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Thousand



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From the January-March Number

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Industrial Unionism?

Herman Richter

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Karl Marx and

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RAND SCHOOL
BALL

The Dance *of the*
Ten Thousand



MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
New Year's Eve,
December 31, 1918.

The Rand School.

By BERTHA H. MAILLY

A STRIKING protest against the suppression of educational progress and academic freedom in the United States to-day is voiced by the Rand School of Social Science. It is the only large educational institution in the United States in voicing that protest, and it is altogether fitting that it should be a school of the workers that so clearly utters the note of warning. It is the workers today that are at last opening their eyes to the brutal facts of the present form of society and are remaking states and institutions. So is it not strange that thousands are now seeking information and enlightenment and training where tens desired it five years ago. So the machinery of the Rand School is taxed even in its new and spacious home in the People's House and the great question is. "Where shall we put the classes that need to be formed?"

"More Room," "More light," "More books," "More training"; these demands are significant. When the workers cannot get what they want and need through the governmental channels, and the public school system, they turn to their own and build universities through their unions, through the Socialist Party, through the Rand School. Mrs. Rand built better than she knew when she established the machinery of the school that has grown from a couple of hundred students in 1906 to what promises to be an enrollment of over six thousand in the current year.

Every part of the building is thronged every evening. The gymnasium had had to stop taking registration because the classes are outgrowing floor and locker space and the members of the People's House Athletic Association are puzzling their brains over the problem. The Saturday evening dances are crowded, and "muscular Socialism" is gaining adherents fast.

The chief innovation in the school work this year is the establishment of the **Part Time Training Class** in which are enrolled residents of New York City who desire the regular training course, but

cannot spare the time to take it in the regular six months' course. They give evening and Sunday hours to the course for a period covering two years. The class was made possible by the generosity of the Jewish Daily Forward which offered to contribute 30 scholarships of \$50 each to Socialist Party members who should be accepted by a committee. There were added to this group of thirty scholars, forty-five others who enrolled, so that the class numbers about seventy-five.

The Full-Time class is unexpectedly large, for the unusual conditions led the school management to expect rather a small group. But it equals the class of any other year in size and composition, and includes students from Arizona, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, New Jersey, and New York.

The lecturing and teaching staff is larger than ever this year and welcomes as permanent additions to Algernon Lee and A. L. Trachtenberg, Scott Nearing and David P. Berenberg. Among the long list are to be found August Claessens, Alexander Fichanler, A. A. Goldenweiser, James Oneal, Charles A. Beard, Benj. E. Kendrick, Lajpat Rai, I. M. Sackin, Louis P. Lochner, Benj. Glassberg, Evans Clark, Alex Trachtenberg, A. I. Shiplacoff, Harry Dana, Felix Sper, Herman Epstein, Eugene Schoen, B. C. Vladeck, Oswald Garrison Villard, Joseph Schlossberg, Florence Kelley, Dr. Geo. M. Price and Alice Henry.

The English Department has six teachers on its staff and its work is limited only by lack of room space. Workers like to study even English in their own school. The Gymnasium staff consists of four instructors, the leading spirit of whom is Lucy Retting.

The starting of schools similar to the Rand School in Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, and San Francisco, promises a national chain of independent institutions of study in the near future. The growth of Socialist education is the only present gleam of light in the social darkness.

New Year Greetings, 1919



HAPPY NEW YEAR, comrades, to you and all of you, here and everywhere.

To the hundred and fifty million proletarians of factory and field in all Russian territories, the pioneer-warriors for human rights and human dignity, for liberty and bread. May the new year bring them unity and power, victory and peace, and deliverance from all reactionary onslaughts, domestic and foreign.

To the workers of Germany and Austria and Poland and Bohemia, freed from the choking yoke of their sanguinary political and military rulers. May they achieve in the new year their emancipation from economic slavery, and may they rear upon the unshakable foundations of true democracy the enduring structures of free, happy and pacific Socialist republics.

To the workers of Great Britain, France, Belgium and Italy, who are emerging strong and valiant and true from the capitalist purgatory of blood and ruin. May the new year bring them added influence and power in their respective countries, to the end that justice, peace and security be assured to their own peoples and to all the nations of the world.

To the workers of the United States, the rearguard in the onward march of revolutionary international labor. May the new year bring them enlightenment and progress, and may they conquer for themselves that position in the government of their country to which their numbers and economic importance entitle them.

A Happy New Year, a happy new era, a happy new world!

The coming year will probably mark the turning point in human history. It will be a decisive year for international Socialism. It will bring us great triumphs and conquests, but also hard struggles and trials. Let us meet them like men and like Socialists, comrades,—loyally, courageously and unflinchingly.

A Happy New Year, a happy new era, a happy new world.

Morris Hillquit

Saranac Lake, N. Y.
December 29, 1918.

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1918—1919

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& THE BUILDING OF A NEW WORLD



Greetings

YOURS IN THE
REVOLUTION.



Part Time Students

Rand School

Class of 1920

ROUGE ET NOIR.

BY ROSE PASTOR STOKES.

COMRADES:

While the class war is on in Europe, while there the proletarian Red Guards are at grips with the bourgeois Black Guards, it is for us to remember that our Black Guards are using every means within their power to fasten Militarism upon the American working class.

Our financial and industrial buccaneers will successfully lay the foundation of a new and more sickening world slaughter-house unless the American proletariat says **NO!**

There is but one way to shout that word effectively:—*Organization.*

Organization is power. And proletarian power, with one thunderous **YEA** or **NAY** can unmake the **OLD** world of the mailed fist, of bloodshed, exploitation, poverty, insecurity, starvation—can call into being the **NEW** world with its industrial and economic liberty, human social relationships, co-operation, unity, security.

With organization **EVERYTHING** is possible; without organization, **NOTHING.**

Would you save the working class of America—the **Red Heart** of America—from a greater slavery than we have ever known in the past? There is no time to be lost—**Organize!**

The fundamental change from industrial slavery to industrial self-determination will not be made for the workers. The workers will have to make it **THEMSELVES.** There is only one road—the **WORKERS' RISE TO POWER.** And their power is inconceivable without—**ORGANIZATION!**

WITHOUT POWER, our petitions are vain, our commands foolish when addressed to our bourgeois government. Even when apparently successful, they are at best misleading to the as yet unconscious masses. There is no help for us in the bourgeois regime, and whatever leads the workers to believe there is, or can be, weakens our forces; delays the day of industrial emancipation.

He is a **TOWER OF STRENGTH TO THE PROLETARIAT** who can make two organized workers grow where only one grew before. Who can make two workers read, two workers think, two workers carry red cards, two workers join the union of their industry, where only one did these things before.

Our bourgeois Black Guards have torn the **RED EMBLEM OF UNIVERSAL BROTHERHOOD** from our hands. They have gained nothing. They cannot tear the red blood corpuscles from our veins.

On with the struggle, Comrades.

The **RED HEARTS OF THE PEOPLE** against the **BLACK CONSCIENCES OF THE EXPLOITERS AND PROFITEERS!**

ORGANIZE, COMRADES, ORGANIZE!

GREETINGS

FROM

EDGAR LYNN

BERTHA MAILLY

HELEN TUVIM

EVELYN and JESSIE HUGHAN

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Matthew Kohosoff

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I. M. SACKIN

MILLIE MILLER
ROSE SCHULDER
1st A. D. BRONX

We stand at the end of an epoch—perhaps even of a civilization.

We face the gigantic task of rebuilding our ruined world. How are we to set about it?

Shall we drift back to the old round of national self-interest, crooked diplomacy, *real politik* with its gospel of blood and iron, of the exploitation of the weak by the strong, and let it all run its devious and dubious course to another inferno perhaps deeper and more fiery than the one we have just passed through?

Or is there some other way?

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In the Throes of the German Revolution.

By LUDWIG LORE

TO the average human mind the word revolution has an ominous sound. It is associated with murder and bloodshed, with arson, with anarchy, and to most people it is therefore difficult to form a true concept of what is happening in Germany to-day. To the Socialists who dominate this revolutionary movement the word has an entirely different significance. To them revolution does not necessarily imply bloodshed and violence, certainly not the lawless wave of crime and murder that the literature of past ages and the modern press has associated with popular uprisings. To them a revolution is the overthrow of one system of society for another, the abolition of the rule of an oppressing class. In their minds revolutions are never purely political in their nature. They recognize that revolutions are precipitated by distinctly economic causes, that the changes brought about by such a revolt must therefore, necessarily change not only the political, but even more the industrial aspect and the very basis of society if it is to remedy the conditions that cause its outbreak.

Though they were spared the ravages of invasion and war in their own country, the German people paid with hunger and starvation for the military ambition and insatiable greed of their ruling class. The blockade of the Allied nations and later the stringent measures taken by the United States Government to prevent the importation of large quantities of food and other merchandise from the neutral nations made Germany practically dependent upon its own resources for feeding, clothing and housing its army and its populace. The restrictions placed upon the manufacture of all non-essentials early in the war increased the shortage in clothing, furniture and dwelling places that had already assumed alarming proportions because of the shortage of raw material. The natural lack of food was augmented and aggravated by secret and open profiteering.

That the German people nevertheless bore these privations patiently for over four years is due to a number of reasons, partly material and partly psychological in their nature. Undoubtedly a large portion shared the imperialistic desires of their rulers. These elements were ready to bear all hardships, patiently and without protest so long as the situation at the front gave promise of a victory to German arms. On the other hand, the working-class was opposed to the outbreak of the war. The Fourth of August was preceded by the most impressive demonstrations that Germany had ever seen, and it seemed self-understood not only to the world at large, but surely to the German people, that the Social Democracy would adhere to its traditional anti-war stand. The defection of the Reichstag group, the practical leaders of a movement that had become essentially political in its aspirations caused at first strong perturbation among the class conscious workers. But their confidence in their leaders was so great, that they distrusted their own judgment, and adopted the program inaugurated

by the action of the parliamentary group. The downfall of the German movement is, in the last analysis, due not alone to the fateful mistake of its representatives, but to a conception that emphasizes the political and economic struggles for better conditions for life and labor and the election of candidates for office, encouraging blind confidence in its leaders to the detriment of revolutionary self-confidence in the masses. The overemphasis placed upon the accomplishments of social legislation and reform, the pride with which the German Party looked upon its achievements in the nation, had unconsciously encouraged a certain nationalistic spirit in the Party. To them the nation had come to mean not so much an instrument of exploitation in the hands of the ruling class, as the arena in which they would achieve by a constructive legislative program, their socialist aims. The attitude of the majority of the Social-Democratic Party, astonishing as it was in the face of the intense anti-war propaganda it had carried on, was after all the logical outcome of the tactics it had adopted.

Though the representatives of the so-called majority party are to-day at the head of the revolutionary government, the revolution came only against their determined opposition. A week before its outbreak Scheidemann and his supporters in an article published in the Berlin "Vorwaerts" still bitterly attacked "the doubtful characters" who were fomenting a revolution. As a matter of fact, reports that have since reached this country indicate that the uprising actually occurred two days earlier than was planned by the "Independent Social-Democrats." Everything points to the conclusion that the Scheidemann-Ebert group when it finally realized that the revolution when it inevitable in Germany, precipitated its coming in order to take the leadership out of the hands of the more radical Independents who had prepared its coming.

The differences that divided the groups of the German socialist movement during the war have not disappeared with the accession of the working-class to political supremacy. On the contrary they have assumed a significance that threatens to precipitate the country into civil war. The majority, true to its old belief that the nation must "grow into" the socialist state, is plainly content for the present with the establishment of a political democracy and openly discourages every attempt toward immediate practical realization of socialist industrial and political ideals. It is strongly in favor of the convocation without delay of a National Constituent Assembly elected by all classes of the population without delay. The "Independent Social-Democracy" on the other hand, under the leadership of Hugo Haase, Karl Kautsky and others, are convinced that Germany is ripe for a social revolution and fully realizes the danger that threatens the control of the proletariat from a Constituent Assembly whose character will be so largely determined

(Continued on page 15)

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(Continued on page 15)

The Peace Conference of the Far East Soviet.

By ALBERT RHYS WILLIAMS

THIS is a picture of representatives of the Chinese Government and of the Russian Soviet Federated Republic. These Chinese emissaries were sent over by the governor of Manchuria to arrange an official conference in the middle of June at Grodekevon, a frontier station between China and Siberia. The man wearing glasses, the third from the right, is Krasnostchekov, the President of the Far East Soviet. He is known in Chicago, as head of the Workers' Institute, as Straller Tobinson.

The Soviet placed the Chinese upon the same footing as citizens of other nations in the matter of passports. The Chinese boats could ply upon the rivers on the same terms as the Russians, and for the first time the Chinese felt that a Russian Government looked upon them as human beings entitled to human rights and not as an inferior people to be cursed and bled.

This fair dealing upon the part of the Soviets created a like desire in the Chinese to deal fairly with the Soviets. About the middle of June they sent these emissaries to the Red Army holding the frontier against Kalmikoff, Semyenov and Horvath who, backed by foreign capital, were attempting to lead their mercenaries against the Soviet Republic. The Chinese emissaries said:

"We know that we have no right to allow these bandits, cut-throats and adventurers to organize themselves upon our territory; and in the second place we do not want to continue the embargo upon food stuffs coming over to the Russian workmen and peasants. We know that you are friendly towards us, and we wish to show our friendship to you."

Accordingly, a great conference was held at this frontier in the Manchurian hills, and the official representatives of these two races, re-

presenting one-third of the population of the globe, sat down together to work out the problem how they might live together in peace and co-operation. It wasn't a Versailles Conference of diplomats, suspicious duelling with words and phrases, but under the open



sky these men met, talking frankly and openly of their mutual problems in an honest, matter-of-fact, way. And yet, on this very day, when delegates from these two great child races were reaching out to one another in a desire for mutual understanding and co-operation, the foreign diplomats of

the great powers were plotting to turn these peoples against each other. Their plan was to use Chinese troops in the raid upon Siberia and to smash the Soviets.

And the discord makers won the day. They did send those Chinese, with Czecho-Slovaks and Japanese and English and all the rest of the Allies into Siberia, and after two months of killing, they succeeded in smashing the Far East Soviet. The papers record the fact that Tobinson has been executed by the invaders. Not only do the workmen and peasants of Siberia mourn the loss of their true friend (the members of the Workers' Institute in Chicago know just how they feel), but among the Koreans and the Chinese there is a feeling that a real statesman, their friend and their champion, has been lost.

His wife has escaped from Siberia, and is now here. She brings the story of the way in which the Siberian peasants and workers hurled themselves against invading Czecho-Slovaks, White Guards, Japanese, British and Klune Kluz bandits.

Her story, appeared in the "New York Call" of Dec. 22, 1918.

Russia

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Wanted—More Singing.

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER

TONIGHT the Rand School Chorus makes its bow to the world. Over two hundred Comrades have devoted a portion of their Sunday afternoons for the past seven weeks to singing Socialist songs. We do not pretend to be an aggregation of artists. We are just plain folk—the rank and file. We have felt that the time has come when the old tradition must be broken by which each effort to establish a Socialist chorus was met with the objection, "It simply can't be done; it has been tried again and again and has failed." And so we have come together, Sunday after Sunday, for the fun and enjoyment it gave all of us voice our faith in the Co-operative Commonwealth by singing lustily and heartily of the Social Revolution. We have even boldly tackled the problem of singing the music in four parts, though many of us do not read any music and have never heard of "do-re-mi-fa-sol" before.

Whatever may be the artistic merits or demerits of the undertaking, one fact has been conclusively demonstrated: It can be done; Socialists can sing just as well as other folk; Comrades are willing and glad to assist in this hitherto undeveloped field of Socialist activity.

Then why not build on a large scale? If the rest of the world realizes the importance of singing, why should we in the Socialist movement of America or more particularly of New York lack the imagination to see the propaganda. Some of the foreign language branches of our New York movement are putting the rest of us to stame by maintaining

splendid singing societies—witness the Finnish, the Ukrainian, the Hungarian, and the German Socialist Singing Societies.

Ignorance or at least lack of appreciation of the possibilities of the song seems to be limited to the American movement. The European Socialists make the song an integral part of their propaganda. It was a Frenchman who gave us the "Internationale," and it is a French tune that we have taken over for the workers' "Marseillaise." It has remained for Arturo Giovannitti and Herman Epstein to start revolutionary song writing in America. Who will emulate their example?

Is it worth while to you to have tonight's effort continued? Would you like to see a well-drilled chorus of a thousand and more voices enliven our Madison Square Garden and other mass meetings? Would you like to have a Socialist chorus assist in making a worthwhile May First celebration and possibly to arrange for a mid-summer-night open air concert?

Then pass the word on to every Comrade who has a voice and a will to sing. Previous training is not necessary. Tell her or him to report at the Rand School Auditorium on Sunday afternoon at 4:45. The rehearsals begin on the dot at 5 P. M.

THE MARSEILLAISE

(Words by Rouget de Lisle).

I.

Ye sons of toil, awake to glory
Hark, Hark! what myriads bid you rise.
Your children, wives and grandsires hoary
Behold their tears and hear their cries,
Behold their tears and hear their cries,
Shall hateful tyrants, mischief breeding,
With hireling hosts, a ruffian band,
Affright and desolate the land,
While peace and liberty lie bleeding?

To arms, to arms, ye brave!
Th' avenging sword unsheath,
March on, March on, all hearts resolved
On victory or death!

II.

With luxury and pride surrounded,
The vile, insatiate despots dare—
Their thirst for gold and power unbounded—
To mete and vend the light and air.
To mete and vend the light and air.
Like beasts of burden would they load us,
Like gods would bid their slaves adore.
But man is man, and who is more?
Then shall they longer lash and goad us?
To arms, etc.

III.

Oh Liberty can man resign thee
Once having felt thy generous flame?
Can dungeons, bolts and bars confine thee
Oh whips thy noble spirit tame?
Or whips thy noble spirit tame?
Too long the world has wept bewailing,
That falsehood's dagger tyrants wield,
But freedom is our sword and shield,
And all their arts are unavailing.
To arms, etc.

THE INTERNATIONAL *

(Words by Eugene Pottier).

I.

Arise, ye prisoners of starvation!
Arise, ye wretched of the earth,
Fo Justice thunders condemnation,
A better world's in birth.
No more tradition's chains shall bind us,
Arise, ye slaves! no more in thrall!
The earth shall rise on new foundations,
We have been naught, we shall be all.

CHORUS:

'Tis the final conflict,
Let each stand in his place.
The International Party
Shall be the human race.

II.

We want no condescending saviors,
To rule us from a judgment hall.
We workers ask not for their favors;
Let us consult for all.
To make the thief disgorge his booty,
To free the spirit from its cell.
We must ourselves decide our duty,
We must decide and do it well.
Chorus.

* The audience is earnestly requested to join the Chorus in singing The International.

THE REVOLUTION

(Composed for the Rand School by Herman Epstein.
Words by Arturo Giovannitti).

Arise then, arise then,
Ye men of the plough and the hammer;
Ye men of the helm and the lever;
And send forth to the four winds of the earth
And send forth to the four winds of the earth
Your new proclamation of freedom,
Of freedom, of freedom,
Which shall be the last, which shall be the last,
And abide forevermore.

Through you, through your united strength
Order shall become equity,
Law shall become liberty,
Duty shall become love,
And religion shall become truth.

Through you, through you the man beast shall
die

And the man, the man be born.
And lo! and behold, my brothers,
Peace shall reign forever!
And this shall be called the Revolution.
Arise then (as above.)

(Continued from page 11)

by bourgeois and clerical influences on the one hand and by the votes of reactionary working-class elements and politically ignorant women on the other. On November 8, the Independent Social-Democratic Party submitted to the Executive Committee of the Social-Democratic Party a series of conditions for full co-operation between the two parties. Second among these is the following:

"In this Republic the entire executive, legislative and judicial power shall rest exclusively in the hands of representatives of the entire laboring population and the soldiers."

The full significance of this demand was emphasized by the reply given on the following day by the Social-Democratic Party. It reads:

"If this demand means the dictatorship of a part of a class that has not the support of the majority of the people, we must decline it because it is not in accord with our democratic principles."

The spirit that actuated the demand of the Independents manifested itself everywhere during the first days of the Revolution. In all larger cities and industrial centres the Independents were the leaders of the movement and the Workmen's and Soldiers' Councils that all over Germany took control of affairs reflected this determination to keep the power in the hands of the proletariat. But the fear of an open rupture between the two big elements of the socialist movement has led the Haase group to abandon the position it originally took and its conference, held a few days ago, voted also in favor of a National Assembly. They are afraid that the dictatorship of the proletariat would add to the difficulties that already stand in the way of a peace settlement with the Allied nations, having seen from the struggle that Free Russia has to undergo what a socialist Germany may hope for at the hands

THE HYMN OF FREE RUSSIA

(Composed in March, 1917, by Alexandre Grechannoff.
Words by Konstantin Balmont, translated by
Kurt Schindler).

Young Russia, hail, victorious!
All praise we chant to thee!
Amid the nations, glorious,
Thou standest, proud and free!

No tyrant shall enslave thee,
Thy sun arises bright;
All hail to those who gave thee
New Freedom's sacred light!

Young Russia etc. (as above).

A song of countless voices
Resounds from shore to shore,
The Russian folk rejoices
With freedom evermore.

Young Russia etc. (as above).

of its conquerors. The returning soldiers, moreover, seem to be exerting a powerful influence in this direction. They are tired of war and demand peace at any price, even if that price be the giving up of the immediate realization of socialist aims and ideals.

The Spartacus Party under the leadership of Karl Liebknecht, Rosa Luxemburg, Franz Mehring and Klara Zetkin, is emphatically opposed to the convocation of a National Assembly. It believes that Germany has developed beyond the stage of a political revolution and insists that political power must remain in the hands of the proletariat if the permanence of the working-class revolution is to be assured. It realizes that the present defeat of the bourgeoisie is only temporary and knows that capitalism will lift its head as soon as it has recovered from the sudden collapse of its military support. It understands that any working-class government in Germany, no matter how conciliatory, will have to meet the unqualified opposition not only of its own capitalist class but of every bourgeois nation in the world. For this reason it demands the permanent inauguration of the Soviet form of government, i.e. the development of the present temporary Workmen's and Soldiers' Councils into the actual government of the nation. The Spartacus-Socialists regard procrastination at this time as little short of a crime against the Revolution and for this reason try to force action, before the bourgeoisie will have had time to muster its forces.

Tried and proven Socialists with the large vision of a Mehring and Rosa Luxemburg do not deceive themselves as to the struggles that lie ahead of them in the course they are pursuing. But like the Bolsheviks of Russia they are prepared to meet and finally overcome the worlds that stand in their way. They know that no power on earth can spare the working-class its Golgotha, that there is no rose-strewn path that leads to the liberation of the proletariat from wage-slavery.

Did you read the famous
Russian number of

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and reconstruction.

Charles Ervin in the New York Call says:

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Please state if you want subscription to begin with
first Russian number, issue of Dec. 14.

The People's House.

By WILLIAM MORRIS FEIGENBAUM

THE People's House is a dream
come true. It is a hope realized.
It is an aspiration made alive.

For many years the Social-
ists of the Metropolis dreamed of having
their own home.

For decades, the revolutionary Com-
rades of New York hoped some day to
own their own House, wherein they could
do as they pleased.

For an age-long period, those who
hoped and dreamed of a better world felt,
that the true development of their move-
ment could only come when they had
their own building, where they would be
at home, where they would be free.

And now there is the People's House,
in the center of the city, belonging to the
Comrades, as large as life, and twice as
natural!

The Socialist movement in New York,
together with its allied activities, had
long needed a home. The various assem-
bly district branches had their headquar-
ters; many of them owned fine homes.
But these were on a small scale. A num-
ber of the sections of the city had Labor
Lyceums, such as the Labor Temple of
Yorkville, the Brooklyn and the Browns-
ville labor lyceums, those in Queens and
on Staten Island; while the Forward had
its great Socialist sky-scraper, filled with
labor and Socialist activities.

But all of these were more or less lo-
cal, appealing to a section of the city, or,
as in the case of the superb Finnish build-
ings, to Comrades organized on a lan-
guage basis.

The People's House, therefore, was
the first of the buildings of the movement
belonging to all of the management, be-
longing to every Comrade in it, and that
will be the beginning of a great working
class Civic Center where will be housed
all the myriad activities of the revolution-
ary movement of the city.

(Continued on page 17)

The story of the acquisition of the People's House will never grow old. It was the result of the troubles of the Rand School, then housed in an inadequate old building on East 19th Street. The old lease had expired, the new one was to be executed, and there was hardly enough money to pay the rent. But the Comrades who loved the School, and to whom there is no activity ⁱⁿ the party more worthy of devotion, dreamed of a great House, along the lines of the great Houses of Belgium, the Maison du Peuple, the Vooruit, and the others.

The old building of the Young Women's Christian Association was secured, and the rest of the Socialist world invited to participate in the use of the House. And it came!

Today, the House is a hive of activity, swarming with Comrades on the numerous tasks of the movement. No phase of the movement is omitted from this House, with the sole exception of the Press, which for mechanical reasons cannot be housed there.

A stroll through the building reveals the virile, the aboundingly healthful, the glorious spirit of the Movement.

On the ground floor, there are three great institutions, the book store, the lunch room, and the Auditorium. Under the highly efficient management of Jack Karpf, the book store has become not only a well paying business, earning considerable sums to be re-invested in Socialist work, but also it is known as the best equipped store of its kind in the city.

In addition, there is the circulating library, maintained by the store, where for two cents a day, the most recent books can be secured. This is a highly successful feature. In addition to that, there is the publishing end of the business. A number of important booklets have been published and widely distributed. Among them has been the address of Premier Nicholai Lenin, published as "The Soviets

at Work,' which has been suppressed by the post office department.

The lunch room, across the hall from the book store, is rapidly becoming the social center of the radical world. "Meet me at the Rand School cafeteria" is heard commonly. Not only to eat, but to meet and discuss matters of the day, and to gossip, and to promote fellowship and comradeship—that is the use thousands of Comrades make of the Rand School lunch room. George H. Goebel, one of the best known of the Socialists of America is in charge.

In the rear of the main floor is the great auditorium. It holds some 600 people, and has been used for concerts, plays, meetings and convocations. Artists of the caliber of Fritz Kreisler have played there, and plays of real worth have been presented. The last state convention of the party was held here, last June, and many mass meetings are gathered weekly. The lecturers of the Rand School which attract the largest crowds, are held here, Scott Nearing, for one, filling the hall several times a week. George H. Strobell has charge of the management of the hall.

A floor above the ground floor is the library, a great store house of radical literature, scientific works, and government reports, while to the left, is the office of Alexander Trachtenberg, who is head of the Department of Labor Research. This department does a variety of things. It is an information department for the Socialist movement. News, reports, interpretations of things valuable to the radicals and Socialists of the city emanate from Trachtenberg's office. The annual volume of invaluable information, the Labor Year Book, is published by the department, under Trachtenberg's editorship. You can enter this office at any time of the day or night, and see this indefatigable worker buried in his foreign papers, digging out information to give to the

(Continued on page 20)

STRAINED EYES

are healthy eyes, with a normal vision, and if properly cared for, will always function properly.

The danger, however, lies in the carelessness of the individual, in not caring for them until vision begins to lose its normal power.

If you feel the least eye-strain, have a good optician fit you glasses, and save you, not only a good deal of trouble, but probably your sight.

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The Benediction.

MAY the Love of Humanity, which is the highest, purest, most unselfish love that Humankind can know, keep alive in our souls the sacred Fire of the High resolve, nourish our minds upon the manna of generous and uplifting thought, and strengthen our hands to helpful kindly service. And may the blessings of Liberty, Justice and Equity, of Peace, Happiness and Prosperity, of Equality, Co-operation and Comradeship, be upon us, and our children's children, from this time forth, forevermore.—(*Selected*).



Nineteen-Nineteen.

BY DAVID P. BERENBERG

Never again must the world be red
With the squandered blood of helpless
dead!

Never again must the mob be led

To slaughter itself at the cold behest
Of a king in shining armor drest,
To serve some fool with a royal crest!

Never again shall the world be slave
From futile cradle to hidden grave
To serve some fat-jowled scheming
knave!

Brother with brother here we stand,
Brothers in Toil from every land
Weaponless save for the Toiler's hand

Here do we swear to end the sway
Of armored fist and golden pay—
This is our Toast—"The Day—The
Day!"



PROGRAM

PART I.

1.	ONE STEP	<i>Dear Old Relation</i>	Piantadosti
2.	TWOSTEP	<i>Jazz All Your Troubles Away</i>	Shapiro
3.	FOX TROT	<i>Somebody Done Me Wrong</i>	Stern
4.	WALTZ	<i>Just You</i>	Stasny
5.	ONE STEP	<i>Put Him to Sleep With the Marseillaise</i>	Tilzer
6.	TWOSTEP	<i>For Your Boy and My Boy</i>	Remick
7.	FOX TROT	<i>I'm True to Them All</i>	Witmark
8.	WALTZ	<i>Blue Danube</i>	E. Waldteufel
9.	ONE STEP	<i>Cotton Holloy Harmony</i>	Jerome
10.	TWOSTEP	<i>Old Tennessee</i>	Witmark
11.	FOX TROT	<i>Break the News To Mother</i>	Harris
12.	WALTZ	<i>Kentucky Dream</i>	Stern

PART II.

1.	ONE STEP	<i>After You've Gone</i>	Broadway
2.	TWOSTEP	<i>When Tony Goes Over the Top</i>	Morris
3.	FOX TROT	<i>I wish I could sleep until Daddy comes home</i>	Berlin
4.	WALTZ	<i>The Skaters</i>	J. Strauss
5.	ONE STEP	<i>While You're Away</i>	Gilbert
6.	TWOSTEP	<i>Have a Smile</i>	Witmark
7.	FOX TROT	<i>You're the greatest little Mother in the world</i>	Berlin
8.	WALTZ	<i>Elegie</i>	Massenet
9.	ONE STEP	<i>Jazz in the Blues Away</i>	Stasny
10.	TWOSTEP	<i>Dreaming of Home Sweet Home</i>	Shapiro
11.	FOX TROT	<i>I'll Say She Does</i>	Winter Garden
12.	WALTZ	<i>Till We Meet Again</i>	Remick

MUSIC BY S. SCHILLER'S JAZZ BAND.

ARE YOU ON A COMMITTEE?

A suggestion—have the committee come direct from work to the People's House Restaurant, 7 East 15th Street, and eat while you transact business—thus you will have the evening free, and also help your own restaurant.
EAT YOURSELF FREE!

THE RAND SCHOOL AUDITORIUM FOR RENT—Inquire for dates.

(Continued from page 17)

Socialists of America, or dictating a statement of the meaning of the latest happenings in Russia, or dictating articles to a stenographer, on international matters.

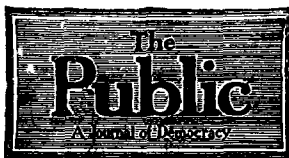
On the third floor, David P. Bernberg, has his office. Berenberg has charge of two departments. Indeed, most of the people in the People's House have at least two jobs. If they only one live sized job, they feel lonesome in a busy place like the Peoples' House.

The jobs that have been assigned to Comrade Berenberg are the correspondence department and the lecture bureau. If you want to study Socialism by mail, write Comrade Berenberg. If you want to get up a lecture course for your branch, or arrange a mass meeting, see Berenberg, and he will get you your speakers. If you want a debate, tell him, and lo! he will get you a Socialist, a prominent anti-Socialist, he will hire the hall, print your tickets, and do your advertising.

Upstairs, on the fourth floor, there is the office of the school, with Bertha Maily (God bless her!) in charge, and class rooms. On the fifth floor, the Socialist party has its offices, and also the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. On the Sixth, the students have their kingdom. There is the Temple of Muscular Socialism, namely the gymnasium, with as fine a corps of instructors as can be found anywhere. And in the rear, the cosy and charming rooms of the Students' League.

And we have not mentioned the offices of the Brotherhood of Metal Workers, and the Woman's Trade Union League, the Pagan, a magazine with offices at the school, and various other unions. This sketch will show that the People's House, in a little more than a year has not only made good, but it has shown that it is too small, too inadequate for the great work that is to be done.

The People's House is a fine, solid building. But it is more than that—it is a vision of hope for the future, a vision of the World that is to come.



**"Every Workman
in America Should
Read It"--**

Says

FRANK P. WALSH

Joint-Chairman National War
Labor Board in the following
letter--

THE PUBLIC,
122 East 37th Street,
New York City.

Gentlemen:

There is no greater need in the world today than of keeping the public consciousness alive to the underlying social and economic standards which must be maintained if mankind is to move forward to its manifest destiny.

Unquestionably the workers of the world are making advances along the line of greater industrial freedom. Collective bargaining is becoming a fact in countless industries where the autocrat has heretofore reigned supreme. Forums have been established by the Government to guarantee decent conditions to the workers in the industrial trenches. Great regard is being given to their hours of toil as well as to the wages of men and women.

But these are merely steps, and comparatively small ones, in the grand march toward social and industrial regeneration. The Public stands out preeminently as the guide and exemplar of the forces struggling for the fundamental things of life. If the problem of the worker is to be decided finally along the lines of higher justice, it will be done only when the people are wise enough to retain control of what is left of their natural resources and recover back those of which they have been deprived; and that the land, the basis of economic independence shall be restored to the beneficial use of man.

Every worker in America should be a subscriber to The Public. All lovers of justice are striving toward the same end. The Public points the way.

Sincerely,

(Signed) FRANK P. WALSH,

Washington, Aug. 20, 1918.

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Safeguarding Democracy.

By SCOTT NEARING

WE are all after the same thing—democracy. We are after democracy because we believe it will give us more happiness and a higher standard of human nobleness than any other method of organizing society.

We differ as to the way of getting it.

The militarists insist that democracy can be secured and maintained by the use of force and the preservation of nationalism. They believe that military "preparedness" will guarantee democracy in the United States and assist it abroad. Still it is democracy they are after.

Some of the rest of us believe that militarism or nationalism are the weapons of the despot and the autocrat. We feel that democracy, which is based upon cooperation, will be secure only when the national boundaries have been let down to a point that will permit ideas, goods and people to go freely,—everywhere.

National hates and prejudices, like all other hates and prejudices, are a menace to democracy.

The world will not be safe for democracy until the people everywhere are free to be happy and useful and noble. The bonds that will safeguard democracy are the bonds of human sympathy and brotherhood.

Some of us, who have this faith in democracy, are calling upon the workers of all nations to unite, because they have the greatest interest—the interest of the common people—in peace and good order and good will over the earth. The workers everywhere, through their organizations, must join hands to demand that kings, kaisers, mikados, landlords, plutocrats, and every other group of especially privileged persons, be ousted and that their power and their possessions be taken over by the common people.

The workers are learning rapidly that their real enemies are those who exploit and rob and maim and kill them—that their real friends are the workers all over the earth—irrespective of race, color, language or religion.

The workers are the great majority. They make up the bulk of mankind. If society is organized to insure the greatest good to the greatest number, their good is paramount, because they are the greatest number.

Despite differences in ideas, and conflicting organizations, the workers can agree on certain things:—

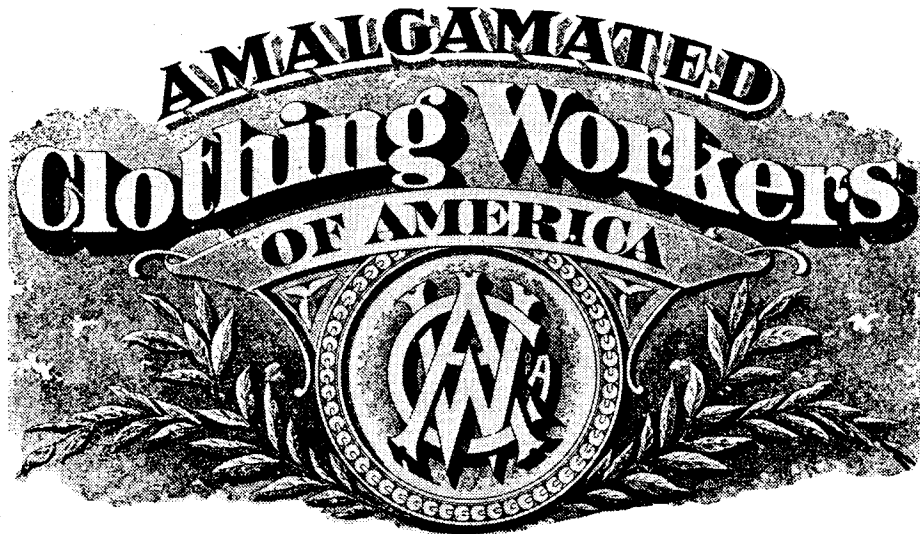
1. That the well-being of the human race is the matter of first importance.
2. That the institutions of society must be so organized that they will promote that well-being.
3. That the workers, who are the great majority of the human race, must protect themselves.
4. That at the present time most of the machinery of economic and social life is in the hands of the plutocracy and is being managed in their interest.
5. That if Liberty, Equality, Justice and Fraternity are to prevail among men the workers of the world must establish them.

The business interests are out in the open at last. They have been forced, by the war crisis, to do openly what they have for a long time done secretly—control the affairs of the United States.

That is exactly as it should be. It is a straight-out conflict now. Shall the wealth power or the people run the United States? Shall the final say in public questions rest with the plutocracy or the democracy? The country cannot exist half democratic and half plutocratic. One of the other will rule.

Greetings

FROM THE



31 Union Square.



FRANK HARRIS

PEARSON'S MAGAZINE challenges the attention for two reasons: It's policy and it's editor.

PEARSON'S policy is radical. It is the strongest voice raised in the United States for freedom and fraternity, and one of the strongest in the world.

PEARSON'S is edited by **FRANK HARRIS**, inveterate foe to the Powers that Prey.

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7 EAST 15th STREET

New York City.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

No great Socialist affair can be run off without the whole-hearted co-operation of hundreds of Comrades who give their time and their energies to its work. This great Dance of the Ten Thousand is no exception, and it is only because of the hard, grinding toil of many, many hundreds of devoted souls that we are here tonight, and that this ball is the glorious success that we have.

It is impossible even to name the men and women who have done the work—the mere mention of their work would take up pages. But the chairmen of committees, with the main work they did, are as follows:

General Management Committee; Chairman, David P. Bernberg, assisted by Augusta Holland, Jack Karpf, Leo Turbow, George Cohen, George H. Strobell, Max G. Schonberg, Dr. Joel M. Zametkin, and Philip Fried, each in general management of one department.

Bob Spector will be in charge of the Y. P. S. L. group and the book booth, Matilda Terrace will lead the forces of the Red Brigade, among which are to be found dozens of the clever girls that keep the People's House lively, too many to name but all on the job. Just a few are Ray Needleman,

Sophie Robbins, Anna Brainin, Charlotte Weiss, Sophie Peck Ross, Edith Elans.

The Floor Committee is under direct charge of Max Schoenberg, Joe Gollomb and Julius Gerber and consists of 100 young men, many in uniform, under the leadership of twenty captains. If you find any trouble, report it to one of them. They are the boys who keep things moving right in the P. H. A. A. and the Rand School Students' League.

The genial ticket takers committee has many hard campaign workers and favorites, August Claessens, David Granditer, Paul Michaelson, George Ross, Walter Cook, John Holst, Elias Marks, Ben Lipshitz, with Irving Alexander as their Chairman, while the ticket sellers reveal the well-known comrades in party circles and the Rand School, William and Ben Greenberg, Karl Gottfried, Ben Esecover, Louis Danker and many others.

The responsibility for the Journal, "The Dance of the Ten Thousand" is laid upon Wm. Feigenbaum as Editor, and Abe Tuvim, Business Manager, who, by his efforts, has made it possible for it to have appeared at all.

And above all, the guardian angel of the Rand School and the People's House, the finest soul in the Socialist Movement, Bertha Howell Maily!

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Workers Union

AMERICAN FEDERATION *of* LABOR.

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Secretary-Treasurer

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A NIGHT AT THE GYM



WITH COMPLIMENTS
OF THE
PEOPLE'S HOUSE

A.A

Join
the
Rand
School
"Gym"

THE COMRADE WORLD

Dedicated to the People's House

By EDWIN MARKHAM

ALAS, how much of life is lost—
How much is black and bitter with
the frost,
That might be sweet with the sweet sun,
If men could only learn to lift as one!
But it will rise, Love's hero-world at
last,
The joy-world wreathed with freedom
and heart-fast—
The world love-sheltered from the wolf-
ish law
Of ripping tooth and clutching claw.

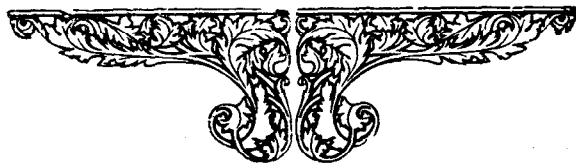
It comes! the high inbrothering of men,
The New Earth seen by John of Patmos,
when

The comrade-dream was in his mighty
heart.

I see the anarchs of the Pit depart—
The Greeds, the Fears, the Hates,
The carnal, wild-haired Fates,

Comrades, rejoice with me,
For the joy that is to be,
When all the world, far as the blue sky
bends,
Shall be a light-heart company of
friends!

Greetings
FROM THE
International Fur Workers
of the U.S. and CANADA.



9 Jackson Avenue
Long Island City
New York.

MORRIS KAUFMAN,
Acting General President.

ANDREW WENNEIS,
Gen. Secretary-Treasurer.

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from

Cloak & Suit Tailors' Union

Local 9, I. L. G. W. A.

J. HALPERN, Manager

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To the Junkers : -

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GREETINGS

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From January 1st, the Clinic will be in charge of an old time Dentist, Dr. Julius Carlin, assisted by a staff of progressive and competent dental practitioners.

The Clinic is open every day from 10 A. M. to 8 P. M.
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The Workers Defense Union is a working class organization formed to defend or co-operate in the defense of men and women prosecuted on account of their activities in behalf of the labor movement, and to secure the liberation of any persons unjustly imprisoned in consequence of such activities.

FREE YOUR FELLOW WORKERS!

Kate Richards O'Hare

Socialist speaker, was arrested while on a lecture tour in North Dakota, for a speech she already had delivered at nearly one hundred meetings, many times in the presence of agents of the Department of Justice. She was sentenced to five years imprisonment. It is claimed that the testimony on which she was convicted was perjured and that she was made the innocent victim of a local political feud.



Jacob Abrams, Samuel Lippman, Mollie Steimer and Hyman Lachowsky

union members, were arrested for distributing a circular protesting against "sending American workingmen to crush the Workers' Republic of Russia." The men were sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment and \$1,000 fine, and Mollie Steimer to 15 years and \$500 fine, with deportation to Russia at the expiration of their sentences.

Under cover of the war situation, the business interests of this country have carried on a systematic campaign in all parts of the country against workers active in the labor struggle. Hundreds of working men and women have been jailed on flimsy pretexts and convicted on prejudiced testimony. Exorbitant bail has usually been demanded, resulting in months of imprisonment before conviction. Sentences of a severity unmatched even in Prussia have been imposed in countless cases.

With the cessation of hostilities, the time has come for the workers throughout the country to demand the liberation of all persons imprisoned during the war for reasons directly or indirectly due to their participation in the labor movement, or for acts or utterances dictated by their conscience.

It is our duty to act at once and to act vigorously, until we secure the release of these fellow workers and comrades.

Funds are urgently needed. Send remittances to Fred Biedenkapp, Treasurer, Room 405, 7 East 15th Street, New York.

WORKERS DEFENSE UNION