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Devoted to the Interest
of the Socialist and La-
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COOLIDGE SHIELDED OIL THEFT 20,000 CHEER LA FOLLETTE

CAL PROMISED NO "ROCKING OF BOAT"

Progressives Show President Was "Principal" Referred to in Telegram.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Coolidge was the "principal" in the mysterious telegram sent on January 29, 1924, by Ira E. Bennett of the Washington Post to its publisher, Edward McLean, according to the La Follette-Wheeler Campaign Textbook, the first section of which is made public this week.

The telegram was sent to McLean by Bennett the day following the Senate resolutions demanding the resignation of Secretary of the Navy Denby and the cancellation of the oil leases, and read as follows:

"Saw principal. Delivered message. He says greatly appreciates and sends regards to you and Mrs. McLean. There will be no rocking of the boat and no resignations. He expects reaction from unwarranted political attacks."

Popular conjecture immediately fastened on President Coolidge as the likely "principal." There was confusion and hasty conferring in administration circles. Then Bennett testified before the Senate investigating committee that the "principal" was Senator Curtis of Kansas, the Republican whip of the Senate.

Curtis Denied It Was He
Senator Curtis flatly denied in a public statement that he had ever told Bennett anything.

Other explanations were then given, but the definite identity of the "principal" remained a mystery.

A number of circumstances indicated then that the "principal" was Mr. Coolidge. The fact that two weeks previous, C. Bascom Slemph, private secretary to President Coolidge went to Palm Beach to visit McLean, that President Coolidge had wired McLean, "Prescott is away. Advise Slemph with whom I shall confer," and that previous to this, McLean's lawyer, Homer, had advised him to employ Smithers, White House operator, for his private wire so McLean could have "quick and easy access to the White House," were regarded as significant.

The Progressives now flatly charge Mr. Coolidge with being the "principal" referred to in the telegram.

"Lied to Protect Criminals"
According to the Progressives, this telegram clearly indicates that while Mr. Coolidge was making a gesture in support of the oil investigation, he was in reality in sympathy with those who sought to discredit the investigation as "unwarranted political attacks" and gave the aid of his high office to men who admit that they conspired with and lied to protect the chief criminals in the case.

His appointment of former Attorney General Gregory and Silas Strawn as special counsel in the oil cases the day this telegram was sent, both of whom were subsequently rejected by the Senate because of their connections with the oil interests, is also cited as proof by the La Follette-Wheeler supporters that Mr. Coolidge was not prosecuting the matter with an eye only to the public welfare.

The flat, bold statement issued by the Progressives that Coolidge was the "principal" indicates that they have not forgotten the bombshell effect which this telegram produced in administration circles or the frantic and futile efforts made to explain it, and is regarded as a direct challenge to the President.

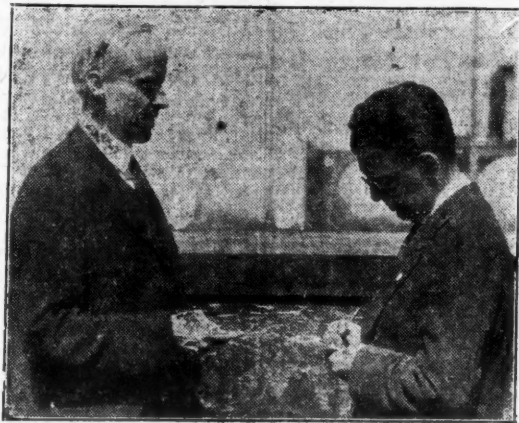
Not a Mere Rehash

The Progressives are, however, not merely rehashing the Daugherty-Denby-Fall-Forbes scandals which have rocked the country during the past year. Charging that practically every executive department under the last Republican administration has been the scene of at least one grave scandal, and that "fraud, graft and corruption under the last Democratic administration equalled in magnitude, if not in ven-

(Continued on Page 9)

THOMAS CAMPAIGN IS ON

"What Say, Governor?"



Norman Thomas, Socialist and Progressive Candidate for Governor of New York, Caught by the Camera While Being Interviewed.

Big Business Directed Coolidge Hand That Penned Attack on Labor

Embroiderers Form La Follette Club

Local 66, Bonnaz Embroiderers' Union has formed a La Follette-Wheeler Club and will work hard during the campaign to elect the Presidential and Vice-Presidential ticket, and the State and local ticket of the Socialist Party. To this end money and speakers and workers will be contributed by the Union through its newly formed club. Sam Anhaus is chairman, Tobias Fabreant, secretary and Max Diesenhaus, treasurer of the club.

Steuben Society Pledges Votes to La Follette

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Republican and Democratic ranks will lose 6,000,000 voters of German descent to the Independent - Progressive party, a committee of the Steuben Society has told Senator La Follette.

The committee headed by William Meuser, was sent to pledge the unanimous endorsement of the society by its convention which met at Detroit last week.

Veterans Support La Follette-Wheeler

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Colonel Warren Shaw Fisher, National Commander of the United American War Veterans has pledged the support of 60,000 members of that organization to the La Follette-Wheeler campaign.

"In carrying out the resolutions recently adopted by the Executive Committee of the United American War Veterans at their meeting in Chicago, September 6, I am calling on the veterans of past wars who believe in the Americanism of Jefferson and Lincoln to rally to the support of La Follette and Wheeler," said Colonel Fisher.

RECORD CHALLENGES CLAIMS FOR TARIFF

CAMDEN, N. J.—Pointing to the ruined financial condition of farmers and the failure of the Woolen Trust to pay a dividend on its stock this year, despite the high Republican tariffs on farm products and woolen goods, George L. Record, progressive candidate for United States Senator, asserted in a meeting here last week that the tariff is not a vital issue and that prosperity is not produced or hard times prevented by tariff laws.

SCHENECTADY IS SCENE OF BIG MEETING

Solomon and Waldman Also Speak—Plea For New Party Is Cheered.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Voicing the demand of the Socialist Party for the early organization of a new party of the workers, not merely to drive out the thieves who have disgraced public life during the past few years, but to emancipate the people from capitalism, Norman Thomas of New York, Socialist candidate for Governor, opened the Socialist campaign in this city Wednesday night, September 17, at a huge mass meeting in the Baroli theatre.

In addition to Thomas, Charles Solomon, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, and Louis Waldman, candidate for Attorney General, likewise spoke, while Chas. W. Noonan, candidate for Congress in the 30th district, presided. Theresa B. Wiley, Socialist candidate for State Comptroller, was on the platform.

A large section of the audience was composed of non-Socialists, and they not only listened to the speeches with rapt attention, but they punctuated the speakers' remarks with frequent outbursts of cheering.

Following the speeches, a large collection was taken for the Socialist campaign fund, and a large number of subscriptions for The New Leader were sold.

Waldman analyzed candidate Davis' speeches and his indictment of the Republican corruption and anti-laborism and he pointed out that the same indictment holds against Democrats, "both parties," he said, "should be rejected for identical reasons."

Solomon pointed out the fundamental identity of the old parties. He said that the time is here for a new political alignment. He pointed to the political rise of Labor in England and elsewhere and summoned American workers to fall in line with that tendency everywhere.

Speakers vigorously supported candidates La Follette and Wheeler. They predicted the early demise of one of the two old parties and an early decisive grapple of the people and their exploiters for the control of government.

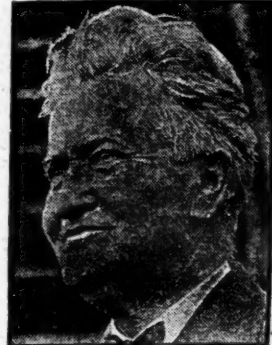
Mr. Thomas said:

"There are two principles upon which honest and forward looking men and women are supporting La Follette and Wheeler in this campaign. The first is that they only are worthy of the confidence of those who believe in honest and efficient Government of, by, and for the people. Mr. Coolidge is President by accident—a blessed accident for the Republican party. For Mr. Coolidge was not personally connected with 'the Ohio gang' which reduced the administration of the Departments of Justice, the Interior, probably the Treasury Department and certainly the Veterans' Bureau to new low levels of slimy corruption. But Mr. Coolidge made his very partial house-cleaning only under pressure. He broke his far-famed silence with cries of outraged pain, not at corruption but at the exposure of corruption. He could not lead his own party in Congress. His running mate, General Dawes, is an American Fascist, apologist for the Ku Klux Klan, enemy of Labor, who, despite his business ability and his boisterous professions of love of law and order, violated at least the spirit of the banking law by his loan to boss Lorimer of Illinois."

Demmes Said to be Running
"It is reported the Democratic candidates are also running. Mr. Davis is making some eloquent

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"Battle Bob"



A Very Grim Fairy Tale

By S. A. DE WITT

Once upon a time the handsome Prince of Ingletierre made a long journey across the sea of Darkness to the land of Moronia, in quest of a jazz-bride. For weeks previous to his arrival, a tornado of excitement swept the country. The Province of the Long Island particularly felt the full blast of the storm. For it had been announced that he would sojourn there during his visit. Fitting indeed, since the bluest blood of Moronia kept the finest castles and estates there.

Clamor, fanfare and jamborees greeted him from the first. Heralds came, trumpeted and hurried away to make wild pronouncement throughout length and breadth. Such a strangely talented Prince had never before touched the shores of the Free Land. In one hour, the wizards Telegra, Telepho, Radio and Lino spelled with their magic the knowledge to the seven score million Moronians that this great Prince ate grapefruit for breakfast, wore lavender pajamas, danced the Chicago, swam with a breast stroke, smoked a pipe, and performed other such marvelous feats of masculinity.

Some of the more astute heralds, in closer contact, had also observed him scratch his royal trousers in unseemly fashion, and wonders of all—wipes his royal—shall we say—proboscis, with a colored "soie de toilette"—or as called by the common herd—a handkerchief.

Immediately, throughout the land, all the ambitious Moronians between the ages of sixteen and dotage commenced to eat grapefruit, wear purple nightgowns, dance the shimmy, swim on water-wings, and smoke the glimmy—while in the higher spheres, started an epidemic of scratching unmentionable anatomical sections, and a very plague of nose-wiping with colored rags.

It was only when the Prince came to the Duke de Yeast's palace on Long Island, that the real furor broke out.

It must be remembered that Moronia in those days was free enough to still tolerate some few hundred families of the Doughbag nobility. And each of these noble families had

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Verband to Celebrate Its Third Birthday

The third birthday of the Jewish Socialist Verband will be celebrated by a great concert and mass meeting Friday, September 19, at Carnegie Hall.

In addition to a delightful program of instrumental and vocal music, there will be brief addresses by Abraham Cahan, editor of the Jewish Daily Forward, B. Charney Vladeck, and Norman Thomas.

It is expected that Carnegie Hall will be jammed to the roof by the members of the Verband, and followers of that militant Socialist organization.

GARDEN JAMMED WITH HUGE THROW

Thousands Listen Outside—Senator Declares Need For a New Party.

MADISON SQ. GARDEN, N. Y., Sept. 18.—More than 20,000 men and women descended on the Garden tonight to cheer Senator La Follette on in the opening of his campaign for President which is sweeping the people of the nation before it.

The veteran of countless brave battles for the public good was in top-notch form. In a brilliant address, he vigorously arraigned both old parties as having failed to meet the test of the times. A new party is needed, he said.

The huge structure was jammed from floor to roof early in the evening, when the police were forced to close the doors. With the hall thus filled, thousands nevertheless continued to come and, in themselves, they formed a tremendous audience which heard the speeches as they were transmitted from the Garden to the Park outside.

The ovation that greeted Senator La Follette seemed that it would never spend itself, so intense was the greeting for the progressive standard-bearer. In introducing him Arthur Garfield Hays, chairman, said:

"Legislator, Statesman, patriot, leader and tribune of the people—the Empire State greets you!"

Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for Governor, preceded La Follette and made a striking short address in which he ridiculed the old party claims to support. His remarks were received with great applause.

Senator La Follette said, in part: Mr. Chairman and Fellow-Citizens: The campaign in which we are now engaged witnesses a conflict between two principles of government as old as human history.

In all ages and in all lands men have lived who have denied both the right and the capacity of the people to be masters of their own government. From the dawn of civilization down to the present hour, men have sought to make government an instrument for securing, and extending, special privileges destructive of the liberties, happiness and prosperity of the masses of mankind.

In the early years of the Republic, the Federalist party—the conservative party of Hamilton—through its control of Congress, the executive power and the courts, enacted and enforced the Alien and Sedition laws in ruthless disregard of the Bill of Rights of the Constitution. It was in opposition to this tyranny foreign-born Americans that the lives of native-born and foreign organized a new party and sent the Federalist party to its political grave.

A half century later, when the Supreme Court of the United States vetoed an Act of Congress prohibiting the extension of human slavery on the ground that the act violated the Bill of Rights, there arose in Illinois, as the leader of a new party, a man who challenged the decision of the Court and charged that tribunal with a conspiracy to perpetuate and extend the slave system. Had the American people acquiesced in the power of the Supreme Court to determine finally the national policy of this country as to slavery, announced in the Dred Scott decision, no man can say how long human slavery would have been maintained in this country.

"Over and above constitutions and statutes, and greater than all is the supreme sovereignty of the people, and with them should rest the final decision of all the great questions of national policy."

With this as our guiding principle, we favor submitting to the people certain proposed amendments.

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FARMERS GIVE LA FOLLETTE SUPPORT

Reports of Turn to Coolidge Treated As Joke By Real Farmers.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Letters are pouring in from farmers which show a veritable landslide of agricultural sentiment for La Follette and Wheeler, according to an announcement made at Progressive Headquarters.

Farmers in Montana and adjoining States are particularly aroused over the news furnished by Republican leaders, who, on their return from flying trips to farming localities where they interviewed bankers and business men of Old Guard leanings, announce a great revival of farming prosperity.

"We are enjoying (?) a brand of prosperity consisting of sheriff sales, both of land and personal property, averaging about one each week," writes Mrs. Angeline Cross of Challo, Montana, who adds: "If a real farmer out here received one penny of the millions loaned by the War Finance Corporation, I should like to meet him. Wheat which cost \$1.50 to produce is 90 cents today and still declining. I circulated a La Follette petition and but 3 persons out of 45 approached refused to sign."

"Crops are extra good: through this part of Montana," writes E. W. Spicer of Wolf Point, Montana, "but it would take five such crops as these are to put us fellows on our feet, let alone prosperous. I know some that haven't paid their taxes for six years. Some are in so deep they will never get out unless they take the bankrupt law. In our primary, August 26, out of 38 votes cast, 11 were Republican in our precinct, 4 Democratic and 23 Progressives."

"I look for McCone county to cast 75 per cent of its vote for La Follette and Wheeler," writes County Commissioner Thomas Horsford of Circle, Montana.

Another slant on the economic side of farming is given by K. Odgaard of Creston, Montana, who says: "The great majority of our farmers are hopelessly in debt and are paying big interest and ever increasing taxes. Practically all we buy in the line of machinery and repairs is double the pre-war prices. Every-

Small Sums Build Up La Follette Fund

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Warren S. Stone, President of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and banker, today received reports of the La Follette-Wheeler campaign fund committee, of which he is treasurer, indicating that ninety-four per cent of contributions so far received have been in sums less than five dollars.

thing we sell is often lower than the pre-war price. It takes twenty calves to pay for one pair of calfskin shoes, and about forty cow-hides to buy a set of good harness. I am for La Follette and Wheeler, and the reasons are too numerous to mention."

Ole Sanvik, Harlem, Montana, writes: "In 1917 and 1918, I could have easily left Montana worth \$20,000 to \$25,000. Today about all I have left is six healthy children and a wife. I never monkey with cards or booze and I work on an average of more than sixteen hours each day during the busy season. The more wheat I raise the more I lose, and I am now trying to make a living milking cows. My 'prosperity' applies to about 95 per cent of the farmers of Montana. I will work two extra hours a day from now until election if I can help put La Follette in the White House."

John Sheplar and sisters, farmers near Bozeman, write that "our whole part of the country is for Senators La Follette and Wheeler. We are not afraid to speak for La Follette for we have been for the Progressives a long time."

"We have a very good crop this year, but what have the old parties to do with favorable weather conditions?" inquires B. D. Templeton of Madoc, Daniels County, who adds that "The kind of prosperity offered by them is not likely to fool the major part of the Montana electors, this time."

Montana editors, lawyers and others of professional occupation concur in the diagnosis that the farmers offer. Emma Crone, Superintendent of Schools of Hardin County says: "Our county is Farmer-Labor now and we are for La Follette."

C. B. Calkins of Stevensville, Montana, sends in the following:

"Numerous straw votes taken in Missoula indicate that the independent ticket is stronger than both old party tickets here. But the prize ballot so far taken is reported from St. Regis, where a straw vote was taken at a social gathering at the schoolhouse last Sunday night. The result was: Coolidge 5, Davis 2, La Follette 66."

MINISTER TELLS OF FUTILE FIGHT

Rev. Farris Writes of Mob Rule in Arkansas Which Brought On Striker's Death

The story of the futile attempts of a minister of the gospel to apply the teachings of Jesus in a midst of mob rule is movingly told in a book just published by Rev. J. K. Farris of Wynne, Arkansas. It is a vivid first-hand picture of the bloody week in January, 1923, when a so-called "Citizens Committee" crushed the strike of the Missouri and North Arkansas Railroad workers at Harrison, Arkansas, by raiding houses, attacking men and women alike, driving strikers out of town and crowning a day of rioting by lynching E. C. Gregor, a former railroad striker.

The Rev. Mr. Farris was appointed to the Methodist Church at Harrison in December, 1922. The strike, which had begun in February, 1921, when the railroad tried to force the workers to accept lower wages, had been on for almost two years. Trains were being manned by scab crews, a violent open shop campaign was being waged, and the air was tense with hostility between the strikers and the Harrison merchants. As a minister who had for thirty years earnestly tried to live up to the doctrines of his church, Rev. Farris declared his neutrality and did his best to perform his pastoral duties among union and non-union families alike.

The railroad management did all in its power to enlist him against the strikers, as it had already enlisted the other ministers in the town. The confidential secretary of the railroad attorneys, who was also secretary of Mr. Farris' church, used all her powers to win him over to the open shop cause. Farris, however, insisted that the message of Jesus knew no divisions.

Incidentally, the railroad seemed to have strange prophetic powers. This confidential secretary warned Rev. Mr. Farris that "things were going to reach a climax before long." Another person with oracular powers was a stranger in Harrison whom Mr. Farris calls Brother Mack. The past history of this gentleman is shrouded in mystery. He came into town at the beginning of the strike. He divided his time between "praying beautifully in public" and sitting in at the secret conferences of the railway management. This mysterious stranger warned Mr. Farris that "Harrison will soon be in possession of an armed mob coming from other counties to clean up the town and get rid of the strikers."

The mob, as he predicted, came on January 15. Strikers were rounded up, beaten and arrested. The home of a former striker who had found another job in another town was riddled with bullets. This man, E. C. Gregor, was locked up with other prisoners in the court house. For some strange reason, which no one has ever explained, the sheriff who was detailed to guard Gregor, left him sleeping at the court house while he took all the other prisoners to the town jail. At dawn a mob drew up in two automobiles, dragged Gregor to a railway bridge and hung him.

That same morning the mob broke into the home of a Harrison capitalist who had committed the crime of furnishing bail for a striker, and flogged him in his nightshirt while his wife and children pleaded for pity. By the end of the week, after a ruthless reign of terror directed by Harrison's best citizens, the town was cleared of strikers, and the leader of the mob was able to boast that "the union is now dead in Harrison and the M. & N. A. is a scab road forever."

A few hours after Gregor was hanged, a coroner's jury found that the victim had met his death at the hands of "parties unknown." Shortly afterward, when every last striker had been hunted out of town, a legislative investigating committee gave the respectable citizens of Harrison a clean bill of health. In return the respectable citizens of Harrison gave the legislative investigating committee a banquet.

In the end Mr. Farris, who tried never to let "hatred, passion or prejudice" come into his life and who had so earnestly tried to live the gospel of Jesus without taking sides in the industrial war at Harrison, needed all the faith he had, for his reward was to be ousted from the Methodist Church of Harrison, not for taking the side of the strikers but for refusing to take the side of the railroad. Neutrality had cost him dearly in material terms; he is now a pastor without a church.

On the other hand, Brother Mack who stood high in the councils of the railroad management and knew all about the armed mob in advance and wore his white badge with the other strike-breakers,—this gentleman of mysterious antecedents is now a full-fledged Methodist preacher in charge of a congregation. God works, it has been said, in a mysterious way. So do railroads.

No outline of Mr. Farris' story

Blacksmiths' Union Endorses La Follette

CHICAGO, Ill.—Official endorsement of the La Follette-Wheeler Progressive ticket as "the only hope of the workers of America" has been made public by the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, following the action of the executive council of the order.

With the endorsement was issued a call to the entire brotherhood to rally to the support of the Progressive ticket and "to help restore the people's confidence in their government."

The endorsement brings with it the pledge of 60,000 members of the brotherhood, according to James W. Kline, general president. The executive order was signed by Kline, William F. Kramer, general secretary-treasurer, and the following council members, representing 500 lodges of the order throughout the United States: A. T. Williamson, G. M. Oliver, Georgia; J. A. Cranna, Oregon; Arthur Gledhill, Alabama; Finlay MacKenzie, Massachusetts; J. J. Goldman, Illinois, and W. T. Robertson, Missouri.

PERKINS JOINS LA FOLLETTE DRIVE

Buffalo Socialists Working Hard to Put Progressive Ticket Over.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Buffalo and Erie County Socialists, in addition to waging a vigorous campaign for their local Socialist candidates, are actively cooperating in the La Follette-Wheeler campaign, and Socialist street meetings are being held every night throughout the city, according to Robert A. Hoffman, secretary Erie County La Follette and Socialist county committee.

The Erie County La Follette-Wheeler committee is composed of several hundred men and women representing with perfect harmony every group of La Follette supporters in the county.

The Socialists and part of the Labor forces frankly favor the creation of an American Labor party; but in order not to embarrass any person or group no attempt has been made to consider the endorsement of any local candidates by the county committee.

Perkins for La Follette Socialist candidates are the only local candidates who are La Follette progressives, all the old-party candidates being Coolidge Republicans or Davis Democrats.

Commissioner Frank C. Perkins is actively supporting La Follette and Wheeler and the local Socialist ticket. He and Mayor Schwab spoke at the Buffalo Auditorium meeting when Wheeler aroused great enthusiasm among the audience of 5,000. The Mayor confined his remarks to welcoming Wheeler in behalf of the city, but at the end of his speech he did express the hope that he might later shake hands with Wheeler in the White House.

Following is the local Socialist ticket: County Clerk, the Rev. Herman J. Hahn, Pastor of the Salem Evangelical Church; County Treasurer, I. B. Taylor, a prominent retail merchant and a pioneer Socialist; Surrogate, Attorney Irving M. Weiss, former Corporation Counsel of Lackawanna, during the administration of Socialist Mayor Gibbons, member of the La Follette State Committee and also the Socialist State Committee, County Chairman of the Socialist party; Congress, 40th district, Eustace Reynolds, Labor attorney and Harvard graduate; 41st district, Frank Ehrenfried, jeweler, former president of the Retail Jewelers' Association, pioneer Socialist and trade unionist, prominent in Masonic circles; 42nd district, Miss Amy R. Juengling of Eden, Vice-chairman of the La Follette County Campaign Committee, member of the National Women's Party, a White House suffragist picket in 1911; State Senate, 48th district, Ralph E. Horne, college man and retired Universalist minister; 49th district, Charles H. Roth, chairman of the Speakers' Committee of the La Follette County Committee, Treasurer of the Socialist local; 50th district, Jacob F. Griesinger of Lackawanna, former Fire Commissioner, active railroad unionist; Members of Assembly, 1st district, Joseph Diliberto, president of the Laborers' Union; 2nd district, William C. Taylor, old-time Socialist; 3rd district, Robert A. Hoffman, secretary of the La Follette County Campaign Committee, also secretary Socialist County Committee, active trade unionist, a Socialist campaign manager in 1919 and 1921 campaigns, in the former year Perkins

can suggest the personal struggle through which this naive and courageous soul went in those grim days. For that intimate side, only a reading of the book will do. Copies can be obtained at \$1.60 each from the American Civil Liberties Union, 100 Fifth avenue, New York City, or Mr. J. K. Farris, Wynne, Arkansas,—title, "The Harrison Riot or The Reign of the Mob on The Missouri and North Arkansas Railroad."

RAND SCHOOL TO OPEN NEW TERM SEP. 30

The Rand School of Social Science is to open its nineteenth season on September 30 with most of the instructors and lecturers of previous years retained on its staff and many new ones of note added. The fields of economics, sociology, and history will be covered by Algernon Lee, Educational Director, Scott Nearing, David P. Berenberg, and August Claessens.

Marius Hansome, who has attended the Workers' Education Conference this summer at Oxford and London, and Dr. Morris H. Kahn will be instructors in the field of science; the field of psychology and psychoanalysis will be adequately treated by Prof. Alex. A. Goldenweiser and Dr. Margaret Daniels; in the field of literature, Clement Wood, Leo Saitta, Carl Van Doren and Louis Untermeyer are able representatives; Herman Epstein will give a new and interesting course in music, and it is hoped that Morris Hillquit, John Haynes Holmes, Norman Thomas, and Sinclair Lewis will be added to the list.

In addition to these courses, the school has already arranged for a debate between Clarence Darrow and Scott Nearing. The debate will be held on Sunday afternoon, November 30. Mr. Darrow will also give a lecture at the Rand School on "Crime, Its Treatment and Punishment," while he is in New York.

The Physical Education Department will open its 1924-25 season with its annual reunion hike on Sunday, September 28. Old members, new members, and their friends are invited to meet in front of 7 East 15th street at 8:30 a. m., dressed in hiking clothes.

On the opening night, Wednesday, October 1, there will be a masked dance for old and new members only. All the participants are requested to come in comic, funny, or international dress and help make it a lively as well as colorful affair. This will take place instead of the regular senior recreation class which will be held on succeeding Wednesdays.

The Rand School office is open for registrations now every day during office hours, and until seven in the evening. Bulletins can be secured on request.

"Glad No Oily Smell Is On Our Money," La Follette Declares

WASHINGTON, D. C.—"I'm glad to see that the only smell attached to the money of our campaign is that of sweat and not of oil," Senator Robert M. La Follette, Independent-Progressive candidate for President today told a meeting of campaign executives at headquarters.

"I'm happy to learn from your report," he said, "that the people are supporting our movement to restore the Government to the people; that our finances are made up of dollars from the many, rather than checks for thousands from the privileged few."

"I am agreeably astonished to learn that in your first three days you obtained 10,000 active workers, that you now have 20,000 and hope to reach our goal of 500,000 within two weeks."

"That is the most inspiring thing that has yet come to me. With such an army of the people working in a just cause, we cannot fail at the polls in November."

was elected to Buffalo Council and Gibbons Mayor in Lackawanna; 4th district, Joseph F. Murphy, steel worker, an organizer in 1919 steel strike, active member of Catholic Welfare Council; 5th district, Henry J. Ruppel, a member of the Carpenters' Union; 6th district, Lee Morgan, chairman of the Finance Committee of La Follette County Committee, raised money in Perkins campaign, former president of Machinists' Union; 7th district, Willard J. Dawson of Alden, a farmer; 8th district, F. A. McCarthy of Lackawanna, railroad engineer, active unionist.

Other Socialists very active in the La Follette campaign are Martin B. Heisler, former manager of the New Age; Arthur L. Bowers, organizer of county in Perkins-Gibbons campaign; James Battistoni, president of the Anti-Fascist Alliance; Christian Koelbl, Irvin Schnabel, Fred Weinheimer, Charles A. Myers and Herman Hennig.

LA FOLLETTE-WHEELER RATIFICATION MEETING

TUES. EV'G. SEPT. 23, at 8 Sharp

HUNTS POINT PALACE, 163rd St. & Southern Boulevard

SPEAKERS
NORMAN THOMAS
NORMAN HAPGOOD
CONGRESSMAN LA GUARDIA
CHARLES SOLOMON
LOUIS WALDMAN
SAMUEL ORR
MARIE MACDONALD
FRED PAULITSCH, Chairman.

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NEW WITNESSES CLEAR I. W. W. IN JAIL

More Eye-Witnesses of Centralia Raid By Legionnaires Turn Up.

CHICAGO, Ill.—While the newspapers of Washington State maintain an almost complete silence relative to the discovery of three new eye-witnesses of the 1919 Armistice Day raid on the I. W. W. hall in Centralia, Washington, periodicals in other States have begun to ask why Governor Louis Hart has ignored this vital evidence.

Commenting on this situation, the New Republic of New York City says editorially: "The Governor and people of Washington seem determined to cover up the judicial crime of imprisoning for life the eight victims in the Centralia case by a conspiracy of silence. . . . These men were convicted of the murder of Lieutenant Warren Grimm of the American Legion in an attack on the I. W. W. hall during a parade on Armistice Day, 1919. The trial was held under the surveillance of the Legion. Since its conclusion six of the jury have made sworn statements that they were frightened into returning a verdict of guilty."

"Now the General Defense Committee produces three affidavits by eye-witnesses to the effect that Lieutenant Grimm led the attack on the hall before a shot had been fired. . . . Cecil DeWitte, a high school student, went to the neighborhood of the hall to witness the attack which was commonly talked about, and saw Grimm lead men out of the marching ranks to make the attack. . . . P. M. Crinion confirms this account in detail, and adds that he furnished his information to the prosecutor two

Fatality Rate of Coal Miners Increase 19 Per Cent Over 1923

Accidents at coal mines in the United States during July, 1924, caused the death of 152 men, or 58 less than the number killed in July, 1923, according to information received from State mine inspectors by the Interior Department, through the Bureau of Mines. The production of coal during the month was 40,066,000 tons, the fatality rate being 3.79 per million tons of coal mined. This rate is lower than that for July last year (3.92) and is about ten per cent lower than the average rate (4.20) for July during the ten-year period, 1914-1923. For bituminous mines alone the reports showed 112 deaths and a fatality rate of 3.47 per million tons, as compared with a rate of 3.55 for July last year and a ten-year average rate of 3.82. For anthracite mines alone, the number of fatalities in July, 1924, was 40 and the fatality rate was 5.14, as compared with 6.01 for July last year and a ten-year average rate of 6.36.

The accidents during July brought the total number of fatalities reported to the Bureau of Mines during the first seven months of 1924 to 1,458, as compared with 1,478 during the corresponding months last year. Because of the explosions during the present year, and the lower output of coal, the fatality rate for 1924 to the end of July was 4.65 per million tons, about 19 per cent higher than the corresponding rate (3.91) last year. The increase in the fatality rate was entirely in the bituminous industry, as the rate for anthracite mines actually declined from 5.66 to 5.49, while that for bituminous mines rose from 3.58 to 4.48.

days later, but was not summoned for the trial.

"Governor Hart was notified of the existence of this new evidence early in July, but has made no reply. The text of the affidavits was furnished to the 240 newspapers in Washington, but it has been published in only a few cases by Labor papers. A nation-wide protest is needed to bring the Governor and press of Washington to a sense of responsibility. By no one could it be more appropriately headed than by the American Legion."

William Allen White writes in the Emporia (Kansas) Daily Gazette: "When men are imprisoned for crimes complicated with their political opinions, the jail locks snap on them viciously. Let a man commit any kind of brutal, cruel or cowardly crime for gain, for lust, in the heat of passion, and his chances for going free in this country are fairly good. But let him even be accused of a crime in the name of what the sap-head regards as a larger liberty—however foolish he may be—and so-

ciety shows no mercy in hustling him off to jail and keeping him there."

"These moral meditations arise from seeing that the State of Washington refuses to reopen the case against the men murdered in the I. W. W. hall in Centralia on Armistice Day, 1919, although new eye-witnesses to the crime have been discovered who are now willing to testify. If new eye-witnesses to any other crime had been discovered it would be no trouble to get the case reopened. But let opinion step in as an alleged cause for crime and society hardens its heart and puts new locks on its doors."

Citing the admissions of the six jurors, the Oklahoma Daily Leader of Oklahoma City says: "Three new witnesses to the Centralia Armistice Day tragedy are added to the growing list of those who, if they had been permitted to testify truthfully at the trial of the Centralia I. W. W., would have convinced any free body of jurors that the accused men fired in self-defense against an organized band of raiders."

"... The conduct of that trial was a travesty on justice. The mob mind ruled the judge, the jury and community."

LONDON, Eng.—Working class groups here are being informed of the facts in connection with the Armistice Day tragedy at Centralia, Washington, by Elizabeth Gilman of the Christian Social Justice Fund of Baltimore. From the beginning, Miss Gilman has actively participated in the fight to liberate the eight industrialists who are serving long terms for defending their lives and property against a mob which attacked the Centralia I. W. W. hall in 1919.

Several open-air meetings are to be arranged for Miss Gilman by the Class War Prisoners Release Committee, the secretary of which is William T. Colyer, who was deported from Boston in 1921 for his political beliefs.

Lately the Daily London Herald published an interview with Miss Gilman on the Centralia case. She said: "At this time when London is welcoming Americans, the American Bar Association, the advertisers and innumerable tourists, there are others from across the sea who are anxious that their English cousins should help work for the release of eight industrial unionists who are buried alive in Walla Walla prison in the State of Washington."

"They were lumberjacks, and when on Armistice Day, 1919, their hall was attacked by veterans of the World War, they fired guns, and four of the attackers were killed. Others broke into the hall and lynched one of the I. W. W.'s, himself an ex-soldier, Wesley Everest. Everest's murderers were never brought to trial, but eleven I. W. W. members were tried. No justice was possible, however, in that highly stimulated war environment, and eight men were convicted and sentenced to serve twenty-five to forty years in prison."

"Since then six of the jurors have confessed in affidavits that they were terrorized into convicting the accused men, and that they believe that the eight defendants were innocent of murder, having acted in self-defense against a premeditated raid upon their property."

106 Men Still In Jail For Their Opinions

Eighteen political prisoners have been released in five states this summer, according to a report issued by the American Civil Liberties Union today, which shows a total of 106 men serving sentences under criminal syndicalism or peacetime sedition laws in six states, as against 121 three months ago in eight states. During this period three new political prisoners have been added to the list under an anti-boycott law in Maine. All but twelve of the 106 men in prison are held in California, where prosecutions are still active. All 106 are members of the I. W. W.

The Union's report shows that all political prisoners have been released in Pennsylvania, Illinois and Arkansas. California tops the list with ninety-four; Washington has five; Idaho one; Oklahoma two; Kansas one, and Maine three.

Listening In on the Political Radio

With McALISTER COLEMAN

Long Island society has been all agog or agrog, whichever you please, with the night-by-night doings of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. The big thrill of last week was when the Prince and his devoted democratic followers dressed in pretty pink coats went after that poor old fox that the hunting set of the Island chases every year. It seems to me that ever since I was a little, teeny boy, about eighty years ago, I've been reading about hunting that fox. They start out every fall (with apologies to His Royal Highness for the use of that word) and galumph around the neighborhood in search of that fox. I used to feel sorry for the poor animal with all those great big enormous men hot on his trail but I've been wasting my sympathies. If even the gang they rounded up for the Prince couldn't get him, he's safe. For the Prince isn't what you'd call a "lone huntsman." Ever see those pictures of him hunting tigers in India? They send out fifty or sixty elephants, with two or three regiments of His Imperial Majesty's forces armed with machine guns, howitzers, hand grenades and the like, chuck in a couple of aeroplanes for good luck and then when they've ganged on some toothless old tiger until he is in shape to be sold for a rug they call in the Prince and the motion picture operators get to work. Well, these Long Island chappies got the idea, judging from the number that went out after the fox the other day, and the only conclusion for patriotic Americans to draw is that an American fox is smarter than an Indian tiger every day in the week and Sundays thrown in. Besides the Long Island fox has had plenty of running practice this past half century.

From what we saw of them, just about the same outfit that gets up fox-hunting and the like for visiting royalty was behind Defense Day which we celebrated last Friday. We got an invitation to march in the parade, as we served in the army for nine months, but we couldn't accept owing to the fact that all we have left of our uniform is our leggings. At that we might have attracted almost as much attention as the Prince of Wales. The rest of our uniform was made by a firm of patriots who fought the war on East Houston street, New York, took a modest four hundred per cent profit and got rid of a lot of bile by cursing out the Socialist. We just got our discharge papers in time, for the whole affair rotted to pieces on the floor the day we changed to civvies.

Anyhow, can any bright young citizen arise and tell teacher what Defense Day was all about? We understand vaguely that the War Department told us to go out and make snoots and look mad all day. But look mad at whom? From what we can make out from the foreign news, all the other nations are putting up a good bluff at being friendly to us in the hope of getting some of our spare jack, that is to say the spare jack that is lying around in some of the banks of John W. Davis, that great liberal is director or counsel for. The only half-way intelligent answer I could get as to the purposes of Defense Day was from a brick-layer friend of mine, distinctly Irish lineage, who told me that we had declared war on the Ku Klux Klan and that if this was the case he was going to march at the head of every parade which came along.

In the meantime a whole lot of plain ordinary folk who don't get excited about the Boy Scouts springing to arms to defend Staten Island and who think H. R. H. means He Rides Horribly have had a chance to do political thinking. We are no optimists, we have been in too many minority movements to kid ourselves, but we do get an awful kick out of the way the Progressive movement is sweeping along.

Almost every day, Arthur Garfield Hays, La Follette-Wheeler manager for this State, receives reports from all quarters as to additions to the progressive ranks. Into his offices at 25 West 43rd street, New York City, come men and women from all the sixty-one counties in the State with La Follette-Wheeler petitions filled in, with promises of support from the most unlikely people, with accounts of enthusiastic meetings. So strong is the movement in this State that the big city papers can no longer afford to ignore it and while they denounce progressivism in their editorial columns their news columns are filled with progressive doings, a sure indication that the movement is mighty vigorous.

Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for Governor and a La Follette-Wheeler national committeeman, came back to his headquarters at 70 Fifth avenue, New York City, full of enthusiasm over what he saw during a trip to the northern part of the State last week. He says that

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THE NEW LEADER BAND-WAGON

The New Leader Bandwagon has grown into a procession, with so many followers and rooters that it is impossible even to list the division captains, and keep within bounds. Therefore we will have to omit it this week, not because there is nothing to report, but because there is so much to report that if we gave even a representative cross section of the letters and enthusiastic tenders of support, we wouldn't have room for anything else.

Our readers are not keeping a good thing to themselves. They are out after new readers—and then more and more of them. They know that the New Leader is not merely a newspaper; it is a Cause, and the Cause will triumph the sooner if more and more people read and understand those things that The New Leader prints. And so the New Leader subscription campaign has become more than a mere drive; it has become a triumphal procession.

The New Leader's business office has been like a branch post office these last days. Letters—letters—letters, so that even our genial Frank of the elevator, who carries them into the office, is breaking down under the strain. Each with a check or a money order; each with a word of good cheer and comradeship. Each with a pledge of further work.

Keep it up, comrades! Each reader go out and get at least one new half-yearly at one dollar, and two new three months' subs at 50 cents—send us the \$2, and then keep it up. It is YOUR paper, and YOUR cause.

workers of all sorts are rallying to the progressive cause. He went into districts where a few years ago a Socialist was as welcome as a skunk at a garden party to receive a rous-

ing welcome, not only from old-time Socialists but from trade unionists, unattached liberals and men and women from all walks of life who work with hand and brain.

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Marion Hansome
(Mon., Tues., Thurs.)

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 1

Composition and Literary Criticism— 7 to 8:20 P. M.
Modern General History— 8:30 to 10 P. M.
D. P. Berenberg.

THURSDAY, OCT. 2

Elements of Psychology 8:30 to 10 P. M.
Margaret Daniels.

FRIDAY, OCT. 3

Descriptive Economics— 7 to 8:20 P. M.
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SAVE SUPER-POWER FOR THE PEOPLE

The greatest revolution in history, that which most profoundly affected the way men live together, was the result of no war but of the application of steam power to the face of this earth and the nature of human relations in less than two centuries more than they had been changed by thousands of years.

We are living in the midst of another such revolution. Steam power has been supplemented by electricity produced from both coal and water power. Now this electricity so produced is being knit up into great interconnected systems covering the entire eastern seaboard, or the Mississippi Valley, or the Pacific Slope. Steam power gave us many captains of industry; super-power, if left in private hands, will give us a few field marshals of industry.

What Super-Power Can Do

Technically, this new revolution will make possible enormous savings of human time and energy and our natural resources. Under the new system water power which now goes to waste will be utilized; immense economies will be effected in the use and transportation of coal; the by-products of soft-coal gas, coal tar, etc.—which are exceedingly valuable but which are now wasted in the smoke nuisance—can be saved; we shall have much better security against interruptions in power and large reserve power will be available for unforeseen demands; the electrification of railroads will be made easier; farmers and manufacturers in small towns will have the advantages of electric power without crowding into the cities. Some idea of these savings may be indicated by a report of the engineering sub-committee of Hoover's Committee on Northeastern Super-Power, estimating that the saving in coal alone would amount to more than fifty million tons annually. In more personal terms, a Canadian farmer's wife reports that for her super-power meant a saving of half her time and two-thirds of her energy.

*Note—Technical information for this pamphlet was compiled by Professor Vladimir Karapetoff of the Department of Electrical Engineering at Cornell University, successor in certain important work to the late Charles P. Steinmetz, and Socialist candidate for State Engineer of New York. Further facts on the subject may be found in the Giant Power number of The Survey, March, 1924, and in the leaflet, "Canada Shows How to Manage Electrical Power," by Dr. Harry W. Laidler, published by the League for Industrial Democracy, 70 Fifth avenue, New York City.]

This coming of super-power is on its way. It contains no insuperable or revolutionary engineering difficulties. It has been delayed by the competition of varying interests, some of which want supremacy in super power and some of which (like railroads whose revenue is derived from the transportation of coal) stand to lose by the development of super-power. Nevertheless, the integration of power plants under private monopoly goes on apace.

A Word of Caution

Before we consider the social consequences of this new revolution a word of caution may be in order. It is possible to exaggerate the savings of super-power to the ultimate consumer. It is possible to make

Development of Super-Power Holds Promise of Great Benefits—Will They Be For All the People or Will Monopoly Gain Control for the Privileged Few?

By NORMAN THOMAS

Socialist and Farmer-Labor Candidate for Governor of N. Y.

too much of the practicability of using super-power for heating purposes. As yet in most districts heating by electricity is too expensive. A more common mistake is to over emphasize the part water power can play in producing super-power. In the Northeastern section not more than twenty-five per cent of the total energy demand in any year could be met from the available water sources. On the other hand, water is necessary for the production of electricity from coal. For every ton of coal burned under modern power-house boilers, from 600 to 1,000 tons of water is required to condense the discharged steam. It is stated on good authority that the Waterside electric station in New York City pumps more water for condensing purposes than the whole city of New York consumes for all purposes. For this reason, the proposed steam stations will have to be located mainly at the seaboard, the Great Lakes, the Ohio River and its tributaries, and the Susquehanna River. Thus, much hauling of coal will still be required; but this traffic and storage can be much better systematized, with consequent savings.

The Giant As Master and Servant
When all has been said by way of caution it remains true that we have a new giant for the service of man. Whether that giant will be socially a blessing to mankind or a curse is the problem we have still to solve. Whoever controls the

super-power of the State or nation controls the life of that nation on farms and in factories. A private monopoly of super-power will give to the monopolists control over our every-day living beside which the power of ancient emperors or earlier "captains of industry" was a trifle. If this vitally necessary social process is left to the control of profit, not only will democracy be denied but we shall be at the mercy of those who will necessarily regulate their business not on the basis of what is most useful but what is most profitable.

To the believer in production for use rather than profit the case of the public ownership of super-power need not be argued at length. It may be pointed out that there are only two conceivable alternatives in the control of super-power: public ownership and control or a rigorous public regulation which will amount almost to public ownership, though of a slower, less efficient and more bureaucratic type. The contrast between the amazing success of the Province of Ontario, Canada, and the city of Winnipeg in public ownership and the very dubious success of our American regulatory commissions is decisive. Of course, unregulated private control is unthinkable when we remember what the railroads did to us before Government regulation.

Advantages of Public Ownership.
Beside the supreme advantage of

making the people masters of a fundamental process in their economic life, public ownership has these other advantages: (1) The Government can borrow when borrowing is necessary to provide capital at a lower rate of interest than private companies; (2) the Government, taking into consideration the needs of the people rather than the magnitude of profit, can and will make super-power more generally available to farmers than is the practice of big companies seeking the maximum profit. This profit they find by making super-power serve city industries rather than distributing it to farmers and smaller towns.

The fault of private monopoly of democratic Government ownership and removable. An aroused people can prevent corruption. They can insist on efficiency. They got it in the digging of the Panama Canal, and in the marvelous engineering achievement of building and operating New York City's water supply system. They can get it in the control of super-power. It will be easier to get it when private monopolists no longer seek to corrupt Government for the sake of special privilege because the opportunity for special privilege is removed.

What Canada Has Done

No American will admit that we on this side of the border are inferior to the Canadians. Yet the Province of Ontario, in cooperation

with the municipalities, is charging lower rates in cities than the private companies of New York State. The City of Buffalo paid twice as much for its electricity per unit of power as did the Municipality of Toronto in 1922. Buffalo is twenty miles from Niagara Falls, Toronto is ninety. The Ontario development has brought into the hands of the people a great property valued at more than \$250,000,000 which will have been fully paid for in the course of a generation with little or no direct tax on the people but with a reduction in the rates they pay for electricity. The Ontario public control has furnished a distribution of electricity which has greatly lightened the burden of farm life. Nothing of the sort has happened in New York State. The true facts on this subject have been obscured by the deliberate propaganda of the great electric lighting companies in America, in whose service distinguished engineers have prostituted themselves by making false representations for profit. Such misrepresentation, with its effect on public understanding, is in itself one of the outstanding evils of private ownership of railroads, coal mines and super power.

The Solution For Us

The proposed super-power system should be owned and operated by our Federal Government with an adequate representation of the States concerned. Technical con-

trol should be in the hands of experts rigidly divorced from politics. The rights of Labor should be fully protected.

The progressive movement in the United States stands for such control. As a step toward it the Socialist Party in New York stands for the State development and control of the water power available in the Adirondacks, the St. Lawrence Valley, and what is left at Niagara Falls. It also stands for the appointment of a commission of experts to plan in conjunction with Federal authorities for the development of a complete super-power system. Since the political boundaries of States are arbitrary, not they but the Federal Government must ultimately control super-power, but the States can do much in working toward that end. What Ontario has done New York can do.

We have dwelt upon super-power. We do it because of its own vast importance. We do it also because it illustrates the needs for substituting as rapidly as possible production for use in place of production for profit, and industrial democracy in place of the autocracy of absentee ownership. In attaining that end, one necessary step is the formation of a Labor party.

You can help by voting next the arm and torch of enlightenment for La Follette and Wheeler and the Socialist State ticket.

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Can The Leaders Deliver Labor's Vote?

Indications Are That the American Workers Will Join With Their Leaders in Voting Robert M. La Follette and Wheeler into Office.

By OSSIP WALINSKY,

President, International Pocketbook Workers' Union

Can Labor leaders deliver Labor's vote to any party? That seems to be the question uppermost in the minds of political leaders, political students, politicians, as well as laboring men and women on the eve of our Presidential campaign. There is no use denying that America has created a different type of Labor leader than that known in other countries. The very name "Leader" implies that the person at the head of the organization is expected to pave the way, to lead and who, in turn, demands that the members should follow; follow wisely if possible, blindly if they must.

Of course, in a country of big business, high efficiency, outstanding and imposing personalities, industrial captains, great leaders of finance, people began to look for leaders in every walk of life; believing in all sincerity that no organization could survive without a leader, great or greater. Our American trade unions, under the general influence, soon acquired the same psychology and applied the same terms to their spokesmen, to their chosen representatives, to their accredited and trusted delegates—hence the term "Labor Leaders," in the American sense of the word.

Because of that condition also, statesmen, politicians, as well as the people in general, wanting to know the opinion of finance, ascertained the attitude of the so-called leaders

of finance. Desirous of establishing the attitude of the industrial barons, they deemed it sufficient to learn the views of certain so-called industrial captains of industry. The same applies to Labor. The position, opinion, attitude of certain Labor leaders were always taken, not only as the barometer of Labor's views and aspirations, but as the absolute position of the rank and file.

It happened that in the history of American politics, Labor leaders generally stood by either the Republican or Democratic parties, and threw in their lot and whatever influence they had with the rank and file one way or another for a whole century. All of a sudden the great earthquake, the great shakeup in American political life, a new alignment of political forces, a complete change of heart! The fire kindled by the Socialist Party of America for decades for independent political action outside of the two other political parties set the hearts of Labor leaders aflame in favor of independent political action. For the first time the Socialist Party and the American Federation of Labor work side by side for one platform, and the same Presidential candidates. Old-time politicians, so-called statesmen, party managers and Presidential candidates of the other parties ask whether Labor leaders can deliver Labor's vote to either party.

The Republicans find consolation in the fact that only a small percentage of the wage earners of America are members of Labor unions and attach very little importance to the five million trade union voters of our land. Others who do not minimize the importance of organized Labor's vote find consolation in the belief that the Labor leaders will not be able to deliver Labor's vote to the Progressive party.

The managers of the Democratic party, on the other hand, admit the potential strength of organized Labor's vote in the country and are applying the jiu-jitsu style of catch-as-catch-can votes under false pretenses and vague promises, also believing that the Labor leaders will exert very little influence with the rank and file.

How much strength, how much pull, how much influence have such Labor leaders as Warren Stone of the Engineers; Samuel Gompers, Frank Morrison, and Matthew Woll of the American Federation of Labor; Timothy Healy of the Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers; President L. E. Shepherd of the Brotherhood of Railway Conductors; T. Cashen of the Switchmen's Union; William L. Sullivan of the Sheet and Metal Workers; President Menyen of the Order of Railway Telegraphers; President Franklin of the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers; President D. B. Robertson of the Brotherhood of Firemen and Engineers; Sidney Hillman of the

Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America; Morris Sigman and Abraham Baroff of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union; Morris Kaufman and L. Braunstein of the Fur Workers' International Union; Max Zaritsky and M. Zucker-man of the United Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers' International Union; and others too numerous to mention?

That the trusted leaders of American Labor, that the accredited representatives of our trade union family will exert a strong influence with the rank and file and will turn out organized Labor's vote in the millions for the Progressive platform and its candidates, La Follette and Wheeler, is universally recognized. Hence the meeting in the White House on Labor Day staged by a few old-time comedians who gathered a hired audience of Labor deserters, degenerates, traitors, many of whom are at the present time on the payroll of the Government, like T. V. O'Connor, once President of the Longshoremen's Union, but now a \$12,000 a year Presidential appointee chairman of the Shipping Board, for the purpose of befogging the minds of Labor and making the people of the country believe that Labor stands divided in this campaign. What a mistake!

The present Progressive movement is not a movement of Labor leaders, created by Labor leaders.

I. L. P. Starts Campaign on Occasion Of Anniversary of First International

LONDON.—The sixtieth anniversary of the establishment of the First International on September 28, will mark the inauguration of an ambitious campaign, organized by the Independent Labor Party, both in agricultural and industrial districts, for the autumn. Thirty members of Parliament will take part.

The agricultural campaign will include regional conferences representing rural organizations of every kind, both Trade Unions and the Farmers' Unions.

Its object will be to consider the agricultural policy adopted by the I.L.P. at the last annual conference. A national conference will also be held in London on similar lines.

The campaign in industrial centers will include a series of conferences to be addressed by John Wheatley, M.P., Minister of Health, and James Maxton, M.P.

A resolution will be discussed expressing the conviction that the program of the I.L.P. for the communal ownership and control of the basic necessities of our common life, "affords the only final solution of our social problems."

Hastening the Transition

The delegates will be asked to pledge themselves "to strive unceasingly by political, industrial, and co-

operative organization to hasten the transition to the Socialist commonwealth."

Emanuel Shinwell, Minister of Mines, will address a miners' conference in the Lancashire coal field at Wigan on October 25.

The delegates will be asked by resolution to pledge themselves to work unceasingly through their political trade union, and cooperative organizations, to make it possible for the Government to introduce legislation for the purpose of reorganizing the production, distribution, and utilization of coal, on a basis of social ownership.

A series of conferences will be held in South Wales to advocate the nationalization of land, mines, and banking, to be addressed by well-known M.P.'s.

The conferences will be supplemented by large demonstrations, 80 of which have already been arranged.

Sunday, September 28, when the campaign will be inaugurated, is to be set aside by the I.L.P. to commemorate the death of Keir Hardie,

WARNING! WATCH YOUR STEP—AND PURSE!

It's all cut and dried!

The dear American public is going to be the proverbial goat—provided, however, that the said American public is willing to be the goat.

You are going to pay a third to double more for the better grade of Fall and Winter suits, topcoats, and overcoats this season if certain gentlemen have their way. The said gentlemen include, we are told, the same kind, considerate individuals who tried so hard to close our clothing factory simply because we decided to ignore them and sell direct to the public at wholesale prices.

That incident proved a rather hard blow to this so-called clothing trust. How they tried and since have tried to put us out of business would make sensational reading, even in Russia.

But we are still in business, thanks to you Americans who believe in fair play and honesty in merchandising, and we are just as full of fight as ever—even more so—to continue giving you the best the market offers at REAL wholesale prices.

So we say to you, don't believe propaganda excusing any drastic rise in the finer grades of men's and young men's clothing this season. Don't be fooled by this sort

of hyperbole any more than by imitation "wholesale propositions and the like. Simply watch your step!

And remember this:—There is only ONE difference between our factory and high-class retail clothing shops—THE PRICE. High rentals, elaborate fixtures, etc., have also got to be paid for; but NOT here. Ours is a plain factory, but brimful of only the FINEST grades of ABSOLUTELY PURE worsted and wool clothing; in fact, superior fabrics, domestic or imported, cannot be had anywhere! And likewise the styles.

You owe it to yourself to learn the facts first hand. You CAN'T lose, in any event. If you doubt it, take home a suit, topcoat or overcoat; show it to your family or friends and if they or you feel that it is not the GREATEST value in all of Greater New York, simply return it and get your money. We GUARANTEE all this and guarantee the fit and fabrics to be ABSOLUTELY the limit throughout.

Built on custom made, hand tailored lines and, at the great savings our wholesale-factory-to-you prices offer, we ask you to carefully compare our following prices:—\$22.78, \$24.88, \$27.44, \$34.88.

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[ADVT.]

RICHEST CITY HAS PREMIUM ON AIR FOR WORKERS

The housing conditions in New York today are described by some well qualified observers in the following words:

Dr. Henry Dwight Chapin, president of the Children's Welfare Federation, says: "Despite all that can be done for the children in some of the neighborhoods, despite the fresh milk, and the healthful nursery accommodations which we can provide for a few hours each day, no headway can be made, no physical improvement can be seen, for these children are the victims of unsanitary and congested housing conditions."

Dr. Frank Monaghan, Health Commissioner, says:

"This survey shows conclusively that homes had been broken up, doubling up of families had resulted, the lodger evil had increased by leaps and bounds, vacancies were few and far between, and the rent demanded for these vacant apartments was beyond the reach of those requiring homes."

Miss Rosalie Manning, of the Women's City Club, says: "The Italians in our neighborhood are doubling up in cellars and are living under

conditions which are absolutely a menace to health and safety. In ordinary times nobody lived there but now these places are being rented."

Dr. Royal C. Copeland, says: "We have one square mile in the city where live 500,000 people in the Lower East Side. There are thousands of families living there twelve persons in three rooms, and four sleeping in the kitchen; and in hundreds of these homes they live in inside rooms without any light or ventilation."

Sophie Irene Loeb, president of the Board of Child Welfare of New York City, says: "I believe that in most of our families there is malnutrition because they have to pay the terrific rent. The children do not get enough proper food. They do not get enough nourishment because of these high rents."

J. G. Deacon, director of the New York Tuberculosis Association, says: "When to the burden of overcrowding is added that of high rents, the deleterious effects are intensified. High rents decrease the moneys available for food and clothing, and by consequence the health level of the population must be lowered."

Dr. Haven Emerson, professor of Public Health at Columbia University, says: "With the increase in room crowding there has been an increase in infant mortality, in tuberculosis, and in the general death rate. Insofar as infant mortality has decreased in the city it has been because of the better education and persistent health work."

John C. Gebhard, a director of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, says: "It is well

known that rickets is a disease associated with a population who are living under wretched housing conditions. There can be no doubt that this serious nutritional disturbance of early childhood is in a large measure due to the fact that it is impracticable because of insufficient yard space, because of the difficulty of taking the baby daily up and down four or five tenement stairs to insure his getting the amount of exposure to the sun's rays which his growing organism needs."

Dr. Henry Fleischmann, director of the Educational Alliance, says: "The conditions are abominable. I know of any number of houses in which no attempt has been made to repair the conditions or improve conditions that are actually menaces to life and limb. The sanitary conditions have gone from bad to worse. The fire escapes are rotten through and through for lack of paint, with scales of rust just dropping off them. If anyone had to use them in an emergency, the Lord help them."

The personal experience of every working-class family in the Richest City in the World fully confirms the testimonies of the conservative authorities quoted above. Less than a decent minimum of space and fresh air, in houses often not fit for use as stables or kennels, and for rents so high that it is evidently impossible for a working-class family to afford anything better.

Housing authorities agree that in any community about five per cent or more of the total number of apartments should be vacant at all times so as to allow tenants a reasonable freedom of choice. With-

out such freedom they easily fall a prey to the greed of the landlord. Now in 1909 nearly nine per cent of apartments in New York were vacant; but in spite of emergency rent laws, and the efforts of housing reformers, this number of vacancies has steadily decreased so that by the end of 1923 the vacancies numbered only one-third of one per cent of the total.

Housing authorities also have generally agreed that rents need not normally stand higher than one-sixth of the income of the tenants. The rentals of working-class apartments in New York have just been found to average about twenty-eight per cent of the wages of those occupying them.

Instead of one-sixth, more than one-quarter; and consequently so much less for food, clothing, medicine, recreation.

About fifty-six per cent of the tenement houses in New York are "old-law" houses; that is to say they were built before the present tenement house law went into effect. These "old-law" houses are the worst offenders against health and decency. Their stair halls are pitch-dark on the brightest days. Their cellars are foul. Half their rooms are without light or ventilation. Their plumbing is vile. They are hot in summer, and cold and drafty in winter. And they are rickety and dangerous fire-traps.

At the rate in which these houses are being demolished to make way for better constructions it will take over one hundred years to rid New York of their evil presence.

Fellow workers, do you consider landlord ownership a brilliant suc-

cess? What single word can you say in favor of continuing this terrible waste of human health and human happiness? Most of the landlords even are impoverished by the waste-fulness of private ownership. Only a few have grown rich. These few are literally the only beneficiaries of a system of house- and land-ownership that has forced millions to live in slums.

What is the remedy? First: We demand an enabling act from Albany, making it possible for cities of the first class to acquire land by the exercise of eminent domain, for the purpose of erecting thereon up-to-date, sanitary, fire-proof apartment houses of various types and sizes to remain forever the property of the city.

Second: We demand that the city proceed to open negotiations with the building trades unions with a view to concluding a twenty-year agreement, subject to yearly readjustment, which will embody the principle of steady employment, and, in return for it, a moderate and fair wage scale.

Third: We demand that the city proceed to open negotiations with manufacturers of building supplies, for wholesale prices on large guaranteed orders of materials.

Fourth: We demand that the city in so far as possible engage labor direct, without any private contractors standing in the way; and construct city-owned yards for the storage of building materials.

Fifth: We demand that the city immediately establish a City Architect's Bureau to have permanent charge of the work.

Sixth: We demand that the city

commence the planning and erection of twenty thousand apartments mainly in outlying districts where light and air are plentiful; and that every year thereafter twenty thousand more shall be so begun.

Seventh: We demand that as soon as a certain number of such new apartments are ready for occupancy they shall be offered for a rental based on actual cost of construction to tenants' cooperative societies for the use of their members, and that as soon as occupied a like number of "old law" tenement apartments shall be condemned, vacated and demolished.

Eighth: We demand that the new apartments, owned by the city, shall be leased to the tenants' cooperative societies on such terms that these societies will become practical owners and guardians of the premises; shall have the right to decorate, repair, or alter the houses and surrounding lawns and playgrounds to suit the wishes and tastes of their own members; but always on permit of the city architect representing the city.

This proposed scheme has all the advantages of standardized construction on a vast scale, under the direction of a trained architect, and financed by the city's almost unlimited credit.

It also has the advantages of local or neighborhood self-government, through the democratic tenants' societies, and thus avoids the red-tape that always goes with political inspection and regulation.

The scheme will give steady employment to thousands of workers in the building trades, and after twenty-five years of operation, will result in the elimination of practically every dark, unsanitary and dangerous house in the city. It will relieve the congested areas so that every family in the new houses can enjoy grass and trees outside their windows.

Instead of dragging out their existence in a festering slum, the masses of the workers of New York will be able to live in a city of beautiful homes.

We have the numbers.
We have the brains.
We have the hands.
We have the credit.
We need the homes.
Have we the WILL to put it through?

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SCHENECTADY IS SCENE OF BIG MEETING

(Continued from Page 1)

speeches, but his effort to play the role of the friend of Labor and the common people is the biggest "flop"—I believe that is the correct theatrical term—on the political stage. He is, of course, a corporation lawyer. His most successful cases have been in behalf of private monopolies like the New York Telephone Company, the Natural Gas Monopoly of West Virginia, the Mine Operators in the Coronado case. He has defended his right as a lawyer to be "on about every side of every question." But since he got out of public office, he has always been on the corporation side. At any rate, the people do not want as a leader a man who is on the side of the highest retainer. With Mr. Davis is running Charlie Bryan, who like his more famous brother and like Mr. Coolidge is afraid to say the words Ku Klux Klan in condemnation.

"From such records it is a relief to turn to the proved integrity and fine public service of La Follette and Wheeler. But we Socialists have a better reason for supporting them even than this. We are for them as the heads of a movement.

"We see a new party emerging—not a third party, but a second party in opposition to big businesses gold-dust twins—the Republicans and the Democrats, who are really one. They are divided only by their lust for office.

"The movement we are supporting has three tasks in hand:

(1) To purge the Government of corruption.

(2) To maintain and increase peace.

(3) To bring to the people an economic emancipation from special privilege, private monopoly and the autocracy of king profit. And these three causes are really one.

Both Parties Harbor Grafters

"House-cleaning does not mean to turn out one set of rascals in the hope that we may not have put another in. We turned out the Democratic rascals, responsible for the war frauds and the dubious transaction of the alien property custodian, and the tyrannies of A. Mitchell Palmer in the Department of Justice. We got instead Forbes and Fall and Daugherty. It will be the same old story in varying degree so long as parties exist only to get office and special privilege is ready at all times to buy brazenly what it cannot get by fooling the people. Eternal vigilance is the price of clean government. That means that a disciplined party of the people must stand on guard, devoted to principle rather than to self.

"Peace is not a matter of pious resolution nor even of good machinery. It is a matter of international cooperation between the producers as against the exploiters. When America makes the head of the Steel Trust the head of the industrial section of Mobilization Day it is a parable of economic imperialism. For economic imperialism is born of the old unholy union of jingoistic nationalism and the lust for profit. The bankers who are the real power in our own economic life are marching steadily forward in Latin-America. There is grave reason to fear that they will expect us to back their loans to Europe. Only the progressive platform deals with this issue of imperialism which is the fruitful cause of war.

"The true answer to the menace of imperialism abroad and our own slavery to special privilege at home is to work out our economic emancipation. What the people need to use collectively the people must learn to manage collectively. The man who owns coal, railroads and super-power to some degree owns the rest of us who cannot live without these things. The progressive movement means on the political field the beginning of that struggle for emancipation which farmers' cooperatives, con-

How One High School Teaches the Goose-Step

How the officials of the schools use their places to create hysteria against progressive thought and to poison the minds of pupils against Socialism was never more forcibly shown than in the examination recently given in the Stuyvesant High School just before the opening of the recent school term.

The examination, a copy of which was supplied to The New Leader by a student of that school, was for boys who had worked through the summer either to make up "flunked" subjects, or to skip a term. The examination consists of an excerpt from some writing by Theodore Roosevelt, with the instruction to "write five paragraphs, taking as the topic of each sentences 1, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, respectively."

The text follows: "(1) It is sim-

sumers' cooperatives and labor unions must wage in their appropriate fields.

"(4) We have seen the extraordinary spectacle of Coolidge, Davis, Dawes and Butler all crying out that La Follette menaces our civil and religious liberties by his attacks on the courts. Not one of these men in the days when those liberties were attacked came to their rescue as La Follette and Wheeler did. If we curb the courts it is to save them for their proper work, to make peaceful progress possible, to bring liberty to men and women and little children—a liberty which our courts have put second to property rights. This is part of our struggle for freedom.

"It is a struggle which must be carried on in the States as well as in the nation. We Socialists pledge ourselves to struggle unceasingly for better homes, better schools, more equal justice in the courts, more efficient service to the people of New York. He lacks imagination who does not sometimes dream what a State really devoted to popular well-being could accomplish.

"One of the most immediate of our demands is public development of water power and of super-power generally. Our slogan is: 'What Canada can do, New York can do also.' We pledge ourselves to consider New York a unit in a Federal super-power system which we hope to see developed. In the meanwhile, we stand for public development of water power in the St. Lawrence, the Adirondacks and the Niagara River. We also pledge ourselves to collect full rental from private companies already authorized, or compel them to lower their rates.

"Contrast this proposal with what the Republicans or Democrats offer you. Not one of the Republican aspirants for office can break down the dominion of selfish interest over the Republican party. The Republican party in this State has shown itself to be the enemy of social legislation and the friend of Lusk laws.

"At bottom the Democratic party is no better. Governor Smith has a good record but he is a political miracle no more typical of the merits of Tammany Hall than a good king is proof of the excellence of hereditary monarchy. There is no other Smith in sight. And in spite of Smith, Tammany Hall is the finest instrument yet devised to keep the people quiet while big business men and politicians rule them and rob

Stuyvesant High Gives Pupils Test Full of Twaddle About the Relations of Bosses and Employees, and a Few Lies About Socialism.

ply common sense to recognize that there is the widest inequality of service, and that therefore there must be an equally wide inequality of reward, if our society is to rest upon the basis of justice and wisdom. (2) Service is the true test by which a man's worth should be judged. (3) We are against privilege in any form; privilege to the capitalist who exploits the poor man, and privilege to the shiftless or vicious poor man who would rob

them. The hope of New York is not in political accidents. It is the party of the farmers and workers devoted to the one task of making the State the servant of the people. To this we pledge ourselves. The formation of this party is the outstanding task of this campaign. The party we seek is of course not an end in itself. It is the tool of our emancipation, one of the means by which we shall yet build a fairer world for ourselves and our children."

The following dates for the State candidates will be filled within the next two weeks, many more dates being in process of arrangement to be announced within the next few days:

Thomas meetings—Bronx, September 23; 6th A. D., N. Y., September 26; Binghamton, afternoon and evening, September 27; New Rochelle, September 29; Rochester, October 3; Niagara Falls, afternoon, October 5; Buffalo, evening, October 5 (with Solomon and Vanden Bosch).

Solomon—Buffalo, October 5 (with Thomas and Vanden Bosch).

Waldman—Elmira, October 5.

Syracuse will hear Solomon and Waldman October 3.

Esther Friedman will speak in Rochester September 18 and 19.

UNITY CENTERS IN FULL SWING

The educational season is on. The Unity Centers of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union are open with classes going full time every evening. Many of the students are back at their studies, but some members have not registered yet. It may be that these members are not planning to resume their studies until later in the season, but if the Educational Department of the I. L. G. W. U. is to secure the best teachers and make the necessary arrangements with the Board of Education for classrooms, these students should register at once.

The members of the I. L. G. W. U. are asked to cooperate with their Education Department by registering at once at the nearest Unity Center, informing the principal that they wish to join the classes of the I. L. G. W. U. For further information apply to the Educational Department of the I. L. G. W. U., 3 West 16th Street.

the thrifty brother of what he has earned. (4) Certain exceedingly valuable forms of service are rendered wholly without capital. (5)

On the other hand, there are exceedingly valuable forms of service which can be rendered only by means of great accumulations of capital, and not to recognize this fact would be to deprive our whole people of one of the great agencies for their betterment. (6) The test of a man's worth to the community is the service he renders to it, and we cannot afford to make this test by material considerations alone. (7) One of the main vices of the Socialism which was propounded alone by Prodhoun (sic), Lassalle, and Marx, and which is preached by their disciples and imitators, is that it is blind to everything except the merely material side of life. (8) It is not only indifferent, but at bottom hostile to the intellectual, the religious, the domestic and the moral life; it is a form of Communism with no moral foundation, but essentially based on the immediate annihilation of personal ownership of capital, and, in the near future, the annihilation of the family and ultimately, the annihilation of civilization."

The students, of the third and fourth year of high school, were instructed to write five paragraphs on each of five specified sentences. The course was supposed to train the

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THE SOCIALIST MOVEMENT AT HOME AND ABROAD

Through the States

NATIONAL

The following speakers are on the road: Emil Herman, Alfred Baker Lewis, Albert Weisbord, Lilith Wilson, Lena Morrow Lewis, August Claessens, Ross D. Brown, W. A. Toole.

Other regular speakers will be engaged and started, to continue through the campaign as soon as the applications are received sufficient to make up tours.

Speakers for Special Engagements
The following comrades can be engaged for one or two meetings at different times, and some of them will give from seven to ten consecutive dates:

Harriot Stanton Blatch, New York; Victor L. Berger, Milwaukee; Joseph D. Cannon, New York; Abraham Cahan, New York; John M. Collins, Chicago; William A. Cunneen, Chicago; Thomas M. Duncan, Milwaukee; George H. Goebel, Newark, N. J.; Leo M. Harkins, Philadelphia; Morris Hillquit, New York; Daniel W. Hoan, Milwaukee; William Karlin, New York; Cameron H. King, San Francisco; George R. Kirkpatrick, Chicago; George Koop, Chicago; Leo Krzycki, Milwaukee; Algernon Lee, New York; Meyer London, New York; May Harris Maitland, New York; James O'Neal, New York; Patrick L. Quinlan, Chicago; Joseph W. Sharts, Dayton, Ohio; W. R. Snow, Chicago; Charles Solomon, New York; Seymour Stedman, Chicago; B. C. Vladeck, New York; Louis Waldman, New York; Birch Wilson, Chicago; W. M. Feigenbaum, New York; Jacob Panken, New York.

All applications for assignment should be directed to the National Office of the Socialist Party.

Sixteen New Leaflets

The sixteen new leaflets for Socialist propaganda are ready. There are two messages on each one. The subjects are: "La Follette for Farmers" and "Wheeler's Enemies"; "Who Lose?—Who Win?" and "First to Urge"; "Two Ways" and "An Unfair Race"; "Safe at Sundown" and "Something's Wrong"; "Let's Go To It" and "Hell and Maria"; "Women's Power" and "Greed or Service"; "Vote Right" and "The Red Tailed Hawk"; "You and Your Job" and "Poverty"; "God Bless Our Home" and "Doing Us Good"; "Don't Bite" and "Becoming Millionaires"; "Fearlessly Stated" and "Do You Agree?"; "Coolidge Knew" and "Bryan's Crow"; "9500 Reward" and "The Situation"; "Parable of the Monkey" and "The Limit"; "Let Us Pledge" and "The Seed of War"; "What Socialists Want" and "A Poor Man's Outlook." The leaflets are printed on paper four and a half inches by six, and each one contains two smashing hammer blows at the old parties. Each one ends with the appeal, "Vote for La Follette and Wheeler," and the address of the national office of the Socialist Party.

The leaflets are excellent for use by individual propagandists, to pass from hand to hand. They are excellently printed, and will make anyone who reads them think. They cost \$25 for 50,000 leaflets, or 100,000 messages. The smallest order that can be accepted is \$1 for 2,000. The full set of sixteen, together with a one-sheet letter, can be mailed

under a two-cent stamp. Orders should be sent at once to 2653 West Washington Boulevard, Chicago.

(New York readers may call on W. M. Feigenbaum, at The New Leader office, to examine a full set of the leaflets if they care to see them before ordering. They are designed to supplement any literature published by the State and county campaign committees.)

ITALIAN FEDERATION

The entire strength of the Italian Federation of the Socialist Party will be used to help the La Follette campaign among the Italian workers. Besides Giralmo Valenti as national organizer, Victor Butts and Arthur Cuila will speak in the campaign. The latter two comrades have placed themselves at the disposal of the Federation for organization and campaign work.

"La Parola del Popolo," official organ of the Federation, is carrying on an aggressive campaign for the party and the Progressive candidates. Many extra thousands of each number are being printed and distributed to the Italian voters. The Federation has also started a drive to gain thousands of new regular readers of "La Parola del Popolo." To this end the subscription rate from two dollars a year has been reduced to one dollar. The drive will be in force during September and October. The office of the La Parola is located at 1011 Blue Island avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

MASSACHUSETTS

Organizer Albert Weisbord writes headquarters:

"Record meeting in Fitchburg. Sold \$7.50 worth of books, and took \$9.50 collection." Again: "Broke the record for collections at very fine meeting in Leominster." "In Gardner, the mayor and 'all the notables' turned out to our meeting. For the first time in Gardner's history, we sold pamphlets, \$8.30 worth."

Organizer Alfred Baker Lewis is following up these meetings with organization work, securing New Leader subscriptions, new members, etc. It is expected that new locals will be formed in this territory in a very short time.

PENNSYLVANIA

Successful La Follette Meetings
Highly successful meetings are being held in every part of the State for the La Follette candidacy and the future Labor party by August Claessens and other Socialist speakers. Committees consisting of Socialists and Labor groups are working in nearly every county in the western part of the State. Miners, railroad men and other workers are showing the greatest interest in the campaign. There is practically no sentiment for either Coolidge or Davis. The drift is entirely toward the La Follette candidacy.

The following are Comrade Claessens' dates next week:
Friday, September 19, Pottsville, Pa.; 20, Lebanon, Pa.; 21, Lancaster, Pa.; 22, Reading, Pa.; 23, Allentown, Pa.; 24, Bethlehem, Pa.; 25, Quakertown, Pa.

FOUR NEW YORK STATE CHARTERS

Some clear-headed comrades in the wide western country seem to be alertly aware of things to be done in party-building business. The Socialist Party has just been re-organized—and charters granted—in Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado and Nevada.

TEXAS

Comrade C. R. Long of Bedias, Texas, (72 years old) writes that he would be delighted to distribute literature carefully—if it could be furnished to him free. He will do the work. Who will send in a few dollars for some free literature?

IDAHO

Lena Morrow Lewis left Chicago September 5 to make several dates enroute to Idaho where she will do organization-campaign work for three weeks. She will then go to California for the remainder of the campaign.

Lilith Wilson is just closing her tour in Indiana and will begin at once her work in Illinois.

CALIFORNIA

The Socialist Party, through its State Executive Committee, has undertaken to go into sections where there is no Socialist organization and form La Follette-Wheeler Socialist clubs. Adolph Germer, former National Secretary of the party, is in charge of this work.

The Jewish Socialists of Los Angeles have just purchased a fine building for headquarters and a meeting place, at 132 North St. Louis street.

700,000 Signatures in One Day

The California law requires 25,000 signatures to petitions to place an independent candidate upon the ballot. There are thirteen electors, and each signer must sign fourteen times, once for each elector and once more for good measure. The La Follette workers, enthusiastically aided by the Socialists, got 60,000 signatures in a single day—that is, they secured 700,000 signatures and 50,000 notary seals within a single day. That's a mark to shoot at!

NEW JERSEY

State Committee meeting will be held at 3 p. m. Sunday, September 21, at State headquarters, 256 Central avenue, Jersey City.

There will be a great picnic of the Socialist Party and La Follette organization Sunday, September 21, at Maywood Grove, Fairview, New Jersey. George L. Record and Henry Jager of the Socialist Party will speak.

OUTDOOR MEETINGS IN HUDSON COUNTY

Saturday, September 20
Hoboken—Washington and Fifth streets. Speaker: William M. Feigenbaum.

West New York—Bergenline avenue and 14th street. Speaker: May Harris Mainland.

Bayonne—Broadway and 23rd street. Speaker: Wm. Kane Tallman.

Union Hill—Bergenline avenue and Main street. Speaker: Henry Jager.

West Hoboken—Summit avenue and Courtland street. Speaker: Geo. Bauer.

Jersey City—Jackson and Orient avenues. Speaker: J. R. Smallwood.

Jersey City—Danforth avenue and Old Bergen Road. Speaker: Annie E. Gray.

Jersey City—Central avenue and Charles street. Speaker: Frederick Kraft.

ITALIAN FEDERATION

Arthur Culla, of North Plymouth, Mass., member of the Italian Springfield local is speaking: September 19, Schenectady, N. Y.; September 20, Albany, N. Y.; September 21, Troy and Watervliet, N. Y.

New York Activities

NEW YORK STATE

GETTING READY FOR STATE CAMPAIGN

The State campaign of the Socialist Party is under way, with meetings arranged in every part of the State for the State candidates and for other speakers, and with hundreds of thousands of pieces of literature ready for distribution.

The State office announces that the platform is ready, and that within a day or two a new leaflet, "Why a New Party?" by Norman Thomas, will be ready. The platform is an attractive four-page leaflet, with the names of the State and national ticket on the back. Branches that want to have their local tickets printed can have it done for a little extra cost for extra composition. The leaflets are \$3 a thousand, to be ordered through State Secretary Merrill, 467 Broadway, Albany, or through W. M. Feigenbaum, at The New Leader, 7 East 15th street, N. Y. C., telephone Stuyvesant 6885. The same price will obtain for the following State leaflets.

In addition, the State office has printed a large number of attractive posters of Norman Thomas, with a fine picture of our candidate, and the names of the national ticket. They are on both cards and posters, and suitable for display anywhere. They cost \$2.00 for one hundred, and can be ordered from either Comrade Merrill or Comrade Feigenbaum. There are likewise buttons of Comrade Thomas, at \$12 per 1,000 or \$1.25 per hundred. They can be sold at five cents. They are to be ordered only from Comrade Merrill.

Locals and branches are urged to get their supplies at once, and to be ready for the future issues of leaflets. The more that are ordered now the better will it be for the State campaign. And don't forget to contribute to the State campaign, either to the State office or to The New Leader.

MANHATTAN

The full ticket endorsed by the Socialist Party was nominated at the primaries Tuesday without difficulty. Comrade Jessie Wallace Hughson was named in the 17th Congressional district and Edward F. Cassidy was named in the 18th Assembly district. The names of these two comrades were not on the printed ballot and the enrolled Socialists had to write their names in. The full ticket will therefore appear on the election ballot in November.

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.

THE SPRINGTIME OF PEACE

By JEAN JAURES

THE majesty of suffering Labor is no longer dumb: it speaks now with a million tongues, and it asks the nations not to increase the ills which crush down the workers by an added burden of mistrust and hate, by wars and the expectation of wars.

Gentlemen, you may ask how and when and in what form this longing for international concord will express itself to some purpose. I can only answer you by a parable which I gleaned by fragments from the legends of Merlin the magician, from the Arabian Nights, and from a book that is still unread.

Once upon a time, there was an enchanted forest. It had been stripped of all verdure, it was wild and forbidding. The trees, tossed by the bitter winter wind that never ceased, struck one another with a sound as of breaking swords. When at last, after a long series of freezing nights and sunless days that seemed like night, all living things trembled with the first call of spring, the trees became afraid of the sap that began to move within them. And the solitary and bitter spirit that had its dwelling within the hard bark of each of them said very low, with a shudder that came up from the deepest roots: "Have a care! If thou art the first to risk yielding to the wooing of the new season, if thou art the first to turn thy lancetlike buds into blossoms and leaves, their delicate raiment will be torn by the rough blows of the trees that have been slower to put forth leaves and flowers."

And the proud and melancholy spirit that was shut up within the great Druidical oak spoke to its tree with peculiar insistence: "And wilt thou, too, seek to join the universal love feast, thou whose noble branches have been broken by the storm?"

Thus, in the enchanted forest, mutual distrust drove back the sap, and prolonged the death-like winter even after the call of spring.

What happened at last? By what mysterious influence was the grim charm broken? Did some tree find the courage to act alone, like those April poplars that break into a shower of verdure, and give from afar the signal for a renewal of all life? Or did a warmer and more life-giving beam start the sap moving in all the trees at once? For lo! in a single day the whole forest burst into a magnificent flowering of joy and peace!

NEW YORK

IMPORTANT TO BRANCHES

Will branch secretaries please send their meeting places and meeting nights to The New Leader, at once. This information is necessary. Address, Socialist News, The New Leader, 7 East 15th street.

The 17th-18th-20th A. D. Branch leads this week in number of former members reinstated. This branch is experiencing a good old-time revival—good material there.

Yorkville shows signs of an awakening. A joint meeting of the 14th, 15th, 16th A. D. and the German Branch is to be held in Hall No. 2, Labor Temple, Wednesday evening, September 24 to plan the campaign for the 18th Congressional, 18th Senatorial and the 14th, 15th and 16th Assembly districts. All candidates in these district as well as all members of the branches concerned are urged to be present.

The 6th A. D. has appointed Harry Borman campaign manager. The work there has a good start. Street meetings are showing a much larger attendance than recently. On the 26th, at Hennington Hall, Second street and Avenue C, a ratification meeting will be held at which the States and local candidates are to speak. Reservations should be made early for this meeting.

The branches comprising the 12th and 13th Congressional, the 14th Senatorial, the 1st, 2nd, 4th and 6th Assembly districts held joint meetings at the East Side Socialist Center, Tuesday evening. Joseph Leventhal was selected for campaign manager; committees on campaign, public meetings and canvassing were appointed and a vigorous campaign will start on the Lower East Side. The upper West Side is taking the lead for street meetings. Greater crowds and a better response are evident than in any other section. It may portend the development of a Socialist movement there that will balance the always good one on the East Side.

14th C. D. Committee
The 14th Congressional campaign committee will meet Saturday, September 20, at 2 p. m., at 8th A. D. headquarters, 207 East 10th street. Urgent business.

A special meeting of the 8th A. D. will be held Monday September 22, at 8 p. m., at same address.

Street Meetings in Manhattan.

MONDAY

2nd A. D.—Rutgers square. Speaker: Samuel Beardsley.
3rd A. D.—24th street and 8th avenue. Speakers: Jessie W. Hughson and Leonard C. Kaye.
4th A. D.—Rivington and Attorney streets. Speaker: Richard Boyajian.
6th A. D.—4th street and avenue

B. Speakers: R. Soisson, M. Weren, A. Wenger and Steinberg.

8th A. D.—14th street and University place. Speakers: Mrs. M. H. Mainland and W. Fitzgerald.

17th A. D.—110th street and 5th avenue. Speaker: J. R. Smallwood.

TUESDAY

2nd A. D.—Clinton street and East Broadway. Speaker: Alex. Schwartz.
6th A. D.—7th street and avenue B. Speakers: Wm. Karlin and Rob't. Soisson.

8th A. D.—Avenue A and 5th street. Speaker: Frank Crosswaith.
17th A. D.—117th street and Madison avenue. Speaker: Mrs. M. H. Mainland.

WEDNESDAY

3rd A. D.—Sheridan square. Speakers: Mrs. M. H. Mainland and Leonard C. Kaye.

6th A. D.—11th street and avenue B. Speakers: Frank Crosswaith and Robert Soisson.

8th A. D.—7th street and avenue A. Speakers: Wm. Karlin, N. Fine and W. Fitzgerald.

9th A. D.—95th street and Broadway. Speakers: Mario MacDonald, G. Cooper and De Nio.

21st A. D.—133rd street and Lenox avenue. Speakers: J. R. Smallwood and Wm. Butler.

18th A. D.—116th street and Lexington avenue. Speakers: Richard Boyajian and D. C. Morgan.

THURSDAY

2nd A. D.—Grand and Eldridge streets. Speaker: Wm. Karlin.

4th A. D.—Grand and Norfolk streets. Speaker: Frank Crosswaith.

6th A. D.—Houston and Columbia streets. Speakers: R. Soisson, L. Korn and Mrs. Weingart.

8th A. D.—5th street and Second avenue. Speaker: Samuel Beardsley.

18th A. D.—116th street and Lenox avenue. Speaker: J. R. Smallwood.

FRIDAY

8th A. D.—7th street and Second avenue. Speakers: J. R. Smallwood, R. Soisson, N. Fine and W. Fitzgerald.

21st A. D.—137th street and Broadway. Speakers: F. Crosswaith, A. Regaldi and P. Denio.

SATURDAY

6th A. D.—5th street and avenue C. Speaker: Hyman Waldman.

8th A. D.—10th street and Second avenue. Speakers: N. Fine and R. Soisson.

19th A. D.—125th street and 7th avenue. Speaker: Richard Boyajian.

21st A. D.—139th street and Lenox avenue. Speakers: Frank Crosswaith and Wm. Butler.

TENTH ANNUAL DANCE

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Great Debate of the CAMPAIGN!

SHOULD A SOCIALIST VOTE FOR LA FOLLETTE?

SCOTT NEARING says NO!

Foremost Radical Spokesman

vs. LONDON says YES!

Ex-Socialist Congressman and Labor Lawyer

CHAIRMAN: NORMAN HAPGOOD

Sunday, October 5, at 3 p. m.

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On Sale at: Jimmie Higgins' Bookshop, 127 University Place; Gothic Art Bookstore, 176 Second Avenue; Katz's Music Store, 181 East Broadway; Hauser's Book Store, 1285 Fifth Ave., corner of 110th St.; Stern's Jewelry Store, 1337 Wilkins Ave.; Neidorf's Bookstore, 1817 Pitkin's Ave., Brooklyn; Katz's Drug Store, 74 Graham Ave., Brooklyn; or at the offices of and by mail from



The League for Public Discussion

500 FIFTH AVENUE

TELEPHONE LONGACRE 10434-10435

UNION DIRECTORY

HERE'S YOUR UNION, WHEN IT MEETS, AND WHERE

The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union

3 West 16th Street, New York City

Telephone Chelsea 3145
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 HOROWITZ, Chairman. LOUIS LEVY, Manager-Secretary.

The Amalgamated Ladies' Garment Cutters' Union

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

Office 251 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, 319 Beekman St., N.Y.C. Dickens 0882
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 7:30 Delancey Street, at 5 P. M.
Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday Evening at the Office at 7 P. M.
ABRAHAM GOLDIN, President. J. HELLER, Secretary.
ABRAHAM BELSON, Chairman of the Executive Board.

DRESSMAKERS' UNION

OF GREATER NEW YORK, LOCAL 22, I. L. G. W. U.

Office, 16 West 21st St. Watkins 7950
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. L. SCHOENHOLTZ, Manager-Secretary.

Italian Cloak, Suit and Skirt Makers

Union Local 45, I. L. G. W. U.

Office, 251 E. 14th Street. Lexington 4340
Executive Board meets every Thursday at 7:30 P. M.
SECTION MEETINGS
Downtown—311 E. 14th St. 1st & 3rd Friday at 8 P. M.
Brooklyn—187th St. & S. Boulevard 1st & 3rd Thurs. 8 P. M.
Harlem—1714 Lexington Ave. 1st & 3rd Saturday 12 A. M.
B'klyn—105 Montross Ave. Jersey City—76 Montgomery St.
SALVATORE NINYO, Manager-Secretary.

SAMPLE MAKERS' UNION

LOCAL NO. 2, I. L. G. W. U.

130 East 25th St. Madison Sq. 147.
EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETS EVERY TUESDAY AT 6 P. M.
D. RUBIN, Manager-Secretary.

Italian Dressmakers'

Union, Local 89, I. L. G. W. U.

Affiliated with Joint Board Cloak and Dressmakers' Union. Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday at the Office, 3 West 21st Street. Telephone 7748—Watkins.
LUIGI ANTONINI, Secretary.

Waterproof Garment Workers' Union, Local 20, I. L. G. W. U.

130 East 25th St. Madison Square 1994
Executive Board meets every Monday at 7 P. M.
M. POLINSKY, A. WEINGART, Sec'y-Treas.

AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA

UNION SQUARE, N. Y.

Telephone: Stuyvesant 6500-1-2-3-4-5 Suite 701-715
STANLEY HILLMAN, Gen. President JOSEPH SCHLOSSBERG, Gen. Sec'y-Treas.

NEW YORK JOINT BOARD

AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA

615-621 Broadway, New York, N. Y. Telephone: Spring 7600-1-2-3-4
DAVID WOLF, General Manager ABRAHAM MILLER, Secretary-Treasurer

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING WORKERS' JOINT BOARD

AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA

790 Broadway, New York City. Telephone: Stuyvesant 4330, 9510, 9511
JOE GOLD, General Manager. MEYER COHEN, Secretary-Treasurer

New York Clothing Cutters' Union

A. C. W. of A. Local "Big Four."

Office: 44 East 12th Street. Stuyvesant 5566.
Regular meetings every Friday night at 210 East Fifth Street.
Executive Board meets every Monday at 7 P. M. in the office.
MURRAY WEINSTEIN, Manager. MARTIN SIGEL, Sec'y-Treas.

PANTS MAKERS' TRADE BOARD

OF GREATER N. Y. AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA.

Office: 175 EAST BROADWAY. ORCHARD 1357
Board Meets Every Tuesday Evening at the Office. All Locals Meet Every Wednesday.
MORRIS BLUMENREICH, Manager. HYMAN NOVODVOR, Sec'y-Treasurer.

Children's Jacket Makers

OF GREATER N. Y. Local 10, A. C. W. A.

Office: 251 East 14th St. Drydock 8387
Executive Board meets every Friday at 8 P. M.
Max B. ROYALSKY, Chairman. A. LEVINE, Sec'y. M. LENCITZ, Fin. Sec'y.

Children's Jacket Makers

OF GREATER NEW YORK LOCAL 10, A. C. W. A.

Office 255 Bushwick Av., Bkn. Starg 10180
Exec. Bd. meets every Friday at 8 P. M.
Reg. meetings every Wednesday, 8 P. M.
J. Bercowitz, Chairman. Sec. Sec'y. A. Forster, Fin. Sec'y.

Lapel Makers & Pairers'

Local 161, A. C. W. A.

Office: 2 Delancey St. Drydock 3560
Ex. Board meets every Friday at 8 P. M.
IRE SCHNEIDER, Chairman. KENNETH F. WARD, Secretary. ANTHONY V. FROISE, Bus. Agent

Pressers' Union

Local 3, A. C. W. A.

Executive Board Meets Every Thursday at the Amalgamated Temple 11-12 Arion Pl., Bkn., N. Y.
LOUIS CANTOR, Chairman. H. TAYLOR, Sec'y. LEON BECK, Fin. Sec'y.

GARDEN JAMMED WITH HUGE THROG

(Continued from Page 1)

ments to the Federal Constitution for their consideration, to be adopted or rejected by them as they may decide, and which if adopted will make the Federal Government much more responsive to the people's will.

The proposed amendments provide for direct nomination and election of the President; Federal initiative and referendum; Restriction of the veto power of Federal judges over congressional action; Election of Federal judges for fixed terms, and popular referendum for or against war, except in cases of actual invasion.

On these propositions our opponents join issue and refuse even to submit to the people the proposed constitutional amendments.

On the economic side the differences between the Progressives and their opponents are equally clear cut. We hold as fundamental the proposition that productive labor—whether it is of the hand or the brain, whether it is on the farm or in the city—is entitled to receive as nearly as possible the full value of the service which is performed. We also hold that the prime motive of every form of industry should be service, with just compensation for all those who contribute to its promotion, financing, management and operation.

EMBROIDERY WORKERS'

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

Exec. Board meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesday, at the Office, 501 E. 161st St. Melrose 7690
CARL GRABBER, President. M. WEISS, Secretary-Manager.

FUR DRESSERS' UNION

Local 2, Internat'l Fur Workers' Union.

Office and Headquarters, 949 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn. Pulaski 0798
Regular Meetings, 1st and 3rd Mondays.
M. REISS, President.
S. FINE, Vice-President.
E. FRIEDMAN, Rec. Sec'y.
E. WENNER, Fin. Sec'y.
H. KALINOFF, Bus. Agent.

NECKWEAR CUTTERS

Union, Local 6939, A. F. of L.

7 E. 15th St. Stuyvesant 7678
Regular meetings 1st Fri. every month at 12 ST. MARK'S PL.
G. LEVINE, Pres.
N. ULLMAN, Rec. Sec'y.
A. Schwartzwald, Chas. Barano, Vice-Pres. Treas.
LEO SAFIAN, Bus. Agent

CAP MAKERS

of the U. C. H. & C. M. of N. A.

Office, 210 E. 5th St. Orchard 9860-1-2
Council meets every 1st & 3rd Wednesday
Jacob Roberts, R. Eisenstein, L. Baehr, Manager Rec. Secretary Fin. Sec.

Local 1 (Operators)

Regular Meetings Every 1st and 3rd Saturday. Executive Board Every Monday.

MORRIS GELLER, Organizer

Local 2 (Cutters)

Meetings every 1st & 3rd Thursday. Executive Board Every Monday.

G. M. SPECTOR, ED. SASLAVSKY, President. Vice-Pres.
501 HANDMAN, L. BAER, Rec. Sec'y. Fin. Sec'y.

All meetings are held in the Headgear Workers Lyceum (Beethoven Hall) 21st East 5th St.

FUR WORKERS' UNION

OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor
9 Jackson Ave., Long Island City, N. Y. Tel. Hunters Point 63
MORRIS KAUFMAN, General President. ANDREW WENNER, General Secretary-Treasurer.

JOINT BOARD FURRIERS' UNION

OF GREATER NEW YORK

Office: 22 East 22nd Street Phone Gramercy 0618
Meets Every Tuesday Evening in the Office
SAM COHEN, President ABRAHAM BROWNSTEIN, Manager
ABRAHAM ROSENTHAL, ADOLPH LEWITZ, Rec. Sec'y. WILLIAM CHERNIAR, Vice-Pres.

FUR FINISHERS' UNION

LOCAL 15

Executive Board meets every Monday at 6:30 P. M. at 22 East 22nd St.
A. SOIFER, Chairman. S. LANGER, Vice-Chairman. H. ROBERTS, Secretary.

FUR CUTTERS UNION

LOCAL 1

Executive Board meets every Thursday at 5:30 P. M. at 22 East 22nd St.
WILLIAM CHERNIAR, Chairman. L. GOLDBERG, Vice-Chairman. N. FISHER, Secretary.

INTERNATIONAL POCKETBOOK WORKERS' UNION

GENERAL OFFICE:

62 UNIVERSITY PLACE, N. Y. Phone Stuyvesant 4408
CHARLES KLEINMAN, Chairman OSSIP WAINSKY, General Manager

PAPER BOX MAKERS' UNION

OF GREATER NEW YORK

Office and Headquarters, 3 St. Mark's Place. Phone Orchard 1260
Executive Board Meets Every Wednesday at 8 P. M.
JOSEPH MORDKOWITZ, MORRIS WALDMAN, J. KNAPPER ANNA MUSCANT, President. Treasurer. Fin. Sec'y.
HERMAN WIENER, JOHN REZACI, JOE DIMINO, Organizers.

The position of our opponents, on the other hand, as proved by their record on all economic legislation, is that the producers in industry and agriculture, shall receive the least practicable portion of the product of their toil, and that the prime purpose of industry should be the amassing of the largest possible profits for those favored few who control industry.

It is this philosophy which has made it impossible for our opponents to conceive any effective remedy for the condition of agriculture or for unemployment and the other evils to which the workers of the cities are subjected.

Why is food in the cities selling today practically at war prices, while the farmers—until recently—have been selling their products at substantially pre-war prices and going bankrupt by the hundreds of thousands? Every housewife knows that bread still sells practically at war prices, fixed when wheat was selling at \$2.20 a bushel, although the average price of wheat since that time has not exceeded one dollar per bushel.

The Joint Agricultural Commission of Congress after investigation declared that on all agricultural products the farmer receives on average only thirty-seven cents out of every dollar paid by the city consumer. The exorbitant intermediate profits between the farmer and the city consumer, are taken by the speculators, the trusts, the railroads and the price fixing combinations of wholesalers and retailers.

The people of New York, as of other cities, have been greatly burdened by the rents they pay. I know that in this State you have succeeded in securing the passage of rent laws, which have afforded some measure of protection. But those laws do not extend, except through exemption from taxation, to the protection of the home builder, or the promotion of a supply of new homes for rent at a reasonable cost.

The Lockwood Committee of the

New York Legislature went deeply into this question of housing and produced legal evidence showing that the fundamental cause of high rents lay in the fact that the entire building industry is controlled by a series of interstate building combinations which cannot be reached under the New York law.

The counsel for the Committee, Mr. Untermyer, took this evidence and laid it before the Attorney General, who was then Mr. Palmer. But Mr. Palmer was too busy hunting "reds" and protecting special interests to give any attention to the prosecution of these trusts. It was laid before Mr. Daugherty who promised to act, but did substantially nothing, except to start some suits in minor cases and permit them to be settled agreeably to the defendant by "consent decrees." This evidence is now resting in the hands of Attorney General Stone. Meanwhile the cost of building remains outrageously high and the profiteers grow rich.

The most striking example of the difference between the service and costs of a public monopoly and a private monopoly that I have ever heard of is concerned with the lighting of the International Bridge across the Niagara River. One-half of this bridge is lighted by an American corporation, the other by Ontario's public system. Both draw their power from the Falls below, supply the same number of lights and the same kind of service, but in 1921, the year for which I have the figures, the American corporation charged for lighting the bridge \$43 a month while the Ontario public system charged only \$8.43. Think of it! Five times as much for the same service.

The acts of the Harding-Coolidge administration must be judged as a whole. There can be no fine line drawn between the first three years and the last thirteen months. It is all one.

By an extraordinary procedure adopted at the beginning of President Harding's administration, the Vice-president was made a member

of the President's cabinet, so that he might not only be fully informed of every policy and action, but so that he might also give his counsel and advice. He sat with the cabinet while it discussed, according to the testimony of those who were present, the transfer of Teapot Dome and the other Naval Oil Reserves from the Navy Department to the Interior Department, so that the corrupt lease of those great properties might be made. He knew every act and every policy of the last administration because he was a participant in their formulation.

A man might have been blind, a man might have been dumb, but if he still retained his sense of hearing, he would have learned from trustworthy sources that the Department of Justice was a nest of corruption, that the Department of the Interior under Secretary Fall was bartering away the nation's resources and that almost every department was honeycombed with corruption. It was heard in the corridors of the Capitol, in committee rooms, in banks and business houses. There was no escape. It was everywhere.

Knowing these facts there was only one way in which a member of that administration elevated to the Presidency could relieve himself from full responsibility for its every act. That was by cleaning house as soon as the power came into his hands.

Was that done? It was not. On the contrary every member of the Cabinet was kept in office, and ex-Secretary Fall then known to be in the employ of Sinclair, was received at the White House by the present Republican candidate when he came to Washington to give his perjured testimony. Even after the evidence of fraud and corruption became overwhelming, Denby was retained in the Cabinet, Daugherty was retained in the Cabinet, and they were all from the public and from more thoughtful leaders of the party, with expressions from the White House of high esteem and confidence in their integrity.

Big Business Dictated Pres. Coolidge Letter

(Continued from Page 1)

came into the possession of the New York Call referring to the 'interview.' It was apparently intended for members of the Board."

FREDERICK P. FINE, Chairman. FREDERICK D. C. HOOD, Treasurer. MAGNUS W. ALEXANDER, Managing Director.

"National Industrial Conference Board, 15 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass., 754 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

"Boston, Mass., Nov. 28, 1919.

"To Board Members:

"You will be interested in read-

ing the enclosed interview with Governor Coolidge, which will appear in many papers throughout the United States on Sunday, November 30th. This interview was prepared in our office and then submitted to Governor Coolidge, who readily agreed to stand for it with a few changes which he suggested and which we made.

"The National Industrial Conference Board does not appear in the papers but the editors of the newspapers know that the information was

prepared here and came from us. What we are interested in, of course, is to put proper information across to the public, rather than to have the National Industrial Conference Board advertised. "Quite a number of editorials on the industrial situation which have appeared from time to time in the public press have been similarly influenced and often initiated in our office.

"Very truly yours,
"M. W. ALEXANDER,
"Managing Director."

The Socialist Movement

VI. The Other Side of the Shield

By WILLIAM M. FEIGENBAUM

Capitalism has accomplished many things for the world. It has organized industry, and it has demonstrated the possibilities inherent in combination.

There is another side of the story. Before the growth of Capitalism, the workers were more or less free. The great mass of the men and women who toiled were agricultural workers. The city dwellers, the craftsmen, were largely independent. The French Revolution, and the po-

litical movements that sprang up everywhere out of that upheaval, freed them and they became free men.

Then came the Industrial Revolution, out of which grew up large scale production. Factories grew up, and workers who had toilsomely created their products at home now supervised the manufacture of these things in factories.

But the factories did not run by themselves. They needed workers. The political revolutions had freed the bourgeoisie from restrictions. Therefore they sweated their workers without restriction from the State.

Cruelties of Industry
Orphan asylums were emptied of their victims to do the work needed, the poor children being driven, sometimes even by whips, to their tasks. It was "good for them," the employers said—as so many advocates of child labor say even today!

Little by little, factory industry, large scale industry, capitalist industry, took up more and more of the total industry of the country. And so, little by little, a larger and larger section of the working class of the country became employees of large-scale capitalist industry. Today the great majority of the workers are employed in capitalist industry, or in employment that is connected in one way or another with this capitalist industry.

The French Revolution freed business men from restrictions. The *Laissez-Faire* they had won permitted them to establish their own working conditions.

"Let Us Alone!"
When there was attempt to compel the owners to make sanitary factories, the owners snarled, "*Laissez-faire!*"—"let us alone!" And they were let alone.

When humanitarians saw the horrible conditions of labor, the owners snarled, "let us alone!"—and it was easy enough to secure non-interference from legislatures that weren't particularly interested in workers' welfare.

Then there was evolved the legal theory that business was the most important thing in the world; that everything should be done to promote it; that anything that was done to stop business men from making their profits was "conspiracy."

in restraint of trade"; and therefore, it was the duty of every one, governments included, to see to it that trade grew.

That is the theory today, slightly modified. Under that theory, injunctions were issued; under that theory, a Rochester judge, not so long ago, plastered a fine of \$100,000 on the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America for "restraining" the trade of a clothing firm, when they attempted to secure decent working conditions and living wages.

Under that theory, unions are enjoined from conducting strikes because to get human conditions "restrains" the trade of the bosses by making their swag a little less.

Under these circumstances, no one was able to work, except by the terms made by the man who owned the factory.

It is his factory. He owns it; maybe he inherited it. Maybe he saved a little money and bought it. Maybe he stole it. But it is his. But it is nothing to him unless there are people working in it. And he owns it. The law says so.

The Slave Lash
Therefore no one can work in it except on his terms.

You cannot tell him how to build the factory. He won the right of "*laissez faire*," and he won't stand any nonsense. You cannot tell him what wages to pay; he has the "right" to pay what he chooses and impose whatever working conditions he cares to enforce.

All employers said that decades ago. "Judge" Elbert H. Gary said that in the fall of 1919—and he got away with it.

Now, the lower the wages are, the better profits the employer makes. The higher the wages, the lower his profit.

He can get all the workers he wants. If you won't work for him at \$20 a week, he will find someone willing to work at \$18 a week. He not only owns the factory, but he owns the jobs, and he owns everyone who works in the factory.

Try to Quit Your Job
You can get away by quitting your job. But he doesn't care. He can get as many workers as he wants. And he does.

And as ever more and more of the industry of the country and the world becomes large scale capitalist (Continued on Page 9)

PRES. COOLIDGE SHIELDED OIL THIEVES

(Continued from Page 1)

ality, that of the administration now in power," the first section of the La Follette-Wheeler Progressive Campaign Text-book to be released dealing with "Clean Government" presents a sweeping arraignment of both the old parties.

Citing a list of over thirty major scandals in the Departments of the Interior, Justice, Treasury, War, Navy, Post-office, Commerce, and Agriculture, and the Veterans' Bureau, during the past six years, the Progressives give warning that during the next few weeks they intend to rip the lid off the rottenness in the Government wherever it exists, showing neither fear nor favor to men of high or low degree. The names of those who have played some part in this list of scandals reads like the roster of a Democratic Jackson Day dinner or a meeting of the "best minds" of the Republican party.

That there may be no misunderstanding of the thoroughness with which the Progressives intend to carry out their pledge of a "complete house-cleaning in other executive departments," the names include Secretaries Weeks, Work, Hughes, Hoover, and Mellon, and by implication Secretaries New and Wallace; Senators Smoot and Lenroot; former Representatives Philip Campbell; former Secretaries A. Mitchell Palmer, and Newton D. Baker; Francis P. Garvin and Heber Votaw, brother-in-law of President Harding; ex-Secretaries Fall, Denby and Daugherty; and a variety of lesser lights too numerous to mention. These include, of course, the late Jess Smith, confidant and personal agent of Harry Daugherty, "Jap" Muma, Howard Mannington, A. R. Urien, Harry Sinclair, E. L. Doheny, Colonel Charles R. Forbes, Edward McLean, Theodore and Archie Roosevelt, William J. Burns and C. Bascom Slemp.

Many Scandals. Never before in the history of the nation have the leaders of a Presidential campaign, untrammelled by a past of their own, had such a wealth of campaign material; and evidently the Progressives intend to take full advantage of it. They have set forth in all their unsavory details the facts not only of the recent investigations of the Departments of the Interior, the Treasury and of Justice in the present Republican administration, but also of the Aircraft, the war contracts, and the Shipping Board scandals of the last Democratic administration. To them "Teapot Dome" recalls Hog Island. Daugherty merely completes the degradation of the Department of Justice that Palmer had begun. Forbes' robbery and misuse of the veterans of the World War brings up memories of "Hard-boiled Smith" and the horrors of prison and court-martial.

With special reference to the Harding-Coolidge administration they refresh the public mind on the salient facts involved in the sale of whiskey permits and pardons, the fight film conspiracy, the "Dope Ring" scandal, the futile and illegal use of the injunction in the shopmen's strike, and the failure to prosecute fifty anti-

trust cases in the Department of Justice; and the oil investigation, the proposed transfer of the Alaskan coal reserves and the Colorado River water-power sites, in the Department of the Interior.

They attack the appointment of Andrew Mellon as Secretary of the Treasury as illegal, and point to the illegal withdrawal of whiskey permits, tax rebates, refunds and cancelled assessments amounting to a billion dollars, and the graft and corruption in the administration of the prohibition law as evidence of gross maladministration of the Department of the Treasury.

Weeks Implicated

The part played by Secretary Weeks in the suppression of the Aircraft investigation, the proposal to turn Muscle Shoals over to the Alabama Power company, and the libelous attacks made on national women's organizations for their peace activities are presented in con-

demnation of the administration of the War Department.

The influence of the oil magnates and the international bankers in the settlement with Mexico and with Colombia, and in our relations with other Latin-American countries is pointed out as indicative of the subservience of the State Department to Big Business.

The Post-office Department is reproached for the use made of its facilities to protect R. B. Creager, Republican National Committeeman from Texas from prosecution on account of alleged land frauds.

Secretary Hoover's participation in the attempt to force Cuba to reduce the sugar crop in return for tariff reductions is shown as a play into the hands of the big sugar interests as against the consumer, while the issuance of misleading reports on sugar production and supply by the Department of Commerce, resulting in wild speculation and large, unwarranted increases in

sugar prices, it is charged, cost the American housewives \$50,000,000. Special privileges for members of the "Fish Trust" and exclusion of the small fishermen from the Alaskan salmon reserves is also charged against the Department of Commerce.

The dismissal of Judge J. M. Burns for his protest against the maladministration of the Packers and Stockyards Act and the failure to enforce that act so as to protect cattlemen, independent commission men and cooperatives, and the refusal to act to prevent the merger of the Armour and Morris packing companies in violation of the law are cited against the Secretary of Agriculture.

Waste and graft amounting to \$450,000,000 in Veterans' Bureau under Charles R. Forbes, appointed during the Harding-Coolidge Administration, completes the story of "the most shameful orgy of corruption in American history."

A VERY GRIM FAIRY TALE

(Continued from Page 1.)

noble mothers, and noble marriageable daughters. You can easily imagine then, how furiously the tender mother hearts battered against corset stays and over-larded ribs, and how tremulously the little chickie livers quivered at the very mention of the Prince's Royal socks.

So when he came, a schism of interest and desire split the nobility in twain. Two great factions arose, each embattled for the Royal favor. On one side ranged the legions of the Duke of Yeast, Baron Ker-Sene, Count Cand-Sal-mon, and lesser knights of the Groc-Ery Clan. On the other, stood Prince B-R-Tee, Viscount Subweigh, Lord Ironore, Sir Cokeancoal, and all the kin of Industria.

II.

Bated silence gripped the encamped forces. Every motion of the Prince was watched with the scrutiny of an alchemist over the wriggling of a microbe, Merlin the photomagician kept recording every pose, wink and twitch on a secret papyrus.

The Prince smiled. "Ooh," he sighed the multitude, "he smiles." The Prince lifted his pinkie. "Ooh," he heaved again, "he has lifted his darling little finger."

For one moment, he entered into a booth marked "For Men." "Ooooh," the nobles gulped, and strong men whispered into the ears of other superners, while the sweet ladies appeared coyly abashed.

He came out buttoning up his coat, and instinctively a thousand hands touched a thousand buttons.

No sooner did the Prince pass out of sight, than the opposing armies clashed. It would bore you all to

Gerber Is Secretary of New York C. P. P. A.

Julius Gerber was elected chairman of New York County C. P. P. A. at a meeting called Tuesday night at 25 West 43rd street, the La Follette-Wheeler headquarters in New York. Plans were considered to organize every Assembly and election district in the county, and to this end meetings will be called within the next few days to organize. The meeting Tuesday night was called by the temporary chairman, Warren E. Fitzgerald, who outlined the situation with which the county organization of the Conference had to cope.

tell the whole gargantuan story of conflict and bummerie.

When it was all over the Prince had gone back to his own land, brideless and almost skinless.

Save for the few befuddled reputations, some thousand cases of emptied booze bottles, four score and seven busted and blown out saxaphones, and four hundred sets of mother and daughter broken hearts, nothing was left to remind them the next morning of the Prince who came, saw, conquered, wiped his nose, scratched his trousers, and went away.

For weeks before he came, the blue bloods sang—"What'll I Do." For a year after his departure, they crooned, "My Sweetie Went Away."

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585 Hudson St., City.

Local 584 meets

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of the month at

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meets on the 2nd and

4th Thursdays at the

FORWARD BUILDING, 175 East

Broadway, Room 3.

F. J. STEUBEN, Pres. & Bus. Agent.

NATHAN LAUT, Sec'y-Treas.

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Union Local No. 230

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106 Seventh Avenue Phone Chelsea 9543

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Executive Board meets Friday at 8 p. m.

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Pres. Sec'y

J. J. COOGAN, J. J. NAGLE,

Rec. Secretary Fin. Secretary

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62 University Place, New York 6558

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ecutive Board meet every second and

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office. Regular meeting every first Thurs-

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Treasurer Business Agent

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Of Queens County, New York.

Office and Headquarters, 250 Jackson Avenue, Long Island City.

Regular meetings every Wednesday, at 8 p. m.

WILLIAM J. McGRATH, President.

WILLIAM PIPOTA, Financial Secretary.

WILLIAM MEHTENS, Recording Secretary.

CHARLES McDAMAS and GEORGE FLANNAGAN, Business Agents.

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Meeting Room, 243 East 84th St., New York City

EVERY WEDNESDAY, 8 P. M.

2033 Fifth Ave. Phone Harlem 4878

International Brotherhood of Pulp,

Sulphite & Paper Mill Workers

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor

JOHN P. BURKE, President-Secretary, 163 Broadway, Fort Edward, New York.

Waiters' Union Endorses La Follette

The Waiters' Union, Local 1, at its last meeting pledged its support to La Follette and Wheeler, and donated \$100 to the campaign to start with, according to a statement issued by the La Follette-Wheeler Campaign Committee.

At the next meeting of the Union, which will be held next Thursday, September 25, at Beethoven Hall, 210 East 5th street, the order of business will include the consideration of passing an assessment to further assist the campaign financially, and the election of a committee from the ranks of the Union to actively assist in the various ways of pushing the campaign.

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102 East 23rd Street

Gramercy 0643

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and fourth Thursdays in the month, at

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2835 56th Street.

Telephone Coney Island 4385-J.

D. SAMOVITZ, Manager.

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Tel. Regent 2625

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Local 219, N. & E.E.A. & I.L.O. of A.

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Executive Board Meets Every Thursday

J. KERRAT, D. HOFFMAN,

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Office and Headquarters, 250 Jackson Avenue, Long Island City.

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LOCAL UNION NO. 463 OF NEW YORK CITY

Meeting Room, 243 East 84th St., New York City

EVERY WEDNESDAY, 8 P. M.

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Local No. 9
Office & Headquarters, Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 940 Willoughby Ave. Phone 1031 Street.
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LOCAL UNION 488
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OFFICE: 501 EAST 161ST ST. Telephone Melrose 5674.
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Office: 62 East 108th Street Telephone: University 2828
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Regular Meetings Every Friday at 210 East 104th Street.
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United Hebrew Trades

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utive Board, Every Saturday, 12 Noon.
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Vice-Chairman Asst. Secretary

HEBREW BUTCHERS UNION

Local 134, A. M. C. & S. W. of N. A.
175 E. Broadway, Orchard 2230
Meet every 1st & 3rd Tuesday
AL GRABAL, President
I. ROSEN, Secretary
S. JACOB, Manager

The Socialist Movement

(Continued from Page 8.)

industry, so it is increasingly difficult for the workers to get work except in establishments and on the terms of the capitalist class, or its underlings.

That is, as Capitalism develops, the mass of the workers tend to become slaves of the capitalist class as to wages, as to hours of labor, and as to working conditions. The law is against them. And the greater power of their employers is against them.

--- D R A M A ---

Gompers and the I. W. W.

"Conscience," by Don Mullally, a Realistic Chapter of the Class Struggle at the Belmont Theatre

"Conscience," Don Mullally's new play at the Belmont Theatre.

If you are an active member of the I. W. W.; if you are so engrossed in its history and philosophy and biology so that you have no time to give your wife; if you answer every complaint of hers with a lecture on economics, and if that wife doesn't care a darn about your old history and biology and economics, what's going to happen? This isn't an academic question. In one form or another that question arises in nearly every Socialist home in the world. It is a dramatic conflict, if ever there was one. But so far as I know this is the first time a play has been written about it.

Jeff Stewart (Ray B. Collins) is the Wobblie, and his wife Madeline is acted brilliantly by Lillian Foster. "Doc" Saunders is Jeff's pal and comrade in his interminable arguments. If I may be permitted to drag in a real person, "Doc" resembles to Dr. Hermon F. Titus in character and appearance is uncanny. There has been a strike and the usual arguments. Madeline doesn't want to rescue the world. She doesn't care for other people's children. She only wants a few comforts for herself and a few luxuries for the home. To her, Doc is a terrible bore, and the evil spirit who takes her husband's mind off his home and herself. (How many, many wives I have known who are just like that!)

Jeff is blacklisted, and he determines to go to Butte to look for a new start. With Doc they ride the freight, friendly Wobs on the line helping them out. But things aren't as easy as they thought they'd be.

It was six months before Jeff got home, and found his home a bawdy house and his wife a prostitute. In

his sorrow at his own disillusionment he still has time to read her a lecture on the economic causes of prostitution. (No; that wasn't funny to me, who have known so many men who would have done just that.) It wasn't her life that he resented, but her destruction of his last illusion; he grasps her by the throat and strangles her to death.

"Now, you lousy I. W. W., your neck is going to stretch for this," he mused. "No, by God! I'll beat them!" And he finds his way to the Yukon where he becomes a trapper in the loneliest country in the world.

There in his cabin the first and last acts find him; the two acts between are in the nature of flashbacks, explaining and illuminating the scene in the lonely cabin where he has no one to talk to but his parrot, Gompers, and his memories, and where he gradually loses his mind.

The play is written faultily, but interestingly. The dialogue is fascinating, and the characters are true to type, as I can testify from my own knowledge. Doc Saunders, as I have said, is the perfect mirror of a living person. Jeff is any Wob. You can see them by the dozens wherever radicals congregate with their terrific earnestness, their half-baked knowledge, and their terrible lack of humor. The acting is excellent, with three extra stars for Miss Foster for her work as an apparition in the first scene, where she acts out her first meeting with Jeff. A thoroughly worthwhile performance. A word to the New Leader readers; the audience was slim. See the play as soon as you can, to encourage the producers of a courageous effort to do something with a real and vital problem.

W. M. F.



INA CLAIRE

opens her season on Broadway in "Grounds for Divorce," a new comedy by Ernest Vajda, coming to the Empire Tuesday night.

Covering a Bluff

"The Mask and The Face," with William Faversham, at the Bijou Theatre.

An excellent idea, with a sound basic psychology, goes wrong because of poor technique, in the intriguing possibilities of "The Mask and The Face," from the Italian of Luigi Chiarelli, presented by Brock Pemberton at the Bijou. Played as high comedy, delicately worked out and given a solid backing, the theme would delight, as it is, material that would make an amusing one-act play is drawn, stretched, thinned out over an evening. Count Mario Grazia (Faversham, not at his best) is a man who, with a deep sense of vanity, talks of certain things that he would do; then, like Sentimental Tommy, he must actually sprain his ankle in order to carry out his pretense. Only in the Count's case, the problem is not an ankle, but an apparently faithless wife; such a creature he has sworn to kill on discovery. As friends—the very ones to whom he has boasted—are present when his wife's infidelity seems shown, the Count's bluff is called. Therefore he kills his wife—outwardly. Actually, he merely ships her out of the country. The manner in which his act is met, and the return of the dead lady, Tom Sawyer-like, to attend to her own funeral, make the material for good comedy. But without a sub-plot the material cannot last a full evening; the whole first act could have been omitted, a few condensations made elsewhere, and an excellent one-act play would have resulted. If my recollection of the Italian is correct, a twist at the end has been omitted in the adaptation. In both versions the Count is acquitted on the charge of killing his wife. In the English, when she returns, they close with an embrace; in the Italian the Count, having sworn to the funeral papers, is set free when he killed her, and given twenty years for perjury on bringing her back to life. Which is true poetic justice.

J. T. S.



OSCAR SHAW in "Dear Sir," a musical comedy, opening at the Times Square Theatre, Tuesday night.

John Cromwell's Season

"Bewitched," by Edward Sheldon & Sidney Howard, October 27.

FIVE plays for production during the coming season were announced by John Cromwell, Inc. Mr. Cromwell last season produced "Tarnish," which is now in the midst of a successful run in Chicago and which, he announces, he will produce in London in the spring. An Eastern company of the play will be at the Bronx Opera House next week.

Mr. Cromwell's first new production will be "Bewitched," by Edward Sheldon and Sidney Howard, with Jose Ruben, Florence Eldridge and Glenn Anders in the leading roles. The play will open here on October 27.

"The Prisoner," by Dana Burnett, will follow "Bewitched." This is the first play by Mr. Burnett, known as a newspaper and magazine writer, and it is announced as a psychological study, based on the actual life of an East Side boy.

Early in January, "The Assurance of Youth," by Ethelyn Keays, another new dramatist. Following this will come a dramatization by Harry Wagstaff Gribble of "Messrs. Marco Polo," a successful novel by Don Bryne.

Mr. Cromwell's last production of the year will be "The Year of the Tiger," by Kenneth Anderson.

--- T H E A T R E S ---

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SUN. MAT.—"The Bloody Laughter"

SUN. EV'G.—"The Two Koonymlemms"

EVES. 8:30. MATS. 2:30.

THE NEW PLAYS

SATURDAY

"THE LITTLE ANGEL," a new comedy by Ernest Vajda, will be presented by Brock Pemberton at the Frazee Theatre, this Saturday evening, September 20. Lucy Beaumont, John H. Brewer, Forbes Dawson, Elizabeth Taylor and Mrs. Jerome Eddy are in the cast.

MONDAY

"LAZYBONES," listed as "a Chronicle of a Country Town," by Owen Davis, will be presented by Sam H. Harris Monday night, at the Vanderbilt Theatre. George Abbot and Martha Bryan Allen play the leading roles.

"HASSAN," James Elroy Flecker's poetic romance of ancient Bagdad, will open at the Knickerbocker Theatre Monday night, sponsored by A. L. Erlanger. The production is staged by Basil Dean, with music by Frederick Delius. Michel Fokine arranged the ballets. Mary Nash, Violet Kemble Cooper, Randie Ayrton and James Dale play leading roles.

TUESDAY

"GROUNDS FOR DIVORCE," a new comedy by Ernest Vajda, adapted from the Hungarian by Guy Bolton, will be seen Tuesday evening at the Empire Theatre, presented by Charles Frohman, Inc. Ina Claire plays the leading role. Others in the cast are Philip Merivale, H. Reeves-Smith, Georges Renavent, Cora Witherspoon, Gladys Wilson, Edward Reese, Bertha Belmore and Gladys Burgess.

"DEAR SIR," a musical comedy by Jerome Kern, Edgar Selwyn and Howard Dietz, will be presented at the Times Square Theatre Tuesday night by Philip Goodman. Walter Catlett, Genevieve Tobin and Oscar Shaw are featured. Others in the cast include Joseph Allen, Kathlene Martyn, Helen Carrington, George Sweet and Arthur Lipson.

WEDNESDAY

"MINICK," a new comedy by George S. Kaufman and Edna Ferber, is due at the Booth Theatre Wednesday evening, in the offering of Winthrop Ames. O. P. Heggie plays the title role. Others include Phyllis Povah, Antoinette Perry, Frederic Burt, Sydney Booth, Ralph Bunker, Myra Hampton and Ann Winslow. "Minick" was directed by Mr. Ames, and the setting is by Woodman Thompson.

"MADE FOR EACH OTHER," a new comedy by John Clements and L. Westervelt, will open at the Fifty-second Street Theatre Wednesday night. Lillian Walker, moving picture star, will have the leading role.

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MATS. WEDNESDAY

THAT'S RIGHT!

The 1924 edition of "Artists and Models" opened at the Apollo Theatre Tuesday night. The revue is due at the Astor Theatre in two weeks.



LILLIAN GISH

will be seen on the screen in F. Marion Crawford's, "The White Sister," at Loew's Palace the latter part of next week.

THEATRES

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Subtle and Savory

"High Stakes," with Lowell Sherman, at the Hudson Theatre.

Slyly and subtly Willard Mack and Lowell Sherman have slipped across a success. The plot is one of those combinations of echoes that depends for its value wholly upon the handling; and it is handled well. It is the old tale of a wealthy old man, a designing woman who fastens herself upon him, and the dear one (in this case a younger brother) who rescues the old fool from the siren's clutches. The new variation consists in having the brother a playwright, who is working on a drama at the time; the play he is writing is, as in "The Big Idea," the very story that his family is living, and his telling it has the same effect upon the siren as the play in "Hamlet" has upon the guilty King. But beyond this story are the personalities of the actors—Lowell Sherman has even that make many an envious man, and a delicate drawl way of putting over his fine points; Phoebe Foster acts the doll baby seducing type as though she knew it well; and Wilton Lackaye catches just the self-importance of the man such a vamp could entrap—and the side remarks and bywords of the author, enlivening and brightening the piece. The play is, in that sense, a test of the playgoer, to see how many of the illusions and subtleties he can catch.

The longest sustained of these asides is Sherman's talk on matrimony; he is all for the wild old sower. The gentleman, having found out for himself what love is, wholly and fully, is afraid of what might happen when a woman makes that not uninteresting discovery, and he would prefer to mate with a woman who has made the necessary researches before matrimony, lest they send her afield thereafter. He is rewarded by a sweet young stenographer who has undergone the essential preliminaries. Much of the play, the best of which is all in the hands of Lowell Sherman, deals with things and persons of the theatre; he talks cleverly of "White Cargo," of George Jean Nathan, and of other matters, and pierces with a keen wit a number of pompous bubbles. This touch of sophistication, or rather, assumption of it in the audience, is a further chal-

Random Reflections on Art

By CORALIE HOWARD HAMAN

First, let us define our terms. What is art? To that harmless-looking question of three words, there have been, probably, at least three thousand answers, all of them different. So it is of no use whatever to quote authorities. One must have a go at it oneself. As a matter of fact, those authorities as like as not, tell the earnest inquirer what art isn't, rather than what it is. For instance, some of them say that art must never by any chance be useful,—there is, unfortunately, a tendency to comply with this dictum—that a picture is art, but a sugar-bowl isn't. That is so because a picture cannot be put to any other use than beauty, and a sugar-bowl can. But is the picture of no use? Or if it isn't of use in uplifting our spirits, in improving our morale, is it art? And in that case, what is the good of painting it? It would be much better not to waste the money, the time, the canvas, the honest pig's bristles of which the brushes are formed, and so forth.

"Ah, but," the painter would reply, "consider the wonderful relations of green and blue in this picture."

"Yes," I answer. "And there are the same relations of green and blue in the ware of which the sugar-bowl is made." He is stumped, but rallies gamely.

"Ah, but that is very different. The sugar-bowl is built to hold sugar. The picture is built with no such low purpose in mind, in fact with no purpose at all. Therefore, the picture is art, and the sugar-bowl isn't."

Now what nonsense that! For if a certain harmony of green and blue, or of rose and silver or whatever, makes melodies in the human soul, will it not do so, in a picture, a garden, a sugar-bowl, or any other surface? Of course it will. For my part, I am excessively weary of seeing "art" tucked away in museums, or in canvas oblongs adorning peoples' walls, while our cities are of a hideousness that would make the angels weep.

What is art? Art is a human-made, planned, willed, artificial beauty. What is beauty? Harmony. And with that word we come to another question. Why is the term "art" taken to mean only

challenge and delight to the theatregoer.

One further element adds to the general joy. A play may sometimes attain, as all strive to attain, a first curtain that will hold the spectators spellbound. Few plays of any season succeed in finding three such surprising or clever curtains as close the three acts of "High Stakes," putting the periods after three acts of very well-wrought entertainment.

J. T. S.

painting and perhaps sculpture? Why does "artist" mean only painter? Now considering "art" as "beauty," and "beauty" as "harmony," where do we get? Where but to the idea that any human-made beauty, whether visual, audible, individual character, or social,—is art, and that beauty, harmony, should be part and parcel of our lives, of ourselves. We should be bathed in it, surrounded by it, have it on every side, all the time. Instead of that, how inharmonious are our lives! Where there should be harmony of line and mass in our cities, there is a confused jumble of long and short, tall and low, wide and narrow, every fellow for himself, with no thought at all for the effect of the whole. Of course this is saying nothing of our hideous and glaring advertisements, which are eyesores, and most horrible for our spiritual health. And what harmony we have, is not harmony at all, but monotony, as for instance the brown-stone fronts in New York, the red brick houses in Baltimore.

Then there should be harmony of sound. At present, what with the elevated, surface cars, auto horns, etc., we are in a pandemonium. How to get harmony of sound? That is a problem for experts. At present the only way is to be deaf.

Then harmony in design and color. And the use of color in our cities, instead of buildings all dingy gray or brown or red. As to white, with our present coal-smoke, it so soon turns black that it is no use having it. One might as well have it black in the beginning.

There is truth in beauty, in harmony. Ugliness is a lie, though in our dollar blindness we refuse to see it. But would not this visual and audible harmony tend to induce spiritual and mental harmony, an artistic life? On the other hand, probably the clutter of our cities reflects the clutter of our lives, considered, each life by itself, and all our lives as they react on one another.

As to art as expressed in pictures, I remember a letter in a local paper about the entrance-fee to a new art-gallery. The writer wanted them raised from fifty cents to a dollar, so that only the elite could enter. He was answered somewhat tartly by another letter-writer who lauded him—a little sarcastically—as an art-lover who was willing to invest a whole dollar in art. In Italy, on free days, whole families of working people can be seen enjoying the pictures and statues in their art-galleries. What a comment it is on our "civilization" that I could ask a grown woman if she were fond of pictures and she should reply, "Oh well, I don't get much time to go to the movies."

Dr. Isabel Davenport, a consulting psychologist of high standing in New York City, makes a contribution to a matter nowadays much and unreasonably mooted that is likely to arouse some acrimonious discussion in her new book, "Salvaging of American Girlhood," just published by E. P. Dutton & Company. The work is the outcome of a study made by Dr. Davenport of the information possessed by a large number of educated, intelligent young women concerning their own reproductive organs, their functions and hygiene.

The study revealed an amazing mass of ignorance, misinformation, fantastic notions, superstition. The author comes to the conclusion that it is highly important to substitute for the present methods which produce such appalling results, instruction that will give to adolescent girls the comprehensive, scientific, practical information they ought to have.

Dr. Davenport treats the subject broadly and very interestingly, telling how she came to make the study, how it was carried on, what she learned about the ignorance and fantastic superstitions of educated young women concerning the matter, and in the final chapters discussing the practical implications for American life of her revelations in a very stimulating way. These chapters range broadly over all phases of modern life, discuss the questions brought up by her investigations with great earnestness and keen thinking and make some suggestions that are likely to arouse heated arguments.

The book is a very vital, dynamic contribution to one of the most important problems of American life. It shows the broad, far-reaching and profound significance of its theme to the future of American civilization, frankly facing young women as they are.

Bookkeepers Give La Follette Support

The Bookkeepers, Stenographers and Assistants Union, No. 12,646 of the A. F. of L., of which Leonard Bright is president, has gone on record as supporting the candidacies of La Follette and Wheeler. The union will do all in its power, both with campaigners and money, to put the victory across in November. The first contribution is fifty dollars from the employees of the Workmen's Circle, main office, 175 East Broadway.

Rah! Rah!

THE PLASTIC AGE. By Percy Marks. New York: The Century Company.

What's college life about? In 1905, George Ade in "The College Widow" made it out a hilarious lark. William C. De Mille in "Strongheart" made it out to be a lovely time, with an occasional mildly serious problem. In 1906, Rida Johnson Young wrote "Brown of Harvard" for the flappers of that elder day, and gosh! how they wept over it!

Well, "The Plastic Age" is all three brought down to date. In those days men and boys were simpler than they are now, and their goo was therefore simpler. Now we have had a war and flappers and a Younger Generation—Gawd bless it!—and sneering contempt for any grey-beard of 30 or over, and the life of the young fellows in college is different by that fact.

We understand that Percy Marks was a college professor who lost his job for writing his book. We don't believe it; he must have been a rotten teacher or something, because in this day and generation no one could possibly object to a book like this except the trustees of the freshwater colleges of the Evangelical Faith. And Marks taught in Brown University.

The book is all about Hugh Carver's career at Sanford College and his ideals, and his devotion to them, and his gradual deterioration, his taking up of drinking and petting and everything. The "Wettest prom on record" is described in what would be shocking detail if this were 1905. But at the end, he graduates and gets an orgasm of emotion over the dear old college and sings the college songs under the ellums, and all is well.

It's rough in spots. It tells some unpleasant things about the devilish goings on of the young folks, and especially their thoughts. But all in all, the book doesn't get to the heart of the problem—which is the question of what to do with adolescent boys. Mark Twain said that everybody talks about the weather but no one does anything about it. Percy Marks has written 332 interesting pages talking about the subject—and does nothing about it. So we'll have regretfully to go elsewhere for light. W. M. F.

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At the Cinemas

BROADWAY—"Find Your Man," with Rin Tin Tin.

CAMEO—Rudolph Valentino in "Monsieur Beaucaire," by Booth Tarkington.

CAPITOL—D. W. Griffith's "America," by Robert W. Chambers, with Neil Hamilton, Carol Dempster, Charles Emmett Mack and Lionel Barrymore.

RIALTO—Thomas Meighan in "The Alaskan."

RIVOLI—"Feet of Clay," from Marguerite Tuttle's novel, with Rod La Roque and Vera Reynolds.

STRAND—"The Sea Hawk," from Rafael Sabatini's novel.

--: DRAMA --:

Ernst Toller's Hinkemann at Yiddish Art Theatre

The Yiddish Art Players plan a series of revivals for this week-end. The plays chosen are those which prompted the critics of London, Paris and Vienna on their recent tour, to stamp the players as a company of exceptional merit.

The plays chosen include: Friday night, Andreiev's, "The Seven Who Were Hanged"; Saturday matinee, "Teve der Milchiger," by Scholom Aleichem; Saturday night, "Sabbat Zevi," by Zhalovsky; Sunday matinee, "Toller's, 'The Bloody Laughter,' with Maurice Schwartz as Hinkemann; and Sunday afternoon, Goldfaden's "The Two Koonylemms." The Yiddish Art players will do Toller's, "The Machine Wreckers," early this season. On September 29, a new drama by I. D. Berkowitz, "Moshke Hazer" will be produced.

Vaudeville Theatres

B. S. MOSS' BROADWAY

The Broadway Theatre, beginning Monday, will have the first New York showing of Warner Brothers' newest photoplay, "Find Your Man," featuring Rin-Tin-Tin, the "wonder dog." Keith acts will include Jimmy Lucas and Company in "Vampires and Fools," Joe Darcey, James P. Collins and Myrtle Glass in "Four Seasons and Four Reasons"; Phil and Ed. Ross, Jack Mills and Harry Andrews and other Keith acts.

"Find Your Man," is a drama of the Pacific Northwest. Other members of the cast include June Marlowe, Eric St. Clair, Pat Hartigan and Charles Conklin.



DORIS KENYON

with Rudolph Valentino in "Monsieur Beaucaire," by Booth Tarkington, now showing at the Cameo.

PALACE

Eleonora de Cisneros (debut in vaudeville), Joseph E. Howard and Company, Homer B. Mason and Marguerite Keeler, Vanita Gould, Ben Ryan and Harriet Lee, Ruth Budd, Elmer E. Cleve, Christo and Ronald, La Pilarica Trio with Viria Victoria.

HIPPODROME

The Atlantic City Beauty Winners, including "Miss America," "Miss Manhattan" and "Miss Greater New York," borough winners; Ruby Norton and Clarence Senna, Mlle. Marceline D'Alroy, Alma Nielson, P. T. Selbit, Ray Miller and his Arcadia Orchestra, "The Carnival of Venice," with Mme. Donatella, Al Herman, Paul Ramos and his Wonder Midgets, Stan Kavanagh, the Hippodrome Dancing Girls, and "Toy-town."

LOEW'S PALACE

Laurette Taylor will be seen in "One Night in Rome," at Loew's Palace Theatre the first half of next week. The play was written for her by J. Hartley Manners.

"The White Sister," by F. Marion Crawford, will be shown the last half of the week. Lillian Gish plays the leading role. Wells and Bogg and Vee and Tully are among the vaudeville numbers. The picture will also be shown at the first of a series of special midnight performances which is scheduled for this Saturday.

Notes

Jacob Bon-Ami will be the principal stage attraction at Keith's Hamilton Theatre, beginning Monday. Bon-Ami will present the second act of "Samson and Delilah," the play which was seen on the Rialto a season back.

Henry Baron will produce three foreign plays in New York this season. They are "The Man Who Killed," from the French of Pierre Frondale and Claude Farrers; "Comedienne," a comedy of the theatre by Arment and Bousquet, and "The Strong," already acted here at special matinees.

David Belasco's first production of the new season, in October, will be the sentimental success, "Tiger Cats," a tragedy-comedy by Mme. Karen Branson. Robert Lorraine, who originated the leading male role in London will be seen here, with Katherine Cornell playing opposite.

Edith Ellis has gone to California to direct "Starlight," the new play by Gladys Unger, in which Doris Keane will first appear at the Curran Theatre, San Francisco, September 22, to be followed by the New York engagement.

Helen Menken has signed a new contract with John Golden and will remain under the latter's management for a number of years.

--: MUSIC --:

San Carlo Opera at Jolson's Monday Night

Verdi predominates in the first week's schedule of the repertoire which the San Carlo Grand Opera Company is to present beginning Monday night, when its eighth annual New York season opens at Jolson's Fifty-ninth Street Theatre. Fortune Gallo has selected Verdi's "Rigoletto" to open the engagement which will continue for four weeks. The repertoire for the week



MANUEL SALAZAR will sing Mario in "Tosca" Wednesday night at Jolson's Theatre. The San Carlo forces start a four week opera festival Monday.

follows: Monday: "Rigoletto"—Lucchese, Bore, Onofrei, Basiola; Tuesday: "Aida"—Saroya, De Mette, Tommassini, Basiola; Wednesday: "Tosca"—Roselle, Salazar, Valle; Thursday: "La Traviata"—Paggi, Falco, Onofrei, Basiola; Friday: "Cavalleria Rusticana"—Axman, Bore, Tommassini, Interrante. Followed by "Pagliacci"—Roselle, Salazar, Basiola; Saturday matinee: "Mme. Butterfly"—Miura, Bore, Onofrei, Valle; Saturday evening: "Il Trovatore"—Jacobs, De Mette, Salazar, Interrante. The Pavlov-Oukrainsky Ballet will again be a feature this week.

"Samson and Delilah" at Manhattan Opera House Next Thursday.

The Manhattan Grand Opera Association will begin their second week at their 34th street home on Monday. The operas include:

Monday—"Lucia di Lammermoor." Tuesday—"La Forza del Destino." Wednesday—"Barber of Seville." Thursday—"Samson and Delilah." Friday—"La Gioconda." Saturday—"Cavalleria Rusticana," and "Pagliacci."

New York Symphony Will Play New Works of Foreign Composers

During his trip abroad, Walter Damrosch, conductor of the New York Symphony Orchestra, acquired the scores of several novelties which will receive their first performance in New York at his concerts. They will include works by Honegger, Mousorgsky, Malipiero and Vaughn Williams and a transcription of Debussy's "L'ile Joyeuse." There will be a gala performance of a Beethoven symphony, a Wagner program with Berta Morera as soloist; Brahms's double concerto for violin and cello (played by Kochanski and Salmond); the double concerto for violin and viola by Mozart (played by Dushkin and Tertis); the double concerto for two violins by Bach (played by Kochanski and Spalding); Adela Verne, pianist, will make her reappearance, and Nadia Boulanger, French organist, will make her American debut at the New York concerts.

The New York Symphony Orchestra will also give six concerts at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoons, beginning November 1.

Del Monte, Famous Coloratura, Engaged by Metropolitan Opera.

The Metropolitan Opera management is preparing to spring a new sensation the coming season in engaging Tote Del Monte, the Australian coloratura soprano and said to be one of the greatest discoveries in new songbirds ever made. Del Monte has been a member of Dame Nellie Melba's opera company in the Antipodes, and her singing has caused a furore everywhere. She will also sing in concert under the management of Charles L. Wagner and will make records for the Victor company, having been paid \$30,000 in advance for the same. Another new engagement by the Metropolitan is that of Mari Nemeth, a lyric soprano of Budapest.

The Municipal Council of Paris has decided to substitute the names of musicians and artists for those of historical and royal characters in the names of Paris streets. The rue Henri-Martin becomes the rue Massenet; the rue Saint-Charles, the rue Saint-Saens; the place de Medici, the place Edmond Rostand, and so forth. Some of the substitutes have been characterized as revealing the taste of the city fathers, as for example, the change from the rue Emile Zola to the rue Paul Hervey, but, since all the new names give preference to the moderns, Paris is satisfied.

THE NEW LEADER

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Saturday, September 20, 1924

A FEW BRASS TACKS

MR. BUTLER, who is trying to market the candidate of the Republican brokers, fears that the "Socialist-Third Party" will destroy the Constitution if it is successful. Yes, the "God-given rights of every citizen of this country to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness are menaced."

As Fascist Dawes would say, let us get down to brass tacks. Butler speaks for the textile and banking oligarchy of New England and it isn't likely that God associates with that crowd. The rights that prevail up his way, in the steel domain, the mining regions and in the stricken farming regions are not God-given. They are rights which the textile, steel, banking, mining and railroad masters permit us to have.

God had nothing to do with it. We did. Foolishly we permitted Butler and his class to interpret the Constitution in terms of their interests and their interests alone. We placed the tools of his class in power. They have used that power against us and we propose to take it away.

Mr. Butler, you aren't interested in "God-given rights of every citizen" or any other rights but your own power. You want YOUR interpretation of the Constitution because it serves you. Very well. But permit us to say that we want our interpretation. We have submitted to yours for many years and we propose that you and your class shall submit to ours. Ours has the merit of representing the great masses, the great majority. We want a luxury that you and your class agree is very nice for you.

These are brass tacks. No hokum and no pretense. You know as well as we do that the issue as we put it underlies the struggle in this campaign. Cut the buncombe about "rights." You know you do not mean it. So do we. You mean your power to exploit others and live on workless incomes. Say what you mean just as we have said it for you. You will enjoy the rare experience of being intellectually honest.

A LITTLE MATTER OF MEMORY

CCANDIDATE DAVIS is doing his darndest to make a noise like a progressive in a feverish attempt to head off the landslide of the workers and farmers to the La Follette standard. Indeed some of his speeches sound almost as if La Follette had made them himself. But you can't fool the Wall Street press. For example, on the very day of his most "radical" speech, the New York Commercial says, "the man selected by the Republicans and the man selected by the Democrats are high-grade loyal [to Wall Street] American citizens." Davis may think he can fool the voters into forgetting his plutocratic past, but Wall Street doesn't bat an eye. Now the question is, do the masses of voters have as good memories as the Wall Street press, and take his "radical" utterances of today at as much accurate a real value as the plutocrats do?

A GEWGAW FOR YOUR VOTE

CONSIDERING the extraordinary facilities which the parties of capitalism have for reaching the voters it is an indictment of their rule that fifty per cent of the voters in recent years have refrained from voting. The Socialist Party, because of its dependence upon workers for support, never had the opportunity to reach all the voters while its enemies have distorted the meaning of its program. It, therefore, does not bear the stigma of this indictment.

More significant are the plans to induce the citizens to vote. Colliers offers a "beautiful trophy," designed by Tiffany in bronze, silver and gold, to be awarded to the State that shows the largest proportional increase in its vote next November. The State that wins the bauble is expected to exhibit "State pride" because of its success.

The idea is worthy of a child and back of it is the conception of the voters as children who must be offered candy in order to be good. The importance of the franchise, its intelligent use in rebuilding a nation, its value as a weapon to advance the welfare of human beings—all this has no place in this program. The children must be coaxed to return brokers and grafters to office

and they are to be tempted by dangling a gewgaw before them.

Certainly capitalism and its guardians have reached a senile stage when this sort of thing is offered to the deceived, swindled and outraged masses.

SOME "REVOLUTIONARY" FROTH

ANNOUNCEMENT of the publication of a biography of Calvin Coolidge, written by Roland D. Sawyer, is of more than ordinary interest because of the career of the author. Fifteen years ago Sawyer was conspicuous in the Socialist Party of Massachusetts by taking the lead in attacking it. He occupied what he claimed to be an advanced "revolutionary" position. The Socialist organization was too "moderate" for him. Sabotage, direct action, immediate surrender of the ruling classes, and the general revolutionary strike appealed to him as the only things worth while.

A few years later he was a member of the Massachusetts Legislature, sent there as a Democrat. He was a delegate to the Democratic convention that nominated Davis last July. As a Democrat he is now the author of a biography which lauds one of the most insipid and reactionary creatures of capitalist politics in New England.

The type is not unique. Light-headed, emotional and sensational, with a streak of the careerist and the adventurer, he appears as froth in the Labor movement and commands a following. He is as enduring and as substantial as a bag of wind, but his capacity for harm is considerable. He wrecks. He never builds. Having done as much harm as he can he finds no difficulty whatever in reconciling himself with the worst enemies of the toiling masses.

This has been repeated over and over again in the Labor movement in all countries, but we have been especially cursed with the type here. The Communist movement has produced many examples. Frania, the national leader and philosopher of this type, after doing what harm he could to the Socialist Party, fled to Russia. Entrusted with a large sum by the faithful, he disappeared. So did the money. Max Cohen, the New York leader in 1919, after repeating the work of Frania, suddenly appeared in a New York court, recanted his views, received the blessing of the Court and then disappeared. And they are by no means the only examples that could be cited.

What is the lesson? The frothy individual is never an asset. He is a danger and should be avoided together with the spy.

IT WAS A BIG SUCCESS

WELL, Goose Step day was a big success.

"The newest mechanisms for 'taking human life,'" the Times report has it, "were illustrated in the Battle of Staten Island."

But that wasn't all by any means. The Times goes on: "Patriotism was stirred from scores of stumps and broadcasting stations. The lightning organization of industries was rehearsed at the Engineering Societies Building, where Judge Elbert H. Gary received messages from the War Department and executed them through a staff of assistants."

"Orders for railroad cars and equipment came to Judge Gary."

"Crowley!" he called across the table.

"The President of the New York Central bent forward."

"See to that," said Judge Gary.

"At once." And the railroad head gave a series of orders that were quickly written out and hurried into the telegraph room where dozens of operators were busy at the wires."

A rush order came for "unparalleled quantities of money for the quick financing of war operations." "McRoberts!" said the chief of industries. The head of the Metropolitan Trust Company responded. "Will you attend to that?" "It will be done at once." And munitions, and other war supplies.

Yes, it was a big success. Not the popu-

lar response, y'understand. That was a flop, but with the newest mechanism for wholesale homicide ready, and with Major-General Gary and his Brigadier-Generals ready to take order (and make their "business-as-usual" profits out of the wholesale homicide), the day went over big. We hope everybody who took part in it saw how big a success it was—and for the proper reasons.

SOME FEMALE FOSSILS

MEET the Massachusetts Public Interests League, a perfect organization of women who are perfect ladies. The ladies are opposed to the child labor amendment. It is in the platform of the Socialist Party, say the ladies. Down with it! Moreover, it has its origin in Moscow. Senator King of Utah is authority for it. The ladies know it. Moscow hopes to control American youth after the amendment is adopted. Mrs. Florence Kelley supports the amendment and is a translator of Marx. Owen Lovejoy and Victor L. Berger advocate it. Save the nation by killing the amendment!

We do not exaggerate. This is the substance of the argument presented by these reactionary female morons in a circular dated August 26. We can contend with intelligent reaction but the gods themselves labor in vain against stupidity allied with malice. When we are assured that American civilization depends upon the exploitation of children in the textile mills of New England and the South we are left speechless.

Really the collector of antiques, especially the antique in ideas, need visit only the United States. As Socialists we are proud to have this opposition from this source. It is the sixteenth century ranged against the twentieth and the result of the issue is certain.

BRITISH LABOR'S PROGRESS

TWO actions of the British Trade Union Congress, meeting at Hull, are significant of the progress being made by the British workers. One resolution instructed the General Council "to call a special congress to decide on industrial action immediately there is any danger of war. Such a congress is to be called, if possible, before war is declared, so that the trade union movement may do everything that lies in its power to prevent future wars." The second resolution favors the reduction of the number of trade unions by eventually consolidating them so that all workers employed in one industry will be in one union.

The experience of the trade unions in the last war and their experience in strikes are responsible for the two resolutions. The war came with such rapidity as to overwhelm the unions. They supported it, but experience showed that their interests suffered, the profiteering gang waxed fat, and before the war ended they found that the Government they supported was a party to secret bargains for loot. The unions now desire to avoid a similar experience and they have taken the first step in a program of action against the next war.

The decision to consolidate the unions in each industry is a recognition of the necessity of organization by industry instead of by trades. When this is realized, instead of separate contracts and agreements negotiated by a number of unions in the same industry agreements will be reached for all the workers in a given industry at the same time. The jealousies and divisions will give way to solidarity and a strike in an industry will find all the workers in that industry mobilized for common action.

It has required many years of education before this action could be taken. The British workers have a habit of moving slowly and cautiously, but they move in the right direction. They are to be congratulated on their powerful and progressive movement and we might learn much from them.

THE GREAT SUPERSTITION

SUPERSTITION is not confined to the occult. There is much superstition about the most practical things of modern life. Perhaps the greatest superstition of our time is that our progress and happiness depend upon permitting a class of owners and investors to possess the industries of the nation. A century hence this will be set down as the greatest superstition of the twentieth century.

The New Haven Register renders homage to it. It is typical of what may be found in thousands of journals. "Government ownership of the railroads," it observes, "would bring about the loss to the States and the country of the railroad taxes now coming in to them, for the railroads would be tax exempt just as the post offices."

Nothing of the kind. We could publicly own the railroads, make them tax exempt, double the wages of the workers and reduce their hours. We could reduce the rates and squeeze out the fictitious values upon which enormous profits are paid. After doing all this the railroads could pay a surplus into the public treasury for extension and improvement of the service and not incur a cent of debt.

But this ideal cannot be realized by any capitalist party. Public ownership and capitalist party management mean the domination of capitalist ideas of business in the public management. It requires public ownership with management under Labor Party auspices to carry out a real program that will do all the things mentioned above. The great merit of the railroad unions' plan for the railroads is that it provides for democratic management of the railroads which is essential to genuine public ownership.

However, the superstition still survives and is cultivated by the press of capitalism. Much enlightenment is necessary to banish it.

THE RECORD OF MAJOR BERRY

ANNOUNCEMENT that Major George L. Berry of the Printing Pressmen will head a "Labor committee" for Davis and Bryan is followed by a statement by Thomas J. Spellacy for the Democratic Party. This statement is evidently inspired by Major Berry which lends it additional interest. It mentions the "great mass of trade unionists who will not join the Socialists and other radicals who have temporarily abandoned their activities for the purpose of booming La Follette and Wheeler."

From this we gather that Major Berry would support the third ticket if it were not for the "Socialists and other radicals." This recalls some interesting history. Major of L. convention of 1913 urging that the Berry introduced a resolution in the A. F. of L. of L., the railroad brotherhoods, the Woman's Suffrage League, the farmer's organizations and the Socialist Party be asked to send delegates to a conference "for the purpose of establishing a working agreement that will provide the means of joint action upon the political field."

Berry's resolution has been carried out this year by the nomination of the third party ticket. He had been one of two delegates to the British Trade Union Congress of 1912. He joined with his colleague in high praise of the British Labor Party. In the next convention of the A. F. of L. he introduced the resolution quoted above.

What has happened to Berry? A world war has given him a militarist psychology and with it has come a Junker attitude on working class politics. He has become a thorough reactionary and is detested by many in his own organization for having joined the employers to crush a strike of one of his local organizations in New York. The Berry of 1913 points an accusing finger at the Berry of 1924. Let the latter Mr. Berry answer if he can.

This keeping cool with Coolidge reminds us that many of us did not keep warm with Coolidge when the coal barons were trying to crush the miners.

A Short Story

drove him on little sleighs to the cemetery. We were walking briskly. The cold was increasing and was spurring us on. At last we are in the cemetery, in front of the grave, dug out in the frozen ground. The coffin is being lowered into it, we are throwing handfuls of earth into it. . . . A few flourishes of the shovel, and a little hill is all that is left of Peter Baldiga. And even this monument will soon disappear. Spring will come—the little hill of snow and earth will melt. In a year or two the participants in the funeral will have died or dispersed and his own mother will be unable to find his grave, if we presume that any one would be foolish enough to search for it in this cursed land, which is not probable.

We all knew it, as we were strolling in silence to our homes.

The cold increased the next day. The opposite side of the street could not be seen from my window. It was hidden by a thick veil of icicles. Neither was the sun to be seen. The streets were deserted, life was extinguished and yet certain sounds were reaching my dwelling: first the dry crack of a tree bursting from the effect of the cold, then the sound of earth and snow being driven asunder and the plaintive song of the Yakut, resembling a moan.

It was the beginning of the severe Siberian cold, before which even the terrors of the north pole pale, they seize one with unconquerable fear.

Every living being feels its utter helplessness, it knows, that sooner or later the merciless foe will conquer it. Nor was I exempt from it, the dead Baldiga appeared before me very often. Whenever I would sit down to work, my thoughts would wander far away, far from this land of cold and snow. My reason would vainly try to cope with them.

Why try to resist them?

Why try to resist them now!

Away then with this Siberian reality!

Away with the cold and snow! I threw down

my pen, surrounded myself with clouds of tobacco smoke and gave reign to my imagination. . . .

And it took me up on its light wings. . . . Through Forests and Prairies, through mountains and rivers to the far and distant west.

I beheld golden fields and green lawns, ancient forests, whispering tales long forgotten; I heard the sound of waving grain, the song of birds and the chattering of giant-oaks. . . .

I drank the aromas of field and forest; I felt the touch of my native air, the caressing warmth of my native sun and although the cold outside was cruel, yet the hot blood coursed in my veins and I took no notice of my surroundings.

I did not hear the door open and some one enter my room, nor did I see the thick clouds of steam and the cold, that came in with it.

Finally I felt the presence of a human being in my room and asked him the usual Yakut question.

"Toch nado?" (What is it you wish) . . . "It is I, if it pleases the pan, a peddler," was the answer.

I raised my eyes. Before me stood a town Jew from Poland, I knew it instantly, although his face and figure were hidden under a great many deer skins.

In spite of the fact, that my unexpected visitor had destroyed my dreams, I was glad to see him and showed it.

The Jew, who until then had stood undecided on the threshold, caught the meaning of my glance and commenced to relieve himself of his burden.

I thought, that he wished to show me his wares and said to him:

"Do not trouble yourself. I am not in the market for anything at present!" . . .

The Jew, dragging his burden behind him, came up to me and began to talk rapidly and incoherently.

"No, no, I did not come to sell you any-

THE Chatter-Box

CLASSING THE JAZZICS

What Will I Do

What would I do, when you and love forsake me?

I should not idly weep,
But wait until the morning overtake me
Crooning the last tired star to sleep.

What would I do, when you and laughter leave me?

Unless that my sad heart break,
I would not bear the shadows to bereave me,
But shout to keep the drowsy night awake.

The laughter of a mad man, shrill and rending,

The laughter of a dead man at the sky,
A laughter with an echo and no ending,
Even after the stars are gone, and I.

It Ain't Goin' to Rain No More

Ah, it is told by older, wiser men,
It will not rain again.

The clouds have done their little stint of grief
Over the grave of the last dead leaf.

It will not rain again?
Ah, how can old or any age of men
Verbed only in dull life and pain
Know the soft magic of a little rain?

It will not rain again?
Or any mortal fashioned thing
Void the sweet spell of raindrops
In the Spring?

We sympathize for once with trusts. More power to the radio trust in their struggle against the Song Writers' Union who demand royalty for every one of their songs broadcasted. Please, Mr. Radio Trust, don't pay them a paper German mark. Keep on playing classical and operatic music until the bovines arrive at their shelter. Perhaps, if you keep it up long enough, we will all learn how beautiful good music is, and how utterly cheap and degrading are songs like "Dig a Little Deeper, Honey," and "Her Name is Hula-Lou, the Girl Who Couldn't Be True."

We are reminded that no further announcements have been made regarding poetry contests and awards. When we consider that there are three winners, Floria, Renaud, Charles Wagner and Theodocia Pearce who have not as yet sent in their addresses so that we could mail them their prize checks of ten dollars each, we are constrained to imagine that the amount offered is too insignificant for even the proverbially indigent troubadours.

Firstly, may we request again for their addresses at once. Secondly, we have altered our plan of award. We shall now offer a prize of twenty-five dollars for the best poem submitted and printed in this column between now and Election Day. Terms are net twenty-four lines or less, subject matter anything between here and eternity.

No restrictions as to quantity if the quality is good.

TWO LUNAR RUNES

Twilight Moon

Whiter than ivory
Pale-faced nun
Ascending the grey cloud stair—
Is there no peace for thee
Sorrowful one
No sanctuary—there . . . ?

New Moon

Oh silver quill in an inky sky
If I were you and you were I
I would write in starry letters there
Thoughts that to utter I do not dare!
LEONE.

Antic May likes the reactionary methods of the Socialists in broadcasting their speeches into the microphones of the hoipolloi. Sometimes, Lady Antic May, we feel that we are hammering our sound waves against micro-domes of towers done in solid ivory. But persistence is the badge of all our tribe.

Lady Blanche Watson takes issue with us on Woodstock. It is peopled by artists, quoth she, who are developing souls, instead of the lost ones, as quoted by us. Seems to us that the difference between souls that are lost and those that are developing is merely that they are both striving to find themselves. Trying to find one's-self? Such a familiar shibboleth in that cemetery of dreams—Greenwich Village.

Made our maiden speech this year in The Bronx. Tammany Hall got a shiver or so—we imagine.

S. A. DE WITT.

thing. . . I learned, that you arrived from Warsaw only lately . . . and I have been here a long time, such a long time. . . I have been looking for you all day. . . Have tramped all over the town . . . and it is so cold, it is hard to breathe. May I take off my things? . . . I will not stay long!"

"But what is it you want?"

"I would like to have a little chat with the pan!" . . .

In another minute my unexpected visitor was sitting alongside of me.

And now, freed from his many skins, he stood before me, a living reminder of my native Poland. I looked at him with pleasure.

"What would you like to talk about?"

"I am Srool from Lubartovo. Perhaps you know the place. It is not far from Lublin. That is, being here, it does not seem far, it seems as if the two towns were one."

(To be Concluded Next Week)