

Merchants Admit Union Smashing

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G.O.P. SPREADS LIE ABOUT LA FOLLETTE

N. Y. ORGANIZES ITS DRIVE FOR LA FOLLETTE

Full Slate of Electors Chosen — Walsh, Hapgood Among Them.

ALBANY.—The Labor movement of the State of New York, in union with the Socialists, liberals and all those who are in rebellion against the misrule of the old parties, are now united in one army fighting for the election of Senator La Follette for President and Senator Wheeler for Vice-President.

That was the result of the great convention held here Saturday, August 16, by the New York Conference for Progressive Political Action at Odd Fellows' Hall. The convention united practically the entire State Labor movement—together with Socialists and liberals into one campaign committee under the chairmanship of Arthur Garfield Hays, named a full slate of Presidential electors, and made plans for the raising of funds for the campaign to sweep the State for the Labor ticket.

Those were the outward signs of what was done. What actually was accomplished was an absolute welding together of all forces of the State that are fighting for the Labor ticket and that will ultimately find themselves in a Labor party. The spirit and unity of the convention, the enthusiasm that greeted eloquent addresses by Morris Hillquit, Norman Thomas, Fiorello H. La Guardia, Marie B. MacDonald, Gilbert E. Roe, Arthur Garfield Hays, and others, and the grim determination to do a good job for Labor and freedom, were the soul of the convention.

The 45 Presidential electors represent every section of the Labor, Socialist and liberal movement of the State. The full list follows:

Gilbert E. Roe, Oswald Garrison Villard, Morris Hillquit, Rose Schneiderman, Mary E. Dreier, Michael F. Sugrue, Sidney Hillman, Salvatore Ninfo, Harriot Stanton Blatch, Alfred John Boulton, Norman Hapgood, Philip Rise, Arthur Garfield Hays, Mary Knoblauch, Julius Gerber, Marie B. MacDonald, Franz Koempel, Herman Kudlich, Frank P. Walsh, Florence Kelley, Laurence Cioffi, Morris Sigman, Philip Zausner, William Kohn, William Pickens, Abraham Lefkowitz, Frederick Franklin Schrader, John Haynes Holmes, Thomas Emmet Ryan, John A. Robertson, Frederick H. Holtz, Thomas A. Rogers, James J. Tighe, Owen Stanley Jones, Darwin J. Meserole, Thomas C. Cashen, Christ H. Bierbaum, Lila Stott, Theron Akin, Carl E. Wood, James F. Murray, Thomas Henry Hart, Harry J. Chapman, Philip Umstadter, Harold P. Winchester.

Hays will be assisted by vice-chairmen of the State Committee, consisting of Thomas E. Ryan of the Firemen and Engine-men.

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COOLIDGE MANAGERS TRY TO OBSCURE THE FACTS OF HUGE FARM DEFLATION DURING YEARS OF REPUBLICAN RULE

Chairman Butler and His Associates in Coolidge-Dawes Drive Pass Word Around Urging War-time Falsehoods About Senator La Follette be Raked Up Again—Survey Shows Value of Farms Have Decreased \$18,000,000 in Last Four Years.

By RAYMOND LONERGAN

President Coolidge's campaign managers have passed out the word, "Play up the war record of La Follette, especially in the Middle West."

Led by the Chicago Tribune, all the Standpat newspapers in that section are responding with unusual viciousness.

The Coolidge managers want the farmers to forget deflation.

This announcement by Sears-Roebuck was a veritable bombshell for the Coolidge supporters in the agricultural districts, particularly in the Republican States of the Middle States, because the survey shows that Iowa, Illinois, Nebraska, Kansas, Minnesota and the Dakotas were among the States which suffered most.

THOMAS TO OPEN N. Y. CAMPAIGN IN BROOKLYN

Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for Governor, will make the first address of his campaign in this city Friday night, August 30, at Tompkins avenue and Hart street, Brooklyn.

The meeting will be in the nature of a great La Follette for President rally, the first in the borough, and is expected to start the campaign off with a bang.

Joseph Tuvim, candidate for Assembly in the 14th A. D.; Joseph A. Whitehorn, candidate for Congress in the 10th Congressional District, and James O'Neal, candidate for Senator, will also speak. It is expected that the meeting will be the beginning of a campaign that will result in the capture of the 6th A. D. and the winning of the 10th Congressional for Labor and Socialism.

Washington Unionists To Invade Town Run by Open Shop

OLYMPIA, Wash.—At its annual convention here, the State Federation of Labor voted to hold its next convention at Kelso. This is a challenge to the anti-union policy of the company-owned town of Longview, near Kelso. Unionists at the latter place are resisting the union-smashing program of the Long-Bell Company, one of the biggest lumber firms on the Coast.

Kelso delegates told the convention of the company's efforts to strangle unionism. Contractors are forced to operate under long-hour, low-wage conditions that threaten to extend beyond the boundaries of the company town.

Only last week the research department of Sears-Roebuck—greatest of mail order houses—announced that it had made an exhaustive survey of all the agricultural States and had found that the value of the farms of this country had decreased \$18,000,000 during the last four years, or since Harding and Coolidge have been in charge of the executive department of the Government.

Senator Brookhart and others had made the same assertion but the standpatters had waved the figures aside as absurd. The Sears-Roebuck survey comes from conservative quarters and can not be successfully combated.

Hence the cry from Chairman Butler of the Coolidge campaign committee, "Play up the war record of La Follette!"

The Progressives welcome the issue. There is nothing in the war record of Senator La Follette of which any American need feel ashamed.

The attack on Senator La Follette is based entirely on a speech which he delivered before a convention called to consider the appalling increase in the cost of living which followed the declaration of war. This meeting was held in St. Paul on September 20, 1917, five months after this country had entered the war.

La Follette's Famous Tax Report

During those five months, La Follette had submitted in the Senate his famous report recommending that a large part of the cost of the war should be raised through heavy taxes on wealth instead of by the issuance of bonds. This had created a tremendous stir in Big Business circles because it had met with almost universal public approval.

Big Business wanted to profit from the war but did not want to pay for the war.

La Follette had always been unpopular with the "predatory interests," but his war-tax report made him more than ever a "marked" man.

The Associated Press report of La Follette's St. Paul speech quoted the Senator as having said:

"We had no grievances against Germany."

This sentence was seized upon by newspapers all over the country and by so-called "patriotic" societies. It was denounced as seditious and the Senate was flooded with petitions asking for La Follette's removal.

On motion of Senator Frank Kellogg, standpatter, the resolutions of the Minnesota State Council of Defense, made up of reactionary business and professional men, was re-

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LETTER BOASTS OF BREAKING STRIKE

Waterman, Fountain Pen Manufacturer, Says Longshoremen Were Defeated by Association.

By EDWARD LEVINSON

The New York Merchants' Association, the most powerful chamber of commerce of any city in the nation, has a policy of covering its anti-labor activity with a sugar-coating of civic activity.

The Association has in the past vigorously disclaimed an anti-labor union bias.

Documentary proof in the hands of The New Leader, however, now stamps the Association with its true label.

Writing to a prospective member of the Association, F. D. Waterman, president of the Waterman Fountain Pen Company, says:

"The trades and industries look to the Association to take leadership in important matters, because it has demonstrated the results it can achieve for the common good."

"The defeat of the so-called \$200,000,000 'Ramapo Grab,' THE BREAKING OF THE LONGSHOREMEN'S STRIKE, WHICH HAD TIED UP THE COMMERCE OF THE PORT OF NEW YORK, and the defeat of radical State and Federal legislation, unfair and harmful to business interests, are notable instances."

This letter contains the first admission from a responsible member of the Association that it was the driving force behind the brutal smashing of the longshoremen's strike a few years ago.

The "radical State and Federal legislation" which Waterman for the Merchants' Association, boasts of having defeated were measures, fostered by Labor and other progressive elements, such as the Barkley-Howell railroad bill and the Norris-Sinclair farm relief bill.

Waterman's letter, says:

New York, August 13, 1924

"Dear Sir:

"Though not an Officer or Director, I have since 1905 been greatly interested in and in close touch with THE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION, which prompts me to present a few salient facts in calling your attention to that organization."

"New York needs continuous ORGANIZED effort to protect and promote its vast commercial and industrial interests."

"The trades and industries look to the Association to take leadership in important matters, because it has demonstrated the results it can achieve for the common good."

"The defeat of the so-called \$200,000,000 'Ramapo Grab,' THE BREAKING OF THE LONGSHOREMEN'S STRIKE, which had tied up the commerce of the Port of New York, and THE DEFEAT OF RADICAL STATE AND FEDERAL LEGISLATION unfair and harmful to business interests, are notable instances."

"Through various bureaus the community in general and the membership in particular receive valuable service relating to (1) transportation, (2) industry in all its phases, (3) the bringing of large and small gatherings to New York (with the resultant annual expenditure here of hundreds of millions by visitors), (4) the giving of pertinent information concerning pending Municipal, State and Federal legislation affecting business, and (5) the extending of aid to importers, exporters and manufacturers on foreign trade opportunities."

"Another highly important service is supplying to members, on request, information which annually prevents very large waste of contributions to such charities"

(Continued on Page 3)

La Follette Leaders Will Gather at Big Conclave at Camp Tamiment, Pa., September 5, 6 and 7th

WASHINGTON, D. C.—La Follette-Wheeler chieftains of the Eastern States and the National Capital will gather at Camp Tamiment, near the Delaware Water Gap, Pennsylvania, September 5, 6 and 7, for a general campaign parley, it has been announced here.

Progressive, Labor and Socialist leaders of the nation will take part in the conference which will map plans for the most intensive weeks of the campaign. Campaign managers and others active in the rank and file have been invited and many are expected to attend from the New England States, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and the Capital.

Among the La Follette leaders who will attend and take part in the conferences are William H. Johnston, national chairman of the

Conference for Progressive Political Action; James H. Maurer, President, the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor; Morris Hillquit, of the La Follette campaign committee, and Norman Thomas, of the executive of the Conference for Progressive Political Action.

Others who have been communicated with and who may attend are James Addams, George L. Record, Clarence S. Darrow, E. D. Robertson, Thomas C. Cashin, Harriot Stanton Blatch, Marie Wing, Andrew Furuseth and Frank Morrison.

CAMPAIGN REPORTS STIR ENTHUSIASM

News of the rising momentum with which the progressive Labor

and agricultural forces of the nation are mobilizing under the independent banner of La Follette and Wheeler continue to stream into New York from all sections of the continent. With increasing enthusiasm State Federations of Labor, city and district organizations, independent Labor unions, Socialist Party divisions, Farmer-Labor party, Non-Partisan Leagues and countless farmer, Labor and independent groups are organizing in every locality to carry on the great campaign to wrest the White House from the strangle hold of capitalism.

All the evidence is to the effect that the campaign is taking on the aspect of a continental mass movement of the producing millions of America, a determined attempt to restore America to the workers.

And everywhere the Socialist Party is frankly striving to commit these many elements to the principle that not a mere third party, but a soundly-established, worker-controlled Labor Party ought to be and is the dominating purpose of this historic campaign.

To print all of the items of the following nature that pour in would be to crowd out from the news columns of The New Leader everything else:

Four war veterans, three Labor leaders, three women, two farmers are the third party electors for California, as announced by the State C. P. P. A. "It will not be a campaign," declares Paul Scharrenberg, "it will be more like a crusade."

Declaring the two old parties "morally bankrupt," the Illinois (Continued on Page 5.)

LABOR GOVERNMENT HAS LONG LIST OF TRIUMPHS

UNIONS PLEDGE LA FOLLETTE FUNDS

\$70,000 Is Subscribed by Workers at New York Meeting.

Twelve hundred trade unionists, delegates from unions totaling several hundred thousand members, voted unanimously and with great enthusiasm Wednesday night to work in their local bodies for a tax of a dollar per member for the La Follette-Wheeler campaign fund.

The motion was passed at a convention of the Conference for Progressive Political Action of N. Y. City, Labor Division, at Beethoven Hall, 210 East 6th street. The delegates, who jammed every corner of the great hall, had listened to addresses by Herman L. Ekern, Attorney-General of Wisconsin; William H. Johnston, President of the International Association of Machinists and Chairman of the National C. P. P. A., and Morris Hillquit, and then the delegates rose in their enthusiasm, voting money, donating checks and contributing to a substantial collection to start the campaign. Abraham Tuvim presided.

At least \$70,000 was pledged as already voted by various organizations, while \$1,500 in cash was donated on the spot. There was a tornado of cheering when a delegate from Printing Pressmen's Union 51 declared that George L. Berry, who recently declared for John W. Davis, "Does not speak for the members of our union."

Hillquit delivered a stirring speech. He declared that the newspapers were eager to split the Labor movement back of La Follette, and to make it appear that the Socialists were hogging the leadership. "But the Socialist Party is not here to lead. We are not here to get anything for ourselves. We are here solely and only to serve, and we serve in the most humble capacity, without rewards, without recognition, but for the satisfaction of knowing that we have served."

The audience, who had been reading for a week about newspaper-created divisions in the movement

In Labor Cabinet



J. H. THOMAS (above),

JOHN R. CLYNES,

Leaders of the Powerful British Labor Party, Now in Office.

saw the point and roared their cheers.

At another point, Hillquit referred to Fascist Dawes' speech of acceptance the night before. "Mr. Dawes says that La Follette is supported by Eugene V. Debs, by Victor Berger and by Morris Hillquit. We hope he is as proud of the fact that he is supported by J. P. Morgan, Mr. Rockefeller and Judge Gary, and by Mr. Daugherty and Fall and Forbes. 'Gene Debs went to jail because he told the truth as he saw it. He should not have gone to jail. How many men are supporting Coolidge and Dawes who did not go to jail, but should be in jail?' This was greeted with thunderous cheers.

Norman Thomas and Vladimir Karapetoff, Socialist candidate for State Engineer and Surveyor, delivered brief addresses and were enthusiastically cheered.

GAINS AT HOME AND ABROAD MANY

"Fit to Govern" Sneer Fades Out of Picture as Obstacles Are Overcome.

LONDON.—Parliament has adjourned and the first session of the Labor Government is complete. It is possible to appraise the work of the MacDonald minority Government, and on all hands there is the highest praise for its great work.

It has been a great success. Labor is immensely strengthened, and if there were an election tomorrow, would gain 60 to 75 new seats, and even possibly win a clear majority.

The first big gain is that Labor has actually governed. Up to the historic moment when J. Ramsay MacDonald, Socialist propagandist and editor, persecuted more bitterly than even Eugene V. Debs in the United States for his loyalty to Socialism in time of war, took over the Government, Winston Churchill's sneer that "Labor is not fit to govern" was heard everywhere. That sneer is heard no more.

Government Half a Year

Labor has been in power for over half a year, mostly with men who have never before held office, and who were absolutely unskilled in the technique of a public position. Today, it is universally admitted that the Labor party—simply from the standpoint of administrative efficiency—is more fit to govern than any other group in the country. Labor has also restored public confidence in Parliament. No longer is the House considered a club or a joke. Now, driven by the Labor Government, Parliament has been compelled to tackle real problems.

Labor has created a new spirit in Europe and the world. Ramsay MacDonald, by his masterly diplomacy of frankness and friendliness, has been responsible for the new day that is dawning, the first light that has been felt since the terrible days of the armistice and Versailles.

The Labor Government has settled a number of strikes favorably to the workers, in spite of vigorous Communist agitation to continue strikes in order to embarrass the Government that they hate with a passion that can be understood only when it is realized that the success of orderly Socialist political work repels death to their style of "dictatorship-of-the-proletariat" propaganda.

A Record of Deeds

The Government has passed a Budget which is the most popular within living memory, and which reduces the cost of living for all, most appreciably for the very poorest.

Vital Housing Reform

It has passed a Housing Act the operation of which bids fair to catch up with the shortage of dwellings, to provide employment on a vast scale, and to deal a blow at private ownership, since the new houses will be owned and controlled by public bodies.

It has passed an Agricultural Wages Act, which, though it was robbed of a large part of its value by Tory and Liberal wreckers, will be a very great help to the worst-paid workers of all.

It has recognized the Soviet Government, and has signed a treaty which will go far to restore normal trading relations with Russia, and so will provide more employment.

The Labor Government has brought a new atmosphere into foreign affairs, which will help to promote a settlement of Europe.

"More was accomplished in the interests of Franco-British cooperation in the first three weeks of the MacDonald Ministry than in many months under the Curzon régime,"—New York Times.

Diplomatic Triumphs

The Labor Government has striven very hard to promote better relations with France and to secure a just settlement of Reparations from Germany, and it has now every hope of success.

The Government has introduced, and will pass in the autumn, a Factory Act that will give workers fuller protection and relief from old-standing grievances.

In addition, the Labor Government has increased unemployment benefits and abolished the "gaps" in the payment of these.

It has abolished the time limit of "uncovenanted benefit," and established the right of the qualified person to receive benefit so long as he or she is unemployed and seeking work.

For the Superannuated

The Labor Government has removed the thrift disqualification for old age pensions.

The Labor Government has undertaken, as soon as funds are available, to pass a measure providing pensions for widowed mothers.

It has inquired exhaustively into

Judge for Congress



JUDGE JACOB PANKEN,

who has been nominated for Congress by the N. Y. Socialists.

Thomas Will Speak In 8th A. D., Manhattan

The Eighth Assembly District campaign will be opened with a mass meeting and rally Tuesday night, August 26, at the district headquarters, 207 East 10th street. The speakers will be Norman Thomas, candidate for Governor; Louis Waldman, candidate for Attorney General; Joseph D. Cannon, candidate for Sheriff; and Nathan Fine, candidate for Assemblyman in the 8th A. D. This rally inaugurates a campaign in one of the banner districts of the Socialist Party.

The Eighth Assembly District is part of the 14th Senatorial District, and also of the 14th Congressional District. There is no reason, the Socialists say, with a militant and determined fight in the Assembly District, why the Senatorial and Congressional campaigns should not be made a success as well.

schemes of work for the unemployed, and has arranged for several to be put in hand.

It has by a Prevention of Eviction Act mitigated the extreme hardships to which working-class tenants particularly have been exposed by the Tory Rent Act of 1923.

The Labor Government has introduced a measure for a universal 48-hour week (a measure which the Coalition Government in 1919 refused to introduce, although morally pledged to do so).

The Labor Government has removed ex-service men in asylums from dependence on the Poor Law.

The MacDonald Government stopped the building of the immensely expensive and provocative naval base at Singapore, much to the disgust of the jingoists and the professional war mongers. His Government reduced military expenditures by \$35,000,000 a year.

The Labor Government has taken steps to reduce the size of classes in public schools, to raise teachers' salaries and to raise the level of the quality of teaching. It has restored State scholarships and State aid to the universities.

And many other things:

Clynès Praises Work

John Robert Clynès, Lord Privy Seal and leader of the House of Commons, says of the work of the Government:

"Whatever is said by the critics of the Government the Cabinet can look over the period of the Parliamentary session now concluded to find that every item in the program with which it began the session has been carried through.

"It is true that one Bill, namely, a Bill to make valid certain charges arising out of action taken during the war, had been rejected by the House of Lords.

"That session we have passed into law," (Mr. Clynès then lists a number of the measures listed above).

"The Government, of course, has felt the severe limitations of doing Parliamentary work with the assured support of only a minority of members.

"That has involved arrangements and compromises on which other Governments have not had to rely.

"We have had to set aside proposals which we would like to have carried, but in doing so we have shown that our aim has been to conduct public affairs in a manner to benefit the country and strengthen the credit of Labor, and not merely to dregs the political window in the hope of catching votes for the future.

"In foreign affairs, the Prime Minister has brought us much nearer a great international settlement, which is bound to have a beneficent effect on the economic position of Europe.

"And our recognition of the Soviet Government has enabled us to take the first step towards establishing by treaty wider and more effective trade relations with the people of Russia."

N. Y. ORGANIZES ITS DRIVE FOR LA FOLLETTE

(Continued From Page 1.)

Thomas C. Cashen of the Switchmen and Joseph D. Cannon of the Socialist Party.

Socialist Party representatives of various section of the State are Herbert M. Merrill of Schenectady, Fred A. Sander of Syracuse, Julius Gerber of New York, Hezekiah D. Wilcox of Elmira, Irving M. Weiss of Buffalo and Dr. Louis Sadoff of Kings.

The full committee includes the following:

Thomas E. Rogers, Joseph Murray, G. H. Evans, H. S. Robins, Machinists' Union; E. A. Fitzgerald, Brotherhood of Railway Clerks; James F. Burke, Sheet Metal Workers; Robert H. Nolan, Sheet Metal Workers; Morris Feinstein, United Hebrew Trades; Abraham Brownstein, Furriers' Union; Abraham Lefkowitz, Farmer-Labor Party; Marie MacDonald, American Labor party; F. S. Columbus, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; Bernhard E. Jordan, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; Morris Ernst, La Follette-Wheeler committee; John J. Fitzpatrick, Order of Railway Carmen; B. Charney Vladeck of the "Forward"; R. L. Decher, Order of Railroad Conductors; William Pickens, Association for the Advancement of the Colored People; Ossip Walinsky, Pocket-Book Workers' Union; William Kohn, Upholsterers' Union; N. J. Kavanagh, Central Labor Union of Buffalo; J. Rogers, United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers' Union; T. G. Meaney, Switchmen's Union; F. H. LaGuardia; Darwin J. Meserole, Chairman of the Greater New York La Follette Campaign Committee; C. J. Farrell, Order of Railway Telegraphers; Mrs. Blanch Dittmas, Ladies' Auxiliary of the railroad organizations; Harry Laidler of the League for Industrial Democracy; Mrs. Gordon Norrie; Mrs. Horace Eaton; Harold Winchester; Andrew Gillfillan; Philip Zausner, New York District Council Painters' Union No. 9; Israel Feinberg, Manager, New York Cloak Makers' Union; James T. Simpson, Harlem Progressive Club (colored); Dennis D. O'Connell, New York Painters' Union; Thomas H. Hart of Syracuse, carmen's organization.

The convention was called by Ryan, and Gilbert E. Roe was chosen chairman, with Thomas E. Rodgers as secretary and Herbert M. Merrill assistant secretary. After a brief address by Roe, Ryan moved that the nomination of La Follette and Wheeler be endorsed, and Morris Hillquit seconded in an address of moving eloquence. He declared that the campaign was not to root out mere political dishonesty but to drive out economic injustice and enthroned the welfare of the masses.

The greatest ovation of the convention, however, was given to Norman Thomas upon the conclusion of what was agreed to be the most eloquent and stirring speech of the convention.

Marie MacDonald took a collection of over \$260 to give the campaign fund a good start.

Under Socialism industry will be organized so that every human want will be supplied, and the men and the women who compose the great bulk of the nation will no longer be content to be used by a capitalist, or trampled upon by some petty works official, but will play the part of responsible human beings, governing and ruling themselves and shaping their own destinies.—Keir Hardie.

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WEST VIRGINIA ORGANIZES FOR LA FOLLETTE

Enthusiastic Convention Is Held While Davis Is Being Notified By Democrats.

FAIRMONT, W. Va.—While the neighboring city of Clarksburg was celebrating the Presidential notification ceremonies in honor of former citizen John W. Davis, the keynote message of the campaign of La Follette and Wheeler was being delivered to the convention of the West Virginia Farmer-Labor party in this city by Thomas E. Carroll, who has devoted his life work in the interest of the great mass of its citizens.

"The supreme issue is the encroachment of the powerful few upon the rights of the many," declared Carroll. He placed the plain blunt facts before them and exposed the two old parties who now bow at the shrine of Wall and Bond streets.

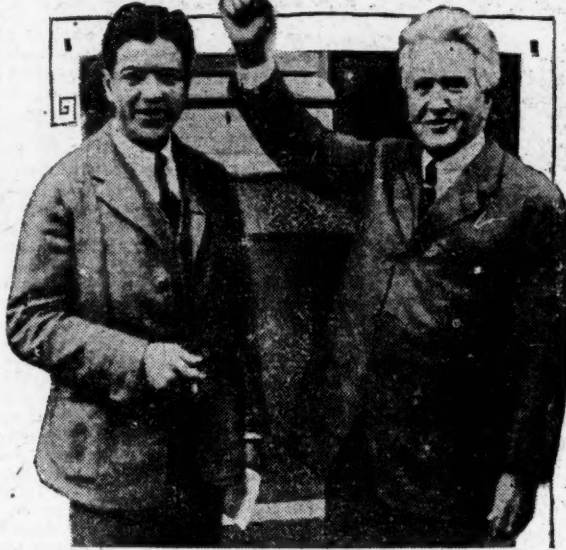
He tore the mask off the many insidious issues that the two old parties are injecting into the campaign to cloud the real issues that confront the people and with which they hope, through prejudice and hatreds, to divide the workers and the farmers, the organized and unorganized, the races and the churches, so that one or the other of the political twins of big business will continue to hold the reins of government.

Other notable addresses made during the convention were those delivered by Gilbert E. Hyatt, of Minnesota, Dr. M. S. Holt, of Weston, and Dr. A. S. Bosworth, the latter two being candidates for the United States Senate and Governor, respectively, on the Farmer-Labor ticket. They all drove home facts and pointed the way for the masses of the West Virginia citizenship to wrest not only the State but the National Government from the grasp of entrenched special privilege.

The convention was called to order by State Chairman Noah Zinn, with a few over three hundred delegates present from all parts of the State, representing the farmers, the school teachers, the workers, organized and unorganized in all crafts and callings, men from the medical and other professions, women's progressive clubs and groups and business men.

Immediately after the convening of the afternoon session the convention got down to its real work, the selection of Presidential electors for Robert M. La Follette for President and Burton K. Wheeler for Vice-president.

Battling Bob and Bob, Jr., His Manager



Senator Robert M. La Follette, Progressive Candidate for President, and His Son, Robert, Jr.

One of the features of the convention was the spirit of determination and unity displayed by the delegation as a whole.

Plans of the campaign were outlined and a La Follette-Wheeler campaign manager for the State will be chosen at an early date, and from that time until the polls close in November an active, earnest and aggressive campaign will be prosecuted.

State Ticket Is In the Field

The Presidential electors of the West Virginia Farmer-Labor party for Robert M. La Follette and Burton K. Wheeler have been certified to Secretary of State Houston G. Young, and were accepted by him and will go on the ballot.

At the same time the State ticket which was nominated several months ago was also certified, but Mr. Young refused to accept it on the ground that under the law it should have been certified within twenty days after the holding of the State primary election, hence nothing will appear on the Farmer-Labor ticket but the names of Robert M. La Follette and Burton K. Wheeler and their electors.

However, the Socialist Party filed the same State ticket in compliance with the law and consequently the State ticket will appear upon the Socialist ballot which will also carry La Follette and Wheeler and the same electors that appear on the Farmer-Labor ticket.

County tickets have been nominated in Kanawha, Fayette, Harrison, Monongalia and several other counties.

EHRENFRIED FOR CONGRESS

Socialist Will Have Backing of Labor in Buffalo District.

BUFFALO.—Frank Ehrenfried, one of the most popular Socialists of the Western part of the State, has been named as the Socialist candidate for Congress in the 41st district, constituting one of the largest working class sections of the city. Ehrenfried is expected to have the endorsement of the central Labor body and of the Conference for Progressive Political Action.

The recent State convention of the Socialist Party named Ehrenfried for State Treasurer, and the importunities of his comrades to run for Congress caused him to withdraw from the State ticket to make the local run.

Eustace Reynolds was named in the 40th district, while the following legislative ticket was named: State Senate, 48th district, Ralph E. Horne; 49th, Charles H. Roth and 50th, Jacob F. Griesinger.

The Assembly candidates follow: 1st A. D., Joseph Dilliberto; 2nd, William C. Taylor; 3rd, Robert A. Hoffman; 4th, Joseph F. Murphy; 5th, John Komorowski; 6th, Lee Morgan; 7th, Willard J. Dawson; 8th, F. A. McCarthy.

County Clerk, Rev. Herman J. Hahn; County Treasurer, I. B. Taylor; Surrogate, Irving M. Weiss.

WALL ST. JOINS HUGE RAIL SYSTEMS

\$1,500,000,000 Consolidation Is Put Through—I. C. C. Plans Will be "Junked."

Wall Street is deeply stirred by the biggest railroad consolidation put through since the Esch-Cummins bill was passed in 1920 and, in some respects, the most important in the history of the country.

The Van Sweringen brothers of Cleveland, representing the Morgan interests and the First National Bank of this city, have consolidated the following roads: Nickel Plate, Chesapeake & Ohio, Hocking Valley, Erie, and Pere Marquette, representing total assets of approximately \$1,500,000,000 and a total main-track mileage operated of 8,664.

They are also reaching out for the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, Wheeling & Lake Erie, and the Virginian.

Five Gigantic Systems

On the heels of the announcement comes confirmation of the story printed in a recent issue of Labor of Washington that all the railroads east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio would be thrown into five groups and that the grouping will be done by Wall Street financial interests without regard to the plans formulated by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The four systems proposed include the Greater Nickel Plate, Pennsylvania, New York Central, and Baltimore & Ohio.

The Delaware & Hudson has been proposed as the nucleus of the fifth group which is to be operated jointly by the other four.

As a matter of fact, a small group of New York bankers will dominate all groups.

In a recent issue of Labor, Thomas Gibson, most prominent of Wall Street prognosticators, was quoted as saying there would be "gorgeous speculation" in connection with railroad consolidations. This prophecy is being verified.

The Van Sweringens have set the pace. Announcing the terms on which stock in the new giant Nickel Plate system will be exchanged for securities of the old companies, it has been made plain that the dividends to be paid to holders of common stock are to be greatly increased.

Pere Marquette stockholders will gain an increase of 20 per cent in dividends by accepting the new stock. The common stockholders of the C. & O. will benefit more than any of the others, their return going from 4 per cent to 6.60 per cent. Owners of C. & O. preferred will get 6.90 instead of 6.50 per cent.

There will be a clean 50 per cent increase in the dividends for the lucky owners of Hocking Valley common, from 4 per cent to 6 per cent.

Acknowledge Big Earnings
In order to encourage buying by the public, the promoters of the consolidation schemes are acknowledging for the first time the enormous earnings on common stock.

It is admitted that the roads involved in the new Nickel Plate are now earning 14 per cent on the common. Therefore, the announcement says, investors who exchange stock in the old companies for the securities issued by the new Nickel Plate may rest assured they will get the increased dividends promised.

The bankers who are engineering the consolidations are supremely confident the Interstate Commerce Commission will approve, although that will involve "junking" the Commission's own plans on which the Government's experts have expended much time and money.

"Here!" Socialists Cry In Answer to Calling Of Matteotti's Name

LONDON.—At the last meeting of the Italian Chamber (writes a correspondent), the President read out, according to custom, the list of members' names. When he came to the letter M he hesitated a moment, and then, in muffled tones, uttered the name "Matteotti."

In the profound stillness that reigned even in the galleries one could literally hear almost the heart-beats of members. Then a ringing voice called out:

"Here!"
Everyone turned in the direction from which the cry came in consternation and alarm. Mussolini was white as a sheet. The President, in his embarrassment, rang his bell, and the Socialists, as well as all the other members of the Opposition, now shouted with one voice:

"Here! Here!"
The Fascists were silent; for Matteotti was indeed there—in spirit.

Far better to have the front of one's face pushed in by the fist of an honest prize-fighter than to have the lining of one's stomach corroded by the embalmed beef of a dishonest manufacturer. — Jack London.

This Candy Will Banish Constipation

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All druggists sell it in 10, 25 and 50c boxes.

G. O. P. SPREADS CANARDS ABOUT LA FOLLETTE

(Continued from Page 1)

ferred to a Senate committee. They were probably the most vicious of the lot.

A. P. Acknowledges Error

Eight months after La Follette had made his St. Paul speech the Associated Press, in a communication to the Senate committee which was considering the entire subject, acknowledged it had lied.

Instead of saying "We had NO grievances against Germany," the Associated Press admitted that the Senator had actually said, "We HAD grievances against Germany."

The correspondent of the Associated Press at St. Paul—prompted evidently by the enemies of Senator La Follette—had inserted the word "NO," thus completely changing the meaning of the Senator's statement.

The apology by the Associated Press was addressed to Senator Atlee Pomerene, chairman of the Senate Committee, and was signed by Frederick Roy Martin, assistant general manager of the Associated Press. The following quotation is self-explanatory:

"The quoted matter was not read as carefully as it should have been for otherwise the conflicting word 'no' would have been seen. The St. Paul Pioneer Press, from which our story was taken, quoted Senator La Follette as saying: 'We had grievances.'"

"We cannot account for the disparity in any other way than stated."

"The error is regrettable and the Associated Press seizes the first opportunity to do justice to Senator La Follette."

This explanation and apology was sent by the Associated Press to every daily newspaper in the country which received the Associated Press service. Many of them did not print it. Others concealed it on a back page among the advertisements.

Wisconsin Papers' Conduct

For example, an examination of the daily newspapers of Wisconsin reveals the shocking fact that not one of them had the decency to print the Associated Press' apology although it vindicated their Senator from as grave a charge as could be made against a public man.

Of course, when the Associated Press made this confession the bottom was knocked out of the case against Senator La Follette.

On December 2, 1918, almost fifteen months after La Follette had delivered his St. Paul speech, Senator Dillingham of Vermont, a stand-patter, speaking for the majority of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, submitted to the Senate the report on the La Follette case and recommended the adoption of the following resolution.

"RESOLVED—That the resolution of the Minnesota Commission of Public Safety, petitioning the Senate of the United States to institute proceedings looking to the expulsion of Robert M. La Follette from the Senate because of a speech delivered by him in St. Paul, Minnesota, on

September 20, 1917, be, and the same hereby is, dismissed for the reason that the speech in question does not justify any action by the Senate."

The resolution was agreed to by 50 yeas to 21 nays.

Enemies Vindicated "Bob"

Among those who voted for it were such reactionaries as Kellogg of Minnesota, who, as indicated above, initiated the proceedings; Lenroot of Wisconsin, La Follette's bitterest enemy; Frelinghuysen of New Jersey, Cummins of Iowa, Lodge of Massachusetts; Moses of New Hampshire, now chairman of the Republican National Senatorial Committee; Wadsworth of New York, Poinsett of Washington, Smoot of Utah, Weeks of Massachusetts, now Secretary of War in the Coolidge Cabinet, and many others.

On the Progressive side it was supported by Borah of Idaho, Kenyon of Iowa, Ashurst of Arizona, Norris of Nebraska, Johnson of California and many others.

Having adopted the resolution exonerating Senator La Follette, the Senate proceeded to adopt a resolution reimbursing La Follette on account of the expenses he had been compelled to incur in preparing his reply to the charges of his enemies.

This resolution was considered by unanimous consent and it was passed without a dissenting vote.

Old Story in Northwest

In the face of that record the managers of President Coolidge will find it extremely difficult to induce the voters of the Middle West to give serious consideration to their talk about Senator La Follette's "war record."

So far as Wisconsin, Minnesota and other Northwestern States are concerned, the subject is moth-eaten. It has been paraded before the voters of those States by Senator La Follette's enemies for years.

The voters of Wisconsin rendered their verdict in 1922 when the Senator was a candidate for re-election and when they gave him the largest majority ever given any man who sought high public office.

LETTER BOASTS OF BREAKING UNION

(Continued from Page 1)

and philanthropies as are fraudulent or of doubtful worth.

"As such broad and valuable activities are worthy of support from all doing business in and from this city in a position to afford the annual expense of fifty dollars, I earnestly trust that you will now decide to lend your name and influence to the work, through membership which can be accomplished by returning to me, duly filled in and signed, the enclosed application to which my name will be appended as proposer."

"Very truly yours,

"F. D. WATERMAN,

"President.

"L. E. Waterman Co."

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THE NEED FOR SOCIAL CONTROL OF INDUSTRY

Capitalist nations make hardly any attempt at present to regulate the division of the national wealth and production among their citizens. The working out of this division is practically all left to private contracts made between private individuals and corporations except to a slight extent in the field of public utilities.

Yet there is very good reason for society undertaking to regulate the division of wealth and income more closely. For we have extremes of wealth and poverty so great as to be a menace to the community. Too great wealth is a menace because it produces a demoralizing luxury and gives to a few too much power over the lives and livelihood of others. Poverty is a menace because it is a cause and breeding place of crime, vice and prostitution, and prevents its victims from leading a decent, human, self-respecting existence, such as all the members of society must lead if society is to be healthy.

Society has every right to regulate the division of wealth and income, for wealth is unquestionably a social product. The greatest single factor in the production of the enormous mass of goods and services which society annually turns out is the body of scientific and technical knowledge used in all lines of production. This great body of knowledge which is necessary to maintain production at its present level is not the result of the labor of any one man or even of all living men. It is

Deserved and Undeserved Wealth

But that is only the beginning. The slaughter of the cow or steer from whose hide the leather was made was the work of still another group of men using a large plant. Raising the cow was the work of someone else. Tanning the leather was the work of still another group. The machinery used in making the shoe, tanning the leather, and in the slaughter-house all had to be made by other groups of men. The separate parts of each machine used in each of these processes, just as the separate parts of the shoe, are largely the work of different men. The iron or steel from which these machines were made was the work of still other groups. In addition we have to take into account the building of the factory building in which the shoe was made, and the making of the raw material such as clay for the bricks, silica sand for the glass, iron ore for the structural iron work, and timber for the wood work, all of which went to build the shoe factory. Similarly the building of the slaughter sheds and the tannery has to be taken into account.

No mention has yet been made of all the transportation of the raw material necessary to the making of the shoe. The cow from whose hide it was made had to be sent from farm to slaughter-house, the skin from slaughter-house to tannery, and the leather from tannery to shoe factory. All of this involved the labor of many men, engineer, fireman, conductor and brakeman for each train, signalmen, telegraphers and maintenance of way men, shopmen to keep in repair the rolling stock by which the cow, her hide and the leather was transported, and the necessary clerical and managerial work in addition. All the rails and rolling stock used in this transportation had to be made, and as they were made with machinery, the machines with which and the buildings in which they were made had to be constructed. The raw material of which rails and rolling stock were made had to be gotten and transported. So the whole situation goes on opening up vistas of many groups of men in widely different places, the cooperation of all of whom was necessary to the production under modern conditions of a shoe.

Despite the certainty that wealth is socially produced and that it is

Extreme Poverty and Wealth Existing Side by Side Indicates the Necessity of the Community Taking a Hand in Regulating the Division of Wealth and Income.

By ALFRED BAKER LEWIS

the result of the researches and experiment and practical experience of countless men throughout many ages. It is preserved and handed down from one generation to another, each generation adding a little but only a little in proportion to the total, and even that little made possible only by what is received from the previous generation.

Even confining ourselves strictly to the labor, apart from the technical knowledge, needed to produce things, we find that any particular commodity is not produced by any single group of men but by a large number of cooperating groups. Take for instance the case of a shoe. Many different operations go into the making of shoes, cutting the sole, cutting the uppers, punching the holes for the laces, cutting and sewing the tongue, making the heel, nailing it to the shoe, sewing the uppers and soles together, etc. These different operations are performed by separate people on separate machines.

To begin with, the largest part of all wealth at any given time is held by its owners as the result of inheritance. Inheritance has nothing whatever to do with any service performed by the heir. It comes to the inheritor simply because he had wealthy parents. This point is so obvious that it does not need elaboration. And at one fell swoop it disposes of the contention that wealth and property tend to be connected with services useful to society, since more than one-half of all wealth is probably held by its present owners as the result of inheritance.

In the second place, much wealth is gained solely by gambling and speculation in the prices of commodities, stocks, or land. The speculator who buys land in a growing country and holds it for a few years until the growth of the community, or the rising prices of the products that can be raised from the land, sends the value of the land up, and then sells it, gets a large increase in wealth. But he is not doing anything of any value to the community whatever.

In fact, it often happens that while waiting for the land to go up in value, he held it out of use or kept it unimproved, having no interest in it except as a speculation for an increase in price. In such a case he has actually done harm to the community while gaining his wealth, by preventing the land for several years from being put to the best use available. If it was city land that he thus held out of use he prevented it from being used to build homes to relieve over-crowding, or as a site for factories to give employment to many workers. Or if it was farm land he prevented it from being used to produce food. In either case, it was an actual disservice to the community, yet out of it the real estate speculator got wealth.

Gambling With Loaded Dice

The men who speculate on the stock exchange, buying securities in the belief that they will go up, or selling them for future delivery so that they can make money if they go down, often gain great wealth, yet in so doing they do no good to the community. Take for example the case of a director or high managing official of some corporation. He is in a position to know what the earnings of the company are before other people. He can buy up the stock if the earnings are larger than expected so that the price of its stock is likely to go up; or he can sell for future delivery (i. e., "sell short") if the earnings are disappointing so that the price is likely to fall. The wealth so gained is not connected with any social service, but is purely the result of gambling with loaded dice in the form of inside information.

The same thing is true of gambling in "futures" on the produce exchanges. If a man makes money by correctly guessing the course of prices, his reward may be said to be the reward of ability, but the use of his ability in such a way is a pure waste from the point of view of the community, for it does not increase wealth or welfare in any way. Whatever he gains, someone has lost; and similarly, should he have lost it simply means that some-

one else with whom he dealt has gained.

II
Then there are cases where wealth comes from doing actual harm to the community. The clearest case of this is to be found in restriction of production. It is the interest of the community to have as large an amount of goods and service as possible at as low a price as possible. But that is not the interest of the owners of industry. On the contrary, the interest of the owners of industry lies the other way. If the owners of industry allowed the workers to produce as large a supply of goods as modern machinery made possible, so much would be produced that the operation of the law of supply and demand would cause the price to fall very low; and as a consequence of the low price the profits of the owners of industry would be wiped out. Therefore, the owners of industry try to restrict production in order to get as high a price as the consumers can be forced to pay. Hence, while the community gains by a large production at a low price, the owners of industry gain by a small production in order to get a higher price. All wealth gained in this way is wealth gained by harming the community.

Trusts and monopolies are only one specific example of this method of making money by keeping production at less than capacity in

order to get a high price. Trusts and monopolies are simply cases where the producers consciously and effectively control both the volume of production and prices by some agreement or amalgamation among themselves, at the expense of course, of all the consumers. Trusts and monopolies are very widespread and are the source of a very large proportion of "our" great fortunes. All this wealth is gained at the expense of the community by business ability used to harm the community. Yet the community allows it to continue by voting Democratic and Republican.

Trusts and monopolies of course

Two Demoralizing Extremes

Finally, wealth may be gained simply by greater ruthlessness in exploitation. One employer or a group of employers may be able to get greater profits by paying lower wages or by driving their workers to work harder for the usual wage.

For instance, whereas most employers pay their workers a living wage for an eight-hour day, the U. S. Steel Corporation, till within a few months ago, the beet-sugar growers, some of the Southern cotton mills, and John D. Rockefeller, Jr.'s oil companies pay their employees a living wage for a twelve-hour day.

Or the owners of industry may be able, by the use of gunmen and the powers of government, to prevent their employees from being unionized, and so securing decent standards of living, as in the case of the coal operators in West Virginia and parts of Southwestern Pennsylvania. Or again, the owners of industry may gain added wealth by using the labor of little children, especially in the Southern States, where the Labor laws are very lax. Or they may get greater profits by using immigrant or Negro labor, and preventing their workers from getting into the unions by stirring up race and national hatred against them among the native white workers by means of the Ku Klux Klan. Then, too, the owning class may use a period of unemployment to break up a union and reduce wages heavily.

In all these cases, the owners of industry gain wealth by being ruthless exploiters, and so harming the community instead of helping it. They get their riches because their employees, and their employees' wives and children, have a lower standard of living, less food and clothing, poorer and more unsanitary homes, and less opportunity for education than they should have and would have if any sort of justice in the distribution of wealth and income prevailed. Their wealth comes from their unusual efficiency in keeping their employees poor. Yet the supporters of capitalism would have us believe that wealth comes from doing something useful to the community.

To sum up:—There are today extremes of demoralizing luxury and degrading poverty which should cause the community to take a hand in regulating the division of wealth and income among its members. Society would have every right to do that, since wealth is produced by cooperation of countless workers, using a body of scientific and technical knowledge which is the result of the research and experience of many men through many generations.

Nevertheless, we do not interfere

are not the only cases where the owners of industry keep down production and employment to the harm of the consumers and workers in order to keep up prices and profits. The same thing occurs constantly in strictly competitive lines of business. When a period of business depression or hard times comes, with the fall in prices that always occurs at such times, the owners of industry promptly shut down on production, and either lay off their men entirely or give them only a few days' work a week. They do this to check the fall in prices. They know that to keep on producing full blast at such a time, though it would benefit the workers and producers, would make prices go so low as to wipe out their profits. So the owners of industry with complete unanimity, even though their industry may be a highly competitive one, without having any agreement among them to that effect, shut down on production till the reduction in supply causes the prices to begin to go up again. And all the wealth which they gain by following this course is gained by harming the workers and consumers who constitute the great bulk of the community.

DAWES CALLED A FASCIST

(Continued from Page 1)

to issue injunctions against Labor organizations at the mere request of employers.

"Since the railroads are admittedly the 'arteries of our body politic' we would take over their control by and for the people. We would also see to it that the new giant of super-power is made the people's servant rather than their master. In this connection, if elected Governor, I should seek legislation authorizing a committee of experts not only for the State development of water power but to prepare a scientific plan for the extension of public control over all super-power in conjunction with the Federal Government.

"What the people of Ontario, Canada, have done through public control of super-power, the people of New York can do.

"We are also committed to State aid in marketing and in handling the housing problem which is so serious in New York City. These things, in conjunction with the encouragement of cooperatives and a system of just taxation on land held out of proper use for speculative purposes, will go far to solving some of our most serious problems.

"None of these things can be done for the people if the people are listless, indifferent and unorganized. They can be done by the great producing masses if they will organize and train themselves. That requires a new party in the United States.

"The great issue in this campaign will be the forging of an effective instrument of the people's will through the creation of a new party which will stand for something vital and vigorous against the competition for jobs which alone divides the Republicans and Democrats."

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Minorities that Have Become Majorities

(From the London Daily Herald)

Of course there was in the newspapers yesterday a chorus of scornful pity for the thirteen Labor M. P.'s who voted in the House of Commons for such a reduction of the Army as would demilitarize this country. Of course, they were told they were impractical idealists, and that the 347 who voted them down were "sane" and "patriotic." Of course, the speakers on the side of the Government said that Ministers could not listen to such a plan.

No one expected Ministers to adopt the Pacifist point of view. If the thirteen were at present in office they would not, they could not, put their convictions into practice. It is because they are not in office that they can express these convictions freely. They have not accepted the responsibility of carrying on the Government in accordance with the wishes of the majority of the nation; therefore they can do their best to bring round the majority to their faith. If you are inclined to laugh at them, listen. If you know anyone who is scornful about them, ask him or her to read this:—

I
In the Assembly of the Mexican Aztecs there was a debate about human sacrifices.

A Few Lessons From the Past—Human Sacrifices—The Bloody Combats in the Coliseum—The Burning of Heretics.

High was the Aztec civilization, exquisite their arts, very fine their standards of workmanship. But the page on which they wrote their history was stained by these horrible human sacrifices, which almost all the Aztecs accepted as a necessity. Just a few felt the horror of them and protested, urged that they should cease. In the Assembly these few were borne down. Among the people they were rejected and despised.

But in time the human race went round to their view of human sacrifices, and human sacrifices became a thing of the past.

II
In the Roman Forum the bloody combats in the Coliseum between gladiators and between men and beasts were discussed.

To the mass of Romans they were as natural as plays and "pictures"

are to us today. Just a handful of courageous citizens denounced them as cruel, abominable, inhuman. The crowd would hardly give these citizens a hearing.

But the seeds sowed by them sprang up in the hearts of all. The bloody "games" were abolished and executed, never to be restored.

III
In a conclave of the sixteenth-century Church a little band of priests urged that the torture and the burning of heretics could not be in accord with the teaching of Christ.

A Pope frowned at them, Cardinals rebuked their folly, in the Conclave speaker after speaker rose up to declare them mad. They were in danger of being burned themselves.

Yet everyone knows now that they were in the right and the mass of people—Emperors, Kings, Popes, Cardinals, and all—in the wrong. The burning of people who disagree with us is regarded as an insanity, now happily cured.

Can there be any doubt that the day will come when the human race will be of the opinion of these thirteen M. P.'s about war and armaments, and will say of the 347 that they were wrong?

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G. O. P. PROSPERITY NOTES

Very low interest rates are a sure sign that industrial and commercial activities are slow or slowing down—with consequent less need of short-time loans from the banks to manufacturers; and that opportunities for prosperous industrial investments are not plentiful.

Mr. Mellon of the Federal Treasury is able to borrow money this year at 2 1/2 per cent on short-time loans—which is nearly 2 per cent lower than he paid last year. Moreover, the amount of money offered this year at the new loan rate of 2 1/2 per cent was four times as much as was asked for.

Here is more thrilling news from the Federal Government at Washington:

"The Federal Reserve Board, in its summary of general business and financial conditions for June, reports thus: 'The production in basic industries, adjusted to allow for seasonal variations, declined about 9 per cent in June, which places it at a point 32 per cent below the level of the first two months of this year. . . . The slackening of general business was reflected in railroad shipping, which, in June, were more than 15 per cent less than for the same month last year.'"

Republican prosperity is suggested in the fact that in Fall River, Massachusetts, three soup kitchens are running full blast to help stave off starvation from the thousand unemployed.

Capitalist newspapers report 80,000 factory and mill workers out of employment in Illinois. One hundred and sixty-five coal mines out of a total of three hundred and sixty-four, are idle in Illinois.

From Pittsburgh, Pa., comes reliable news: Tens of thousands are unemployed in the Pittsburgh community. The parks are swarming with out-of-workers. Great numbers are becoming desperate.

Japan has ordered from the British Vickers Company 140,000 machine guns. And this sort of thing is going on all over the capitalist world. The workers of the world must make up their minds to educate themselves on war and militarism and do it soon—or go again—scores of millions of them—to a vast international slaughtering contest. You, reader, are here reminded that James O'Neal has written a small book, "Labor and the Next War," a priceless piece of writing for this great work of educating the workers on war and militarism. With one copy of this small book, costing you only ten cents, you can educate a dozen men and women on this deeply important matter. O'Neal is the man who built himself a very high monument in the form of a solid book called "The Workers in American History." There is no more studious man in the Labor movement in this country than O'Neal. His "Labor and the Next War" is exactly what you need and need now—and it is well done. The next war is surely coming. And in times of peace you should prepare the workers for war—by having them understand war and intelligently despise it. Competing national groups of the capitalist class will again call treaties and international laws "scraps of paper"—and drive tens of millions again to war. There is salvation from all this—salvation through information. And that is our only salvation.

Frederick J. Haskin has written: "Anywhere from \$15,000,000 to \$25,000,000 may be spent for political purposes in 1924. This estimate covers only the major activities of the two great parties in the national and State primary contests and elections, and is based upon expenditures in the past."

Let's see: \$25,000,000—that would mean about 50 cents a head—or per "block."

"The poor need justice and can't get it."

The rich can get justice—and don't need it, don't want it."

The British Government definitely plans to spend \$5,816,000,000 in home building in the next fifteen years—whether British plutocracy likes it or not. The workers, you see, have built up a very powerful Labor party in Britain.

What is being planned by our Government to guarantee homes for all in the United States? Nothing. Simply nothing. More than half of all the people in this country have no homes of their own and live in rented homes; and in 1920 a larger proportion of our people lived in rented homes and mortgaged homes than in 1910, or 1900, or 1890 or 1880 or 1870. Rapidly the talkative American people are falling into the grip of the landlord. But the Government does nothing whatever about the matter of homes for the people. And the rent-interest-and-dividend takers will see to it that nothing is done about the matter—till the workers wake and form a real Labor party of their own, and protect themselves.

A GLASS JAR
A glass jar with a paper inside bearing his name is the only marker on the grave of James Bethel Gresham, first A. E. F. soldier killed in the war.

Now, if James had foreseen the

THE WILL OF GOD BABBITT

Now, then, all together! Mobilization Day!

Having had a free-for-all, 300-billion-dollar World War to end war, a 300-billion-dollar war to make the world so nice and safe for democracy, a 300-billion-dollar war to show how completely Christ had captured and captivated the hearts of men; having had a 300-billion-dollar war just to show the feeble-witted citizens of the world that the German Christian can lovingly go arm in arm with the Mohammedan Turk, and the French-British-American Christian can affectionately march with the Pagan Japanese—and all these go heroically to the battlefields to butcher ten millions of themselves, cripple twenty-five million of the world's physically best men, starve or half-starve 50 million of their women and children, wreck the world's industry, and turn the whole world's attention from the pursuits of peace to the pursuits of hatred; having had a 300-billion-dollar war to shrivel and destroy the precious beginnings of international brotherhood and turn our dearest hopes of world fraternalism to bitterest gall of international jealousy and cheap chicanery of dollar diplomacy; having had this 300-billion-dollar war and washed the world with blood and tears—now let us see if we are

ready for another one. Let us mobilize our forces and have the soldiers, militia, police and civil citizens in series ranks march down the streets of ten thousand towns and cities; let us have 40,000,000 citizens follow tens of thousands of blaring bands pouring forth blood-stirring martial music, 40,000,000 citizens keep step in the soldiers' own proud way, millions of bayoneted rifles flash in the sunshine and tens of thousands of mounted machine guns and cannon rumble along in these "perfectly peaceful" processions; let us do all this mobilizing; swaggering and strutting, and thus convince ourselves that we are fit,—fit to fight, ready for ruin, prepared for plutocracy's next orders: "To the front! To the front! Ten million men to the front! Make business boom again!"

Surely this is just the thing the united American people should do. There can be no doubt about it—now. A certain small and provincial citizen in a first-class position has decreed it. Death suddenly, one year ago, elevated a short-circuited political cipher to a position requiring the nth power of mental and moral genius; precisely thus, suddenly and mysteriously, the mediocrity of yesterday becomes unquestionably fit today to advise one hundred and fifteen million people

just what they should do. So, why hesitate? Obey the king. Don't ask questions when genius speaks. Let the nation stand mute and obsequiously obey the Great One, Him, strike-breaker—as ancient slaves obeyed ancient kings.

Fall in! Forty million of you—on Mobilization Day!

Fill every Main street with main-streeters.

Just show that big Boston business man from whom Mr. Coolidge gets his brilliant "hunches" that you know a flash of genius, a really great suggestion, when you get one. Therefore, put the strut in the gait and the dare in the souls of ten thousand small boys—on Mobilization Day. Sooner or later we shall need a multitude of blindly willing soldiers to wallop Mexico—and thus open up opportunities for American business men down there. Mobilize! We must have vast foreign markets for the billions of dollars' worth of goods produced by American workmen and women whose wages will not permit them to buy abundantly of their own abundant production. Business is business! Mobilize! We may need millions of soldiers for another world war, because, the world having been made safe by the war to end war, all Europe has naturally caught the divine insanity and likewise urges

mobilization days—for the day. Moreover, two million of our people are out of work—and are desperate. Mobilize!

Read the Wall Street Journal and the Bankers' Magazine and learn your duty as a model nut and a perfect mutt on Mobilization Day. Read the Merchants and Manufacturers' Journal and find out how sublime and beautiful you will be—heroically ready—ready for big business, as you strut and grin down Main street on Mobilization Day.

Never mind that man Christ. What does he know about dollar diplomacy, big business and the true glory of the cash-register? Get ready for ruin and prepare to ruin. Mobilize! That molly-coddle from Bethlehem can not be expected to understand how scores of millions of lions of united Christians and Buddhists—in a 300-billion-dollar war for Christ and Him crucified all to the true glory of God! Don't bother about Christ. Ask Cal. Coolidge and get ready for another Golgotha! Mobilize! We simply must be prepared—to crucify Him again and give the blood-smeared proof of our loyalty to Him. That is, we must be ready for another 300-billion-dollar war. Mobilize!

This is the pagan way.
This is the moron way.
This is the Christian way.

This is also the way of the saber-tooth tiger that roamed over three continents millions of years ago—prepared, in some cases, with curved, flat, nine-inch, sword-like tusks with serrated edges.

Thus Mobilization Day inspires us with the proof that we are making progress without a moment's hesitation as the centuries and aeons in sombre silence pass.

So, fall in! Fall in! It is the order of accidentally elevated political mediocrity—and big business. Keep the war psychology flaming in the hearts of the people—hot with readiness, hot with preparedness, hot with egotistic eagerness to proclaim "We dare you!" The War Department has declared that this Mobilization Day manifestation is perfectly appropriate and thoroughly helpful co-operation with the War Department and its work. Fall in! Mobilize the whole world's moral mediocrity and with pompous, unconscious confession "tell the world": "Moronia is ready!"

It is the will of God Babbitt.

Lectures and Forums

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LA FOLLETTE, DAVIS, FOSTER OR COOLIDGE?

Adam Coaldigger Gives the Reasons for His Preferences in the Matter of Presidential Candidates.

By ADAM COALDIGGER

Keep cool. You won't notice the difference in your pocket book no matter who is elected president.

The president of a cracker factory could raise the wages of his employees if he were so inclined, which he usually is not. But the president of the United States couldn't swell the pay envelope of his letter carriers even, if he wanted to which he never does.

The above may look like punk English, but it isn't punk. This all comes about because the presidency is a political office and politics bear no relationship to wages. It only concerns itself with salaries in general and with the salaries of the politicians in special.

Nevertheless, there is a difference in the presidential candidates presented to our prayerful consideration by the two old parties just as there is a difference between yellow jaundice and yellow fever.

I can't say I have a particular hankering for either one of them, but given the choice, I would cast my vote for the yellow jaundice. For all I know it may be worse than yellow fever, but it sounds better.

By the same token, and if I had no other choice, I would vote for Davis in preference to Coolidge. Davis is a sympathetic conservative while Coolidge is just conservative with no prefix to it.

If Davis beats Coolidge he will do exactly as Coolidge would have done if he beat Davis but he will do it more graciously. And there is a heap of satisfaction in being done nicely, as the man said who was roasted by the cannibals.

However, there is no gainsaying that Davis is a much more valuable man than Coolidge. I am told the Erie railroad, the Morgan interests, the Standard Oil Company and non-union coal operators, as represented by the Berwin combine, value him at \$300,000 per annum, and that is at least some \$290,000 more than they would pay for Cal.

On the other hand I understand that Don Chafin, the gunman sheriff

of Logan County, West Virginia, was one of the chief Davis boosters at the Democratic convention and if that is true his friendship for the horny sons of toil bears some careful scrutiny. Moreover, he was the favorite son of West Virginia at the New York love feast and when West Virginia trots out a favorite son it is usually a son of a gun.

By this I don't mean to slam West Virginia. It is a grand State and rendered a great service to old Virginia when it seceded from it during the Civil War. Since then the Civil War has become one of the permanent and cherished institutions of West Virginia, with the coal miner playing the part of war victims while the Government plays the role of innocent bystander.

Of course, Mr. Davis is too much of a gentleman to join Don Chafin in shooting coal diggers but I think he is the sort of a scholar who could find the place in the law book where it says they ought to be shot.

In this connection, I am awfully sorry to inform my many friends and admirers, who expected to become postmaster through my elevation to the highest position in the gift of a great people, that I have definitely decided to withdraw from the race for the presidency.

The nomination of La Follette on the one side and that of Bill Foster on the other has split the united front wide open and left me sitting on the crack. As things stand now, Bill Foster will get the financial support of the revolutionists who forgot to take out their naturalization papers while Bob La Follette will walk away with the votes of the forward looking people who look so

far forward that they can't see the campaign contribution plate under their noses.

Sentimentally speaking, I am for Bill Foster. I admire him for his courage in advocating a social revolution in a country where men like La Follette are called radicals. But I shall not vote for him. He is too far ahead of the mass to be the leader of a mass movement.

Large masses move slowly and when they do move they propel themselves by hanging to the coat tail of a leader. Now it is a physical impossibility for earth-bound man to attach himself to the coat tail of a fellow who is soaring in the clouds. And that is exactly what Bill is doing when he advocates the dictatorship of the proletariat in a land where the proletariat would lynch him if it knew what he meant.

If Bill Foster were a realist instead of a hopeless spook chaser he would know that it is a thousand times easier to sell oil stock to an American proletarian than to sell him a share in the Cooperative Commonwealth.

Scratch an American working man and you will find a Rotarian in overalls. Scratch an American working girl and you will find a movie actress in the act of marrying a millionaire. And if Bill thinks he can start a revolution with that sort of people he's got more thinks coming than he ever will be able to digest.

Now Bob La Follette is not suffering from such handicaps as Bill Foster. He is a man of the people, and by people I mean that vast and growing aggregation of bipeds who are dissatisfied with things as they are and who desire to change them without departing from the present status.

Of course, La Follette is not quite radical enough to suit me. In fact he is not as radical as Otto Von Bismarck and his Prussian Junkers

The Song of the Wage Slave

(From "The Spell of the Yukon.")

By ROBERT W. SERVICE

When the long, long day is over, and the Big Boss gives me my pay,
I hope that it won't be hell-fire, as some of the parsons say.
And I hope that it won't be Heaven, with some of the parsons I've met—

All I want is just quiet, just to rest and forget.
Look at my face, toil-furrowed; look at my calloused hands;
Master, I've done Thy bidding, wrought in Thy many lands—
Wrought for the little masters, big-bellied they be, and rich;
I've done their desire for a daily hire, and I die like a dog in a ditch.

I, the primitive toiler, half naked and grimed to the eyes,
Sweating it deep in their ditches, swining it stark in their styes;
Hurling down forests before me, spanning tumultuous streams;

Down in the ditch building o'er me palaces fairer than dreams;
Boring the rock to be ore-bed, driving the road through the fen,
Resolute, dumb, uncomplaining, a man in a world of men.

Master, I've filled my contract, wrought in Thy many lands;
Not by my sins wilt Thou judge me, but by the work of my hands.

Master, I've done Thy bidding, and the light is low in the west,
And the long, long shift is over. . . . Master, I've earned it—Rest.

CAMPAIGN REPORTS STIR ENTHUSIASM

(Continued from Page 1)

Federation of Labor has thrown itself enthusiastically and energetically

The Progressive Liberal League of New York City announces its intention of campaigning for La Follette.

THE SOCIALIST MOVEMENT AT HOME AND ABROAD

Through the States

NATIONAL

Resolutions on the death of Comrade Otto Branstetter continue to pour into the National Office. Typical of scores is the following, signed by Joseph D. Cannon for Local New York:

"Mrs. Winnie Branstetter, Chicago, Ill.

"Dear Comrade Branstetter:

"The Central Committee of Local New York, feeling the loss of the Socialist Party has suffered in the death of our well-loved Comrade, Otto Branstetter, recall the many activities in which Otto was a central figure, the faithfulness and loyalty he evidenced when so many faltered, the zeal he put into his work when so many lost hope, and they recall, too, Comrade, that if it had not been for the perseverance of Otto Branstetter at the most critical period through which the Socialist Party has passed, in fact, from which it is just now emerging, there might not have been much, if any, of the party organization left to serve such a useful and active part in the great field now opening before it.

"All Socialists—real Socialists—realize the part, the essential, the necessary and the fruitful part, Comrade Otto Branstetter acted when it seemed there was no one else to act that part. His memory will long remain fresh in both our minds and our hearts.

"In his demise the Socialist Party has suffered a great and irreparable loss. We workers for the Cause have lost an intrepid Comrade, one who had won the admiration, the respect, and the love of his co-workers.

"But you, Comrade Winnie Branstetter, you have lost not only a Comrade, but a husband, and in this loss your Comrades of Local New York, individually and collectively, tender their most sincere sympathy—words are inadequate. Yet, Comrade, you have the consolation, the great consolation, of knowing that Otto had won the hearts of so many and had rendered such notable service to the cause of Socialism and no one could serve in a better cause.

"Again, Comrade, we extend our warmest sympathy to you in your hour of bereavement, and always our kindest regards.

"Fraternally,

"YOUR COMRADES OF LOCAL NEW YORK."

WASHINGTON

Ruby Herman, assistant district secretary of the Socialist Party, has issued a statement to the party membership urging them to build up the party in spite of the fact that, as she believes, many of them are opposed to the endorsement of La Follette. After explaining why she was opposed to the La Follette endorsement, she says:

"La Follette is not the issue—although even our Socialist papers are now full of eulogies of the man. The Platform is not the issue—although it contains some good and desirable features. Nor is the 'Labor Party' the issue. The issue is—THE SOCIALIST MOVEMENT.

"You have often heard it said 'The Socialist movement does not depend upon the Socialist Party,' but that is a fallacy. It is repudiation of our fundamental principle of cooperation. The principle of ORGANIZATION is vital. It is the issue.

"Nothing would better please our enemies than for all real Socialists—like you and me—to tear our membership cards and quit, in disgust. This would complete the work of destruction begun by the 'Left Wing' movement. And that is just why we mustn't do it.

"Now see. If La Follette and his Platform (having been endorsed by the C. P. P. A. and the Socialist Party) are defeated it means that every last vestige of our 'Constitutional guarantees' of free speech, etc., is gone. The 'Iron Heel' descends in full force upon Socialism. I. W. W., A. F. of L.—all alike. If La Follette is elected, upon the Platform enunciated by him, there is still a chance for the peaceful revolution only our active, unswerving educational work can bring about.

"It can be done. It must be done. Come to the rescue, Comrades; get into the work as you never have before. Scatter Socialist literature. Hold Socialist meetings. Put on So-

cialist lectures. Organize new members into the Socialist Party. Build our organization—our education—our movement.

To Get the Ticket on the Ballot

The Socialist Party of Washington has issued an appeal to the Socialists of the nation for contributions to a fund to get the ticket of the party on the ballot. Under the law, seventy-five dollars must be deposited to get any congressional candidate on the ballot, sixty dollars for Governor, and forty dollars for Lieutenant Governor. The funds of the party have been exhausted in propaganda work. A fine vote will be cast if the ticket can be placed on the ballot. Contributions should be sent to Emil Herman, 4420 Evanson avenue, Seattle, Wash.

MAINE

The first two weeks of the organizer's trip through Maine have been successful both educationally and financially. Meetings were held in the Moulders' Union at Biddeford, and in the Cigar Makers' Union at Bangor. In Skowhegan a crowd of over 800 was addressed, due to the work of Comrade Bringham. A large crowd turned out in Portland, Waterville and Madison, and smaller crowds in Biddeford, Bangor, Rockland, Camden, Westbrook and Augusta. Three old-time speakers have again offered their services, James A. De Bell, Frank H. Maxfield and Desire Baker; the last two formerly State organizers in Maine, and the first formerly active both in Boston and New York. Furthermore, the work has been self-sustaining. A net profit of \$23 has been earned for the New England District Office alone, not counting what the National Office, Rand School and The New Leader got on the sale of literature, dues stamps and subscriptions.

On The International Front

BRAZIL

The Labor Movement in Brazil is practically confined to Rio de Janeiro and the larger towns. It reached its climax in 1920, when it was computed that all the local unions and federations had together a membership of about half a million. Since then, counter measures of the employers, lock-outs and unsuccessful strikes have weakened the unions and caused a shrinking of the membership. In Rio de Janeiro itself, there are federations of the building, clothing and other trades, also twelve independent unions, amongst them one of commercial employees with 22,000 members; the older ones of these unions are "yellow," and the smaller one of the two federations is Communist. There is also a cooperative federation, to which some unions are attached, with a total membership of 140,000, largely under the influence of the Government. Agricultural workers are not organized at all, but, owing to the rapid extension of the coffee plantations, wages in the country districts are comparatively high.

RUSSIA

The following has been received from The State Bank of the U. S. S. R., Moscow, Russia, correspondent of the N. Y. State Bank: Announcement of the People's Commissariat of Finance of the U. S. S. R.

Gentlemen:—In view of the reports recently appearing in the foreign press regarding difficulties alleged to have been experienced by the Russian public in receiving money transfers from abroad, the People's Commissariat of Finance of the U. S. S. R. desires to make the following announcement:

1. The existing legislation of the U. S. S. R., offers no hindrance or restriction of any kind to the free receipt of foreign currency remitted from abroad. 2. Transfers to any amount are paid to the beneficiaries by banks and postal institutions in all parts of the U. S. S. R. 3. Sums remitted from abroad are delivered in full without deduction. 4. Money transfers are not liable to taxation of any kind. 5. Holders of foreign currency as well as beneficiaries of foreign transfers have the right to keep such money freely and to sell same at will either to banking institutions or on the exchanges.

In order to facilitate remittances from abroad to the poorer sections of the population, the People's Commissariat of Finance is taking measures to have the cost of making such remittances reduced. (Signed) C. SCKOLNIKOFF, People's Commissary for Finance.

AUSTRIA

Mighty Anti-War Demonstrations Another display of the organized power of the Austrian Social Democracy was given on Sunday, July 27, when hundreds of thousands of Vienna workers, and many in the provincial towns, marched in mighty

MASSACHUSETTS

HUTCHINS HEADS STRONG TICKET

The Socialist Party has just held a remarkably successful State convention in Boston, at which a strong ticket was named, and important action taken for a vigorous and winning campaign.

The following is the State ticket: Walter S. Hutchins of Greenfield, for Governor; Thomas Nicholson of Lawrence, for Lieutenant Governor; Edith Williams of Brookline, for Secretary of State; John Weaver Sherman of Boston, for Attorney General; Dennis Reagan of Brockton, for State Auditor; Louis Marcus of Boston, for State Treasurer.

Hutchins is a locomotive engineer and is a popular speaker. The ticket will cooperate cordially with the La Follette committee, and a heavy vote is expected to be rolled up.

The following are some of the more important resolutions adopted by the convention:

Ku Klux Klan The Socialist Party of Massachusetts emphatically condemns all attempts to divide the working class along racial and religious lines. We denounce the Ku Klux Klan especially, as the most conspicuous offender. It deliberately incites factional strife within the united ranks of Labor. It cunningly raises false racial and religious issues to the end that the working class, blinded by passion and prejudice, may forget its great historic mission, to build a new social order free from the exploitation of man by man. With its secrecy and violence, its intolerance and terrorism, it serves well its masters, the reactionary exploiters of Labor who support it.

To the workers of all faiths, nationalities, races and creeds, we appeal: Unite your forces in the struggle for industrial freedom! Away with the bigotry of race, color, creed and nationality. Labor has one common ideal and aim, the liberation of humanity from industrial despotism, political reaction and social degradation.

GOOSE-STEP DAY

The Socialist Party of Massachusetts in convention assembled, issues a grave warning to the people that the plans for a so-called "Mobilization Day" embody the germs of future war. We declare this mobilization is but part of a great concerted attempt on the part of the Jingoists and militarists of this country to get us ready for the next war for the benefit of the profiteers. At a time when the whole world is still sick with the horrors of the last war "to end all wars" and earnestly strives for peace, shall this country invite the Junkers of Germany its Mobilization, Goose-Step Days and the preparedness propaganda?

We protest against this barbarous attempt to foist a war psychology upon a peaceful people. We protest against the militarism that is being insidiously inculcated by war pictures and in our schools.

We demand that Massachusetts refuse to participate in the National Mobilization Day plans and do all in its power to hold Anti-War Demonstrations on that day. Down with War! Down with Militarism and Mobilization Days!

MATTEOTTI MURDER

The Socialist Party of Massachusetts, sympathizing with the forward aspirations of the workers of all countries views with horror the assassination of Socialist Deputy Giacomo Matteotti of Italy. We convey our sympathy to our Italian comrades for their very great loss and firmly resolve to fight with our last breath the vicious Fascisti, not only of Italy but of the world.

THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIALIST LEAGUE

The Young People's Socialist League has proved to be a necessary and valuable auxiliary to the Socialist Party. We strongly urge that all locals of our organization give all possible assistance to the Young People's Socialist League in its educational and organizational work among the young workers.

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

CONNECTICUT

A State Conference for Progressive Political Action will be held in New Haven at the Hotel Garde, Saturday, August 23, at p. m. La Follette clubs are being organized everywhere in Connecticut, as a State-wide organization is soon to be perfected.

The defeat of Ira Ornburn, secretary of the State Federation of Labor, in his attempt to line up Connecticut Labor for Morgan's attorney, Davis, is the talk of the town. Immediately upon the defeat of his resolution, Ornburn resigned as secretary of the Federation, and he was as promptly given a job by Thomas J. Spellacy, the "red" baiting Eastern campaign manager for the Wall Street lawyer. Ornburn's job is to try to bluff Labor into voting for the candidate of Don Chafin.

NEW JERSEY

Outdoor Meetings in Hudson County, Saturday, August 23

Hoboken—Washington and 5th streets. Speaker: Henry Jager.

West New York—Bergenline avenue and 14th street. Speaker: C. William Thompson.

Bayonne—Broadway and 23rd street. Speaker: Frederick Kraft.

Union Hill—Bergenline avenue and Main street. Speaker: George Bauer.

West Hoboken—Summit avenue and Courtland street. Speaker: J. R. Smallwood.

Jersey City—Jackson and Orient avenues. Speaker: To be announced.

Jersey City—Danforth avenue and Old Bergen road. Speaker: To be announced.

Jersey City—Central avenue and Charles street. Speaker: Annie E. Gray.

New York Activities

State Campaign Soon Under Way

The greatest State campaign the Socialists ever waged was planned at a meeting of the State Executive Committee Sunday, following the State Convention of the C. P. P. A. Tours for Norman Thomas, Charles Solomon, Louis Waldman and Frank Crosswaine, among State candidates and by Rev. S. S. Stillé and other propagandists were planned. The Thomas tour is expected to be the greatest ever undertaken by a State candidate, and it will be carefully prepared for by an advance man, who will soon go out. There will be a series of leaflets on housing, super power, oil and graft, on the Labor party, and appeals to the voters by the State candidates. The State campaign will be planned to work in harmony with the State La Follette campaign, and Comrade Thomas will speak at a number of La Follette meetings, it is expected.

Schenectady Charles W. Noonan, former Presi-

dent of the City Council, and at one time Socialist State Secretary, was nominated to run for Congress in the 30th District as the candidate of the Socialist Party. Comrade Noonan was named after a committee to see James P. Boyle, attorney for the Trades Assembly and aspirant for the Democratic nomination for Congress, reported that Boyle refused to withdraw from the Democratic primaries. Boyle, who is a former Socialist Party member, and got a petition filed for the primaries of the party whose ticket is headed by the notorious Wall Street lawyer, John W. Davis. His committee also sought Socialist support, and he was informed that if he withdrew from the Democratic primary, the Socialists would nominate him on their ticket and make a stiff fight to elect him. But he not only declined, but likewise declined to issue a public statement in the press that he was for La Follette and against Davis. The result was the nomination of Noonan. Boyle is opposed by the Democratic Party machine and will undoubtedly be defeated in the primaries. There will then be only Noonan for the workers to vote for. The working people have been told of the attempt of the Socialists to unite them upon their own ticket, a consummation that was made impossible by Boyle's eagerness to get a nomination of a party that is hostile to Labor and that Labor has organized to put out of business.

Westchester County

At a meeting attended by representatives of the La Follette movement in the county, Socialists and Laborites, in the office of former Assistant Corporation Counsel Max Cohen, a County ticket was named for election this fall, and the State and National ticket of the third party endorsed.

Yonkers has two places on the ticket, in that Philip Umstadter was endorsed for Congress in the 24th District and Mr. Cohen named for Surrogate, John Walsh, a plumber, was named for Assembly in the Fourth District, and Fred Bennetts, Jr. for Assembly in the Fifth District.

John Doyle of New Rochelle, was designated for Congress from the 25th District. Louis Uffner of New Rochelle, was named for Coroner, and Raymond Bolton of New Rochelle, was named for Commissioner of Welfare. The other candidates on the ticket in the county for the State Assembly are John G. Miller of Mount Vernon, in the First District; August Suellau of Mamaroneck, in the Second District, and A. Simmonds of Peekskill, in the Third District.

A candidate in one of the State Senatorial districts only, was named. She is Mrs. Edna B. Kerr of Bronxville, in the 25th District.

Present at the meeting were: Edwin Sheehan, Martin J. Warren, Theodore Van Tassel, Miss Kate Cinnamon, William Leach, John Killen, M. Mardfin, Robert Pearson, Isaac Delian, Dr. John A. Morgan, Fred Reinhardt, Thomas Pearson, M. R. T. Porter, John Walsh, Francis Sledginsky and Mr. Cohen of Yonkers; Robert W. Moncrief of White Plains; Joseph Lewis of Pelham and Mrs. Edna B. Kerr of Bronxville.

A committee, consisting of Mr. Sheehan and Mr. Bennetts was named to secure permanent headquarters here for the third party. Another to arrange a mass meeting here sometime next month, consists of Mr. Cohen, Mr. Van Tassel and Mr. Sheehan. The entire group present was named a committee to raise finances for the campaign.

A meeting of the county organization for La Follette, headed by Mr. Umstadter, will be held on Wednesday evening of next week in the Hollywood Inn Club here. A meeting of the same group will be held (Continued on Page 9)

THE WORKMEN'S CIRCLE

The Largest Radical Workingmen's Fraternal Order in Existence

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750 Branches All Over the United States and Canada

Insurance from \$100. to \$1,000

Sick benefit, 15 weeks per year, at \$5 per week. Many branches pay additional benefit from \$25 to \$50 per week. Compensation from \$200. or more monthly in our own Sanatorium, located in the most beautiful region of the Catskill Mountains—besides the regular weekly benefit.

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Branstetter, An Inspiring Socialist

By EUGENE V. DEBS

I would never have occurred to me, or even seemed possible, as Comrade Branstetter and I travelled over the country together last year, that he would precede me in joining the vast majority beyond the great divide. He was then in the best of health and spirits, full of plans for the future, and still in the morning of his useful and strenuous life. But alas! There is nothing more uncertain than life or more certain than death. And how very often the deadly shaft strikes where least expected, and in a twinkling a home of joy becomes a house of woe!

But yesterday, as it seems to me, our beloved comrade was aglow with buoyant spirit and throbbed with the joy of life, and today he lies before us cold and silent in the drapery of death.

The sad news came to his thousands of comrades as a most painful shock. He was reported as improving just before the fatal change occurred, and fresh hope was kindled for his ultimate recovery. But the tragic hour of fate had struck for him and he passed on serenely, with spirit unconquered and head unbowed, to his next great adventure.

Otto Branstetter was a man of distinct and unusual personality. He was reserved and reticent by nature; he was not a ready "mixer," and some who did not know him underrated his personal kindness and his social disposition, but this was only because his moral integrity was such that he felt disinclined to make any effort to court favor or to appear other than he actually was, for the mere sake of popularity.

He was of a serious mind and rigidly, one might almost say, cold-bloodedly honest in every relation of life. He could not, would not deceive or dissemble to avoid offending, and when his opinion upon a given question was stated, it may have been blunt, may even have appeared harsh, but it was invariably candid, honest and unequivocal, an exact transcript of his mind and heart.

Otto Branstetter gave himself freely, wholeheartedly, to the final gasp of his breath and the last atom of his strength, to the Socialist movement. He could give himself in no other way for in his youth he had consecrated himself to its service with all his heart, and Socialism was to him the very breath of life.

He was pressed into service as National Secretary of the Socialist Party at a time when it was being assailed from every quarter, when its councils were divided, and when it was being maligned and denounced by the press and persecuted by the government for its sublimely courageous attitude toward the satanic World War—the most critical and tempestuous period in its existence—and the service he rendered the party and the cause in that fierce ordeal, that heart-breaking trial when all but the most steadfast and loyal deserted, places his name high on the scroll of honor and will keep his memory forever green in the Socialist movement.

Nothing that I ever saw was more beautiful than the home life, the domestic relations of our departed comrade. It is no mere figure of speech to say that he adored, and was idolized by, every member of his family, from his perfectly devoted wife, his own loved and loving Winnie, the sweet little granddaughter, the dimpled cherub whose tiny fingers twined about the tendrils of his heart, and whose baby-smile thrilled him with raptures of inexpressible delight. Two beautiful daughters, two sons-in-law and other immediate relatives made up this rare and happy family, all devoted Socialists, all loyal pals and comrades, whose cup of joy was brimful and spilling over when they greeted with open arms and affectionate embrace the tenderly-loved husband and father on his return, blessed family circle.

And now that happy home where but yesterday joy reigned and peace and content were supreme, and after a period of absence, to his where open-hearted hospitality was dispensed alike to all comers, is stricken with sorrow and desolation and the bereaved ones sit in darkness with aching hearts, vainly seeking solace in silence and tears.

How our hearts are touched and go out in tender, loving sympathy to the bereaved wife, the sorrowing daughters and to all the dear family of our departed comrade!

Balm to the wounded hearts and consolation to the sorrowing spirits of the afflicted ones will come in time. After all, there is no death, and it may be, for aught we know, that death is life's best friend. The good works of our noble comrade will endure, the loyal spirit of him is immortal, and his brave soul will go marching on with the revolution.

For myself I came to know him intimately as we travelled from coast to coast together in the service of the movement, and never in all that time did a word of unkindness pass between us in our daily associations. The kindness he showed me, the tender regard he had for my comfort and well-being, the unselfish spirit he manifested in all our relations, and, above all, the unabated zeal and tireless

("Four of a Kind" is probably the most effective organization leaflet the Socialist Party ever published. It is typical of the late beloved Otto Branstetter in its passionate devotion to Socialism and to the party.)

IF YOU are a member of the Methodist Church, and next Sunday morning when the services are over, a stranger approaches you and, extending his hand says, "My name is Smith. I'm a good Methodist and as a newcomer in the neighborhood I thought I would take this first opportunity of coming up and getting acquainted with you brethren."

You would be delighted. You would grab his hand and shake it vigorously, saying, "I am glad to know you, Brother Smith, glad to know that you are living in the neighborhood and are a member of our church."

Suppose he interrupted and said, "But, I am not a member of the church,"—you would say, "Why, I beg your pardon, but I certainly understood you to say that you were a good Methodist—"

"Well, I am a good Methodist, just as good a Methodist as you are, but I never joined the church."

You would shake your head sadly and say, "Brother, you are not my kind of Methodist."

Suppose you are a Mason. Some day, when you go in to get a drink a stranger sidles up along the bar and says, "I'm a Mason, too."

I do not know what you would say, because I'm not one, but in effect you would say, "So? Member of the Masonic Order?"

"Oh, no, I'm not a member of the Masonic Order, but I'm a Mason all right. I'm just as good a Mason as you are. I BELIEVE in free Masonry."

You would refuse to recognize him as a Brother Mason.

Suppose you are a Union man and some day a new workman comes on the job where you are working. You would say, "Are you a Union man, brother?"

"Sure, I'm a Union man."

"Let's see your card."

"I haven't any card."

FOUR OF A KIND

An Appeal to Those Who "Believe in Socialism" but Do Not Join the Socialist Party.

By OTTO BRANSTETTER

"Thought you said you were a Union man?"

"Well, I am a Union man, just as good a Union man as you are, but darned if I'll join the Union."

You would probably say, "You're one hell of a Union man."

That is the way I feel when, after a meeting, a stranger comes up and shakes hands with me and says I made a good speech and he was glad to hear it, that he's a Socialist too, and I say, "Well, that's good. Are you a member of the party?"

"Oh, no, I'm not a member of the party, but I'm a Socialist all right. I'm just as good a Socialist as you are. I haven't voted anything but the Socialist ticket for twenty years."

I am proud to admit that there are thousands of my comrades that are better Socialists than I am and tens of thousands who are just as good Socialists as I am, but they are all members of the party.

There is no man outside of the party organization that is as good a Socialist as I am. There is no man outside the party organization, I care not how well educated he is, or how prominent and influential he may be, that is as good a Socialist as the humblest washer-woman in the red card membership of the Socialist Party.

I know of but two reasons why a man who calls himself a Socialist does not join the organization. The first is that while he believes in the principles of Socialism, he does not realize the need of the party organization. In this case he has missed the essence of Socialism, that of cooperation, organization, concerted effort and united action on the part of the working class for their own advancement and their own emancipation. If a man does not

understand the necessity of these things, he does not understand Socialism, and is not yet a Socialist.

If, on the other hand, he realizes the need of organization, if he knows that the capitalists are not going to give us Socialism, that we are not going to wake up some morning and find it descended upon us out of heaven, but that the working class must organize to get it for themselves and then he refuses to get into that organization which he knows to be necessary, he is unfaithful to his own principles, to the party and to his class and is unworthy of being called a "Comrade" or a "Socialist."

There would be no ticket for you to vote if there was not an organization, which nominates the candidates and attends to all the preliminaries of getting their names upon the ballot. There would be no platform for you to endorse if there was no organization to adopt it as their statement of principles. It is not enough that you vote the ticket, that you support the platform, that you distribute literature and secure subscribers to Socialist papers and talk Socialism to your friends and shop-mates all the time. All that is good, and a necessary part of the agitation and propaganda, but in itself, it is not enough.

If no one did more than that, we would never have Socialism. You may continue that kind of agitation, if such a thing were conceivable, until every man, woman and child in America, was converted to a belief in the principles of Socialism and then you would still not have it. Although every human being knew what Socialism was, and wanted it, you would still have capitalism and all its evils.

That condition would continue

year after year, until someone had intelligence enough to get up and say: "Now, fellow citizens, we all believe in Socialism. We know that collective ownership is preferable to private ownership, that cooperation would be better than competition. Now let us get together and organize for the purpose of carrying our principles into effect."

That "getting together" would be the first absolutely necessary step before the people would be able to put their principles into effect and realize the benefits of Socialism.

It is well to agitate, it is good to educate, but it is absolutely NECESSARY to organize. In this day and age of the world, no work, no business, no movement succeeds except through organization. In business, politics, war, religion, sports, in every avenue of human endeavor, organization is the keystone of success. Nothing worth while is accomplished, no victory is won, except through organization.

You may be one of those who believe in the principles of Socialism and, calling yourself a Socialist, have not seen fit to join the party organization. If for any reason you have failed, or neglected, or refused to join the organization, resolve now that you will do your part and your share of the organization work that is necessary, if ever Socialism is to be a fact.

Get in touch with the party organization in your community. Ask for an application-for-membership card and fill it out. Get into the organization where you belong and line up shoulder to shoulder with the men and women in your community, who are struggling and striving to build up a political movement that will become a power for the advancement of the working class in your city and in the nation.

When you get into this organization of ours, the Socialist Party, you will, for the first time in your life, if you are a working man, be supporting and building a political party whose ultimate victory means the emancipation of yourself, your family and your class.

BE A SOCIALIST!
JOIN THE PARTY!
DO IT NOW!

AN OPPORTUNITY OF A LIFETIME TO SERVE SOCIALISM

Do you want to see a great Socialist campaign in 1924?

There is going to be a great Republican campaign—at least an expensive one. The Wall Street friends of Cal Coolidge and Fascist Dawes are prepared for a desperate struggle.

There is going to be a great Democratic campaign—at least, an expensive one. Wall Street is enthusiastic over its legal adviser and is ready to give him a great backing.

But is there going to be a great Socialist campaign?

THAT DEPENDS UPON YOU. Nineteen twenty-four is the year of our greatest opportunity.

There is going to be a La Follette vote that will stagger the nation. The Socialist Party is going to contribute a substantial share of that vote. The Socialists are loyally supporting the ticket and will do all in their power to help make part of the vote.

BUT WHAT WILL THAT VOTE MEAN?

If it is merely an insurgent vote against the Teapot Dome grafters, it won't be worth casting and counting.

If it is to be the forerunner of a great national movement to do the work in America that the British Labor Party does in Great Britain; what the Socialist and Labor Parties do in Denmark, France, Australia, Sweden, Austria, and many other countries, it will be worth while taking off our coats for, and working up to within an inch of our lives.

The Socialist Party has planned the greatest campaign in its history. Speakers will be toured in every part of the State to work for the La Follette ticket and for a Labor party.

A literature campaign has been planned that will be the greatest ever undertaken.

If the plans can be carried out, the Socialist Party will be able to contribute a huge total to the magnificent La Follette vote. The Socialists will be in a position to argue strongly for the creation of a permanent Labor party.

ALL THIS MEANS MONEY.

It costs money to send speakers out. It costs money to print handbills and literature. It costs money to mail letters.

Labor is contributed by the enthusiastic workers who are devoting their lives to the movement. The money is to be contributed by YOU.

Every penny will go to the campaign; not a nickel is to be used for administration.

Clip the enclosed blank and fill it in, sending as much as you can spare for the campaign. Paste the coupon over a sheet of paper and get others to contribute to the campaign. BUT DO IT NOW. A dollar NOW is worth TEN DOLLARS in November.

----- (Cut Along This Line) -----
To The New Leader,
7 East 15th St. (Room 507),
New York City.

Enclosed please find \$..... which is contributed for the Socialist Party campaign by the following persons:

Name and Address	Amount
.....	\$.....
.....	\$.....
.....	\$.....
.....	\$.....

A Card of Thanks

Dear Comrades:

One of Otto's favorite statements was, "There are no martyrs in the Socialist Party—we have our payment in working for an ideal, in the joy of social service and in the inspiration and love of comrades." That is true. His last days were filled with a full knowledge of your love. The hundreds of messages of cheer—the giving of their warm life blood to help him in his fight with death—the material aid which enabled him to have every comfort and attention—the beautiful flowers—all were constant reminders of the success of his work and of your comradeship. He died happy in that comradeship.

And now that he is gone, your friendship and consolation to us have helped to dull our grief—lifting us from despair to inspiration, giving courage to carry on his work by your side.

For all these things we thank you, Comrades.

WINNIE BRANSTETTER,
GERTRUDE BRANSTETTER
FENIMORE,
THERESA BRANSTETTER
KERR.

SOCIALIST PARTY STAND IS CRITICISED

Participation in La Follette Movement Called at Variance With Principles of Socialism.

By MEYER GILLIS

(Meyer Gillis, who is one of the oldest and most faithful Socialists in the United States, differs from the position taken by the party in joining the La Follette movement. At a meeting of party members called to hear the report of the delegates to Cleveland, Comrade Gillis read a statement of dissent, which is here printed as a statement of a worthy representative of the rank and file who cannot conscientiously follow the rank and file today, and is commended to our readers for their careful consideration.—EDITOR, THE NEW LEADER.)

I have hesitated whether I should participate in tonight's discussion for the following two reasons: First I know that our leaders and their followers are heart and soul for the Cleveland action. What chance could a poor mortal like myself have to carry an opposite point of view? Secondly, even if all of you, including our leaders, would realize the mistake and see the danger to our movement, even then I am sure they could not go back. They must stick to their mistake.

And yet I came to the conclusion that I must express my opinion, even though it may be in vain.

I should consider myself a coward and traitor to our cause if I did not give expression to my conviction. Let's see what happened to our movement. About three years ago we made a survey of the movement. We came to the conclusion that our policy was wrong. We had been isolated from the American Labor movement. We had laid too much stress on our propaganda for the Cooperative Commonwealth and had ignored the pressing needs of the workman. We realized that in order to be successful we must pursue a different policy; we must come close to the American workmen and induce them to organize politically, not for the future but for the present,—to organize a Labor party. Two-and-a-half years we have conferred with representatives of organized Labor with the object of organizing a Labor party.—Remember, NOT a Socialist Party, but a Labor party.

What was the result? Our delegates went to the Cleveland Conference for Progressive Political Action, and, instead of returning with the encouraging report that the American workmen have at last organized politically, they brought back the following report: "In Cleveland we found a large gathering of 1,200 men and women. When the Conference opened, young Mr. La Follette appeared on the platform and delivered the following message in behalf of his father:

"You shall not frame a platform. I have made it for you."

energy with which he served the cause, can never be forgotten. Otto Branstetter lived and died absolutely true to his principles and ideals; he freely gave his health, his strength, his life and his all to the cause of the exploited and oppressed, and he assuredly added his name to the scroll of the immortals.

You shall not nominate a presidential candidate. I have nominated him for you and I permit you to endorse him. You shall not organize politically. I will do it for you after election, maybe. You shall not nominate a candidate for Vice-president. I will do it for you."

Such was the message of La Follette; and if any one dares to oppose the modern Moses, La Follette will lower the mountain over the heads of the 1,200 delegates—including the Socialist Party representatives.

And it is this that we achieved in Cleveland! The Socialist Party, through its leaders, gave up its political independence and surrendered to Mr. La Follette.

Some of our comrades tell us: "Well, we couldn't help it. Our party is very weak. We cannot go on independently because we will prove a failure. If we go with La Follette, then in January we will have an opportunity to organize a Labor party."

Permit me to show you that these comrades are mistaken. As you see, Mr. La Follette and even the Labor leaders are not so anxious to have a Labor party. Is there any prospect that a Labor party will be organized in January? I think not. If La Follette will poll a small vote (I consider two million votes for La Follette a very small vote) then you may be sure that he will be dead politically. The conservative trades union leaders will then tell you that Gompers was right after all; that a third party is not feasible in the United States. In other words, the idea of a Labor party

will get a setback for at least ten years.

If, on the other hand, La Follette should receive a big vote (say, four or five million), then you may expect the January, 1925, Conference to consist of pure-and-simple politicians from the old party ranks. Of course they will call themselves progressives in order to get on the La Follette band wagon. It is needless to tell you that such a party, organized by such delegates, will not be the kind of a Labor party which you and I hoped to organize. I am aware that some of you are of the opinion that we have nothing to lose and therefore should gamble.

FOR YOUR SCRAP BOOK

Under this heading The New Leader will reprint excerpts from books, ancient or modern, that our readers should be glad to keep for future reference. Readers are invited to offer selections for consideration. The name of the author and the title of the book from which the selection is taken must accompany each contribution.

PRAYER IN THE TIME OF WAR

By MARK TWAIN

[The following "Prayer" is from a piece by Mark Twain that his wife would not let him publish. It was made public in Albert Bigelow Paine's biography four years after the great philosopher's death. The scene is a great church in which the people have gathered to send their sons to war. After the prayer for victory, a white-robed stranger enters the church and proclaims that he has a message from On High, that the prayer for victory would be granted if the people would listen to a supplementary prayer telling what the victory would mean. He thereupon prayed, as below, and added, "Speak; you may have victory if you still desire it." "The people paid no attention to him," added Mark Twain, "because they thought he was mad."]

LORD, our Father, our young patriots, idols of our hearts, go forth to battle. Be Thou near them. With them in spirit, we also go forth from the sweet peace of our fire-sides to smite the foe.

O Lord, our God, help us to tear our soldiers to bloody shreds with our shells; help us to cover their smiling fields with the pale forms of their patriot dead; help us to drown the thunder of the guns with the cry of the wounded, writhing in pain; help us to wring the hearts of their unoffending widows with unavailing grief; help us to turn them out roofless with their little children, to wander unfriended through the wastes of their desolate land in hunger, rags and thirst, sport of sunfames of Summer and the icy winds of Winter, broken in spirit, worn with travail, imploring Thee for the refuge of the grave and denied it—for our sakes, who adore Thee, Lord, blast their hopes, blight their lives, protect their bitter pilgrimage, make heavy their tears, stain the white snow with the blood of their feet!

We ask of one who is the spirit of love, and who is the ever faithful refuge and friend of all that are sore beset, and seek His aid with humble and contrite hearts. Grant our prayer, O Lord, and Thine shall be the praise and honor and glory now and forever. Amen.

UNION DIRECTORY

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The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union

3 West 16th Street, New York City

Telephone Chelsea 2148

MORRIS SIGMAN, President ABRAHAM BAROFF, Secretary-Treasurer

CLOAK AND SUIT OPERATORS' UNION

LOCAL 1, I. L. G. W. U.

Local 1 Building, 128 East 25th St. Madison Sq. 5590

Executive Board meets every Tuesday at 7 P. M. in the office.

LOUIS MOROWITZ, Chairman. LOUIS LEVY, Manager-Secretary.

The Amalgamated Ladies' Garment Cutters' Union

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

Office 381 East 14th Street Telephone Lexington 4180

EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETS EVERY THURSDAY AT THE OFFICE OF THE UNION

DAVID DUBINSKY, General Manager

CLOAK and SKIRT MAKERS' UNION

Local 11, I. L. G. W. U.

Office and Headquarters, 219 Hackman St., Bklyn. Dickens 0832

Local meets every 2nd and 4th Monday eve. Ex. Board meets every Tues. at 7:30 P. M.

WILLIAM COHEN, Chairman. HARRY CHANCER, Secretary.

CHILDREN'S CLOAKS and REEFER MAKERS' UNION

LOCAL 17, I. L. G. W. U.

Office, 144 Second Avenue Telephone Orchard 0415-0416

Regular Meetings Every Thursday Evening at 79 Delancey Street, at 8 P. M.

Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday Evening, at the Office, at 7 P. M.

ABRAHAM GOLDIN, President. J. KELLER, Secretary.

ABRAHAM NELSON, Chairman of the Executive Board.

DRESSMAKERS' UNION

OF GREATER NEW YORK, LOCAL 25, I. L. G. W. U.

Office, 18 West 21st St. Watkins 7980

The Executive Board meets every Tuesday at 7 P. M. in the Office. Branch meetings are held every 1st and 3rd Thursday of the month.

MAX BLUSTEIN, Chairman. I. SCHOENHOLTZ, Manager-Secretary.

Italian Cloak, Suit and Skirt Makers

Union Local 48, I. L. G. W. U.

Office, 331 E. 14th Street. Lexington 4540

Executive Board meets every Thursday at 7:30 P. M.

Section Meetings: Downtown—231 E. 14th St. 1st & 3rd Friday at 6 P. M.

Brooklyn—E. 18th St. & S. Boulevard 1st & 3rd Thurs. 8 P. M.

Harlem—1714 Lexington Ave. 1st & 3rd Saturday 12 A. M.

Elizabethtown—148 Montrose Ave. Jersey City—76 Montgomery St.

SALVATORE NINIO, Manager-Secretary.

SAMPLE MAKERS' UNION

LOCAL NO. 3, I. L. G. W. U.

130 East 25th St. Madison Sq. 1471

EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETS EVERY TUESDAY AT 6 P. M.

D. RUBIN, Manager-Secretary.

United Neckwear Makers' Union

LOCAL 11016, A. F. of L.

1 East 16th St. Phone Stuyvesant 7083

Joint Executive Board meets every Tuesday night at 7:30 o'clock, in the office.

LOUIS FELDHEIM, President

ED. GOTTESMAN, Secy-Treas.

L. D. BERGER, Manager

LOUIS FUCHS, Bus. Agent.

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The Socialist Movement

II. How the World Became Capitalist

By WILLIAM M. FEIGENBAUM

THE story of how the civilized world broke through the narrow boundaries that kept its peoples confined; of how it spread to new lands beyond the seas, is in many ways the most glorious and romantic chapter in the history of mankind.

England was a little island—indeed, only part of an island. It was the most compact nation in the western world, and yet it could not feed itself.

Let us take one example. England knew no refrigeration. The people ate meats, but they had no transportation. English winters kept Englishmen confined to their homes for months, and it was necessary to get supplies of meat for an entire season. Cold storage was unknown. Therefore, spices were needed to keep the food from falling entirely apart from putrefaction.

Spices came from the Indies—that is, from India and the Islands of the Sea. English people got the spices from Italian merchants who got them indirectly from the Arabian merchants who had brought them over land and sea from the far East on camel back in colorful caravans over the blazing deserts, and on Florentine and Genoan ships. But the Moslems closed the only gateway to the East in 1453 when they took ancient Byzantium, that is, Constantinople, and placed the Crescent upon the dome of St. Sophia.

And the same was true of France and Germany and Poland and Muscovy—which were the ancient names for Poland and Russia.

That is but one item in the story. There were many others.

The New World

There isn't anything very roman-

EMBROIDERY WORKERS' UNION

UNION, Local 6, I. L. G. W. U.

Exec. Board meets every 2nd and 4th

Tuesday, at the Office, 501 E. 161st St.

Ave. Brooklyn. Telephone: Melrose 7699

CARL GRABER, President.

M. WEISS, Secretary-Treasurer.

FUR DRESSERS' UNION

Local 2, Internat'l Fur Workers' Union.

Office and Headquarters, 349 Willoughby

Ave. Brooklyn. Telephone: Futuski 0788

Regular Meetings, 1st and 3rd Mondays.

M. REISS, President.

S. FINE, Secy-Treas.

FRIEDMAN, Sec. Sec'y.

E. WENDEL, Fin. Sec'y.

H. KALINOFF, Bus. Agent.

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THE NEW LEADER BAND-WAGON

A word of friendliness that we wouldn't swap for anything in the world: "Will you kindly send several copies of The New Leader of the 16th for special use here. The New Leader is effective and is improving with each issue." The note is signed by the noblest and dearest soul in America, Eugene V. Debs. No wonder we are feeling fine today!

Then there is a word by one who is as devoted to our cause as is "Gene, and who also gave his liberty for it, Emil Herman of Washington, who sends a check for increased bundles of The New Leader. "You may increase the bundle order to 100 copies a week. We feel that this will help build the party in this section of the United States," and it is signed, so characteristically by this splendid man, "Yours in Comradeship."

The other day we were looking over a bunch of exchanges and there was a column article interpreting the Danish elections in the Brisbane Daily Standard, the Socialist daily of the capital of Queensland, Australia, lifted bodily from The New Leader. If you want accurate information and sound interpretation, you can't go far wrong by taking The New Leader.

Last week we told you that the Public Library of Showegan, Maine, didn't want The New Leader, and we suggested that New Leader boosters should get so many subs in that town that the trustees of the library would know what's what. Just to make good, Alfred Baker Lewis held a whole of a meeting in that very town and sold fifty New Leaders—all he had. And every one of the new readers will read about their library trustees. And you know what's going to happen then.

Here's where we toss a posy to Walter E. Davis of New Haven and thereabouts. Every Saturday night there's a big meeting on the New Haven green, and Davis sells 100 New Leaders. He started with fifty, and he doubled a few weeks ago. And more are coming.

A reader in Graham, Oklahoma, writes as follows: "I am pleased with The New Leader. It is the only paper I can rely upon, it gets better all the time, and grows brighter for Socialism. . . . I think I can get you some new subs from Texas. I sent some of my copies to Texas and I think you will hear from them shortly. . . . W. J. Morgan." Such spirit makes the movement grow, and keeps things boiling.

Don't forget our great premium offer. The red headed gentleman who has charge of sending out the books nearly broke down in health from sending out so many, but he rested up during the week-end as delegate to the Albany convention, and he's ready for as many orders as you send in. It's a great book that August Bebel wrote and, strange as it may seem, lots of people haven't read it yet. So if you have read it, get another copy and pass it on to a friend.

This is what some of our readers say. W. D. Taylor, Pasadena, Cal., "Having come across a copy of The New Leader, I want to know more of it, as it looks good to me. Here is my subscription." Robert Sanders, Rockaway, N. J., "Enclosed find \$2.00 for a yearly

Party Notes

NEW YORK

(Continued From Page 6.)

on Tuesday evening in Mount Vernon. The Socialist campaign is getting under way with more enthusiasm than ever before, and a large vote is anticipated. The Socialists are working hand in hand with the La Follette forces.

NEW YORK COUNTY

LOCAL BALL OCTOBER 4
The Socialist Party requests friendly organizations not to arrange affairs for Saturday, October 4. Local New York has engaged the New Star Casino for that date. Preparations are being considered for the occasion. Our State and local candidates will be present, as well as celebrities from the National La Follette organization.

The campaign in all its phases by then will be at its height and the interest will be intense. However, room will be reserved for standard bearers, campaign managers and directors.

The 4th A. D. Branch had a most pleasing meeting Thursday evening last. Branch members and Y. P. S. L.'s showed an admirable spirit and are collaborating on plans for the organization drive.

The 4th is to be commended for its readiness to cooperate with the local in putting the plans outlined by ex-Secretary Cannon into effect. Watch the 4th A. D.

8TH A. D.
The 8th A. D. Branch did not have as large an attendance as was hoped at its meeting last week. This is one of the districts slow to throw off the lethargy of the past few years.

Many of our active and well-known Socialists belong in the 8th A. D. We hope their activity will soon again become evident, that they

subscription for a new reader landed today. Please keep it up and don't let it go where The Call went."

Here's part of the roll of honor for the week: Frank Carmella, Bayonne, N. J., lands two new subs; Esther Friedman, three subs from Oregon; Alfred Baker Lewis, sold fifty copies at his meeting in Skowhegan, Maine; Walter Kuhn lands an additional yearly; R. Mendelsohn, Bronx, sends two new yearlies; Chas. Pogorelec, two new yearlies; August Claessens sold about 100 copies at his meetings; Helena Turitz has twenty new subs this week; Leo M. Harkins three new subs; J. M. Ross, Stratford, Texas, sends two subs; McDevitt, San Francisco, Cal., wants ten copies weekly; T. F. Brough, Amesbury, Mass., two renewals and a list of thirty names for samples—will take care of all renewals in his vicinity; John M. Walters, Fayette City, Pa., two new subs.

And there is at least one new reader in each of the following places: Homestead, Pa., Brooklyn, N. Y., Los Angeles, Cal., Westerly R. I., Malville, N. Y., Lake Charles, La., North Tonawanda, N. Y., Lottsville, Pa., Jonesboro, Ark., Dunkirk, N. Y., Lancaster, N. Y., Flushing, N. Y., Amsterdam, N. Y., Sandy Creek, N. Y., Chicago, Ill., Schenectady, N. Y., Detroit, Mich., Wheatland, Pa., Woodbine, N. J., Whitman, Cal., Park City, Utah, Provo, Utah, Pasadena, Cal., Bridgeport, Conn., South Boston, Mass., Meadville, Pa., Jamestown, N. Y., Jersey City, N. J., Proche, Nev., Greensboro, N. C., Pittsburgh, Pa., Erie, Pa., Sayre, Pa., Muscatine, Iowa, Corona, Cal., Rockaway N. J., Avoca, N. Y., Winter Hill, Mass., New Castle, Pa.

DON'T FORGET TO RENEW, AND DON'T FORGET TO GET A NEW SUBSCRIBER THIS WEEK.

will continue to be regarded as well known Socialists. We will watch with interest, the attendance at the next meeting of the 8th.

If we are to get our voters registered in that district, the Branch must manifest a different brand of activity very soon. Let us hope that they're not keeping cool with the iceman.

Greater New York's great picnic at Dickut's Park, is going to be a huge success, a record-breaker. The more we prepare for it the bigger it gets and the wider looms its possibilities. Instead of an outing, merely of our comrades and friends, it grew into a rally for our State and local candidates. Then a La Follette party rally—now it has developed into a Tri-State La Follette-Wheeler rally—New York, New Jersey and Connecticut. Among the speakers expected are Jasper McLevy, Socialist candidate for Governor of Connecticut; George L. Record, Progressive candidate for U. S. Senator from New Jersey; Norman Thomas, our own gubernatorial nominee, and other State and local candidates. And last, but not least, we are working to have Burton K. Wheeler, Vice-Presidential candidate with La Follette to head this outstanding list of speakers.

The crowd will be one of the largest ever assembled here for a campaign rally. We are trying to get an amplifier installed. Every Socialist and Progressive within a fifty-mile radius will be there and all will be able to hear the speakers. The speaking program—now, there it goes. The telephone just rang and I've been told there is a possibility of having La Follette himself to head the battling list. Some program—some picnic—some rally—I must leave this now to see about cinching this possibility and making it a fact.

Remember September 7—Dickut's Park, Boston road and Dyre avenue (233rd street and Dyre avenue), Boston & Westchester R. R. from East 180th street subway station. Tickets at all branches; the Forward and The New Leader offices, and at many union offices.

BROOKLYN
Abraham I. Shipplaff will speak

Union Halls

AMALGAMATED TEMPLE
11-27 ARION PLACE
Brooklyn, N. Y.
Meeting Rooms and Mass Meetings for Organizations at Moderate Rates

LABOR LYCEUM
919 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn.
Large and small hall suitable for all occasions and meetings at reasonable rentals. Stage 3842.

LABOR TEMPLE 243-247 EAST 84TH ST.
NEW YORK
Workers' Educational Association.
Free Library open from 1 to 10 p. m.
Halls for Meetings, Entertainment and Balls. Telephone Lenox 1080.

SAINT DENIS OFFICES
399 Broadway at Eleventh Street
Headquarters for Executive Offices of
LABOR ORGANIZATIONS
COME AND SEE US WHEN
YOU NEED OFFICE SPACE

Saturday night, August 23, at 43rd

Upper West Side
The Upper West Side Branch had a good meeting—not a big meeting, but a good one—Tuesday evening. Secretary Cannon was there and the branch members discussed plans for organizing the largest territory under its jurisdiction. Comrade Cannon was most impressed with the zest and earnestness displayed by the members. Canvassing Committees were appointed and the drive, first among former members and enrolled Socialists will be under way. This is preliminary. Later we will hear from the Upper West Side Branch in a way that will be most gratifying.

Third, Fifth and Tenth A. D. Branch meets Monday night at 22 Bank street to lay plans for its part in the election campaign. Three comrades from this branch are candidates.

BRONX
The activities in the last six weeks have surprised the most optimistic members. None have expected such a change of action, from a patient one, to a feverish impatience for a big organization. Old members are coming back, all eager to do their duty as they did before. New applicants are again on the trail, asking how soon they will be permitted to do work for the party if they join.

Comrade Claessens lectures in all the districts of Bronx County have acted as a tonic for the members of the Bronx. There is desire for work, there is harmony, and the old spirit has again gripped the members. Comrade Jager is every Wednesday at his post at Tremont and Washington avenues, and the Comrades of the 7th A. D. are busy with new applicants both for their Branch, and for the Y. P. S. L. The members of the Y. P. S. L. have placed their shoulders to the wheel, a large number of them are attending at open-air meetings, helping in every possible way, and a large number of them will get into the fray as soon as vacation is over. The various branches are working at top speed preparing the work to be started right after Labor Day. More and more speakers are sending in their dates for the Bronx. The candidates are ready and the various committees are growing in numbers. As each member is willing and ready to do something.

Comrade Claessens will continue his lectures during the month of August.

The following full ticket has been filed for the Bronx:
District Attorney, Samuel Orr; Congress, 22nd District, Samuel Grossman; 23rd, August Claessens; 24th, Philip Umstadter. State Senate, 21st, Ruben Fink; 22nd, Edmund Seidel; 23rd, Patrick J. Murphy. Assembly, 1st, Abraham Shapiro; 2nd, Andrew G. MacLean; 3rd, Abraham Tuvim; 4th, T. Phillips; 5th, Max B. Walder; 6th, Kurt Eichler; 7th, Samuel A. de Witt; 8th, Frank E. Nadelman.

See That Your Milk Man Wears the Emblem of The Milk Drivers' Union
Local 584, I. B. of T.

Office
505 Hudson St., City.
Local 584 meets on 3rd Thursday of the month at ANTONIA HALL, 62 East 4th St.
Executive Board meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 242 East 84th St.
FORWARD BUILDING, 175 East Broadway, Room 3.
F. J. STERNHANSKY, Pres. & Bus. Agent.
NATHAN LAUT, Sec'y-Treas.

German Painters' Union
LOCAL 400, BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS DECORATORS & PAPERHANGERS
Regular Meetings Every Wednesday Eve. at the Labor Temple, 242 East 84th St.
BRUNO WAGNER, President.
CHAS. KOENIG, Rec. Sec'y.

N. Y. Wood Carvers and Modelers Association
Regular Meetings 1st and 3rd Friday.
Board of Officers Meet 2nd & 4th Friday.
Office and Meeting Room, 100 York City.
Frank Walter, H. Kramer, President.
Wm. Deibelbach, Rec. Secretary.
A. Pugliese, Vice Pres.
H. Volz, Treasurer.
August Schrempf, Business Agent.

WAITERS' UNION & Allied CAFETERIA WORKERS
Local 219, H. & R. E. L. A. & R. L. of A.
Office & Headquarters 170 E. 80 St., N. Y.
LENOX 1874
Regular meetings every Tuesday, 3 P. M.
Meyer SCHERUNSKY, Pres. & Sec'y.
President.
Bus. Agent & Sec.

JOURNEYMEN PLUMBERS' UNION, LOCAL 418
Of Queens County, New York.
Office and Headquarters, 250 Jackson Avenue, Long Island City.
Regular meetings every Wednesday at 8 P. M.
MICHAEL J. MCGRATH, President.
WILLIAM PIPOTA, Financial Secretary.
WILLIAM MEHRERTS, Recording Secretary.
CHARLES MCADAMS and GEORGE FLANAGAN, Business Agents.

U. A. Plumbers, Gas Fitters and Marine Plumbers
LOCAL UNION NO. 463 OF NEW YORK CITY
Meeting Room, 243 East 84th St., New York City
EVERY WEDNESDAY, 8 P. M.
2033 Fifth Ave. Phone Harlem 4678

International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite & Paper Mill Workers
Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor
JOHN P. BIERKE, President-Secretary. 163 Broadway, Fort Edward, New York.

PAPER BOX MAKERS' UNION
OF GREATER NEW YORK
Office and Headquarters, 3 St. Mark's Place. Phone Orchard 1200
Executive Board Meets Every Wednesday at 3 P. M.
JOSEPH MOROKOVITZ, MORRIS WALDMAN, J. KNAFFER, ANNA MUSICANT, President, Treasurer, Sec'y, Sec'y.
HERMAN WIENER, JOHN REPACI, JOE DIMINO, Organizers.

street and 14th avenue, Borough Park.
The Central Committee will meet tonight (Saturday), at 167 Tompkins avenue. Important business.

A. L. P. EXECUTIVE
The Executive of the American Labor party will meet Monday, August 25, at 231 East 14th street. There will be important business.

Street Meetings
The following are the street meetings to be held next week:

MONDAY
1st A. D., Clinton and East Broadway. Speaker: Alex. Schwartz.
8th A. D., Second avenue and 10th street. Speakers: Nathan Fine, J. R. Smallwood and Warren Fitzgerald.
8th A. D., Avenue A and 4th street. Speakers: Nathan Fine and Warren Fitzgerald.
21st A. D., 136th street and Seventh avenue. Speaker: Richard Boyajian.

TUESDAY
5th A. D., 24th street and Eighth avenue. Speakers: Frank Crosswaith and L. C. Kaye.
15th A. D., 79th street and First avenue. Speakers: J. R. Smallwood and E. Steinberger.

WEDNESDAY
6th A. D., Avenue C and 7th street. Speaker: Frank Crosswaith.
8th A. D., Irving place and 14th street. Speakers: Warren Fitzgerald and Richard Boyajian.
20th A. D., Lexington avenue and 116th street. Speakers: M. Porfi and Alexander Schwartz.

THURSDAY
4th A. D., Broome and Grand streets. Speaker: Henry Jager.
Upper West Side, Broadway and 95th street. Speakers: Leonard C. Kaye and Walter Karp.

FRIDAY
6th A. D., Avenue C and 5th street. Speaker: J. R. Smallwood.
17th A. D., Lenox avenue and 112th street. Speaker: Frank Crosswaith.

SATURDAY
15th A. D., 23rd avenue and 86th street. Speaker: Richard Boyajian.
21st A. D., Lenox avenue and 139th street. Speaker: Frank Crosswaith.

WORKERS!
Eat Only in Restaurants that Employ Union Workers!
ALWAYS LOOK FOR THIS LABEL
WAITERS & Waitresses' Union
LOCAL 1
162 East 23rd Street
Gramercy 6648
Executive Board Meets every Wednesday at 4 P. M.
Regular Business Meetings every second and fourth Thursday in the month, at Deschoven Hall, 210 East 8th Street.
J. LASHER, President.
WM. LEHMAN, Secretary-Treasurer.

CONY ISLAND OFFICE:
2330 West 25th Street.
Telephone Cony Island 4185-J.
D. SAMOVITZ, Manager.

PAINTERS' UNION, No. 51
Headquarters 306 EIGHTH AVENUE
Telephone Longacre 5619
Day Room Open Daily, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.
JOHN W. SMITH, FRED GAA, President.
M. McDONALD, G. F. BREHEN, Vice-President.
Regular Meetings Every Monday, 8 P. M.
MEETING HALL TO RENT
FOR LABOR UNIONS AND FRATERNAL SOCIETIES. Seating Capacity 350.

SEE THAT YOUR ENGINEER WEARS THIS BUTTON!
I. U. S. and O. Engineers' Local 56
Meets every Friday at 3 P. M. at Brooklyn Labor Lyceum. Telephone Blag 3144. Office hours, 8 to 10 A. M. and 4 to 5 P. M., Room 14, F. BAUSCHER, Fin. Sec.


CLEANERS AND DYERS UNION
of Greater New York
Office and Meeting Room, 175 E. Broadway. Phone Orchard 6646
Regular Meetings Every Second and Fourth Monday at 8 P. M.
Executive Board Meets Every Thursday
J. EFFRAT, Manager.
D. HOFFMAN, Secretary.

SUIT CASE, BAG AND PORT-FOLIO MAKERS' UNION
62 University Place. STUYVESANT 6555
The Membership Committee and the Executive Board meet every second and fourth Mondays of the month at the office. Regular meeting every first Thursday of the month at 151 Clinton St., N. Y.
Chas. Garfinkel, Org. Sec. H. Kaplan, Sec.

It's Up to You!

—You, who helped us to abolish slavery in our trade, help us now in the struggle for preventing the return of the same slavery. The bread trust is planning our destruction, our enemies are instigating against us.

You, who have no reason to be against us, could and should help us. This is very simple for you to do, does not cost you any extra money or efforts. Just make up your mind not to eat scab bread—Ask for the Union Label!—That is all.

LOOK FOR THIS LABEL!  DEMAND THIS LABEL!

UNION MADE BREAD DOES NOT COST YOU MORE AND IS MADE IN SANITARY SHOPS

Bakery & Confectionery Workers' International Union of America
Organization Committee of Locals 87, 100, 103, 109 and 303

BRICKLAYERS' UNION
LOCAL 34
Office: 239 EAST 84th STREET Telephone Lenox 4339
Regular Meetings Every Monday Evening in the Labor Temple
THOMAS PORTER, Rec. Secretary THOMAS CAHILL, President EDWARD DUNN, Fin. Secretary

United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America
LOCAL UNION 488
MEETS EVERY MONDAY EVENING at 495 East 160th St.
OFFICE: 501 EAST 161ST ST. Telephone Melrose 2674.
THOMAS DALTON, President. CHAS. H. BAUSHER, Bus. Agent.
HARRY P. EILEET, Fin. Sec'y. JOHN CLARK, Rec. Sec'y.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF Carpenters and Joiners of America
LOCAL 315
Office and Headquarters, 12 St. Mark's Place. Dry Dock—4390
Regular meetings every 2nd and 4th Monday of the month.
MICHAEL CURTIN, Vice-Pres. V. J. CASTELLI, President.
N. VILACCI, Bus. Agent. WILLIAM GARDNER, Rec. Secretary CHARLES FIESELER, Fin. Secretary

United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America
Local Union 366
Regular meetings every Monday evening
Walter Anderson, President Bert Post, Rec. Secretary James Dugan, Fin. Sec'y
Victor Saul, Vice President Joseph Vanderpool, Treas. Chas Noble, Business Agent
Board of Trustees—Joe Hess, Louis Schmidt, E. Glaw

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF Carpenters and Joiners of America,
LOCAL UNION No. 308
Office and Headquarters in the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 349 Willoughby Avenue. Phone 4614 Stage
Regular meetings every Monday evening
JOHN HALEK, President. SYDNEY PEARCE, Rec. Secretary. HENRY COOE, Treasurer.
FRANK HOFFMAN, Vice-President. JOHN THALER, Fin. Secretary. CHARLES FRIEDEL, Business Agent.

DOCK AND PIER CARPENTERS
LOCAL UNION 1416, UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS & JOINERS OF AMERICA
Office: 12 St. Mark's Place. Orchard 6804
Regular meetings every 2nd and 4th Monday.
CHARLES JOHNSON, Jr., President
Michael Erikson, Vice-Pres. Ed. M. Olsen, Fin'l Sec. Ludwig Benson
Christopher Gulbraand, Charles Johnson, Sr. Ray Clark Business Agents
Recording Secretary Treasurer

COMPRESSED AIR AND FOUNDATION WORKERS
UNION, Local 65, I. B. of C. & C. I. of A.
Office, 227 E. 84th St. 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Daily except Wednesday, closed all day.
Lenox 7823.
Meetings every 1st and 3rd Wednesday.
DANIEL HUNT, Vice-Pres. PETER FINNERAN, JOHN McPARTLAN, JOSEPH MORAN
Vice-Pres. Rec. Secretary Fin. Secretary Bus. Agent

PLASTERERS' UNION, LOCAL 60
Office, 4 West 125th St. Phone Harlem 6432.
Regular Meetings Every Monday Evening. The Executive Board Meets Every Friday Evening at THE LABOR TEMPLE, 243 EAST 84TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY.
MICHAEL J. COLLIERAN, President and Business Agent.
J. J. O'CONNELL, Vice-Pres. JAMES MORAN, President.
THOMAS SHERIDAN, Fin. Sec'y. JOHN LEAVY, Business Agent.
MICHAEL GALLAGHER, Rec. Sec'y. JOSEPH LAMONTE, JOHN DOOLEY

Upholsterers' Union, Local No. 76
Office 35 East 2nd St. Phone Orchard 3283
Meets Every Second and Fourth Wednesday at Arlington Hall
23 ST. MARKS PLACE at 6:30 SHARP
JOSEPH HARKOW, Secretary-Treasurer J. ROTTER, President WOLF ALPER, Business Agent

Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators of America, District Council No. 9, New York City.
Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and National Building Trades Council
MEETS EVERY THURSDAY EVENING
Office, 165 East 56th Street.
Telephone Plaza—4100-5416. PHILIP ZAUSNER, Secretary.

PAINTERS' UNION No. 261
Office: 62 East 100th Street Telephone: University 2828
Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday at the Office.
Regular Meetings Every Friday at 210 East 104th Street.
ISADORE SILVERMAN, J. HENNEFIELD.
Financial Secretary Recording Treasurer

NEW YORK SIGN WRITERS
Union Local No. 230
Office and Meeting Room
108 Seventh Avenue. Phone Thomas 5549
Regular Meetings Every Monday Evening
Executive Board Meets Every Friday at 9 p. m.
GEO. B. HOVELL, JAR. P. CUNTON, President.
J. J. COGAN, Rec. Secretary. D. J. NAULE, Fin. Secretary

United Hebrew Trades
175 EAST BROADWAY
Meet 1st and 3rd Monday, 8 P. M. Executive Board. Every Saturday 12 Noon
R. GUNKIN, Chairman. MAX PINE, Secretary.
H. ABRAHAMSON, Vice-Chairman. M. FEINSTEIN, Ass't Secretary

HEBREW BUTCHERS' UNION
Local 234, A. E. C. & S. W. of R. A.
175 E. W'way. Orchard 4390
Meet every 1st & 3rd Tuesday
AL GRABAL, President
J. J. CONNELL, Rec. Secretary
I. KORN, Business Agent.

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T H E A T R E S

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ISABELLE LOWE

in "Izzy," a new comedy coming to the Broadhurst, Thursday night. This will be the first production of George Broadhurst this year.

The Best Play

"The Best People," by David Gray and Avery Hopwood, at the Lyceum Theatre.

Of all the plays that, in the last few seasons, have struggled with the conflict of two successive generations, "The Best People" manages its story with perhaps the sanest characters and the sprightliest plot. At the same time it comes close to fundamental social truths, driving home once more the moral disintegration that comes to the idle rich—with delightful sugar-coating of the philosophic pill. "Comedy ends with the wedding because that's where the tragedy begins"; the marriage of the serious chauffeur and the giddy millionaire, of the high-minded chorus girl and the drunkard millionaire, gives promise of as much trouble later as the marriage in "Anna Christie," which O'Neill and all his friends among the critics swore was not a happy ending. At the same time, such "unhappy" endings yield a happy end to a play.

The real struggle in "The Best People," however, is not between the pampered children and their indulgent—then horrified—parents; although too many parents spoil the child, then in surprise and anger blame it for their failure. The mother, Mrs. Lenox, is one of these, and her brother, apparently the washed-out remnant of a Mayflower family, assists her in breeding the boy and girl as members of a social aristocracy. The struggle is that of the father who has pitted his intelligence and love for his children against the ambition and ignorance of his wife; he has been swept aside as an influence in their training—though he is the only relative the children respect; through the crises in their lives he comes to recognize his responsibility; he reasserts himself and does his best for their happiness by permitting, even urging, their marriages. This development of the father, inditement of the mother, and excellent study of the children is effected in a series of scenes that afford a deal of fun. The father is persuaded by the uncle to visit a fast restaurant, to meet and buy off the chorus girl who has after his son. There incidents follow fast and furious as a gay girl and an English Earl are excellent laughing-stocks. Indeed, the play has all the elements of a bright Broadway comedy success combined with a more solid study of society underlying the surface action. The acting is excellent throughout. The play should—and will—have a long run. J. T. S.

David Belasco has secured the right to "The Tiger Cat," now current in London. The piece is to be presented here by Belasco, opening about October 5, with Robert Lorraine at the head of the cast. Mr. Lorraine was the head in the original English cast.

THE NEW PLAYS

MONDAY

"THE WEREWOLF," a comedy adapted from the German of Rudolph Lothar by Gladys Unger, will be presented by George B. McClellan, Monday night, at the 49th Street Theatre. The players are Laura Hope Crews, Leslie Howard, Edwin Nicander, Marion Coakley, Lennox Pawle, Vincent Serrano, Gaby Fleury, Sydney Paxton and Ruth Mitchell. The original ran for two years at the Lustspiel Haus in Berlin.

"CONSCIENCE," a drama by Don Mullally, will be presented by Roy Walling at the Cherry Lane Theatre, Monday night. The leading role will be played by Roy Collins. Others in the cast include Lillian Foster, Rosemary King, Robert Robson, Daniel McCarthy and Ulric Blair.

"BYE, BYE, BARBARA," a musical comedy with book by Sidney Toler and Alonzo Price, and with music and lyrics by Carlo and Sanders, opens at the National Theatre Monday evening. The cast is headed by Jack Hazzard and includes Lillian Fitzgerald, Stanley Ridges, Janet Velie, Mildred Keats, Arthur Berkley and Colin Campbell. The production was staged by Alonzo Price.

TUESDAY

"THE EASY MARK," presented by the Independent Theatre, Inc., will open at the 39th Street Theatre on Tuesday evening. This is a new American comedy by Jack Larric, with Walter Huston (last seen here in "Mister Pitt") featured. The supporting cast includes Pauline Armitage, Kate Morgan, Lula Mae Hubbard, George P. Collins, W. J. Brady, Ted W. Gibson, Worthington L. Romaine, Joseph Dailey and Ellsworth Jones. The play has been staged by Edward Goodman, and the sets designed by Sheldon K. Velie.

THURSDAY

"IZZY," a new comedy, adapted by Mrs. Trimble Bradley and George Broadhurst, from a series of short stories by the late George Randolph Chester and Lillian Chester, will open on Thursday night, at the Broadhurst Theatre, presented by George Broadhurst. The cast includes Isabelle Lowe, Helene Lackaye, Dodson Mitchell, Harold Waldridge, Ralph Locke and Robert Leonard. The play has been staged by Mrs. Trimble Bradley.

The Development of Music in Russia

Despite Physical Want and Isolation, New Composers Are Working Steadily.

SO little news—of artistic development at least—has come out of Russia—in recent years, that the following article, written from Moscow by Victor Beliaeff, (formerly Professor in Petrograd Conservatory and now teaching in Moscow Conservatory), in the current issue of Musical America, should prove very interesting.

The Russian revolution has for several years eliminated Russia from an international exchange of musical values. Those Russian composers and musicians who have remained in Russia in the last six years and shared to the full their country's tragic and heroic fate, have had to rely exclusively on their own powers for the continuation of their creative work. This fact has affected not only their music, but also their psychology, in giving it a certain ineffaceable imprint.

The history of the development of music in Russia shows that the two fundamental issues in which Russian composers have always taken an interest, have related to harmony on the one hand, and to the bigger forms of composition on the other. An additional proof of this interest and its successful results is at hand even today, when Aravinaki and Prokofiev—both moulders of new harmonies and forms—are exerting such an exceptional influence over Western Europe.

This predestination of music in Russia has been of great moment in the last few years. For neither severe physical want nor complete isolation have had the effect of halting the creative impulse of musicians in Russia, who have continued steadily in their development along long time-honored lines, less susceptible than ever to foreign influences. Even if we create a barrier between those Russian composers who are in Russia and those who are abroad, the former alone can sustain a comparison with the majority of European countries in regard to the absolute musical value of their work. As such a barrier, however, is hardly practicable, the imposing conquests of Russian musical thought in the last few years may be said to surpass the most lavish expectations.

Advance in Piano Works

In the realm of harmonic evolution contemporary Russia possesses the figures of Samuel Feinberg and Nicolai Roslavets. The former has come to the fore only of late and can be safely termed the most important Russian composer for the piano after Scriabin. His seven piano sonatas are chef d'oeuvres in their creative spheres and mark a big step forward even as compared with Scriabin.

Roslavets' reputation is of older standing than that of Feinberg. Even before the war he was known abroad as a revolutionary who had broken with all traditions. But instead of

advertising himself and his "futuristic" principles, Roslavets has recently written a series of valuable orchestral and chamber works. Strange to say, his works are still less known in Russia than abroad. His aim is the creation of a new harmonic world, vastly complicated, yet logical in its evolution. In his harmonic revelations he has gone side by side with Scriabin, sometimes even out-distancing the latter. The predilection of the Russian creative mind toward monumental forms has found an exponent in Nicolai Miaslovski, who is at present completing his Eighth Symphony. To him belongs the title of the foremost symphonist of contemporary Russia, and every new symphony he writes enhances his already well-defined creative personality.

Next to Miaslovski I would name Alexander Goedicke, who, though steeped in classic and romantic traditions, is nevertheless almost solitary in his absorption in his own creative world. An important figure from the point of view of big forms is Antolai Alexandrov, the author of five piano sonatas. He is a rigorous purist in musical matters and lacks such psychological traits as invariably aid in impressing the personality of a composer upon the world.

I could name here many composers in Russia who were their representatives of some musically young European country would infallibly demand the attention of the musical world. But in their present position they fade in the luster of glory that surrounds their more famous compatriots. A composer in some small European country is supposed to have achieved something when he is but grossly imitating Debussy or someone else. A Russian composer is expected to be at least a Rimski-Korsakoff, if not a Moussorgsky.

Among the younger generation I could mention the arresting and original personality of Michael Gnessin, the almost fatally unfortunate Grigor Krein and the clever and calculating Arthur Louise. Dmitri Melich is trying to break through into the lightness of the French impressionists; and there are the refined lyricist, Alexander Shenshin, the delicate Adrian Shaposhnikov, the romantic Alexander Borchman, the still younger Eugene Pavloff and Sergei Ervaseiff (equals in age but not in artistic faith), and finally the youngest, Vladimir Kriukoff, Leonid Polovinkin and Vassili Shirinski, who have not yet completed their theoretical education.

To give further proof of the intense artistic life going on in Russia, in spite of adverse conditions, I will add that the list of our musicographers, art critics and highly talented performers is far from being exhausted by these names.

Phoenix Society to Present Old Comedies

Noted Institution of London Here Next Season

THE Phoenix Society of London, organization which is active in producing plays by the old masters, will be seen here next season in plays by Wycherly, Congreve, Johnson and Ford, some of which have been banned in London by the censor.

The first drama listed is "The Country Wife," by William Wycherly, to be followed by John Ford's "Tis a Pity." College literary courses here and abroad include the Restoration dramas, and it is likely the first presentation here will be at one of the universities.

A season of eight weeks is planned, the direction being that of Marlowe, Ltd., a corporation headed by Arch Selwyn and Walter Wanger.

Activities of the Phoenix Society in London are usually confined to Sunday night performances, with matinees Monday and Tuesday. The same order is contemplated for the American presentations.



LAURA HOPE CREWS

in "The Werewolf," a new comedy, from the German of Rudolph Lothar, which will have its premiere Monday night at the 49th Street Theatre.

The New Season

Charles Dillingham announces that Hope-Hamilton, the motion picture star, has been chosen to play the title role in "Madame Pompadour," the European operetta, which Mr. Dillingham, in association with Martin Beck, will present as the opening attraction at Mr. Beck's West Side Theatre, in October.

"Madame Pompadour," originally presented in Europe four years ago, is now running in London. The score is by Leo Fall and the adaptation to be seen here is by Clare Kummer.

A new play by J. C. and Elliott Nugent, entitled, "Restless Jim Mallon," has just been tried out by the George Cukor Stock Company at the Royal Alexandra Theatre, Toronto. New York is to see this play later in the season.

Forrest and Vidor, the producers of "Shooting Shadows," expect to put their second production, "Next Door Neighbors," by Lindley W. Cook, into rehearsal about the middle of next month. Forrest and Vidor have formed a new producing corporation to be known as Kleenart, which will present five plays this season.

Wilton Lackaye has joined the cast of Willard Mack's new comedy, "Lace Lingerie," which will start rehearsals Monday under the personal direction of the author. Lowell Sherman will have the star role in this A. H. Woods production.

First National is to make a film version of Giovanni Papini's "The Life of Christ," with Earl Hudson supervising the production.



ADRIENNA MORRISON

one of the high lights in the delightful revue, "The Grand Street Follies," now crowding the Neighborhood Playhouse, on Grand Street.

A Real Plot!

"No Other Girl," a Musical Show With Book by Aaron Hoffman, at the Morosco Theatre.

The main purpose of a musical comedy is to entertain. Sometimes it entertains by having lovely music, sometimes by wit and plot. But only once in a generation is there a "Merry Widow," or a Gilbert and Sullivan output. Sometimes it entertains by genuine humor, real comedians and pretty girls who know how to dance. And "No Other Girl," at the Morosco has humor, has comedians and has pretty girls who know how to dance.

Aaron Hoffman, who died recently, wrote the book of this musical comedy, and it is a pity that he did not live to see how his work amuses and entertains those who come to see it. There is a plot—honestly, there is!—and much of the enjoyment comes from that fact. Candor compels us to report that it is "Welcome Stranger" of a few years back in a new dress. But there it is, just the same.

It is all about a tiny burg between New York and Philadelphia known as Quakertown, and inhabited by Friends. Anahias Jones, capably played by Eddie Buzzell, has a big idea to develop water power into electric lights to illuminate the big advertising signs that he sees in his mind's eye decorating the rebuilt roads of his native town. There are three acts of fun and (let us be truthful) humor, and then it comes out all right in the end with the town richer than ever before, and all the principals as rich as rich can be.

A slender thread, but enough. Eddie is a born comedian, and he can make the lump rise in your throat over what for a moment you think is pathos, but that you find out when you get into the street is really only bathos. But that doesn't matter. Doris Eaton, a blonde beauty who knows how to dance, emulates her big sister Mary and does nicely, thank you. And there is a chorus of Quakers and Quakeresses and comic relief, and a colorful ball in a Long Island country home, and lots of fun and dancing galore. Yes, indeed, "No Other Girl" is good fun, and for jaded theatregoers who are tired of flapper plays and problems and sex and Hungarian highbrows, it is a genuine tonic. Nothing deep, no music of particular beauty or distinction but fun all the way through. What more do you want? W. M. F.



PATTI HARROLD

will be seen with her dad, Orville Harrold, at the Hippodrome, next week. The second season of Keith vaudeville opens Monday afternoon.

NOTES

Monday night Molnar's comedy, "The Swan," will resume at the Empire Theatre the run that was interrupted some weeks past. Eva Le Gallienne will again be seen in the leading role.

"The Passing Show of 1924," opened Monday night at Long Branch where the company plays a week. Heading the company are James Barton, George Hassell and Bee Palmer. The revue is due at the Winter Garden in two weeks.

A. L. Erlanger has resumed his association in the management of Henry Miller's Theatre, in West 43rd street. Mr. Erlanger expects soon to begin work on the new theatre in West 44th street, just west of the Little Theatre.

Doris Keane, who has been playing in her revival of "Romance," at the Curran Theatre, San Francisco, will shortly return to New York to begin rehearsals for a new play by Gladys Unger, entitled "Starlight."

Dorsha's Art Theatre of the Dance, will open in September on 65th street and Broadway.

SHUBERT THEATRE

44TH ST., WEST OF BROADWAY.
EVS. 2:30. MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:30.

THE BIG HIT!

"YOUNG! LIVELY! FUNNY!"—Alan Dale.

Elizabeth Hines

(of "LITTLE NELLIE KELLY" and "THE O'BRIEN GIRL" fame)

IN THE NEW MUSICAL COMEDY

"MARJORIE"

ANDREW TOMBES—RICHARD GALLAGHER—ROY ROYSTON

ETHEL SHUTTA

THEATRE GUILD presents

FATA MORGANA

(MIRAGE) A Comedy by Vajda.

GARRICK 65 W. 35th St. Evs. 2:30

Mats Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

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Ev'y Eve. (Except Mon). No Mats.

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H.I.F. KEITH'S NEW YORK HIPPODROME

REOPENS MON., SEPT. 1

B. F. KEITH'S Super Vaudeville

DANCING, CIRCUS, NOVELTY, REVUE,

COMEDY, MODERN MUSIC, BALLET, &c.

MATS. DAILY

2:00 (incl. Sun.)

1000 GOOD 50c

SEATS

EVERY NIGHT

at 8 (incl. Sun.)

1000 GOOD \$1

SEATS

DON'T MISS TOY TOWN

VAUDEVILLE THEATRES

THE HIPPODROME

The Hippodrome will reopen for its second season under Keith management on Monday afternoon, with a bill of vaudeville including Elaine Lettor, seventeen-year-old dancer and ensemble of 30; Orville Harrold (formerly of the Metropolitan) and his daughter Patti Harrold, Roger Wolfe's Orchestra, Jimmy Savo with Joan France, the Runaway Four, Willie West and McGinty, Wheeler Trio, Herbert and Bolt, Will and Winters, Carlos Animals, Dippy Diers, Jane Green, The Hippodrome Girls and Foster's Dancers, Trella and Company, Bader La Valle Troupe and Kitharo Japs.

PALACE

Vincent Lopez and his Hotel Pennsylvania Orchestra, Maryon Vadie and Ota Gygi and Company, George Jessel, Henry Hull and Edna Hibbard, Bob Nelson, Gaudsmith Bros., Mile. Dupree and Company.

RIVERSIDE

Robert Emmett Keane and Claire Whitney, Leo Donnelly, Harry Kahne, Eddie Cole and George Snyder, Newell and Elmo Most, Moran and Wiser, and Frank Richardson.

B. S. MOSS' BROADWAY

"Beginning Monday, "Love and Glory" will be shown at B. S. Moss' Broadway Theatre. "Love and Glory" is a Rupert Julian production, adapted from the novel, "We are French," by Robert H. Davis and Perley Moore Sheehan. Madge Bellamy, Charles De Roche and Wallace MacDonald head the cast. The vaudeville bill will have Frank Farnum, and Muller and Frances.

REGENT

Monday to Wednesday—Willie Solar, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Phillips, others. "Empty Hands," with Jack Holt and Jacqueline Logan.

Thursday to Sunday—Rosemary and Marjorie, other acts. Corinne Griffith and Milton Sills in "Single Wives."

NOTES

"Expressing Willie," the comedy by Rachel Crothers, now playing at the Actor's Theatre, 48th street, will be issued in book form, by Brentano. Miss Crothers' play is also to be included in the program of plays for the dramatic study classes arranged by Walter Prichard Eaton for the Drama League.

"Havoc," with the original Haymarket Theatre London cast, which is now enroute to New York, will open at Maxine Elliott's Theatre on Labor Day, instead of September 8, as originally announced.

"Fata Morgana," by Ernst Vajda, at the Garrick Theatre, will play its 200th performance this Saturday night.

The last two weeks of "Innocent Eyes," at the Winter Garden, is announced.

AMBASSADOR 45th West of B'way.

Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30.

FAY BAINTER

(By Arrangement with W. Harris Jr.)

in VICTOR HERBERT'S

Last Operetta

THE DREAM GIRL

with

WALTER WOOLF

Staged by J. G. HUFFMAN

EXTRA MATINEE LABOR DAY.

The Play that is Making History

ANNE NICHOLS' RECORD-BREAKING COMEDY

3RD YEAR REPUBLIC

ABIE'S IRISH ROSE

ANNE NICHOLS' LAUGHING SUCCESS

Fred Morgan, Mirror, says:

"DELIGHTFULLY PERFECT

PERFECTLY DELIGHTFUL."

"EXPRESSING WILLIE"

A Comedy by RACHEL CROTHERS

48th ST. THEA. EVES. 8:30.

MATS. TUES. & SAT.

B.S. MOSS' B'WAY at 451

"Where the crowds all go"

ALL NEXT WEEK

A RUPERT JULIAN PRODUCTION

"LOVE AND GLORY"

with MADGE BELLAMY, CHARLES DE ROCHE, WALLACE MACDONALD, and FORD STERLING.

FRANK FARNUM—KANE & HERMAN—MULLER & FRANCES

and other

B. F. KEITH ACTS

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Abortive

"AS A DOCTOR SEES IT." By B. Liber. The Critic and Guide Co. New York.

Doctor Liber's book is presented in excellent format by his competitor for the title of chief rebel among the physicians of New York; after three "commercial" publishers had refused the volume, Dr. Robinson decided to give his rival a chance—advertising twenty of his own books in the back of this one.

Although Dr. Liber assures us that the three publishers praised his book, rejecting it only for fear of financial loss, we can find another reason. The volume is made up of a large number of scenes or episodes, briefly and boldly told. Some of them are experiences that might come only to medical men, most are such as any observer may see for himself, or be told by the party concerned. In all of them, we naturally expect that the personality of the recorder, his supposedly wide acquaintance with human nature and city suffering, will touch a new significance or illumine our understanding. Yet there is no feeling of this sort whatever; the book deserves the title "What a Doctor Sees" rather than "As a Doctor Sees It"; this doctor sees much as any layman.

Rather, like a layman with a grouch. For the book might more logically have been arranged in three sections, that would reveal its three main concerns: to show that poverty is often to blame for illness (especially, through lack of birth control); to emphasize that ignorance is discomforting to the patient or annoying to the doctor; and to point out that doctors often guess or make mistakes.

Thus rearranged, and with most of the second and third sections omitted, the sketches might become part of the growing body of indictment of our present economic system; as they are, they seem ineffectual. One sketch, for example, headed "Slight Mistakes," tells that a college graduate mistook Beethoven for Schiller and Zorn for Duerer. By itself, this is valueless; yet it might have served to illustrate a reminder that college can give neither taste nor intelligence, but merely information and contact that may develop innate qualities. Others of the bits do no more than record doctors' slips, as that a woman had two children after being told she could have none. Why we are constantly being reminded physicians are fallible is hard to see, unless Dr. Liber wishes his readers to beware of the words of most doctors—a point the author must not press too far, lest it reach home.

WILLIAM LEA.

All Books Reviewed on this page, and every other book, obtainable at the
RAND BOOK STORE
7 EAST 15TH STREET
New York City

An "Anarchist" of the Nineties

A Review by James Oneal

ALTGELD OF ILLINOIS. By Waldo R. Browne. New York: B. W. Huebsch, Inc. \$3.00.

The first half of the last decade of the nineteenth century was a period of economic and political revolution. The frontier had practically disappeared and with it an economic refuge of the wage workers passed. Competitive business was rapidly passing into the stage where the big corporations became the masters of production and distribution. The platforms of the Republican and Democratic parties still paid homage to the competitive business ideal but by the end of the century the Republican party was the mistress of big capitalism. By 1904, big business captured the Democratic party and placed Alton B. Parker and the higher plutocracy in control.

It was in this period of economic change and political revolution that John Peter Altgeld became the stormy petrel of mid-Western politics and to some extent he appeared to be a monstrous revolutionary ogre to the ruling classes. They were too ignorant to understand their own régime while Altgeld represented that puzzled type of progressive or radical who understood that profound changes were taking place but who, for lack of comprehensive knowledge of the economics of the change, was content to follow a program of moderate reform. Altgeld admitted his own limitations in this respect and in a letter to a friend he wrote:

"Don Quixote you remember attacked windmills. I have attacked a good many things and will probably fare as he did. Shooting all over the woods does not bring down any game, but it stirs it up and gives others a chance to bring it down. The conditions in our country are such that there is no possibility of bringing down any game very soon, so I have deliberately concluded to stir some of it up and trust to other and better marksmen to bag it in the future."

This was his philosophy; yet Altgeld was pilloried by the capitalist press as no other man of his time was pilloried. Of course, his pardon of the Chicago Anarchists enabled the press to give him the demonic character it did, but the press never answered the indictment which Altgeld's reasons for the pardon brought against the machinery of "justice." The condemned men were the victims of a mob hysteria that recalls the savage instincts released by the war for "democracy."

Altgeld enhanced his reputation as a "bad man" when he protested against President Cleveland sending troops into Chicago in the A. R. U. strike without consulting him. The record shows that Altgeld had scrupulously observed his duty as Governor by always relying on the request of responsible local authorities before sending troops in any disturbance. The chapters devoted to this controversy with President Cleveland are the most thorough and informing that have been written. Attorney General Olney is shown to have taken the position Altgeld did

when Olney, at an earlier stage in his life, protested against Federal troops being sent to Louisiana by President Grant. Cleveland and Olney simply constituted themselves as agents of the railroad corporations in their contest with Governor Altgeld and the convictions of the A. R. U. officials for "contempt of court" followed a consistent course of breaking the strike with Government power.

Born in Germany of humble parents in 1847, three months later his parents brought the future Governor to Ohio where they settled on a farm. The struggle of the young Altgeld to get an education and his inner emotional conflicts are reminiscent of the life of Lincoln. This early period of hardships left a permanent impression and made him sympathetic with the struggles of the masses. Acquisition of a fortune and its loss, partly due to the uncertain gambles of the business system and partly to the greed of a shark who afterwards went to prison, ill health and a wife whose health was poor, no doubt contributed to that trace of sadness that is apparent in every portrait of Altgeld.

This "dangerous man" who frightened our late nineteenth century Babbitts, took much interest in improving the lot of the inmates of the prisons and in reforming the judicial code. Illinois Labor legislation had its beginnings in his administration and his services in behalf of the University of Illinois raised this institution to the front rank among institutions of its kind. The inner story of the attempt to bribe Altgeld to approve the "eternal monopoly bills," at the time when he knew that he was a broken man shows the type of a man he was. It does not appear that the attempt had any other effect than to enrage Altgeld and confirm his determination to defeat Yerkes and his allies. He had something of the vision that sees that the fundamental basis of civilization is useful labor. In an address to the graduating class of the University of Illinois in 1893, he said:

"It is Labor that lays the foundations of empires, that clears up continents, that builds cities, that operates railroads, gathers news, prints papers, cultivates the earth, feeds the nations, and elevates man, and it is the men who toil with their hands that are entitled to special consideration, although they get little credit for their work. The men who gather at banquets dressed in fine linen and soft raiment may imagine that they are the State, but it is not so. Many of them are simply parasites, eating bread that others toil for; all could be wiped out and the nation would go right on; they would scarcely be missed."

Dying on March 12, 1902, John Peter Altgeld passed from the scene. Since 1915 a public monument has stood at the north end of Lincoln Park, Chicago, to remind pedestrians of the "anarchist" of the 'nineties. It is an old story told over and over again. An advance courier of human progress damned while living

Ernst Toller

Ernst Toller, the flagrant genius of the German revolution, the young soldier, poet, playwright, whose drama, "Man and the Masses," made a profound impression in Berlin when it was first produced three years ago, has now been freed from his Bavarian prison and is a powerful factor in German political life. The ovation given him on his appearance at the theatre where his "Der Hinkemann" is playing and his denunciation of the reactionaries in Bavaria before a committee of the Reichstag make him a figure which the authorities are bound to consider seriously.

Born thirty-one years ago in German Poland, he was educated in a Prussian high school and the University of Grenoble. Volunteering at the beginning of the war, he fought thirteen months until he was discharged invalided, overcome with the horror of the senseless and meaningless slaughter. He recovered, a rebel, and, going to Heidelberg, sought other young revolutionists.

In 1918, he took part in the strike of the munition workers in Munich and was arrested for attempted treason. Conscripted, he was sent to work in a military prison, where he wrote the drama, "Wandlung" in the dingy prison yard.

In the revolution of November, Toller was elected chairman of the central committee of the Workers', Peasants' and Soldiers' Soviets. With a price of 10,000 marks on his head he was arrested in June, 1919, court-martialled and sentenced to imprisonment for five years.

It was during the first months of his imprisonment that Toller wrote "Man and the Masses." The play's production by Jurgen Fehling and his stage designer, Hans Strohbach, at the Berlin Volksbühne, was declared an unusual example of the new simplicity in the theatre.

In the Theatre Guild production, Lee Simonson achieved a remarkable artistic effect in staging and lighting. The text in the translation of Louis Untermeyer has recently been added to the Doubleday, Page Theatre Guild Library.

When Edna St. Vincent Millay started last week on a year's trip around the world, she left behind her a little home in New York City, which is known to only her most intimate friends. One of these calls it Peter Pan's House. It is a queer little house, nine and one-half feet wide and thirty-seven feet deep and furnished in a way which expresses Miss Millay's indifference to her surroundings. A large working desk occupies most of the space in her study and it is there that she labors very hard over every poem which comes from her pen. Her only hobby is poetry.

and a monument erected to him only when he could no longer serve humanity. We are grateful to the biographer for having introduced Altgeld to those of another generation.

Insanity and Crime

A Review by Benjamin C. Gruenberg

INSANITY AND THE CRIMINAL. By John C. Goodwin. 8vo. pp. 308. New York: George H. Doran. 1924. \$3.50 net.

Most people agree that it's crazy to be a criminal; but these same most people will not treat the criminal as if they really believed that. The author of this book, trying to reach most people, has diluted the Freudian psychology for every-day consumption, and tried to show that it is the most usable means we have at hand today for understanding both aberrant types of conduct and aberrant mental processes.

The mere fact that A and B are both abnormal does not of course identify the two. The author's method is more subtle than that. What Mr. Goodwin does, and does very well indeed, is to show that whereas in the past we have been accustomed to confuse responsibility with understanding, we must now come to search the drives to conduct and to ask whether the criminal knew the difference between right and wrong, or whether at the time of his act he knew that he was doing wrong, but whether the person had any control over what he was doing. It is possible here to confuse the issue by retreating into the metaphysics of the freedom of the will. But it is not necessary to do so.

There is a progressive exposition of the mechanism by which normal persons gradually acquire what is for all practical purposes a control over their acts. There is also an explanation of the factors that enter into development that may interfere with the establishment of this control, or that may at some later time break down a control. Aside from alcohol, sickness, acute injuries to the brain, there lies hidden in most of us slumbering emotions, desires that conflict with one another or with our desire to be proper, or with our ambitions and ideals. Under certain conditions these chained dogs, always tugging at the leash, break loose and run amuck. Then there is trouble. There may be what the newspapers a dozen years ago called a "brain storm"; there may be merely an emotional tempest. But there may be an overt act in violation of a person or of property; a crime has been committed. That sort of thing most of us can understand and accept under the shorter and more familiar rubric of outburst of temper, or extreme provocation.

What happens, however, in the case of a person who becomes so to speak a chronic? Who does this killing or stealing or housebreaking without undue excitement, with plenty of time for meditation and forethought? If a lady of means steals worthless trifles from the stores or from the homes of her friends, she is obviously a kleptomaniac. Everybody can understand that the stealing is without motive, and therefore evidence of a morbid psychic state. If a poor devil steals things that are likely to be of use to him, or things that are convertible, he has a purpose that everybody can understand and is therefore a reasonable being and by that token responsible as a criminal. But if we take the pains to find out why a person comes to adopt a way of living that runs counter to the good will of his fellows, a mode of life that involves unnecessary risks, the antagonism of society, often serious privation, we shall learn that in one case as in the other the behavior system has been conditioned through experiences that are themselves, as it were, imposed upon the victim of circumstances.

The Freudian psychology is accepted by Mr. Goodwin with very little critical scrutiny; but in the conditioning of his own mind the author has assimilated more or less thoroughly several other systems of psychology without inquiring either into fundamentals or into compatibilities. As a result he has in his book a great deal that is not essential to his purpose. For example, his chapters on the brain and the nervous system are quite superfluous as they stand, although he is convinced that "a general idea of the brain" is indispensable to "an honest discussion of our subject." The present knowledge of the working of the brain is far too intricate for the casual reader to get in the course of a few pages; and the author's popularization is quite inadequate, if it were relevant.

At several points the author mixes his categories in a way that must be either confusing or misleading to his readers. For example, he speaks of kleptomania as differing from ordinary stealing in that the essence of it is not the acquisition "of some object for the sake of its value, but solely for the sake of gratifying his instinct to acquire." Well, it may be so; it may also be a substitute for an "instinct to acquire" that most of us would hardly recognize as at all related to acquisitiveness. He speaks of recollections in the unconscious mind, of which some are accumulated, others inherited. That may be convenient, but it is neither accurate nor helpful. His definition of conditioned reflex is quite misleading, as is also the attempt to differentiate between introvert and extrovert types.

The general purpose of the book, however, has been well carried out. The text is very readable. There

are many instances cited from court cases and hospital. The author has deep human sympathies, and often senses a relation better than his metaphors will permit him to tell. In spots the writing approaches the brilliance of epigram and paradox—sometimes coming dangerously near overreaching itself.

The chapters on suicide, on the relation of modern living conditions to the strains upon the organism, upon the legalistic obstacles to progress and upon the relation of prison conditions to the mind of the convict are about the best in the book, and worth reading. Throughout one is impressed with the idea that the essence of criminality as of insanity is lack of control; and it is here that science will have to influence jurisprudence, and eventually our whole theory of treating anti-social conduct. This point of view, long advocated by the more serious students of crime, is in line with current efforts to discover prophylactic methods both in the management of juvenile delinquents and in the mechanism of education.

The work of a State in the long run is the work of the individuals composing it.—Mill.

Knowledge is both a weapon and an armor, and it is the fear of this fact that has led tyrants of all ages to foster ignorance among their peoples.—Alfred E. Hunt.

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Saturday, August 23, 1924

THEY ALL ACCEPT

I. COOLIDGE

CALVIN COOLIDGE is reputed to be a man of few words; indeed, his taciturnity is to be played up as one of his great virtues.

And yet, when he accepted the Presidential nomination, he devoted over 6,000 words to say what he might have said with greater truth and felicity in six words:

HAIL, HAIL, THE GANG'S ALL HERE!

II. DAWES

"HELL and Maria" stands for the Constitution. So did slave owners and slave traders. So do the despoilers of childhood in our factory hells. So does Daugherty, Fall, Forbes, Palmer, and their kind. So did the dirty Lorimer, pal and political associate of Dawes. Standing for the Constitution has too often meant standing on the faces of the masses while they are being robbed.

Dawes observed that a man "is known by the company he keeps." He is. La Follette does keep company with Eugene V. Debs, Morris Hillquit, Congressman Victor L. Berger, and Mayor Dan Hoan of Milwaukee. No doubt of it. All were opposed to the private war of Morgan, Dawes and other bankers; all have fought for the workers and robbed farmers.

A man is known by the company he keeps. Dawes, banker and vulgar peddler of bombast, kept company with the notorious Lorimer who swindled the depositors of his bank. He keeps company with the Minute Men, floated by millionaire skippers who would destroy every trade union in the United States. He keeps company with the despoilers of rural and urban labor, with those who would drill us in the goose-step as conscripts abroad for our imperialist ruling classes.

Our thanks to "Hell and Maria," a compound of demagogue, cheap vendor of slang, and darling of our ruling Babbitts. If he does not make votes for the third ticket every time he opens his mouth, malice will for the first time fail to serve a good cause.

III. BRYAN

GOVERNOR BRYAN accepts the nomination. Among the choice reasons are the following: "The welfare, education and protection of child life" are one of the cares of the Democratic party. White illiteracy in the Democratic South, for example. The Democratic party has "always been the laboring man's friend." Reference, former Attorney General Palmer. The Democratic party "pledges all its energies to the outlawing of the whole war system." Reference, "he kept us out of war." The Democratic party "is the friend of orderly government." Forget the mobs of the Wilson reign, the deportations, and Palmer running amuck. The Democratic party "during the World War demonstrated its ability to coordinate." We had to "coordinate" or risk a sentence of ten or twenty years.

Nevertheless, it was a great speech with hokum and buncombe aplenty to suit the taste of the unfettered. Linked up with Morgan's office boy we think that this prodigy of the Platte measures up to what is required of him by the party owners.

Coolidge Presents Sap Bucket to Ford.—Headline. Better have kept it for one type of voter to whom the G. O. P. appeals.

THE LONDON AGREEMENT

ONE thing certain since the overthrow of Poincare in France and the rise of the Labor Party in England is the approach to European peace and opportunity for the German people to recover. The peace of desolation is passing into the discard. The work of the "best minds" has been proven as destructive as the war and the only hope of recovery has been to abandon it.

France is pledged to be out of the Ruhr in one year and two German cities have already been evacuated. The question of separate action against Germany is no longer a matter for France to decide. The fixing of the number of years for German payments provides stability where uncertainty had prevailed. The claim of enormous and impossible sums made in the days of Lloyd George and Poincare is abandoned. While the settlement is far from squaring with the public pledges of the Allied Powers, it is an approach to sanity and gives hope to the unhappy people of Germany.

A significant result of the London agreement is the reception accorded Premier Herriot upon his return to Paris. The Royalists and Fascists planned a demonstration against him upon his arrival but they were routed by the masses who came to demonstrate in favor of reconciliation. This indicates a significant transformation of popular opinion in France and the marked decline of influence of the militarists, imperialists and Royalists.

Back of this hopeful development is the fact that it follows a big increase in the Socialist and Radical vote in France and the rise to temporary power of the British Labor Party. The workers of the world are not only the harbingers of peace but they have the practical ability of rebuilding the world out of the wreckage produced by the dominion of the ruling classes.

THE WAR AS AN ISSUE

IT is fairly certain that the Republican wing of American capitalism will "play up" Senator La Follette's anti-war record. The Democratic wing is also likely to give this record some attention.

In our opinion this record is one of the strongest assets of the third party movement. For the enemy to stress it is to ignore the revelations that have followed the World War. That the victorious powers had already secretly pledged a division of plunder among themselves is now a matter of commonplace knowledge. The statesmen who mouthed phrases about "democracy" as the aim of the Allies are proven to be notorious liars. The documentary evidence of this fact is overwhelming.

There is the further consideration that every one of the allied nations that gave lip service to "democracy" inaugurated a reign of terror at home. Behind a screen of censorship and iron rule that crushed all protests, banking houses and capitalist firms profited enormously from the war. The body of the workmen was seized and thrown into the trenches while a swarm of new millionaires was spawned. In the United States leading officials of the great corporations were called to Washington and given important positions that carried with them the granting of rich contracts to corporate despoilers. The grafting and looting continued into the post-war period and spattered the Harding and Coolidge administrations with the oil of Teapot Dome.

By all means let us have a discussion of the position of all those who refused to be bunched by the charlatans of the war period. La Follette and Debs and every man who took his stand against the war of abominations will be happy to meet those who are anxious to defend and glorify the monstrous fraud.

CLASS CONSCIOUSNESS

A LETTER sent by the L. E. Waterman Company to prospective members of the Merchants' Association presents a "few salient facts" for their consideration. These facts are not intended for workingmen and women but considering that they are just as "salient" for them we pass them on.

The official of the company rejoices in the share the association had in "the breaking of the longshoremen's strike" and in the "defeat of radical State and Federal legislation unfair and harmful to business interests." The conclusion is drawn that "such broad and valuable activities are worthy of support," at least to the extent of fifty dollars annually.

We presume that the writer has heard of what is called "class consciousness" and knows the value of appealing to the solidarity of his class. Not publicly, of course. Privately. For it would be rather indiscreet for him to publicly announce that there are classes in the United States and that his class should act in concert to defeat the aims of another class. This is what he does in confidence in this letter.

We have no objection to this sort of appeal except its secrecy. It goes on all the

time but it is publicly denied. Open admission that there are classes with divergent interests would lead the workers of the nation to act accordingly. This, in the view of the "business interests," must be avoided and deception is practiced instead. Which means that capitalism can only survive by deceit and that intelligence is its worst enemy.

Defenders of Things as They Are say that you can't get anyone to do anything except for a monetary profit and that's why Socialism, which is against human nature, must be a failure. Sure. That's why Lieutenants Smith, Wade and Nelson are risking their lives in the hazardous—and glorious—flight around the world. Ice bound in the frozen wastes of Iceland, they can console themselves that the cloak manufacturers, movie vamps, writers of chewing gum ads and assorted gentry who make so much more in a week than they will get for their whole flight are worth so much more to the human race than they are.

DISLOYAL AND HYSTERICAL

WITH the approach of Goose-Step Day, disloyal and hysterical people are making themselves heard arousing passions and creating prejudices that would undermine the best interests of our country.

Hardly a day passes that does not bring an inflammatory address by some agitator preaching hatred, discontent and violence. Hardly a day passes that some enemy of the best interests of the people does not make a violent speech attacking the foundations of order.

And, needless to say, they all evoke the spirit of what they fondly call "patriotism" to protect them in their red-rag waving.

What this country needs—what the whole world needs—is peace and security. Without peace untroubled by hysterical fears of war, all plans for world rebuilding might just as well be scrapped; they won't be needed. Whoever raises the specter of war is an enemy of the peace of the world, and is an enemy of the peoples of the world—and is an enemy of America.

Whoever creates a spirit of militarism, whoever builds up that national conceit that leads to truculence which leads to arrogance and war, is an agitator stirring up evil things. No fine words of self-styled "patriotism" can cover that fact.

And now, when the sound heart of America is revolting against the Goose-Step Day that is a manifestation of the spirit of the departed Hohenzollerns, upstart military popinjays rush into print and dare to denounce those who object to their inflammatory actions as "disloyal!"

They, who are swaggering around with a chip on their shoulders and loaded pistols in their hands set with hair triggers! They, whose pomp and bluster and demands for more and ever more armaments are the main obstacles to world peace! They dare denounce those who are arousing the nation to the danger of militarism and war!

It is as if the Amalgamated Association of Second Story Men were to resolve as follows: Whereas, certain agitators are publicly protesting against the activities of our noble order; and Whereas, these disloyalists—who are undoubtedly in the pay of Moscow—by their agitation are seriously endangering our noble profession by making people watchful of their homes; and Whereas, if these people succeed in their nefarious agitation, we would all be out of jobs and compelled to live by productive labor. Therefore be it Resolved—That we earnestly protest against the agitation against our noble trade by these disloyalists and traitors and atheists and home-wreckers. And be it further Resolved—That we demand that all those who protest be branded as traitors and deported from the country.

Well, that's about what it's like when professional soldiers start a violent agitation against those humanitarians who are

mobilizing the nation's thought against Prussian Goose-Step Day.

TRYING TO SPLIT THE LABOR FORCES

YOU can tell that the campaign is on by the way the newspapers are lying about it.

Of course, if a paper is owned by the high moguls of the G. O. P., you don't expect them to be exactly prejudiced in favor of the La Follette campaign; or if a paper is "sold" to the Democratic party and has hoped that all the organized workers would flock to the legal adviser of J. P. Morgan and then finds that they won't, you can hardly expect that they will emit loud, glad cries of joy. But at least one could hope that the New York Herald-Tribune and the New York World would tell the truth about the La Follette movement in their news columns.

That is, one can hope; but one needn't hope too hard, because it is not good for the soul to be disappointed too often.

We take these two papers merely as examples. The Herald-Tribune carries the following noble motto at its masthead, "First to last the Truth—News, Editorials, Advertisements." The mention of editorials is merely a humorous touch and not to be taken seriously. The World carries a longer Credo, including the determination "never (to) tolerate injustice or corruption."

The State C. P. P. A. convention was held in Albany, August 16. For a week, the Tribune's political reporter had been telling his readers that there would be a split; that the Socialists would come there determined to force endorsement of Norman Thomas for Governor; that the non-Socialist unionists had knives out for the Socialists—ad lib. The delegates, as they gathered on Saturday, were reading the article while the gifted reporter who had made it all up out of his head sat and watched the proceedings that belied everything he so confidently predicted. Then he pretended in Sunday's paper that the Socialists felt the hostility and they didn't dare try to get an endorsement of Comrade Thomas for that reason.

Now, if the Tribune reporter thought the Socialists would try anything of the kind, he is a more dull-witted person than anyone ever gave him credit for. Because it was decided even before the State convention that named Thomas that no attempt to get a C. P. P. A. endorsement for a State ticket would be made. That determination was conveyed to every political reporter in New York, including the Tribune man. But that didn't prevent his numerous stories to the contrary.

While this gentleman was engaged in thinking up splits and schisms and quarrels between the Socialists and the trade unions, the World labor reporter is painstakingly listing every labor leader who is against the La Follette movement. Ignoring the fact that practically every State Federation of Labor, and national organizations totalling over 95 per cent of the labor movement of America, are back of the La Follette campaign, he daily heralds the fact that some office-seeking Democrat who is also in the labor movement is for the Wall Street favorite.

What the Tribune man said is largely the product of a fertile imagination; what the World man says may be true, but is so played that it is in effect an untruth. What both are doing is perfectly manifest; in the news columns that both papers declare are sacred to absolute veracity they are carrying on a propaganda that they hope will cause the elements supporting the La Follette-Wheeler ticket to quarrel among themselves.

Take warning; pay no attention to them. When you read something in the papers derogatory to your cause, ASSUME IT TO BE UNTRUE unless you have positive proof to the contrary. And work like blazes for your own press—and your own cause.

By WILLIAM M. FEIGENBAUM

To Redeem America

"THE Republican administration is composed of Puritans and crooks," said D-Cady Herrick, opening the Democratic State Convention here some months ago.

"In raising and expending for war a vast amount of money a reckless extravagance had come to characterize the administration of public affairs," said Cal. Coolidge, indicting the Democratic conduct of the war.

"I charge the Republican party with this corruption in office. I charge it also with favoritism in legislation. I do more: I charge it with that grossest form of favoritism which gives to him who hath and takes away from him who hath not. To pervert high office to personal gain is an offense detested by all honest men, but to use the power of legislation purposely to enrich one man or set of men at the expense of others is robbery on a larger scale, though done under the law," said John W. Davis in accepting the Democratic nomination.

In 1920, the Republican campaign committee printed and circulated tons of literature charging (and proving) the most colossal frauds that this country had ever seen in the conduct of the war and expenditure of public funds. The Hog Island frauds, the aircraft scandals, the chemical patents frauds, and other financial crookednesses, totalling hundreds of millions of dollars, did much to make Harding's 7,000,000 majority for President.

In 1900, a large part of the Democratic campaign material against the Republican administration was—an indictment of frauds in conducting the Spanish-American War.

In 1872, the Republican party was proved guilty of the most colossal frauds known up to that time, the moral laxness that showed itself in the Credit-Mobilier, the Star Route thievery, and similar crookedness resulting from the Civil War.

And the list can be indefinitely lengthened.

What right had Harding, the friend of Daugherty, Forbes, Fall, Denby, and Theodore Roosevelt, to harvest votes on the derelictions of the Democrats? What right has Davis, the successor to Woodrow Wilson, the friend of A. Mitchell Palmer and chief of Newton D. Baker who was chief of the men who cashed in on 1918 war frauds, to make political capital of the derelictions of Fall, Denby, Forbes and others?

It isn't that Davis is honest and Coolidge's party dishonest. It isn't that Harding was honest and members of Davis' party dishonest. Neither side has any call to crow over its record in honesty—especially not the leader of the party of Tammany Hall and of Hinky Dink and Bathhouse John.

Government frauds are no accidents. History has taught us that war cannot be conducted without frauds. "Helen Maria, we didn't go to France to keep books!" yelled "General" Dawes, apologizing for huge expenditures, "we went there to win the war." A nation cannot be mobilized and goose-stepped and drilled and turned into a war machine without frauds. The very essence of war is autocracy, and autocracy means centralized control in the hands of men who have no qualifications other than their autocracy. And they have been trained to believe—they have made their money in the belief—that nothing matters except private profits for themselves. That's why those who conducted the war made their pile out of it. It is impossible to imagine anything else.

But that isn't all. Davis indicts Coolidge's party for its frauds. Coolidge says, "I favor the American system of individual enterprise, and I am opposed to any general extension of Government ownership and control." That means, if it means anything, that natural resources are to be used in general for the enrichment of individual business men, such as Doheny, Sinclair, Rockefeller, the railroad magnates and

Schwab, and the lords of iron, lumber, oil, nickel, copper, chewing gum, clothes, tobacco, food, and all other necessities of life.

It means that we are committed to private monopoly, and public protection of private monopoly by tariffs, ship subsidies, land grants, protection of strikebreakers by injunctions, militia and Federal soldiery, protection of foreign investments of private monopolists by warships and the diplomatic system, leases of Government lands, and all the rest of it.

Mr. Davis' party does not stand for a tariff, but it stands for all the rest, NOT ONLY IN PRINCIPLE BUT BY LONG PRACTICE.

These things being so, to wonder that abuses and thievery occur under one or the other of the two old parties is to display a charming naïveté. The wonder is that with such principles embodied in our public life, with great political parties devoted to such principles, there is occasional honesty in government.

How to get rid of this canker that is eating away the soul of America, that is undermining the confidence of America in its Government and in all Government? To change from a party that believes in protective tariff and warship protection to gamblers in foreign industries to a party that believes in huge money subsidies to railroads to make up their deficits due to inefficient and dishonest management?

NO! The way to clean house is to get a new spirit into Government; to get a new theory at work, a theory that can be summarized in these words: THAT HUMAN LIFE COMES BEFORE DOLLARS; THAT WORKING PEOPLE ARE MORE IMPORTANT THAN INVESTMENTS; THAT TO SAFEGUARD HUMAN LIFE IS THE HIGHEST PURPOSE OF GOVERNMENT; THAT INDUSTRY SHOULD BE CARRIED ON FOR THE USE OF GOODS MADE RATHER THAN FOR PROFITS OF BUSINESS MEN; AND THAT WAR IS THE LOGICAL

THE Chatter-Box

LIEBESTRAUM

Last night I dreamed that La Follette had won,
And Wheeler, Thomas, Waldman, Solomon,
O'neal and Wiley, Billy Feigenbaum,
Gus Claessens, London, Panken, all this
TRAUM—
GENOSSEN—WOHL—GESELLSCHAFT,
took their seats
Among the mighty, ousting all the Sweets,
The union-busters and the parasites,
The Ku Kluxes and the legal troglodytes—
While Wall Street trembled like an autumn
leaf
And all Park Avenue lay hung with grief!
While all the swine in black Chicago's pen
Lent their shrill squeal to Armour's super-
men.

All through the land a flood of sunshine
spread,
And eyes grew bright and pallid cheeks
bloomed red,
And song burst out from every toiler's
throat,
And every farmer answered note for note,
And great mills whirled, and threshers
drummed in glee,
And all the freight cars danced the jam-
bores,
And markets blossomed with the farmer's
wool,
With not a blasted middleman to steal
The meaneast wart from off a cucumber?
And there was silk and cloth, and shoes and
fur,
For everyone who did an honest tick—
And there were great estates to heal the
sick,
And public camps of lake and field and fun
For recreation, free to everyone.

All this I dreamed and more so fine and
rare,
That all my senses danced on summer air—
Until I came to being with a shock:
Big Ben was cruelly ringing—six o'clock!

These acceptance speeches of the Demo-
crat and Republican candidates have waited
through our close office with the exhi-
lating attar of freshly cultivated soil—in
early spring. There is in all of them that
sweet sublimed succulence of—we pause for
a fitting word—piffle. Alongside the first
declaration of principles of Fighting Bob,
they all sound like the lost echo of an ant's
whisper.

Note: Any dirt farmer will understand
our first allusion

MOBILIZATION DAY

Before God's throne we stand unshrined,
We who were scapegoats for your sins
Upon the fields of Flanders;
We who went forth to save a world
Are lost in popped fields . . .
Now mock our sacrifice with lies,
And more Preparedness!

Lucia N. Oliviere.

SHE PLAYS

A mass of dusk for hair,
And eyes that help the lips
To smile,
While smiles are all for me.

She plays,
And I become a thing of clay,
Her nimble thoughts,
The fingers. . . .

Tanya Sherman.

DEAD

When all our dreams have faded and have
fled,
Then we, though still alive, are really dead;
When melody and love no longer thrill,
Then we are dead indeed, though living still,
Anna Rapport.

We shall soon be on the street corners
saving the world for the Cooperative Com-
monwealth. We are looking forward with
dread at the prospect of being gently ques-
tioned about the relation of Bob La Follette
to Karl Marx's beard, by those docile Com-
munist listeners, and being gently tapped on
our cerebellum by the feather-light night-
sticks of our kind public guardians.

We shall be running for the Assembly in
the 7th District of old Peter Bronck's farm.
Won't some good Christian make prayer for
us, that we come through safe in limb and
sound in mind?

S. A. DE WITT.

RESULT OF PUBLIC PROTECTION OF PRIVATE INVESTMENTS, AND THAT IT SHOULD BE OUTLAWED AT ONCE.

Is this an impossible program?
It is—for the party of Davis and his
Wall Street clients; it is—for the party of
Coolidge and his Wall Street admirers. It
is—for parties that are so wedded to the
system that makes for graft and corrup-
tion that to challenge it is, to them, little
short of sacrilege.

But in no other way can we get rid of
this graft and corruption. In no other
way than by getting rid of war can we
get rid of war frauds. In no other way
than by socially using all the national re-
sources of the country can we get rid of
Teapot Dome thievery and similar inci-
dents.

How can we do it?
First, by driving out of public life the
twin parties of plunder; then by rolling up
such a vote for La Follette and Wheeler
that the world will know that it is not a
mere political insurgency that is back of
those candidates, but a solemn uprising of
the American spirit.

And finally, by building a great party
of the workers and working farmers de-
voted to the ideals here set forth; so that
America may be redeemed and the en-
ergies of the Americans released to build a nation
fit to live in, fit to live for, and, if necessary,
fit to die for.