observers that the prices of stock had become nonsensically high in comparison with the earnings of the companies they represented or the general industrial situation. The reader will remember that the traders in the stock market are of two kinds: (1) the "bulls," who make a profit by buying when they think prices will rise and then selling when they do rise, and (2) the "bears," who sell when they think prices will decline in order to buy back at a lower price. It is common for "pools" or combinations of speculators to be formed who will boost the prices of certain stocks by buying and selling them among themselves, generally dealing with different brokers, to conceal their manipulations until "outsiders," that is, the members of the general investing public, are induced to come in and share the prospective gains as the stocks rise. This is what happened in the recent boom market, but sometimes, as in the past few weeks, the "public" will not bite. It would rather wait for lower prices and expect to gain from advances made from the new level. Well, what harm then, to the "pool operators"? In the first place, they have been obliged to buy up the shares of certain companies from anybody who would offer it to them and that requires money. In the second place, they buy "on margin." They pay the broker, who executes the sale, only 10 per cent. of the market price, or more, according to the speculative character of the stock in question. The broker lends them the remainder of the money and charges for this service. The speculator owns the stock but the broker holds it as security. If prices of shares held on margin decline the broker will demand a larger margin. If this is not forthcoming he sells the stock for whatever price it will bring. Sometimes, he has a customer's preliminary order to sell certain shares automatically when they reach a stated low level without waiting for a reinforced margin. This is known as a "stop order." By means of marginal buying, persons may use their

The New Leader as Its Readers See It

Worth a Year's Subscription
Editor, The New Leader:
Please allow me to felicitate you in connection with the item, "Julia Zorn's Own Funeral Speech," in this week's issue of The New Leader. It is a gem. I think that either this or Joseph Auslander's poem, "Steel," would be cheap at the price of a year's subscription.
LEONARD D. ABBOTT.
Bronx.

From an Anti-Socialist
Editor, The New Leader:
As a slight but sincere tribute to the magnificent newspaper which you are getting out—certainly the most brilliant Socialist paper I have ever read, either in this country or abroad—I make you an offer of my services, without any expense to you, if you care to run one or more debates in the columns of The New Leader.
You, of course, are at liberty to select such an opponent as you wish. I have held more oral debates with Kirkpatrick than any other Socialist. However, I have met in debate Deba, Walter Thomas Mills, Murray E. King and many other Socialists. "In every intellectual contest he is the real victor who gains the most light."
Yours for economic discussion and enlightenment.
JOHN BASIL BARNHILL.
Canton, Pa.

From a State University
Editor, The New Leader:
Thank you for the second notice that my subscription has expired, and pardon me for that negligence which necessitated even the first one. . . . May I take this opportunity to express appreciation for the type of work The New Leader is doing? I have followed its pages from the first issue and have used much of the material found therein for class purposes. It has long been my privilege to know a large number of The New Leader's staff through their writings—it would be yet a greater privilege to know them personally.
W. E. P.
Ast. Prof., Bus. Adm.
Ohio.

His Subscription Never Expires
Editor, The New Leader:
You notify me in a recent letter that my subscription has expired. My subscription never expires. The paper expires sometimes, but my subscription never. Since the days of the Weekly People, followed by The Worker and The Call, it has never expired. I call your attention to my check of last September 20, renewing my subscription in advance for 2 1/2 years. How

about that?
You are printing a very good paper. I like it better than the daily, because I get as much information without the trouble of sifting out from a lot of chaff, which it seems must go in to make the usual daily paper. By the way, just out of pure casualness, I have refrained for many months from buying any daily paper. I think the American people do away with the fact after the next 1,000 years that such a lot of piffle as they contain is not necessary to one's welfare at all. I get along very nicely without seeing any of them regularly.
Here's to more power for your jaw, or, rather, to your typewriter. Years ago I might have wished more power to your pen.
ROCHESTER, N. Y. WARREN ATKINSON.

"Something Irreplaceable"
Editor, The New Leader:
May I tell you that I have now for a week or ten days been collecting some warm clothing for the Allegheny miners? When my bundle is completed, I will, if I may, send it in your care, together with a small check for forwarding expense. . . . I was out in Pittsburgh recently, and soft coal thrived!
Now that I have this opportunity to do so, please let me tell you that The New Leader means, and has for many years—first as The Call—something irreplaceable in my life.
JEANETTE MARKS.
Mount Holyoke College,
South Hadley, Mass.

From a Bantu, South Africa
Editor, The New Leader:
Season's compliments and a prosperous, bright New Year to the staff of The New Leader. The cause your paper fights for members of the African proletariat sympathize with, and we Bantu Socialists feel cannot rest agitating, not before the workers of the world realize their duties to the subject and unorganized comrades. Here in Africa we are exploited for the benefit of an alien, capitalistic oligarchy. They are capitalistic parasites.
Therefore, in order to educate our brothers, kindly allow me to become your South African correspondent, and I will, if possible, if you agree to send the weekly issue of your much esteemed journal.
I beg to remain, with comradely Xmas greetings from the great cause,
Yours in the great cause,
F. W. KEABLE 'MOTIE'.
Bloomfontein, Free State, South Africa.

\$3,502,174,154, a billion more than had been anticipated. The first Federal Reserve statement on the 12th confirmed these figures, showing that speculation had reached unwarranted heights. It will be remembered that the highest prices of stock occurred on the 13th.

Meanwhile, attention had been called dramatically to the existence and danger of pools. When William C. Durant, head of the Durant Motor Company, was injured in a train wreck January 10 on his return from Freeka, three pools in which he was interested turned for the worse and the newspapers pictured him stemming the tide by wholesale orders by phone from his bed in the Post-Graduate Hospital in New York. Then, again, just before the decline that began on Monday, February 15, the pool in the Class A stock of the Devoe & Reynolds Co., manufacturers of brushes and paints, had collapsed. A certain Henry M. Brooks was the principal operator. On Wednesday, February 10, the stock sold at 104 1/2, on Thursday 97 1/2, Friday was a holiday, on Saturday it plunged to 60 1/2 and on Monday to 46. This was supposed to be a record for a stock selling above 100. These two incidents foretold what was in store for the future.

The bursting of the stock bubble emphasizes once more the nature of capitalism. The stock exchange is a miniature picture of our industry society. If one has ever had the opportunity to observe it in action, he will carry away with him a memory of a scene of lunacy. True, those engaged in business on the floor of the exchange know exactly what they are doing but the mad scramble to get a few pennies away from the other fellow and the irrelevance of the whole procedure to the supplying of human beings with the goods that satisfy their wants are typical of capitalistic society as a whole. It is not condemnable in itself for it is capitalism that nurtures it and it is, therefore, capitalism that stands condemned.

German Socialists Heal Breach

(Continued from page 1)
well for the Socialists and the campaign for signatures for the referendum on the expropriation of the property claimed by the ex-Kaiser and other former rulers which will be finished this month is a good Socialist propaganda weapon.

The party row in Saxony, which developed when twenty-three of the forty Socialist members of the Diet insisted upon standing by the coalition Cabinet, headed by Premier Held, a Socialist, in spite of the frequently expressed sentiment of the majority of the party membership and the resolutions of the Saxon Socialist Party State Committee, was the main object of discussion at the State convention held in Dresden the last two days of January. The convention was preceded by a conference between the Socialist Deputies and the State Committee, at which, with the approval of two members of the National Executive Committee, a plan of settlement was worked out for submission to the delegates. This arrangement provided for the reunion of the conflicting elements and it was accepted by the convention with cheers.

It is provided that the twenty-three pro-coalition Deputies are to join with the other Socialists and the ten Communists in the demand for a dissolution of the Diet within a short time. As all the bourgeois parties together have only forty-six Deputies, the dissolution can be forced whenever it is thought expedient. Then will come a hot campaign, which it is hoped will firmly unite the somewhat divided Socialist forces in the old "Red Kingdom" and give the party an absolute majority in the Diet. There is also the possibility that the Saxon Communists, under the "moderate" policy now obtaining under instructions from the headquarters of the Communist International, may cooperate more harmoniously with the Socialists in the new Diet than they did in the old one.

Unfortunately, some of the Socialist energy has had to be diverted from the parliamentary fights for larger unemployment benefits for the some 2,000,000 persons out of jobs this winter and for other legislation in the interest of the working class to exposing the Communist game of using the Socialist-Communist agreement

about the expropriation drive as a means of trying to "capture" Socialist party members and regular trade unionists under the guise of a "united front."

The pact for getting the some 4,000,000 voters' signatures to start the referendum worked out by the Executive Committee of the General German Federation of Labor and agreed to by the National Executives of the Socialist and Communist parties provided that to avoid duplication of effort the getting of names would be apportioned out among the Socialist and Communist organizations, and that each party should bear half the expenses. It was specified that this was to be the limit of the joint work and that each party should carry on the actual agitation against the returning of the property to the ex-rulers on its own account. But the Communist leaders have been trying to organize a joint expropriation committee composed of Communists, Socialists and Unionists, with Communists in control, to hold demonstrations, etc. This has drawn sharp protests from the National Executives of the Socialist Party and of the Federation of Labor, especially following the publication by Vorwaerts of a secret letter sent to Communist leaders by the Communist organization in Berlin and the Brandenburg district, telling how the referendum campaign was to be exploited for the purpose of weaning members away from the Socialist Party.

But although insisting upon discipline in the ranks, as exemplified by the expulsion from the party on January 16 of Freiberg, head of the first delegation of German workers to visit Russia and chairman of the Munich Shop Councils, because of his too close collaboration with Communist bodies and his statement that it would be a crime against the international proletariat to introduce Western Democracy into Russia, the Socialists are quick to demand the right of free speech and agitation even for their most violent critics. In the Bavarian Diet, for instance, the Socialist Deputies always join the Communists in fighting the high-handed actions of the reactionary Government in forbidding Communist meetings and muzzling papers and speakers.

Passaic Strikers Hold Fast

(Continued from page 1)
men and women that packed the place to suffocation, the camera men begged her to pose for a flashlight.
There was a bang, the hall filled with smoke and then, of a sudden, flame from the flash powder began to crackle along the gay bunting that hung across the wooden beams above

the stage. This was in full sight of everyone in the hall. Things were rotten ripe for a panic. A hall jammed to the two doors way in the rear, the only exits, a tense air of extreme excitement that had hung over the meeting from the outset, smoke and flame. But not one striker stirred from his or her seat. No man bolted, no woman screamed. With wonderful composure, that crowd composed of what are sometimes called "hysterical foreigners," sat there while those on the platform hoisted the young chairman to their shoulders to reach the flaming cloth far overhead. After a moment he pulled it down, the flames were smothered and then the audience rose and cheered and a few seconds later Elizabeth launched into her thrilling speech.

Such an outfit will stand fast even when hysterical cops ride at them on horseback and motorcycles. They will come back to the picket lines when the gas from the tear bombs has blown away, they will come back again and again as they have done all this past week. When you see them shivering on the picket lines these cold mornings, when you hear them sing their strike songs, you know in your heart that once again American labor is keeping the faith.

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Under the Auspices of City Committee of the Socialist Party
7 East 15th Street, New York City

Early Democracy

By James Oncal

N EARLY forty years ago Professor Ely, in his Labor Movement in America, wrote that "the Democratic party from 1829 to 1841 was more truly a workingman's party than has been the case with any other great political party in our country, or with that party either before or since."

The new democracy that brought Jackson to the presidency in 1828 may have been vulgar and generally ignorant, but there is no doubt that it represented the frontier democracy of the South and West in alliance with the workers of the cities.

The Rule of Jackson. Jackson's tempestuous rule made many enemies, with the result that into the opposition party the most inharmonious elements, such as Calhoun, arch-nuffiler, free trade and opponent of internal improvements; Webster, protectionist, nationalist and opponent of nullification; Clay, representing a region between the manufacturing North and the agricultural South, the Great Compromiser, gathered.

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Three Significant Studies of the Attempt of Democracy to Obtain a Foothold in the United States

North were Jacksonian in politics and proletarian in outlook. Orestes A. Brownson in Boston was a religious, social, economic and educational revolutionist, and in his Boston Quarterly anticipated much that Marx wrote at a later period. A Jacksonian in politics, Brownson scolded the Whigs by his revolutionary writings, but it is significant that Northern Democrats did not repudiate him. In fact, he also contributed to the Democratic Review, and finally merged his own quarterly with that publication.

The Party Passes

Whigs could not openly avow their aristocratic views, but what they said in private about the proletariat was generally known. Clay realized his ambition for a presidential nomination, but failed of election. Webster was impossible because of his aristocratic connections and a record so conspicuous that it could easily be attacked. Calhoun returned to the Democrats after the passing of Jackson.

Equally interesting is Prof. Donovan's volume (The Barnburners, by Herbert D. A. Donovan, New York, New York University Press, \$3) on a radical factor of the Democratic party, which was a contemporary of the Whig party. Although it had its origin in the economic and political issues of the thirties in New York State, it was not until the forties that it for a time broke with the conservatives and organized a separate party organization which came to be known as the Barnburners.

In the state the Barnburners were distinguished by their opposition to large appropriations for public works, especially for canals, stressing of economy and safety in state finance, and limitation of the Legislature in matters of debt. In national politics they disagreed with the Southern wing of the Democratic party by opposing the further extension of slave territory.

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have appeared in American politics, Martin Van Buren, Thurlow Weed, Silas Wright and William L. Marcy. Certainly a remarkably interesting period of social, political and economic change and Prof. Donovan has given us a lucid account of its intricate and often puzzling history. Two maps and a suggestive bibliography round out this excellent volume.

A more sweeping view is presented by the editor of the Emporia Gazette in a volume (Some Cycles of Cathay, by William Allen White, Chapel Hill, University of North Carolina Press, \$1.50), which considers American history as consisting, in the main, of three political cycles, the Revolutionary Cycle, the Anti-Slavery Cycle, and the Populist Cycle, each being part of a larger cycle. The author considers the larger cycle as the unfolding of the Democratic epic that had its roots in Christianity. The work consists of a series of lectures delivered at the University of North Carolina last year, elaborated somewhat for publication.

In striking phrases and captivating epigrams, Mr. White expounds his theme. Perhaps a few quotations are better than any attempt to review the book. "Epochs are not begotten by men in top hats," he says. "Only as the aspirations of common men are stirred by the clamor of other common men, sometimes most unpromising common men, occasionally unwholesome common men, do the great seismic disturbances that separate the eras of history crash into the world."

Again, "Then—behold the agitator, the man with a cause! Like a moth to a flame, he circles nearer and nearer to his end, generally to his ruin and death. But the protagonist infects the multitude, and the new idea, scarcely recognizable as the mild philosophic precept of the pantalooned and slippered philosopher by his hearth, scourges the land, taking a social or political form or an economic statement, and so comes the revolution."

Yet one more. "Strong, calm men in a fine, firm manner take charge of the idea, administer it in war or in a bloodless revolution, and then, at the end of the epidemic, when the incendiary idea has infected and so immunized the population, when the people no longer resist the innovation in considerable masses—these strong, calm, firm men walk over to the parks and climb on pedestals, and turn into statues erected by a grateful and infected people."

Who will say that poetry cannot be made the vehicle of history after this achievement? White draws no conclusions. They are not necessary. He tries to make men think and he who does not form the habit after reading the book is hopeless.

The Lecture Calendar

Friday, March 5 DR. HARRY W. LAIDLOR, Brownsville Labor Lyceum, and Socialist Party City Committee, 219 Sackman Street, Brooklyn. "Inefficiency of the Capitalist System." 8:15 p. m. MORRIS HILLQUIT, 7th A. D., Bronx, 4215 Third Avenue. "Our Changing Social Order." 8:15 p. m. Sunday, March 7 MEYER LONDON, Central Forum, City Committee Socialist Party, at the Labor Temple, 14th St. and Second Ave. "Modern Industrial Methods." Musical program 11 a. m. AUGUST CLAESSENS, East Side Socialist Center, 204 East Broadway. "Artificial Differences of Men and Women." 8:30 p. m. DR. BELA LOW, 4th A. D., Manhattan, 8 Attorney St., and Socialist Party City Committee. "Socialism—How It Will Come." 9 p. m. WILLIAM M. FEIGENBAUM, Socialist Party, 6-8 A. D., 137 Avenue B, 8 p. m. "Eugene V. Debs."

Louis P. Goldberg, Young Socialists, Labor Lyceum, 229 Sackman street, Brooklyn, 8 p. m. "Socialism for the Young." Monday, March 8 LADY CYNTHIA, HON. OSWALD MOSLEY and MORRIS HILLQUIT, City Committee Socialist Party, Cooper Union, 8th St. and Fourth Ave., 8 p. m. Musical program. Reception to the Mosleys. MORRIS PARIS, Brownsville Labor Lyceum, and Socialist Party City Committee, 219 Sackman St., Brooklyn. "Ancient and Medieval History." 8:15 p. m.

Tuesday, March 9 JACOB AXELRAD, 19th and 19th A. D., Kings, City Committee Socialist Party, 41 Debevoise St., Brooklyn. "The Present Political Situation." 8:15 p. m.

Wednesday, March 10 MCALISTER COLEMAN, Samaritan Society, Hotel McAlpin, 9 p. m. "What Shall We Do With Our Coal?" AUGUST CLAESSENS, Bronx Free Fellowship, 1301 Boston Road, 8 p. m. "Sex and Society."

Thursday, March 11 MRS. JACOB PANKEN, 4th and 14th A. D., Kings, City Committee Socialist Party, 345 South 3rd St., Brooklyn. "Tendencies in Youth." 8:15 p. m.

Friday, March 12 DR. ANNA INGBERMAN, Brownsville Labor Lyceum, and Socialist Party, City Committee, 219 Sackman St., Brooklyn. "Bourgeois Revolutions vs. Socialist Revolutions." 8:15 p. m.

Monday, March 15 JAMES ONEAL, Socialist Party, 3-5-10 A. D. at the Rand School, 7 East Fifteenth street. 8 p. m. "A Cultural Basis for Socialism in America."

Catherine Through Kindly Eyes

By Clement Wood

FAIRY stories are essentially true; but they are essentially incomplete. The giant who had no heart, that is, whose heart was well hidden outside of his body, has a millionfold human parallels; consider, for one, pater Rockefeller, whose heart is either locked in the vaults with Standard Oil profits, or suffers some strange wholesale distribution in the Tarrytown telephone building.

away on the weak lie that she and the prince married and lived happily ever afterwards. A Real Cinderella A real Cinderella, such as Princess Fike of Zerbst, who became Catherine the Great, married her prince, well enough; but the conclusion of the story was more human than any fairy-story ending. She bore children, but not to her husband; she de-throned him, and pardoned his murderers; she thieved kingdoms, and took lovers, whether twelve or three hundred makes little difference.

Children dramatize fairy stories too enthusiastically to allow such an ending; besides, this calls for a larger cast than most neighborhoods afford. Katherine Anthony (Catherine the Great, by Katherine Anthony, N. Y. Alfred A. Knopf, \$4.) has turned from her searching study of Margaret Fuller to treat of one of the great Russian autocrats who was too interested in

the seventh commandment to obey it. Legend credits her with three hundred lovers; other great czarinas of the period fared the same, in statistical gossip.

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When Tomorrow Comes

By Arthur W. Calhoun

These latest additions to the Today and Tomorrow series (Ouroboros, or the Mechanical Extension of Mankind, by Garret Garrett; Lycourus, or the Future of Law, by E. S. P. Haynes; Thrasymachus, or the Future of Morals, by C. E. M. Joad; Pygmalion, or the Doctor of the Future, by R. M. Wilson; New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., 1924; each \$1.) are not without value as stimulants to thought, though it can hardly be said that any one of them digs very deeply into its subject. Apparently the publishers have discovered that the people who are willing to pay \$1 for a book of from \$7 to 100 pages want to have their minds tickled rather than revolutionized.

The Future of Mechanics, Law, Morals and Doctoring Through Somewhat Superficial Eyes

While walking up and down the shores of a Florida island with C. C. Allen, that old Socialist war horse, was introduced to the conception in which this book heads up. Of course, capitalism has to devour itself because the working population does not receive sufficient purchasing power to consume the products of the amazing machine system so melodramatically presented by Mr. Garrett. It is something of a coincidence that this book comes out so close to Foster and Catchings' work on "Profits." Like it, a large part

of the present work is platitudeous. Like Foster and Catchings, Garrett falls to point clearly to the crux of the whole matter. Nevertheless, it is well that the reading public is being confronted, however inadequately, with the fatal deadlock inherent in the present economic system.

The Future of Law Haynes on the Future of Law is even less illuminating than Garrett. He is dogmatic, arbitrary, and a stranger to fundamental sociological interpretation. Law is something to be made to order! So while there may be truth in his predictions as to the future of divorce, criminal, corporation, private, international, and other law of the English-speaking world, one that sets store by fundamental economic and social forces can not be much interested in the superficial treatment he gives.

When Radicalism Was Young

By Edwin Seaver

SOMETHING was needed to commemorate the Masses and his child, the Liberator, who got lost in the great big woods of America. There was a peculiar flavor to it, an atmosphere of distinction that has quite passed from the field of radical journalism.

But poetry cannot be measured in foot-pounds and is not a pill for economic indigestion. What we do know is that it was a period of released, creative energy, that the Masses was born of such release and that it afforded outlet for such creative energy. This is the magazine's final justification; in this it made history.

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Some one ought to write a book on Those Days. It would be an absorbing story. Those Days, it seems to me, make the Nineties quite bloodless in comparison, and such a book would give us an admirable sense of the adolescence of America.

But as I was saying, May Days is a fine monument to that part of "father's face" which was the Masses. Shall we say it was the nose, in that many of the songs now seem so flat that...

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A PAGE OF EXCLUSIVE FEATURES

A Country Without Coal

IF I were a coal miner instead of Adam Coaldigger I'd go on strike and stay on strike until icicles hung from the whiskers of every galoot who thinks the coal miners are getting all they deserve.

I'd make them ride in ox-carts, on razorback dobbins and swayback donkeys. I'd make them chop wood, pump water, snuff tallow candles and hoist themselves up in elevator shafts by their boot straps.

I'd make them pay a dollar admission to see a lump of coal in the Museum of Natural History, or buy it in Ye Olde Jewelry Shoppe by the karat wrapped in silk tissue.

Oh sure, I'm getting hot. Anybody would get hot who, like me, had to read the papers every day and learn what they have to say about the coal miners.

Say, how do they get that way anyhow? Can this great and glorious nation only exist by the sufferance of suffering coaldiggers. Is there no other way of keeping Columbia the Gem of the Ocean except by depriving the miners of their regulation diet of beans and bacon? Has our boasted civilization reached the stage where salvation can only be found in the starvation of the men who made our machine, steam and electricity Kultur possible in the first place?

Do these tearful boobies ever think what a world this would be without the black dope you fellows dig out of the womb of mother earth? Is not every modern convenience, comfort or luxury the child of coal, the product of our labor?

How long would the railroads run without coal? Who would paddle the floating palaces over the briny deep if there were no coal? Where's the power to come from that lights our streets and turns the wheels of our industries? From oil? Forget it. There is not enough oil in the world to supply the power requirements of industry for three years. Water power? Sure, Mike. Even if every drop of water falling on the North American continent could be harnessed, half of the factories would have to close their doors.

Without coal, metals would have to be smelted and forged with charcoal, and our timber is just about gone. And pray how would they haul the pulp wood to the paper mill and the paper to the press rooms of our great dailies without coal? And who would put the juice in the radiator and the glimmer in the electric light bulb?

In short, without coal the whole shambang would stop. Three years of a coalless age and the land of the free and the home of the brave would look like an antique shop on its last legs. Every engine, machine, automobile, radio set, railroad, steamship, telephone, telegraph, electric curling iron, aeroplane and vacuum cleaner would join the host of the has-beens.

Don't you boast to me about the grandeur of our institutions, economic order and civilization. They are built on coal, I tell you, nothing but coal, the black dirty stuff we fellows dig out of the ground; and that's why I warn the world to treat coal miners with respect due to the founders of modern empires. I have heard about enough about surplus miners, superfluous miners and that sort of thing. They never say anything about the surplus drummers, storekeepers, quacks, lawyers, golf players, realtors, brokers and other fine folks, who without the miners would go back to breech cloth, nose ring and boomerang.

Of course the miners could never strike long enough to elevate coal into the category of gold and platinum. Neither would society stand for the economic suicide entailed in such drastic action. But there really ought to come an exodus of miners, for it can't be denied that the coal industry is tremendously overdeveloped and over-manned.

At the most conservative calculation, there are from two to three hundred thousand more miners in this country than can be steadily employed. Neither does the future hold any hope for more employment. Indeed all indications point in the direction of less work and more grief.

The reasons for this situation are found in substitutes for coal; the increasing productivity per man and per day due to labor saving devices and better mining methods; and last but not least, better methods in the burning of coal. The savings from the last named factor alone are estimated at seventy-five million tons per annum, or a little more than was produced by the 95,000 miners of Illinois in 1924.

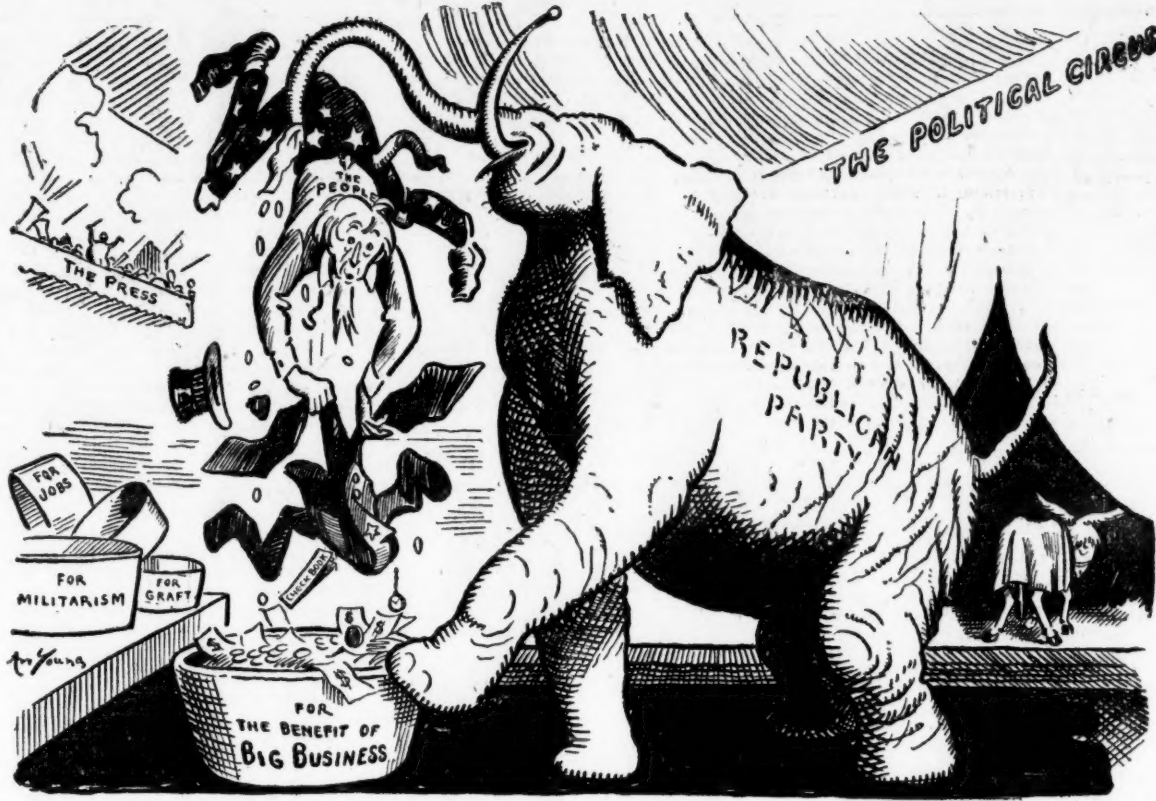
Twist as we may, there is no blinking the fact that tens of thousands of coal miners must either seek new occupations or go to seed as so many are already doing. The only question is where shall these men go.

In searching for a solution for the problems which are confronting our people, I have, among other things, investigated the possibility of return to the land. Many of our foreign-born members came here as farmers. If, when they came here, land had been free as it was in the olden days, they most likely would have taken up homesteads and followed their ancient occupation. But, with free land gone, there was nothing for them to do but flock into the mining, steel and packing industries. In other words, they are industrial workers only by force of circumstances.

Now, while free land is a thing of the past, there is still a great deal of very cheap land in the country; and, cheap land in this case does not necessarily mean poor land, but the very best of land. In the delta of the Mississippi, for instance, there are still some twenty-five million acres of virgin soil awaiting the plough. Until very recently this land was covered with forest. But the lumber companies have about denuded it of timber and are ready to pull up stakes. And, as land without labor is a rather expensive luxury, these lumber companies are willing to sell at very reasonable terms.

(Continued in Last Column, This Page)

The Trained Elephant



An Industrial Basis for Socialism

THE HISTORY OF SOCIALIST THOUGHT

By Harry W. Laidler

Socialistic Trends in Factory Legislation.

While Sidney Webb dealt with the general historical trend toward a co-operative system of industry, William Clarke, M. A., was assigned the task, in the Fabian Essays, of appraising the more specifically industrial factors leading in that direction. Mr. Clarke began his analysis with a careful survey of the effects of the industrial revolution on the working class, and the absolute need of factory legislation to save the workers from utter demoralization under the capitalist system. The development of such legislation, he contended, destroyed the laissez faire regime. Further, it provided:

- (1) That with private property in the necessary instruments of production, individual liberty as understood by the eighteenth century reformers must be more and more restricted, i. e. in our existing economic condition individualism is impossible and absurd.
 - (2) That even hostile or indifferent politicians have been compelled to recognize this.
 - (3) That unrestrained capitalism tends as surely to cruelty and oppression as did feudalism or chattel slavery.
 - (4) That the remedy has been, as a matter of fact, of a socialistic character, involving collective checking of individual greed and the paring off slices off the profits of capital in the interest of the working community. These four propositions can scarcely be contested.
- Capitalist Loses His Functions. Capitalism has also led to other de-

velopments of significance to socialists. Among these developments has been the growing distinction between the capitalist and the entrepreneur. In the beginning of the capitalist regime, the capitalist was "a manager who worked hard at his business, and who received what economists have called the wages of superintendence." So long as the capitalist occupied that position, he might be restrained and controlled in various ways, but he could not be got rid of. His "wages of superintendence" were certainly often exorbitant; but he performed real functions; and society, as yet unprepared to take those functions upon itself, could not afford to discharge him. Yet, like the King, he had to be restrained by the legislation already referred to, for his power involved much suffering to his fellows. But now the capitalist is becoming absolutely useless. Finding it easier and more rational to combine with others of his class in a large undertaking, he has now abdicated his position as overseer, has put in a salaried manager to perform his work for him, and has become a mere rent or interest receiver. The rent or interest he receives is paid for the use of a monopoly which not he, but a whole multitude of people, created by their joint efforts.

Rise of Joint Stock Company. It was inevitable, declares Clarke, that the functions of manager should, with the progress of events, be separated from those of capitalist. As competition led to waste, it also led to the

cutting of profits. To prevent this, it became necessary for some of the rival firms to mass their capital in order that they may be able to produce more cheaply and undersell their smaller competitors. Thus arose the joint stock company or corporation, which pooled many small capitals into one massive capital.

"Through this new capitalist agency (continues Clarke) a person in England can hold stock in an enterprise in the Antipodes which he has never visited and never intends to visit, and which, therefore, he cannot 'superintend' in any way. He and the other shareholders put in a manager with injunction to be economical. The manager's business is to earn for his employers the largest dividends possible; if he does not do so he is dismissed. The older personal relation between the workers and the employer is gone: Instead thereof remains merely the cash nexus."

To secure high dividends the manager endeavors to lower wages, and this in turn often means a strike or lockout, the importation of cheap labor, and, perhaps, intimidation by the capitalist controlled state.

Development of Trusts. The joint stock company in many industries develops into trusts and combines, the "ultimate effect of which must be the destruction of that very freedom which the modern democratic state posits as its first principle. Liberty to trade, liberty to exchange products, liberty to buy where one pleases,

liberty to transport one's goods at the same rate and on the same terms enjoyed by others, subjection to no imperialism in imperio: those surely are all democratic principles. Yet by monopolies every one of them is either limited or denied. Thus capitalism is apparently inconsistent with democracy as hitherto understood. The development of capitalism and of democracy cannot proceed without check on parallel lines. Rather they are comparable to two trains approaching each other from different directions on the same line. Collision between the opposing forces seems inevitable."

However, both the trusts and democratic forces are inevitable growths of an evolutionary process. Combinations are "the most economical and efficient methods of organizing production and exchange. They check waste, encourage machinery, dismiss useless labor, facilitate transport, steady prices, and raise profits—i. e., they best effect the objects of trade from the capitalist's point of view."

The trust thus places the individualist either in the dilemma of accepting the terms dictated by the capitalist and of submitting to combination, or of advocating the socialist remedy of social ownership. For the capitalist will not turn back.

Capitalist May Be Eliminated. The socialist has the logic of the situation. He declares that the capitalist is no longer a necessity to the

(Continued on page 9)

GOVERNOR MINTURN A Labor Novel of the Northwest

By M. H. HEDGES

CHAPTER V (Continued)

WHEN Dan awoke on Christmas morning, the first object his glance fell upon was Hugh's cot—unused. He pulled on his trousers, and hurried down stairs to dress by the fire, as he had always done as a boy. As he passed through his sister's room he could see Nell still asleep. He noted the streaks of rouge on her pallid cheeks. Downstairs he found the coal fire out. Tom was kindling a fresh blaze. So, shivering, Dan hurried to the kitchen to complete his toilet over the kitchen range, while Mother Minturn plucked the feathers from two chickens. A painful odor filled the room.

About eight o'clock Lil came over bringing her share of the Christmas dinner. She was tear-stained and breathless. She wore a soiled lace boudoir cap, and looked as if she had not washed. She laid the cranberries, spaghetti and potatoes on the table, and sat down and began to cry—and so cold as she sobbed.

"Oh ma, Oscar is the darnedest penny-pincher that God ever gave a woman for a husband. He won't close that store on Christmas day. Would you believe it? He's a slave. He can't go to church. He can't go to a movie. He can't even go to the bathroom without worrying about his darned old business."

"I get sick of it. It haint that he has to work so hard anymore. He's stingy. That's what he is. You know what he gave me for Christmas—a peccolator, one of the premiums with XYZ coffee. He got it out of the store, and me who never had a silk dress in my life."

"He says he can't be here till 1:30. He's going to keep open till one o'clock. Fraid he'll lose a nickel. My God! I get so sick of this store business sometimes I could burn the whole damn she-bang down about his ears."

Mrs. Minturn looked up wearily from over the dishpan into which she was dropping the steaming plumage of

the hen.

"Yes Lil, but Oscar makes a good living for you, and he's a good husband."

Lil sniffed.

"He hasn't got the guts to go with some other woman. If that is what you mean. Her's afraid it might hurt his business."

She cried profusely.

When Maude Ramsey Minturn came in an hour later the behind-the-scenes atmosphere in the household was dispelled. Lil had tidied up, and was cooking her share of the dinner over one-half the range. Nell had come down in her best dress and was preparing breakfast. Maude somehow always aided family morale by forcing the others to put up a certain pretence to conceal rifts in the family organization.

Dan did not fail to respond to the look of conscious well being and sophisticated charm of his sister-in-law. Maude wore a tan jersey suit, quite plain, that needed no other embellishment than her own attractive figure. Her hair, like a skein of glossy black yarn, was caught and held by a blue barette; her skin, beneath the rouge, looked firm and healthy; her whole person emanated vigor and warmth. Dan's eyes followed her movements about the room, until Maude, conscious of the unformulated question there, turned to him and smiled.

"What is it, Danny? Do you like my new suit?"

He told her he liked it and smiled other unspoken things.

"Why Danny, you have naughty eyes sometimes. I bet you are goosing that little Alice Miller?"

Dan looked round stealthily to see if Lil or Nell had heard, and being assured that he was quite alone with Maude, said:

"You can cut that talk, Maude. But it's a relief to see a woman round here that knows how to wear clothes. You're pretty and you know it Maude. He felt very masculine as he made the declaration. The compliment

seemed bolder than it was.

She smiled appreciation. "And it is sweet of you to see it Danny," she said, and patted his cheek. "But just look at those shoes will you?"

She pulled back her skirt to show him her brown suede pumps splattered with mud.

"I had to walk over. Son had the car." She brushed vigorously at her shoes with her handkerchief. "Danny," she went on, "I'm worried about son."

Dan recalled the last time he had seen Ralph amid the dancers at the Tamborine. He couldn't say that he shared Maude's fears, so he said nothing. Maude sat down, crossed her legs, and grew maternal and confidential.

"I'm afraid he drinks. I've never smelt it on him, but I've found stains on his lapel that look like liquor stains. And he's out late. I'm afraid there's a woman—not a girl, mind you, but a woman—some designing woman who has her eye on my little boy."

Dan smiled inwardly. The plump, good-natured girl whom Ralph escorted about the Tamborine floor did not look much like the modern vampire—the approved model.

"I don't believe so, Maude."

"What do you know? You know something. Tell me quick," she demanded.

"I c'n't know anything. Ralph's got good sense, I guess."

"Listen, Dan! He wasn't home last night. About 8 o'clock he told Bob that he was going to the Oakland to see that Irene Casle picture. He took the car. We went to bed. You know what a sleeper Bob is. You couldn't wake 'em with a ton of brick."

"About midnight I was awake, just like that," she explained, snapping her fingers. "Wide awake. After a while I got up and went to Ralph's room. It was empty. I sat down, and waited. He didn't come. After a time I got scared, afraid Bob would miss me, and I went back to bed. I never got a wink. One o'clock, two, three. At five I could stand it no longer. I thought I should die. I got up again. Perhaps,

I thought, I had dozed off, and didn't hear him come in. But his bed had not been touched."

Tears were running down Maude's cheeks. She found a powder puff, and repaired the damage to her complexion.

"Not a word to Bob," she commanded. "I'll explain it somehow."

By the time Oscar Bloomquist appeared at one-thirty the dinner party at Minturn's had assembled save for Ralph and Hugh. Alice Miller had come in casually as a member of the family. After greeting Dan she and Nell went to help in the kitchen. Shortly before the arrival of Oscar, Nell's swain, Al Erickson, came in. He was tall, sallow and thin, with an air of assurance which struck Dan somehow as incompatible with his faded-out personality. Nell introduced him by saying "This is Al, Dan"; "This is Al, Alice," and then went back to the kitchen and left Al to fare as best he could with the male members of the family. Bob Minturn had come in with a shout, and an armful of bundles. Bob had discovered that Ralph had made off with the family car and swore good-naturedly that he would have the law on the youngster by night if he didn't show up, with the machine whole, and himself sound in mind and body.

Now the company got keyed up to the idea of dinner. The repast was the main event of the day. Other than the rough salutations and the joking there was no intercourse between the members of the family. The dinner held them together as a bond. It was the sole symbol of that hidden net of relationships—the tissue of memories and shared experiences—which knitted them into one family. The breath of expectancy which rustled through the house served to mask the fear which also began to show itself that two guests were likely to be late. This was an unpardonable misdemeanor at Minturn's on Christmas Day. It was an affront to the family as a whole, and to each individual member of it.

To Dan the possibility of Hugh's re-

(Continued on page 6)

"When the Hounds of Spring—"

UNTIL I looked at the calendar I had intended this column to be a profound study of the Present Critical Situation of American Agriculture. Not that I know much about agriculture, but from what I have read lately that is no reason why I shouldn't write about it. Out on the old farm on West Seventy-third Street, where I spent a happy rural youth playing along the Boulevard horse-car tracks and climbing the perilous steeps of Mt. Tom on Riverside Drive, I did, to be sure, pick up a wealth of rustic lore. But with the coming of old age much of this has deserted me, so that now, as I am not quite sure of the difference between soybeans and cowpeas, I cannot hope to get my stuff printed in anything more technical than The Country Gentleman. Still, one can make quite a good living writing for that farmers' joke sheet, as many of my friends who have never been north of the Harlem Ship Canal have discovered to their profit.

But it's all off, Boys and Girls, I have looked at the calendar and my mind simply refuses to function on any problem more serious than the coming of Spring, which is certainly not far off in spite of the fact that the wintry winds are blowing full blast as my frigid fingers type this. Cold and disagreeable as it is, my calendar faithfully records the approach of vernal tenderness and my emotions are correspondingly aroused. Thus does Nature imitate Mathematics.

I have gotten down my copy of the Poems of Algernon Charles Swinburne and gone on my regular Spring poetry jag. There should be a Federal Law requiring everyone to read the first chorus in Swinburne's "Atalanta in Calydon" with the approach of every Spring. There's nothing particularly profound about Swinburne, but when he starts to sing, the sheer, golden music of the man is pure poetry. Try this on your libido:

"When the hounds of spring are on winter's traces,
The mother of months in shadow or plain
Fills the shadows and windy places
With hisp of leaves and ripple of rain;
And the brown bright nightingale amorous
Is half assuaged for Ithylus,
For the Thracian ships and the foreign faces,
The tongueless vigil, and all the pain.

The ivy falls with the Bacchanal's hair
Over her eyebrow hiding her eyes;
The wild vine slipping down leaves bare
Her bright breast shortening into sighs;
The wild vine slips with the weight of its leaves,
But the berries ivy catches and cleaves
To the limbs that glitter, the feet that scare
The wolf that follows, the fawn that flies."

While we're in this poetical strain, which ought to get us loud cheers from our colleague, Sam De Witt, we rise to acclaim a poem by Joseph Auslander called "Ulysses in Autumn" which appears in the March Harper's Magazine. The old wanderer has come home at last to his prim Penelope and no sooner is he safely back than he begins to think of Circe, of "twilights bellowing and black," of the "white-flanked stallions of Diomed," and he says:

"I know it will be some little thing
Like wild geese in a streaming wedge
Severely beautiful, a stringing
Of bird prints on the water's edge
That suddenly shall crack galley whips
And hurl me headlong to the ships."

Of course, it is the little things that do far more than any ponderous process of reason to set in motion that strange mechanism, human nature. In the great power houses where the huge turbines hum their thunders away to light cities, there's a small engine called "the exciter" that sets the whole works into action.

This afternoon it was the faraway song of a broken-down hand organ at the end of a twilight street that acted as "exciter" for me. The night before I had heard "Carmencita and the Soldier" magnificently sung and acted by the Moscow Players, but nothing in all that fine performance so moved me as the notes of that squeaky organ. For hand organs are harbingers of Spring for all native New Yorkers, and there was a Spring once with a hand organ and a sunset and a girl in a white dress—

McAlister Coleman.

A Country Without Coal

(Continued from First Column)

Another reason for the cheapness of that land is the mass migration of the negroes to the North, which deprived the huge plantations of their labor power—and, as previously stated, land without labor is more than useless, for taxes must be paid even if crops are not harvested.

The land in question is as fertile as the best land in Illinois. It is well drained. The rainfall is ample. The climate is kind, and roads and market facilities are of the best. There is no doubt in my mind, and I speak from personal observation, that on forty acres of that soil a family willing to work and learn could make a very comfortable living. So if any of you boys like tackling farming in preference to waiting for the blow of mine whistles that may never come, just drop me a line and I will put you next to the details.

Anyhow, April 1, 1927, is rapidly approaching. The time to build an ark is before it starts to pour. The cost to you of another five months' suspension would go a long way to making a good start on a piece of dirt that has no mine whistle on it. Besides, there are too many miners, and perhaps this grateful republic would feel happier without so much coal.

Adam Coaldigger.

Schooling the World's Workers for the New Order

Hundreds of Labor Universities Dot the European Continent; Australia and Great Britain in the Forefront of the Movement

RECENT cablegrams to American newspapers have drawn the general public's attention in a spectacular way to the giant strides being made abroad by the Socialist and trade union movement for the special education of adult workers.

A London report told how the General Council of the Trade Union Congress had accepted the offer of the Countess of Warwick of her Essex estate, Easton Lodge, with 1,000 acres of land, as a home for another British labor college, while a Vienna dispatch described the opening of the first Austrian resident labor college in the former summer castle of the Empress Marie Theresa at Helligensstadt. The generous gift by the Countess of Warwick was strictly in line with her well-known Socialist activities; the cooperatives in the Vienna suburb were symbols of the rapid advance of the Austrian Socialist workers who now rule the city, once the seat of the Hapsburgs, and expect to capture the National Government from the Clericals within a few years.

Data received from John W. Brown, Secretary of the International Federation of Trade Unions, show that the events noted by cable were merely a couple of high spots in the rising tide of the movement which aims at equipping the workers of the world with the knowledge necessary for their ultimate economic emancipation. Comrade Brown's reports prove that some 124 representatives of the workers' educational movement in nearly a dozen countries who attended the labor summer schools last August in Brunsvig, Sweden, and Prague, Czechoslovakia, were not making idle boasts when they said that the season of 1925-26 would find more labor schools and allied institutions functioning than ever before.

While space limitations prevent the giving of many details of the 1926 activities of the workers' schools in the various countries, some points may be summarized as follows, as a sort of continuation of the article on workers' education printed in The New Leader of June 13, 1925:

AUSTRALIA—The Victorian Labor College is making good headway and now runs night classes four times a week in the Trade Hall of Melbourne. **AUSTRIA**—The formal opening of the Austrian Labor College in Helligensstadt on January 17 was made the occasion of a great demonstration by the organized workers of the capital and labor representatives from all parts of the republic. Dr. Karl Seitz, Mayor of Vienna, was one of the principal speakers. The college gives six-month courses to students selected by the Socialist Party, the trade unions and the co-operatives. Of the twenty-six male and eight female students with whom the college began only three were more than 30 years old and but one less than 20. In picking the students preference is given to those who have made good in organization work and in their studies at labor schools. The college is partly financed by the proceeds of the sale of the Socialist cooperative bakery in Vienna last year, which was forced out of business by lack of capital to float it over a crisis. **BELGIUM**—The expense of maintaining the resident Belgian Labor College at Uccle, three miles from Brus-

sels, which was established in October, 1921, has risen to about 350,000 francs (at 4 1/2 cents apiece), due to the rapid extension of its work. So a special appeal for contributions, in addition to the regular annual levy of one-fifth of a franc on each member of the trade unions and the Socialist Party, has been issued. Residents are reported as liberal and the work of the college continues at full speed. During the first four years of its existence the college trained 36 Walloon and 53 Flemish students.

The Liege region leads all the regions of the kingdom in the number of Socialist schools, having eighteen, against nine in the "Center" and Tournay and seven in Charleroi. Among the provinces Hainaut comes first, with thirty schools and Liege second, with twenty-three.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA—A feature of the workers' education carried on by the Czechoslovakia and the German trade union and Socialist organizations is the way it has taken hold in the smaller cities and towns. In Ausig, for instance, a German-speaking city of about 40,000 inhabitants, the district committee, composed of representatives of the Socialist Party and the unions and the athletic, choral and youth groups, not only looks after educational and social activities in the city itself, but reaches out into the surrounding villages and uses lectures, amateur dramatics, etc., in training the young workers. Many other district committees are doing likewise. A special drive is being made this year in the interest of the labor libraries,

as it is noted that in German-speaking Czechoslovakia the establishing of municipal libraries by law has had a tendency to wean the young workers away from the libraries maintained by the labor bodies.

DENMARK—The Danish National Center for Workers' Education is only about a year and a half old, but it already has forty-nine national and three local trade unions affiliated with it, as well as the Socialist Party, the Cooperative League and the League of Socialist Youth. Its main work is organizing lecture courses and study classes all over the little kingdom and in coordinating the activities of the various labor groups. There are two labor colleges in Copenhagen, one of which is Socialist, while the other is a people's college drawing grants from

the State and municipality and not under control of the workers. The Socialist college had 252 students in 1924-25 and the other 776.

GERMANY—The big increase in unemployment this winter has failed to cut down the attendance at the Berlin Trade Union School and the many other workers' schools throughout the republic, but the unions are finding it rather hard to do their share of the financing of these institutions. Nevertheless, the educational work is going ahead, as the leaders know that the worse the economic conditions the greater the need for trained men at the helm.

The National Committee for Socialist Educational Work launched two new magazines on the twenty-first anniversary of the founding of system-

atic workers' education in Germany. One is called Die Bucherwarte, devoted to book reviews, and the other is Arbeiter-Bildung, covering the general activities of the educational organizations.

GREAT BRITAIN—The two big organizations for the training of young workers, the National Council of Labor Colleges and Workers' Educational Association, report ever-increasing activities, with excellent results. National unions with a membership of about 2,000,000 are running educational schemes worked out by the National Council and there are about 30,000 students in its classes in England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. Nearly 2,000 others are taking its recently founded correspondence courses. The workers studying under the di-

rection of the Workers' Educational Association this winter are estimated at more than 30,000, with about as many more attending lectures. The London Labor College and Ruskin College are both well attended.

HOLLAND—The newly established National Center for Workers' Education already has a membership of some 5,000, and is growing fast. It has just begun publishing a monthly, De Toorra.

IRELAND—In accordance with a resolution passed at the congress of Newry last August, the National Executive of the Irish Labor Party and the Trade Union Congress has organized a scheme of classes for workers and studies were begun in Dublin in December. The work is being done by a new organization, the Workers' Educational Institute, which has representatives of the National Executive of the Labor Party and Trade Union Congress on its board of management.

LUXEMBURG—The National Center for Workers' Education recently began the publication of its own magazine. It reports great activity in preparing the way for regular study classes by means of lectures, educational films, concerts, tours, etc. The unions, Labor Party and co-operatives are all supporting the work of the National Center.

SWITZERLAND—At the first conference on workers' education in Switzerland, held in Zurich Oct. 31 and Nov. 1, 1925, more than a hundred representatives of the Socialist Party and the trade unions in the German-speaking cantons were present. There was considerable difference of opinion as to the relative merits of local or national systems of educating young workers, but no definite decision was reached. In the meantime the various local organizations are doing good work and the existing National Center's classes and lectures are being well attended and the circulation of its magazine is rising. Last season about 100,000 persons participated in activities arranged by the Center.

YUGOSLAVIA—Although there is no workers' education, strictly speaking, in the kingdom, there is a private school in Sarajevo for educating workers who have already attended the elementary schools. It has 150 students, ranging in age from 12 to 60, of whom fifteen are women. Four branches have been founded in other localities.

"Governor Minturn"—A Labor Novel of the Northwest

(Continued from page 5)

fusel to come opened like a grave. Until that moment he had never admitted to himself that the estrangement with his brother which began so suddenly and had continued so painfully might possibly be permanent. It plagued him, sorely. It sobered him.

Alice approached. "You look tired, Dan," she said.

"I am." Then he burst out: "Why in the name of decency doesn't Hugh come, Alice? Look at mother's face. It's killing her. He might swallow his pride for her sake."

"Hush! He will, I think." She spoke as one who did not believe very firmly in her prediction.

Maude and Bob were in whispered colloquy behind the stove. Nell and Al had at last thrown off restraint and were wrestling together over a piece of mistletoe. Oscar Bloomquist was mixing cocktails from flasks he had brought with him. No one seemed to miss Hugh save Dan's mother.

It seemed a very bitter thing to Dan that his mother could not snatch one day out of the revolving year in which she might be happy. He felt tears stinging his throat at thought of her.

Hugh did not come. It was Mrs. Minturn, who without sign of disappointment, gave the signal for them to sit down.

Oscar broke the embarrassing lull which followed by lifting his glass to old Tom and saying, "Tom, here's looking at you." They drank. But the usual buzz of conversation did not follow. Bob and Maude sat disconsolately apart. Dan tried to be jovial, and failed miserably. It was Al Erickson who finally came to their rescue.

Al emitted cascades of talk—shop-talk. He figuratively brought Goldstein's stock of jewelry into the dining room and put it on display.

"Why, there is one diamond there as big as the buttons on my vest," he declared. He called it an "arc-light."

He enumerated the kinds of silver spoons Goldstein's shop possessed. He described minutely the filligree on the watch he had sold Mrs. Van Ivanstyne. He related the barber shop gossip about Mrs. Van Ivanstyne and her clandestine amours. He passed from her to the blackmailer's gossip about the banker's wife who had eloped with her negro chauffeur. He waxed eloquent over stones. He developed the

theory that society women would sell their honor, their chastity, their souls for diamonds. He said as much. His faded eyes took on a kind of fishy lustre as he spoke. He rubbed his hands unctuously as he enlarged upon the merits of blue-white diamonds over yellow. He portrayed all rich women as concubines, and their husbands as intriguers. Yet no one stopped him. His fluent patter fell into the sore silences of the family circle gratefully.

Once Dan turned to Alice and whispered: "A white-collar scissor-bill." "A slave," was Alice's verdict. During his recital, Nell fastened her eyes upon Al's face rapturously, proud that "her man was making a hit."

Al was finally interrupted by the telephone. Alice answered it. "It's for you, Maude. Ralph, I think."

So it happened that Maude heard the sequel of Ralph's absence while they all looked on. They heard Maude say sternly, "Son, where have you been?" Then they saw her reach for her handkerchief and burst into tears.

"Married?" she moaned. "Oh, how could you, Ralph?" "Oh, son, you are only a kid." So she talked, and so she wept. As

the announcement reached Bob, he went off in gusts of laughter. But his face got very red toward the last, and he stopped laughing to blow his nose. His amusement was halted by a thought. "I'll probably have to keep both of them."

Finally Maude turned tearfully to face them.

"Did you hear that? Ralph's married. Went up to Duluth. To Adelaide Grubb. He says she is only twenty-one, but I know she's not a day under thirty. And he's only a baby. . . . Oh, what a Christmas day."

"In heaven's name, who is Adelaide Grubb?" Bob asked.

Ralph's adventure or misadventure—as Alice Miller whispered to Dan two hours later—served one good purpose: it covered up the void left by Hugh's absence. No one seemed to notice the empty chair at the table after that. After dinner, there were the "dishes to do" while the men spoke and talked about hunting expeditions, and the short winter's day soon was drifting into twilight. One by one the children slipped away. Nell and Al went first, to a movie. Bob and Maude left soon after soberly. Oscar and Lil in a storm of words.

Lil had opened the question of Oscar's stinginess. Finally Alice and Dan who went for a walk.

"Dan," Alice said, "Haint families awful. Did you ever see a more tragic mess than today?"

"That's funny," he replied. "I was just thinking about that—about mother—she holds the family together."

They did not talk of love or deal in dreams, though the moon, an orange disc, drifted up above the trees.

When Dan got back to the house, he found it silent and dark. He groped toward his mother's familiar chair—the one over which he and Hugh had quarreled—and found her there alone. He knelt down beside her, and put his long arms about her waist, and buried his head in her lap. At this, she began to sob.

"Such an unhappy Christmas day, Oh, oh. . . ."

An hour later Dan walked rapidly away from his mother's house. He left it with relief, as if he had shaken something that throttled him from off his back. He walked down Pillsbury avenue. As he came to the Gaylard house, music and the notes of mirth came down the walk to greet him.

(To Be Continued Next Week)

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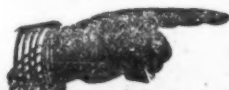
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Italian Socialists Resort to Secret Propaganda

ONE of the first moves of the Socialist Party of Italian Workers, organized to take the place of the Unitarian Socialist Party dissolved by Dictator Mussolini under pretext of the alleged Zaniboni plot to shoot il duce, was to get out a four-page leaflet for more or less secret circulation in Italy.

This leaflet contains the text of the new law under which Italian political and other organizations have to function, as best they can, gives detailed advice to Socialists intending to join the party, recalls the fate of the old party's daily, La Giustizia, which was put out of business by Fascist decree last fall after a heroic four-year struggle, and says that its place will be partly filled with a weekly propaganda sheet to cost 15 lire (about 6 cents) a year. Subscribers to the weekly are to be divided into two groups, depending upon whether their names may be made public or not.

The leaflet carries the following statement, address to the comrades in all countries:

"The United Socialist Parliamentary Group, having taken cognizance of the dissolution of the party, appointed a committee with full powers for the reorganization of the Socialist elements which still, in spirit, form part of the International, by founding a party under the title of 'Socialist Party of the Italian Workers,' and animated by Socialist tradition dating from the Genoa program of 1892 up to the reconstruction of the Socialist and Labor International with the collaboration of Giacomo Matteotti in 1925.

"In drawing the attention of all comrades to this decision, the committee states that its task will be completed when, circumstances being favorable, it will have been possible to bring together the leaders of the party, so that the mandate received from the Parliamentary Group may be referred to them, together with a report of the work achieved. It states further that the present circular letter to our comrades will be followed by a manifesto

in the form of a program addressed to the Italian workers.

"The conditions in which political life in Italy has to move, allow no freedom of action to those parties which do not profess subservience to the present regime. Nevertheless, the committee, while noting this lamentable state of affairs, is confident that comrades will know how to find the will and the energy to help us in the heavy task undertaken, and in the defense through the new party of all our Socialist achievements; which, though in the past they may not have been free from error, yet include memorable struggles, which marked the ascent of the working class, and therefore of Italy, along the road of civilization.

"The committee, well aware that the activity of the Socialist Party of the Italian Workers can only unfold itself in a free and open encounter of ideas, is compelled to submit to the obnoxious law, which, under the pretext of striking at secret societies, aims at subjecting the non-Fascist Parties to the arbitrary control of the police. Therefore, it regards those comrades who will be ready to give public proof of their adherence to the party, as the chosen advance guard among those who, under the pressure of intellectual tyranny, are compelled to forego any expression of their beliefs.

"On the other hand, the committee, recognizing that at this moment the most ardent wish of Italian Socialists is for Socialist unity, declares that it will work for the realization of this desire and that the party in process of formation will never put any impediment in the way of attaining, under the auspices of the Socialist and Labor International, that real unity of methods and plans which will render possible the maximum of resistance during the period of reaction—perhaps not a short one—now barring our way.

"The steadfastness shown by Socialists in the defense of their ideas against the violence of factions and of the State, will certainly be renewed under this flag, which we are raising today, and which may falter, may waver, but is never submerged."

"In this conviction the committee summons to the task all comrades with the call: 'Long live the Socialist Party of the Italian Workers!'

"Long Live the International!"

On behalf of the committee: EMILIO CALDARA, M. P. ODDINO MORGARI, M. P. ANTONIO PRIOLO, M. P. ANTONIO CAMPANOZZI, M. P. EMILIO ZANERINI.

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U. A. Plumbers, Gas Fitters and Marine Plumbers LOCAL UNION No. 483, of NEW YORK CITY. Office 2023 Fifth Avenue. Phone: Harlem 4878. Regular meetings every Wednesday, at 8 p. m.

U. A. Plumbers, Gas Fitters and Marine Plumbers LOCAL No. 1, BROOKLYN, NEW YORK. Office: 38 Fourth Avenue. Phone: Stillwell 9133. Regular Meetings every Monday evening, at 123 Crotona Brooklyn. Executive Board meets every Friday evening, at the Office.

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United Hebrew Trades 175 EAST BROADWAY. Meets 1st and 3rd Monday, 8 P. M. Executive Board, Every Saturday, 12 Noon.

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NECKWEAR CUTTERS' Union, Local 6939, A. F. of L. 7 East 10th Street. Stuyvesant 7078. Regular Meetings Second Wednesday of Every Month at 162 East 23rd Street.

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German Painters' Union LOCAL 499, BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS DECORATORS & PAPERHANGERS. Regular Meetings Every Wednesday Evening at the Labor Temple 145 East 84th St.

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The Amalgamated Ladies' Garment Cutters' Union Local No. 10, L. I. C. W. U. Office 231 East 14th Street. Telephone Larkton 4288. EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETS EVERY THURSDAY AT THE OFFICE OF THE UNION.

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EMBROIDERY WORKERS' Union, Local 8, L. I. C. W. U. Exec. Board meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesday, at the Office, 44 E. 161st St. Malrose 7489. CARL GRABNER, President. M. WEISS, Secretary-Manager.

Italian Dressmakers' Union, Local 99, L. I. C. W. U. Affiliated with Joint Board Cloak and Dressmakers' Union. Executive Board Meets Every Thursday at the Office, 4 West 21st Street. Telephone 7748—Watkins.

AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA 31 UNION SQUARE, N. Y. Suite 701-715. Telephone: Stuyvesant 6200-1-3-4-5. SYDNEY HILMAN, Gen. President. JOSEPH SCHLOSSBERG, Gen. Sec'y-Treas.

NEW YORK JOINT BOARD AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA 611-621 Broadway, New York, N. Y. Telephone: Spring 7690-1-3-4-5. ABRAHAM BECKERMAN, Gen. Mgr. ABRAHAM MILLER, Sec'y-Treas.

New York Clothing Cutters' Union A. C. W. of A. Local "Die Form". Office: 44 East 12th Street. Stuyvesant 5566. Regular meetings every Friday night at 919 East Fifth Street. Executive Board meets every Monday at 7 p. m. in the office.

PANTS MAKERS' TRADE BOARD OF GREATER N. Y. AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA. OFFICE: 175 EAST BROADWAY. ORCHARD 1289. Board Meets Every Tuesday Evening at the Office. All Locals Meet Every Wednesday.

Children's Jacket Makers of Gr. N. Y., Loc 19, Sec. A, C. W. U. A. Office: 2 Roosevelt St., Brooklyn 3200. Executive Board meets every Friday at 8 P. M.

Children's Jacket Makers OF GREATER NEW YORK LOCAL 10. A. C. W. of A. Section "F". Office: 385 Bushwick Ave., Patch 3130. Exec. Bd. meets every Friday at 8 p. m.

INTERNATIONAL POCKETBOOK WORKERS' UNION Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. GENERAL OFFICE: 11 WEST 18th STREET, N. Y. Phone Chelsea 3064.

PAPER BOX MAKERS' UNION OF GREATER NEW YORK. Office and Headquarters, 2 St. Mark's Place. Phone Orchard 1289. Executive Board Meets Every Wednesday at 8 P. M.

MILLINERY WORKERS' UNION, LOCAL 24. Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union. Office and Headquarters: 448 Broadway. Phone Spring 4448.

N. Y. Joint Board, Shirt and Boys' Waist Makers' Union AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA. Headquarters: 821 BROADWAY (Room 823). Phone Spring 3658-3659.

FUR DRESSERS' UNION, Local 2, Internat'l Fur Workers' Union. Office and Headquarters, 945 Wiloughby Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. Stagg 4288. Regular Meetings, 1st and 3rd Mondays.

Waterproof Garment Workers' Union, Local 20, L. I. C. W. U. 130 East 23th St., Madison Square 1934. Executive Board meets every Monday at 7 P. M.

FUR FLOOR WORKERS UNION LOCAL 8, F. I. C. & S. Office and Headquarters, 149 Wiloughby Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. Stagg 3229. Regular Meetings Every First and Third Wednesday, Executive Board Meets Every Second and Fourth Thursday.

A m u s e m e n t s

D R A M A

Shakespeare Popular in London Theatres

SHAKESPEARE has the stage in London Playhouses. No less than three theatres are featuring the Bard's plays. This perhaps is due to the scarcity of good material scripts. According to "Morano," a slight reaction has set in against the vulgar middle-class filth that has recently dominated the London stage. "With a sigh of relief many people," continues the writer in the "Sunday Worker," "who view the theatre as something greater than a pornographic show, are flocking to see such beautiful things as Rutland Boughton's 'Immortal Hour' and Sean Casey's 'Juno and the Paycock.' Both Boughton and Casey, like Shaw, are severe critics of modern capitalism.

"The collapse of modern dramatic art is part and parcel of its economic and political decline. This is most vividly seen by comparing it with the beauty and vigor of the great Elizabethan school that heralded the rise of capitalism. The contrast can be studied in London today by watching any of the usual society plays and balancing them against 'Much Ado About Nothing' and 'Henry VIII'—both of which are now being played. These two dramas do not, by any means, represent Shakespeare at his best, but they serve to show how miserably empty the modern drama has become."

"Much Ado About Nothing" enables Henry Ainley and Madge Titheradge

to display the full compass of their genius. Benedict and Beatrice in their hands are endowed with reality. Ainley has one of the most beautiful voices on the stage. He delivers Shakespeare's lines with an easy swiftness that brings forth their great music and rhythmic glory.

"Shakespeare, of course, uses his plays for propaganda purposes. He is the defender of the propertied interests. His workers and peasants are portrayed in such a way that we can see what the ruling class of the Elizabethan period thought of them. In 'Much Ado About Nothing' the servants and members of the watch are used to provide some farcical clowning. Our friend Dogberry, the fore-runner of Mrs. Malaprop, has more witty lines to his credit than can be found in all the modern 'revues!'

"The same thing is true of 'Henry VIII.' Here Shakespeare comes down heavily on the side of the rising-mercantile class and the monarchy in their political struggle against the papacy. Seidom, if ever, was there so much class propaganda packed into a play as there is in 'Henry VIII.'

"Today, however, it serves to show us the function of the stage. It also enables us to see the expansive art of Sibil Thorndike as Catherine.

"Those who denounce propaganda in the theatre and who praise Shakespeare should study his plays over again."

GENEVIEVE NAEGELE



Plays an important role in the Schubert opera, "Blossom Time," which returns to the Jolson Theatre Monday night.

Ibsen's "Ghosts" Opens at Comedy Theatre March 15

The Actors' Theatre has decided to put on Ibsen's "Ghosts" for regular performances. It will close its production of "Hedda Gabler" at the Comedy Theatre on Saturday, March 13, to make way for "Ghosts" on Monday, March 15. The complete cast includes Lucille Watson, Jose Ruben, J. M. Kerrigan, Edward Fielding and Hortense Alden.

Mystery That Creaks

"The Creaking Chair" Alternately Thrills and Amuses at the Lyceum

Over the seas from England comes Allene Tupper Wilkes' "farical" mystery play, "The Creaking Chair," which carries on the recent practice of dividing the emotions of the audience, alternating the high thrills and the low laughs. Somewhat as Shakespeare felt in supplying a little comedy while we peer into the most gloomy depths of his tragedies, it is surmised that one will rise to a mere horrendous thrill of expectant fear after the release of laughter.

In "The Creaking Chair" the mystery is largely something that we continually await; there is less direct action than preparatory movement; yet there is no doubt that in the expectancy we are held. Something seems eternally just about to happen. This method of procedure, while it lacks the tremendous thrill of the great mysteries, such as "The Thirteenth Chair," has a value of its own in the lengthy suspense. Unfortunately the ending does not match the accumulated weight of desire; the problem of a mystery, like that of the detective story, is to set a chain of actions going that throughout its course sets us off the trail of the real criminal, yet at the end makes us say, with recognition of past events, "Why, of course!" This pleasure "The Creaking Chair" denies us, in that the real criminal is one whom we see for just a few minutes at the beginning of the first act, then not again until he comes in to give himself away.

The criminal, however, provides a substitute for this recognition in the element of philosophy that he introduces. The play revolves around valuable treasures from Egyptian tombs; the murderer is an Egyptian who is moved by veneration of the relics of his fathers. There was a protest in England, not so long ago, against the despoiling of Egyptian tombs; it was then asked how the English would like to have their Westminster Abbey entered, and its treasures exhumed, by outsiders who mask their curiosity and greed under the name of science. This plea, precisely, comes to the lips of the murderer in the play, turning it from a mystery into the farce of a thesis play, as justification for his deeds. There is much more fun in the acting of E. E. Clive, whose conduct as the butler and friend of the Egyptologist is rich with a genuine humor, and whose lines add the needed element of laughter to the not too thrilling mystery.—J. T. S.

Walter Hampden Splendid 'Cyrano'

Rostand's Swashbuckling Romance Well Mounted and Staged at Hampden's Theatre

IT is a particular pleasure to grow enthusiastic over Walter Hampden's magnificent production of "Cyrano de Bergerac." Here is a play that makes one rise to the feet in enthusiasm, that warms that within each of us who craves romantic fare, that supplies the need of every grown-up child for a glorious, heart-warming, swashbuckling rampageous romance. And here is a performance fully worthy of the play that Edmond Rostand wrote for the robustious Coquelin.

A performance of "Cyrano" stands or falls as it has a good Cyrano and a good mob. The rest really don't matter. They are the sketched-in background without which Cyrano's magnificent strutting would be more or less disembodied. And Mr. Hampden's Cyrano, and the crowds and ensembles are superb.

Not that the remaining actors are poor—they are poor. There is not an outstandingly poor performance in the lot, which is no faint praise for a huge company that has been assembled around a star. Marie Adels is a beautiful Roxane, easy on the eyes, making it easy for the beholder to understand the emotions she aroused in the breasts of Cyrano, Christian and the Comte de Guiche, and she was not at all half-bad in her acting. Charles Francis was excellent as the good-looking, bone-headed hero for whose sake and the sake of his honor Cyrano blighted his own life, and Roxane's. Merely to enumerate the rest of the cast would fill a column.

But after all is said and done it is Cyrano who made the shivers run up and down the spine; it is Cyrano whose boastful blustering, whose tenderness and loveliness and impetuosity, whose stout heart and steel hand, whose ruthlessness and sweetness make the play. And what a Cyrano Mr. Hampden is! How the wooden Hamlet of a few weeks ago, how the unimaginative Othello and conventional Shylock could have transformed himself into this gorgeous swaggering Gascon braggart is one of the major mysteries of the age. But he did, and for five full, luscious acts he gives full money's worth.

Need we tell the story of "Cyrano"? I think not. Whoever does not know it has been cheated of a story that will be as deathless as Cinderella. Through it there sweeps the poet, the dreamer, the fighter, the lover, the tender heart who at length dies with

Neighborhood Playhouse to Introduce Repertory

MARGALO GILLMORE



In "The Green Hat," Michael Arlen's enchanting romance, now in its final month at the Broadhurst Theatre.

"The Kiss in a Taxi" At the Bronx Opera House

Commencing Monday evening, the Bronx Opera House will introduce the much-discussed French farce, "The Kiss in a Taxi," which A. H. Woods is sending on tour. The farcical comedy was written by Maurice Hennequin and Pierre Verba and produced and run two years in Paris under the title of "The Five o'Clock Man." The translated version was made by Clifford Grey.

Arthur Byron plays the leading male role. Janet Beecher has the role of the deceived wife. Other players include Claudette Colbert, John Williams, Lee Patrick, Frank Sherlock, Arthur Bowyer, Edward Rigby, Harry Hanlon, Charles Mather, Patricia O'Connor, Marie Underwood and George Graham.

"Merry, Merry," direct from the Vanderbilt Theatre, will be the following attraction.

William Courtenay will join the cast of "12 Miles Out" Monday night.

his boots on and his sword in hand—what greater treat is there in the contemporary theatre? There is none. I can say no more. Go and see the play and thank me for good advice.

W. M. F.

THE NEW PLAYS

MONDAY

"THE TROUPER," a comedy by J. C. and Elliott Nugent, will open at the Fifty-second Street Theatre next Monday night, being the second production of the season by the Playshop. The cast will include J. C. Nugent, Ruth Nugent, Robert T. Haines and Harold Elliott.

"BLOSSOM TIME," the opera based on the life of Schubert, will be revived by the Messrs. Shubert at Jolson's Theatre Monday night. It was first presented here in September, 1921. The company is headed by Knight MacGregor, Beulah Benson, Patrick J. Kelly, Leota Corder, Sioux Nedra, Genevieve Naegele and Alexandra Dagmar.

"TIND DADDY," a farce by Tadema Bussiere, will open at the Ritz Theatre Monday night.

WEDNESDAY

"EAST LYNNE" will be revived at the Provincetown Theatre Wednesday evening under the direction of James Light and Stanley Howlett, with Mary Blair, Edna James, Charles Fleming, Edgar Stehli and Mr. Howlett in its cast.

FRIDAY

"THE MOON IS A GONG," by John Dos Passos, will open at the Cherry Lane Theatre Friday night, produced by Juliet Barrett Rublee. This is Mr. Dos Passos' first play and is of an expressionistic nature. It was given last year in Boston by the Harvard Dramatic Club.

BEGINNING March 23, the Neighborhood Playhouse will become a repertory theatre. To those who have watched the activities of this organization during the eleven years of its existence the adoption of a repertory program does not mean a revolutionary change of policy, for the experience of those years has proved the best possible training ground for repertory, and repertory has been one of the frankly hoped for fruits of that experience.

Following the present run of "The Dybbuk," which comes to an end on March 11, the theatre will reopen with a new triple bill including a Chinese fantasy with music, a Burmese dance-panorama, and an opera-bouffe by Haydn. This bill will run consecutively for a week, and for five weeks thereafter it will alternate with "The Dybbuk," each production playing four performances a week. On May 4 the triple bill will be discontinued and a new play, to be announced later, will be run with "The Dybbuk" until the opening of the 1926 Grand Street Follies.

"One of the prime requisites of a repertory theatre," reads the statement, "is a permanent acting company, the members of which shall have been trained in a balanced variety of roles and grounded in both lyric and dramatic forms. Such an organization cannot spring into existence overnight. Continued and arduous labor are required to bring an acting group to the point where its unity and versatility are such as to fulfill the exacting demands of repertory production, and not until more than a decade of growth and experimentation has the Neighborhood Playhouse felt itself equipped to inaugurate the repertory plan.

"The permanent company at the Neighborhood Playhouse has grown up slowly over a period of years, some of its present players having been with the organization since 1915. The present permanent company has acted together since the production of Galsworthy's "The Mob" in 1920.

Another important consideration is the attitude of the audience. What does the public feel about repertory? Will it support such a project? The Neighborhood Playhouse can answer these questions emphatically. Its experience with its subscribing audiences in recent years has led to the conviction that a cycle of important dramatic fare, in which the important and worthy productions will be given a hearing irrespective of the box office appeal and in which, conversely, experimental plays will not be sacrificed to commercially successful ones, will be heartily supported by the theatre-going public.

"One of the features of the Neighborhood's repertory plan is that it will permit the revival of its past important productions and at the same time allow further experimentation with new ones. Thus there will be maintained a contact with the past, while any new production that may prove more than usually popular will be incorporated in the current repertory program. With such a plan it has become possible to continue the run of "The Dybbuk" without interfering with the productions previously announced as part of the season's subscription bill."

"Merry Merry," after a season's run at the Vanderbilt, closes March 13 and will be replaced at that theatre by "The Girl Friend," a musical comedy with Eva Puck and Sammy White.

"Friendly Enemies" to Be Revived by A. H. Woods

A. H. Woods will revive "Friendly Enemies," the successful comedy by Samuel Shipman and Aaron Hoffman, in which he starred Sam Bernard and Louis Mann for a long Broadway run which began in July, 1919, at the Hudson Theatre and later continued at the Manhattan Opera House. He is at present trying to reassemble the entire original cast and has already signed the two stars. The revival will open March 23, at a theatre as yet unannounced.

Following the production of this revival, Woods plans to launch "A Woman Disputed Among Men." Another spring offering will be "The New Earth," a play by Denison Clift.

Shuberts Lease Cosmopolitan; First Production Due April 1

Messrs. Lee and J. J. Shubert took over the Cosmopolitan Theatre at Columbus Circle, and will add the house to their chain of playhouses beginning April 1st. The theatre will be devoted to the staging of large musical productions and operettas. The agreement was signed by Lee Shubert for the Messrs. Shubert and E. B. Hatrick, representing the Hearst interests.

The Messrs. Shubert have long been interested in the vicinity of Columbus Circle as an amusement center and their acquisition of the Cosmopolitan Theatre is a step forward in the development of this district. The Cosmopolitan Theatre will be the third theatre to be operated by the Shuberts in this section, the others being the Century Theatre and Jolson's Theatre.

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS



Returns to Broadway in his latest screen feature, "The Black Pirate," which will open at the Selwyn Theatre Monday night.

THEATRES

WINTER GARDEN

Evenings At 8:25
Matinees Tues., Thurs. and Saturday
NOW, AS ALWAYS, THE WORLD'S MOST FAMOUS REVUE

ARTISTS AND MODELS PARIS EDITION

with 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 SUCCESSES and OTHER HEADLINE ACTS

JACK ROSE, Director of Ceremonies

49TH ST. Thea. W. of B'y. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

"CONSTANTLY AMUSING"
—Eve. Post.

MR. & MRS. COBURN
in the everlasting question
"THE RIGHT AGE TO MARRY"

BIJOU THEA.

46th St. W. of B'y. Evenings, 8:30.
3 MATINEES Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday

The Dramatic Sensation!

MARY and FLORENCE NASH

A LADY'S VIRTUE

By RACHEL CROTHERS with ROBERT WARWICK

SHUBERT THEATRE

44th West of Broadway, Eves. 8:25
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday

LAST WEEK

THE OPERETTA SENSATION!

PRINCESS FLAVIA

MUSICAL VERSION OF "THE PRISONER OF ZENDA"

Cast: 1 Symphony (Singing of 300) 1 Chorus of 60 (Chorus of 12)

Staged by J. C. HUFFMAN

2nd YEAR IN NEW YORK

The Comedy Knockout

IS ZAT SO?

by James Gleason & Richard Taber

Now at the Central Theatre 470 St. & B'way Evs. 8:15.

Matinees Wednesday and Saturday

Vaudeville Theatres

MOSS' BROADWAY

B. S. Moss' Broadway Theatre, beginning Monday, will show Cecil De Mille's production, the civil service mystery play, "Three Faces East," with Jetta Goudal, Clive Brook and Robert Ames, in addition to which there will be a fine bill of Keith-Albee vaudeville, including Bert and Betty Wheeler, late feature comedians of the "Follies," who will offer "Bits of Everything"; Frances Arms; Saranoff's Revue; Paul Remos and Midgets, and other acts.

PALACE

Carl Hyson and Peggy Harris in ballroom dances, with Eddie Davis and Harry Akst Orchestra under direction of Irving August; Lowell Sherman with Nell Carrington and Hope Hamilton in a one-act version of Sam Shipman's "Lawful Larceny"; Blossom Seeley and Bennie Fields; Roy Cummings and Irene Shaw; Allen and Canfield; Ducl De Kerekjarto in a piano recital, accompanied by Maurice Eisner; Yorke and King; Smith and Strong; the Two Harlequins, and Beoge and Cupe.

Triumphant Return! MONDAY NIGHT!

THE MUSICAL HIT OF THE AGES!
"LOSSON TIME"

Staged by J. C. HUFFMAN

JOLSON'S THEATRE
59th Street and 7th Avenue
Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat.

CENTURY THEATRE

52d St. and Central Pk W. Evs. 8:30
Mats. Wednesday and Saturday
(Direction LEE and J. J. SHUBERT)
The Most Glorious Musical Play of Our Time

THE STUDENT PRINCE IN HEIDELBERG

with HOWARD MARSH
Staged by J. C. HUFFMAN
Symphony Orchestra of 40
Singing Chorus of 160

SECOND YEAR IN NEW YORK
FIRST TIME AT POPULAR PRICES!
5,000 Seats at \$3.00. First Balcony, \$2.50, \$2.00 and \$1.50. Wednesday Matinee, Best Seats, \$2.50; Saturday Matinee, Best Seats, \$2.

THE NEW CASINO de PARIS

Century Theatre Building
62nd and Central Park West. Smoking Place Columbus 8600. Evs. 8:25. Permitted

Matinees Thursday and Saturday

The Revue All New York Is Talking About!

A NIGHT IN PARIS

"SOMETHING LIKE A RIGGER AND BETTER FOLIES BERGERE."
—Gilbert W. Gabriel, Sun.

Emily Stevens, Patricia Colville, Louis Calhern, Frank Conroy, Dudley Digges, Hilda Helstrom and Helen Van Hoose, in Ibsen's "HEDDA GABLER."

The brilliant Actor's Theatre production at Comedy Theatre, West 41st Street, Eves. 8:30, Matinees Wednesday and Saturday 2:30.

PLAYHOUSE West 49th St.

Mats. Wed. & Sat.

A GREAT ROMANCE OF THE SEA WHERE MEN ARE MEN AND WOMEN LOVE A GOOD FIGHT

12 MILES OUT

With WILLIAM COURTENAY

Wm. Anthony McGuire Successful Comedy

12 MILES OUT

With WILLIAM COURTENAY

THEATRE GUILD PRODUCTION

GOAT SONG

By FRANZ WERTEL

With This Brilliant Cast
ALFRED LUNT LYNN FONTANNE BLANCHE YURKA
GEORGE GAUL DWIGHT FRYE HELEN WESTLEY
FRANK REICHER EDWARD S. ROBINSON HERBERT YOST
ALBERT BRUNING, WILLIAM INGERSOLL AND OTHERS

GUILD THEATRE, 52d St., W. of B'way
EVENINGS, 8:30. MATS. THURSDAY and SATURDAY, 2:30

A. H. WOODS presents
The Green Hat

Staged by MICHAEL ARLEN
Staged by GUTHRIE McCLINTIC
with NATHANIEL CORNELL
MARGALO GILLMORE
and LESLIE HOWARD

broadhurst MATS THURS. & SAT.
THEA 45TH ST. W. OF B'WAY

THE BIGGEST DRAMATIC HIT IN NEW YORK

Comedy Champion of the Year

The PATSY

Barry Corner's Latest Comedy
by CLAIRBORNE FOSTER
NOW in its 3rd Capacity Month

BOOTH
47th West Street Evs. 8:30
MCS. WED. & SAT. 2:30

Broadway Briefs

The stage of the Guild Theatre will be open to the public for inspection under the tutelage of Horace Gardner, stage manager, this Saturday afternoon between five and six.

"The Half Caste," by Jack McClellan, has been placed in rehearsal by

JANET BEECHER



Has the principal feminine role in "The Kiss in a Taxi," a comedy from the French, playing a week's engagement at the Bronx Opera House.

Ace Productions under the direction of Edgar MacGregor.

Katrine Hvidt Bie, a correspondent for several Scandinavian newspapers here and abroad, has presented the Actors' Theatre with a first edition of "Hedda Gabler" published at Copenhagen in 1890.

Lee Shubert is presenting a new comedy by Cosmo Hamilton, "The Girl in the Garden," adapted from the French of Louis Verneuil, at the Broad Street Theatre, Newark, Monday evening. The cast includes Vivienne Osborne, Eric Blore, David Yorke, Verro Teasdale, Ralph Buncker, A. G. Andrews, and Carleton Rivers.

Earl Carroll is preparing for the immediate production of his newly-acquired play, "Ashes," by the exceedingly renowned Countess Cathcart. After a preliminary try-out in Washington, "Ashes" will be brought to Wallack's Theatre.

Milt Gross is writing a play for Jed Harris, the producer of "Love 'Em and Leave 'Em." The scene is laid in Far Rockaway, Looney dot Looney is one of the sprime characters and the hero's name is Spencer Goldberg.

"Not Herbert!" will be transferred from the 23rd Street to the Klaw Theatre Monday night.

THEATRES

DRAMA

THE SOCIALIST PARTY AT WORK

THE NEIGHBORHOOD PLAYHOUSE

ANNOUNCES that, beginning March 23, 1926, it will become the first theatre of the present day to maintain a Permanent Professional Company in a repertoire of dramatic and lyric productions.

FRANK CONROY



Gives an impressionable performance of Judge Brock in "Hedda Gabler."

OHIO

State Secretary John G. Willert has issued a call for the state convention which will meet in Finnish Hall, 3147 West 25th street, Cleveland, on March 18 at 10 a. m.

WISCONSIN

Oswald and Lady Mosley, the noted British Socialists, paid a visit to Milwaukee and called upon Socialist Mayor Dan W. Hoan.

New Jersey

A special dispatch from Union City reports an increase in the membership of the Socialist Party.

POLA NEGRI



Is featured in "Passion" and "Forbidden Paradise," two of four Lubitch pictures which will be presented on the Cameo screen next week.

New York City

The amalgamation of the five N. Y. C. locals of the Socialist Party into one was voted at a city convention attended by 200 delegates in the Rand School Saturday afternoon.

Local New York

The following meetings will be held by the branches of Local New York: Saturday, March 6, 2 p. m., at the office of Local New York, room 505, 7 East 15th Street.

Bronx

A special meeting of the Executive Committee and the new Committee on Organization will meet this Saturday night, March 6, Comrade Stille is now on the job directing the organization drive.

New York State

Socialists of Rochester have suffered a loss in the death of John W. Dennis, who died in this city of pneumonia.

History of Socialist Thought

(Continued from page 5) Industrial process; that society can do without him, just as society now does without the slave-owner or feudal lord, both of whom were regarded as necessary to the well-being and even the very existence of society.

before the right line of action is ultimately taken. I think therefore that some probably inefficient method of taxation and public control over combination will, as a matter of fact, be adopted.

As for the socialists, they should support every measure, however small, which is a genuine step forward; but they cannot support any effort to call back the past.

bership meeting about \$250 was pledged and partly paid towards the State Office sustaining budget and organization fund.

BROOKLYN

Central Committee A special meeting on Saturday, March 6, at 8 p. m., in the County office, 167 Tompkins ave.

Paris Commune Celebration The Paris Commune Celebration and Get-Together Dinner will be given Saturday, March 13.

Whitcomb Memorial Meeting A meeting in memory of our late comrade, Joseph A. Whitcomb, will be held Sunday, March 14, at 11 a. m.

The following comrades will address the meeting: B. C. Viadeck, A. I. Ship-lacoff, Louis Waldman, Charles Solomon, S. A. DeWitt, William Karlin, Samuel Orr and Judge Jacob Panken.

The 4-14th A. D. Branch, since moving to their new headquarters at 345 South 3rd street, has taken on a new lease of life. Preceding branch meetings, Thursday nights, they have a lecture. They are now calling meetings of former Ypsalis to reorganize them.

Yipseldom

A special convention of Junior Yipsels of Greater New York will meet Saturday, March 6, at the Rand School at 6 p. m.

Special City Convention

Every member of the executive committee of Circles 3 and 4, as well as every active comrade who does not hold any office at present, is required to be present at the Junior Conventio, March 6.

Capitalism organized human beings for material and economic ends. Socialism will organize economic and material resources for human ends.—Ramsey MacDonald.

WORKERS!

Eat Only in Restaurants that Employ Union Workers! Always Look for This LABEL Waitresses' Union LOCAL 1 162 E. 23rd St.

WORKMEN'S SICK & DEATH BENEFIT FUND

OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ORGANIZED 1894 MAIN OFFICE: 9 SEVENTH STREET, N. Y. C. Number of Members—December 31, 1924 55,830

THE MASQUE OF VENICE A Modern Comedy by George Dunning Gribble With ARNOLD DALY and a supporting cast including Kenneth MacKenna, Wilfred Soergem, Osgood Perkins, and Nora Badalin.

LOVE 'EM & LEAVE 'EM A COMEDY IN AMERICAN SAM H. HARRIS THEATRE, W. 42d ST. Eves., 8:30

FLORENCE REED IN THE SHANGHAI GESTURE By JOHN COLTON. Staged by GUTHRIE McCLINTIC

Bronx Amusements BRONX OPERA HOUSE 140th St. E. of Third Ave. POP. PRICES | MATS. WED. & SAT.

MUSIC AND CONCERTS PHILHARMONIC FURTWAENGLER, Conductor. CARNEGIE HALL, SUNDAY AFT. AT 8.

MUSIC New Opera Group Begin Season March 15

A NEW opera house for the promotion of a distinctly Continental idea has just been completed in this city and will open its doors to the public with its first subscription season March 15.

afternoon with Larsen-Todsen, Schumann-Heink and Melchior, Schoor. "La Cena della Befte," Wednesday evening with Peralta, Dalosay, and Gigli, Tibbett.

With the Orchestras

PHILHARMONIC The Philharmonic Orchestra, under the baton of Wilhelm Furtwaengler, will give its concert in Carnegie Hall this Sunday afternoon.

NEW YORK SYMPHONY

Novelty appear on the programs of the New York Symphony Society for this week. At Mecca Auditorium this Sunday afternoon Klemperer will perform the overture from Respighi's "Belfagor."

International Theatre Exposition Opens

THE International Theatre Exposition organized by Frederick Kiesler and Jane Hoop and sponsored by the Theatre Guild, the Provincetown Playhouse, the Greenwich Village Theatre and the Neighborhood Playhouse opened last Saturday afternoon in the new Steinway building and will continue until March 13.

The exposition emphasizes the modern and imaginative trends and thus the work of such artists as Norman Bel Geddes, Herman Rosse, James Reynolds, John Wenger, Woodman Thompson, Joseph Urban, Jo Mielziner, Frederick Jones, Mordecai Gorelik and Robert Locher will have a prominent place.

Music Notes Gisella Neu, violinist, will give a recital this Sunday evening at Aeolian Hall.

Paul de Marffy, Hungarian pianist, will make his debut appearance Thursday evening at Steinway Hall.

Lula Mys-Gmeiner, leader-singer, at her debut Monday afternoon at Aeolian Hall, will offer four old Italian arias, four songs by Schubert, a group of ballads by Carl Lowe and songs by Mattiesen and Gustav Mahler.

Lee Pattison, the pianist, will give his postponed recital at Aeolian Hall, Friday afternoon, March 12.

Lillian Hunsicker, soprano, assisted by Frank La Forge, composer-pianist, will give the following program at her recital in Aeolian Hall Monday evening.

The Hartmann Quartet will give another concert Monday evening at Town Hall, with Alfredo Casella as guests artist.

Winifred Young Cornish will give her second piano recital this Saturday afternoon at Town Hall.

David J. Putesman, tenor, assisted by the Aryah Trio, will give a concert Tuesday night at Town Hall.

MARY AND FLORENCE NASH



Stars of "A Lady's Virtue," Rachel Crothers' interesting play, now in its fifth month at the Bijou Theatre.

"Tales of Hoffmann" and "Siegfried" at Metropolitan

"DER Freischutz" will open the nineteenth week of the Metropolitan Opera Monday evening with Mueller Kandt, and Laubenthal, Schutzendorf.

THE NEW LEADER

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SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1926

THE PASSAIC STRIKE

THERE is something especially brutal regarding the textile industry. It is one of the oldest industries of capitalism and from its origin to the present day it has been a center of inhuman abuses.

Over in Passaic and Garfield, N. J., where several thousand textile workers are on strike, this black history is being dramatized.

For at least a hundred years this industry in New Jersey has been an itching sore.

CAPITALISM IN THE DOCK

WE present John Spear as a witness against capitalism in the dock. John is an ex-convict. Perhaps he has heard of the crime "experts" who propose to wipe out crime by harsher sentences, revival of the whipping post, abolition of the parole system and curtailment of the privileges of prisoners.

Very well. John has spent half his life in prison, serving his first sentence as a boy. Now he wants to "go straight."

John says that it is a hard fight and he is afraid he will lose. "We were never hungry like this before," he said.

John Spear stands as the accuser of the capitalist order and those who think they can suppress its by-product by steel and concrete cells, savage treatment, the whipping post and the death chair.

THE GOVERNOR'S 'SOCIALISM'

WE hope that the Herald Tribune will lapse into a calm mood over Governor Smith's "Socialism."

Our advice is, be calm. Governor Smith is a candidate for President and he has a good

press agent. He is being kept in the headlines. His program regarding water power, municipal operation of subways and state-controlled tenements is good publicity but it is by no means Socialism.

The Herald Tribune is rather dull but we think we can explain to its satisfaction. Socialism implies the collective possession of industry and its management for the welfare of the masses who do useful work.

Now the State or the city might own and operate public services and capitalism would still be safe. These public services could be and sometimes are operated as open shop concerns, or to reduce the taxes of big business, or to provide soft places for politicians.

Be calm. The worst is yet to come. Some time the masses will cease to read the Herald Tribune and will prepare to take over the great industries and operate them for the good of all.

GREEN'S WAGE THEORY

PRESIDENT GREEN of the American Federation of Labor, speaking to the undergraduates of Princeton University, presented a theory of wages that is worth consideration.

Mr. Green also asserted that the wage received by the workers should "enable them to buy back the commodities they produce."

The logic of Mr. Green's reasoning leads to the abolition of private ownership of industry. The ideal of no industrial depressions and unemployment cannot be reconciled with the wage system which in turn is bound up with capitalism.

FRANCIS GOES TO JAIL

EVERY court decision bearing upon the civil status of the half-citizens of vassal countries held by the United States goes to make up a body of precedents that become law.

In his paper Francis criticized the alleged brutality of a policeman in making an arrest. He was convicted of libel in Federal Court.

Imperialist Caesar has again spoken to the little brown peoples and they must be careful if they wish to avoid being rapped over the knuckles.

If a story in The World is correct the American Government has had efficient co-operation by an American detective agency in keeping the Horthy Hungarian Dictatorship sacred in this country.

A. J. Cook of the British Miners' Federation has no respect for perfect gentlemen. "What is the King of England?" he asked, and answered: "He is neither tinker nor tailor, soldier nor sailor, nor anything else."

By Henry W. Nevinson

(Inspired by the recently published pictures of Tutankhamen coffins)

IT was evening in Egypt about three thousand years ago, and before the royal palace of Thebes the Nile was streaming down in flood, reflecting scarlet and crimson and pink under the rapidly changing sunset.

"Mighty Bull, Lord of Flames, Favorite of the Two Goddesses, Golden Hawk, Son of the Sun, Foe of Amon, Holy Buler of Thebes, King of Upper and Lower Egypt, Green in Duration, Living for ever and ever, Beloved of Amon-Ra, Lord of Heaven."

ENDOWED by marriage with these divine attributes, Tutankh (as we may perhaps call him for short) was a rather weakly strapping of eighteen, thoughtful, gentle and deeply devoted to his lovely wife, who was already fifteen.

It was a scene of peace and beauty—such beauty as may belong to a land of desert plains and wide horizons, clefth out by the fertilizing river, that writhed down its channel like a glittering snake.

WELL, you never can be certain," she said, laughing. "Look at my beloved father, Akhn-Aton! How good he was, and so was

Egypt, the Land of Tombs
How the Priests Silenced a Heretic Queen

"Don't look so depressed, dearest," she said; "I may still bear you a son, for I am still young."

"We may have as many sons as your kingly father had girls, of whom you are the loveliest," the Pharaoh replied, looking upon her with deep affection.

"D ON'T be always dwelling on such things, dearest," she said, getting up and kissing him very sweetly.

"One cannot begin too soon," he answered gloomily. "Think of all that your double will require in the tomb where your body lies embalmed forever—the food, the wine, the playthings, the combs, the mirrors, the pet cats and dogs!"

"Oh, don't talk of crocodile teeth devouring your dear body!" he cried, taking her on his knees and embracing her passionately.

WELL, you never can be certain," she said, laughing. "Look at my beloved father, Akhn-Aton! How good he was, and so was

my mother, Nefertiti! What a beautiful city of peace and love he built down the river, and called it the City of Aton's Horizon!

"Yes," Tutankh replied, sadly, "and that was why the priests hated him. So now they have brought us back to Thebes, and his city falls to ruin."

"Oh, never mind the priests!" cried the Queen. "Nothing could harm my father's spirit. His heart was tried in the balance of Amon while he was still alive."

"The world is in darkness like the dead. Every lion cometh forth from his den, all serpents sting, Darkness reigns. When thou risest in the horizon the darkness is banished."

"The world is in darkness like the dead. Every lion cometh forth from his den, all serpents sting, Darkness reigns. When thou risest in the horizon the darkness is banished."

In heaven that it may fall for them, making floods upon the mountains and watering their fields. The world is in his hand, even as thou hast made it by these man lives.

BUT behind the columns of the palace the priests were listening, and they said among themselves, "We will give him a tomb worthy of one who worships Amon before she beguile his heart again to worship the other god."

So a few days later they made a mummy of the divine Tutankh-Amon, dragging out his entrails and embalming him with the proper spices and consecrated oils.

Then Pharaoh said, "Sing me some part of that great song to Aton which your father made."

HAVING then shut the huge door of the tomb and sealed it with the royal seal, they departed, leaving their sacred King alone with his grandeur.

But what happened to Akhnep-Aton, the fifteen-year-old wife of Tutankh-Amon, so beloved, so steadfast in her father's faith, I cannot tell.

Let me very earnestly recommend all readers to study Macaulay's little book on Ancient Egypt. It is the work of a thoughtful man contemplating a well-worn subject with fresh and discerning eyes.

THE CHATTER BOX

LAST Sunday's New York World carried a story on Russia and her vagrant child problem that is to us the most horrible tale we have ever read.

Wherever poverty walks, these groups of gamins gather. The gang spirit is stronger in youth than in manhood. Our millions of insane, warped, life-hungered, and body-starved boys and girls of two decades ago are the bandit, burglar, and murderer problem of today.

During the last six years of comparative peace, they have engaged their time, energy and money in a senseless and self-destructing offensive against every form of thought and system that differed from their own.

their solution, for dreary years they have kept up a barrage of profoundly confusing manifestoes across seven seas, idle threats, and fierce thunderings, that have been as constructively effective for their own purposes as puffs of May wind against a granite mountain.

Sandusky
The Sandusky streets are neat and clean,
And the Sandusky houses clean and white,
Creton sashes and plastered walls,
Row on row exactly alike.

The Snake, to Any Eve
Like a touch-me-not, you fold
Close in terror, pale and weak;
Yet no woman may withhold
What I knew and what I seek.

Anent the Poetry Contest
Joseph T. Shipley and E. Ralph Cheney have most generously waived all rights to the ONE HUNDRED DOLLAR prize, and volunteered their excellent services as judges of the contest.

The New Leader Mail Bag

The New Thinking
Editor The New Leader:
Your readers, no doubt, will be interested in our forthcoming magazine of modern philosophy for all.

Much has recently been accomplished in the way of new principles in the fields of philosophy, education and science. Is there any reason why all this thinking should remain in the hands of an esoteric few or on the deep-dusted shelves of university seminars?

Our spirit is broad and free. For we are independent of, but co-operating with, all schools of scientific thinking. We do not pretend to hitch our wagon to a star.

Rather shall we start with terra firma, and little by little, in slow haste, with many a pause for rest and for lunch, step by step, climb to the topmost Alps, the better to come out upon views cosmological...

The Community Church
Rev. John Herman Randall will preach at the Community Church, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, Sunday at 11 a. m. Subject, "The Fatality of Habits."

Dr. Percy Stickney Grant will address the Community Forum, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, Sunday at 8 p. m. Subject, "Labor and the Press." Dr. Grant, as founder and director of the Forum of the Church of the Ascension, conducted for years the most important work of public discussion in this city.