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The New Leader

For President
Robert M. La Follette
For Governor
Norman Thomas

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HEAVY SWING TO LAFOLLETTE IS ON Brownsville Socialists Battle Fusion THOMAS PUTS SMITH ON DEFENSIVE

APPOINTMENT OF INGERSOLL RAPPED

Smith Again Aligns Himself with Davis, Wall Street's Attorney and Candidate.

The State-wide sweep to Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for Governor, has placed Governor Smith, Tammany candidate for re-election, in a defensive position.

Knowing that an increased Socialist vote will make his chances of election nil, the Tammany candidate tried what looks like attempted coercion. He appointed Raymond V. Ingersoll, impartial chairman in the cloak and suit industry, his campaign manager.

The increasing strength of the Socialist-Farmer-Labor party ticket also brought from Governor Smith, in the shape of a letter to Candidate Thomas, a defense of his record on social and labor legislation.

Thomas met these moves squarely and in his usually effective way.

1. He criticized the appointment of Ingersoll, declaring "It looks very much as if Al Smith, the candidate, was seeking quick political returns and high profit by capitalizing the good deeds of Al Smith, the Governor, regardless of the social consequences."

2. Replying to Smith's defense of his record, Thomas reminded the Governor that the reactionary Republican assemblyman he blames for the defeat of much of his social legislation has, in the instance of the 23rd Kings district, Democratic support for re-election.

3. Thomas ripped into Smith for refusing to favor State insurance funds for workmen's compensation.

"Why are you silent on that subject?" Thomas asked. "Is the power of the insurance companies too great?"

4. Thomas forced Smith again publicly to align himself with Davis, the Morgan attorney.

Thomas' statement on the appointment of Ingersoll follows:

"The appointment of Raymond V. Ingersoll, impartial chairman of the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Industry, as chairman of the Smith Citizens' Committee may be good politics but it is bad social statesmanship. It cannot but impair to some degree a very important experiment in industrial self-government. It looks very much as if Al Smith, the candidate, was seeking quick political returns and high profit by capitalizing the good deeds of Al Smith, the Governor, regardless of the social consequences."

"The facts are these. Mr. Ingersoll is an able and honorable man who has been one of the inner circle of Governor Smith's close advisors. Only recently the Governor's Committee which settled the serious strike in the garment industry appointed him at a salary of \$20,000 a year as head of the machinery for conciliation set up by the agreement which ended the strike. Now before Mr. Ingersoll has had time to get even the machinery of his new office in smooth running order he appears as one of the political managers of the man, to whom at least indirectly he owes his job. It will be very hard indeed for the tens of thousands of workers and the scores of employers who will be dependent on Mr. Ingersoll's decision to distinguish between the chairman of the industry and the chairman of the political campaign. And this is true no matter how clear the distinction may be to Mr. Ingersoll himself and to other high officials concerned."

"The whole business looks like a Frank bid for votes in a great industry. As such it will be accepted by many of the workers and resented by others. In either case the tendency will be to sacrifice a promising social experiment to the exigencies of Governor Smith's political campaign."

For Assembly



LOUIS P. GOLDBERG

SACCO - VANZETTI NEARER THE CHAIR

Judge Denies New Trial
For Two Radical Victims
of Frame-Up.

By ART SHIELDS

BOSTON, Mass.—Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, Italian radicals, moved one step nearer the electric chair when trial judge Roscoe Thayer formally denied motions for a new trial which had been filed by counsel for the defense. Appeal to the Supreme Court of Massachusetts now remains the only hope of these two young workmen for a chance to prove their innocence of the murder for which they were convicted during the wave of anti-radical and anti-foreigner sentiment that followed the war.

The case of Sacco and Vanzetti, now in its most critical stage, aroused world-wide agitation because of its relation to the Palmer raid. They were arrested May 5, 1920, near Brockton, Mass., as they were preparing for a mass meeting to protest the tragic death, ten days before, of their comrade Andreas Salsedo, who had pitched on the paving of Park Row, New York, from Department of Justice chambers, fourteen stories above. Sacco and Vanzetti were engaged in bringing to light the fact that Salsedo's mysterious death followed his illegal secret confinement for two months without hearing, on a deportation warrant, and they were charging that his death was the method Palmer's agents used to cover their illegalities.

The day after their arrest the two Italians found themselves charged with the murder of a shoe company guard who had been slain three weeks before by automobile bandits in front of the Rice & Hutchinson factory at South Braintree, Mass. Sacco and Vanzetti maintained their innocence and had numerous witnesses in their behalf, but were convicted the following summer in Dedham Court House on first degree murder counts in a trial which, the defense charges, was characterized by gross irregularities and prejudice.

In pleading for a new trial, attorneys Moore, McAnarney and Thompson filed five motions, accompanied by scores of affidavits, presenting important new evidence and sensational confessions of perjury by State witnesses.

Goldberg Expects to Defeat Ricca, Machine Choice

Belying every principle that they lay so much stress upon, supporting a colorless member of the reactionary Republican party for Assembly and going back on all their platform declarations, the Democrats of Brownsville are making their third successive campaign for Joseph Ricca in a feverish attempt to "beat the Socialists."

To elect a member of the party that Governor Smith has again and again complained blocked his "progressive" legislation in the Assembly is the statesmanship of the party of Governor Smith in its desire to keep the workers from being directly represented in the Legislature.

That they will beat the combination this year is the confident expectation of the Brownsville Socialists, who are carrying on an aggressive campaign for Louis P. Goldberg, Socialist candidate in the 23rd A. D. Kings; for James O'neal, candidate for Senator in the 7th district, and Joseph Whitehorn, candidate for Congress in the 10th district.

The 10th Congressional and the 7th Senatorial are identical in boundaries, and they include the 6th A. D., one of the Socialist strongholds, as well as the 23rd.

The 10th Congressional is represented by Emmanuel Celler who carried a Republican district two years ago by his intensive campaign for "light wines and beer." He was elected, but he has made no effort to modify the Volstead Act. His principal Congressional activities have been to get the Star Spangled Banner declared the official anthem of the United States, and to increase Congressional salaries \$2,500 a year.

Senator Hastings, who is opposing O'neal, is a young fellow who tried to make a "radical" record to please his Socialist constituents.

The campaign of the Socialists is along straight Socialist lines. They point out that the fusion of the two old parties on Ricca, who has a perfectly blank record in Albany both from the standpoint of Labor, and from the point of view of general efficiency and public spirit, indicates their hostility to Labor. This fusion has taken place against A. I. Ship-lacoff and William M. Feigenbaum in previous years, in addition to against Goldberg, indicating that the party that Al Smith is trying to identify as a party of friendship to the workers and opposed to the G. O. P., hostile to Labor, is sailing under false colors.

Joseph A. Whitehorn, candidate for Congress against Celler, is a former member of the Assembly, where his work was characterized for two sessions by utter devotion to the interests of the workers, and by a sturdy fight for democracy. Celler, it is pointed out by the Socialist campaigners, was an attorney for large liquor interests when Whitehorn was making his fight for Labor, and a lobbyist for his employers against prohibition while Whitehorn was fighting both old parties' attempt to tear down the Labor laws and to impose property qualifications for voting in a number of cities in the State. Celler discovered that he was a "friend of Labor" only when he discovered that there might be votes for himself in such a stand.

O'neal, on the other hand, was never in the Legislature, but his work for Labor and Socialism is well known in every part of the country. Although still a young man, he was active in Socialist educational work and journalism before Senator Hastings was born.

Goldberg, also a member of the younger generation of Socialists, has sixteen years of Socialist activity behind him.

HILLQUIT DEBATES UNTERMYER SUNDAY; DARROW CHAIRMAN

Clarence Darrow, who saved Loeb and Leopold from the gallows and who is reputed to have similarly saved every other capital punishment case he ever defended, will speak as chairman of the debate on campaign issues between two equally famous colleagues of the bar, Samuel Untermyer and Morris Hillquit at Madison Square Garden, Sunday afternoon, October 12, at 2:30.

The question to be debated is: "Resolved, that viewing the concrete circumstances of the pending election the causes of sound progressive government will be best promoted by voting for La Follette rather than for Davis."

Samuel Untermyer will take the Davis side, Morris Hillquit will uphold La Follette.

The debate is under the auspices of the National Labor Forum, 7 East 15th street. Tickets are \$1.50, \$1.00 and 50c. Amplifiers have been installed throughout the Garden and for the overflow meeting outside.

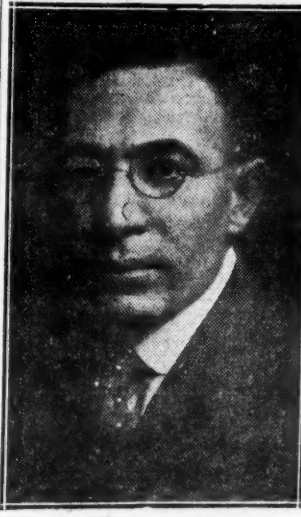
"Why get a second-hand make believe 'friend of Labor' the Socialists say, 'when we can get ourselves into power by electing the Socialists? Why use the indirect influence of getting a big vote and trying to get an old party man do something to placate the workers, when we can elect our own and get our own legislation?' That is the motto of the campaign, and on that issue the Socialists are confident of scoring the greatest success they have ever had."

In connection with the Brownsville campaign in the 8th Congressional and the 4th Senatorial. That district includes the 2nd A. D., where Morris Paris is candidate, the 9th, with Julius Lichtenfeld, and the 16th, with Carl Cummings. The 2nd adjoins the 23rd, and much of the propaganda of the latter bears fruit in the former. The Senatorial candidate is the ever popular Bernard J. Riley, one of the loyalists of the Socialist agitators and trade unionists, while the Congressional candidate is William M. Feigenbaum.

The district covers the whole of the Southern end of Brooklyn from Jamaica Bay and Canarsie, through Flatbush, Coney Island, Bensonhurst, Borough Park and Bay Ridge to the Bay. But in spite of the huge territory, the Socialists are waging a vigorous fight and confidently promise to produce results on election day, both for the Congressional and Senatorial candidates, and will startle the old parties.

Friday, October 10, there will be a mass meeting with the local candidates, and with Meyer London, at the Park Mansion, 15th street and 45th street, and on October 24, there will be three huge meetings in three sections of the district, with R. C. Vladeck, Dr. Henry Neumann, Norman Thomas, Charles Solomon, Louis Waldman, and other noted speakers.

For Congress



JOSEPH A. WHITEHORN

SUPER-POWER PROMISES REFORM

Progressive Plank Urges
Development of
Resources for Power.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The development of natural resources as proposed by the Super-Power Program of the Progressives will cut the physical toil and burdens of the housekeeper in half, and will provide the farmer with electric current for thirty-five cents a day equal to the labor of five men and a four-horse team, according to the second section of the Progressive Campaign Text-Book dealing with "Natural Resources."

This program, it is stated, will enable every household and every industry to be run by electricity furnished by water-power at one-half to one-third present costs. The Electric Power Trust composed of eighty-five public service corporations and "controlling sixty-eight per cent of the total public service power in the United States," the Progressives contend are "stifling development in this field by monopoly control and excessive charges." To break this power the Progressives propose "to maintain public ownership of the nation's water-power and to develop a great national super-power system to furnish light and power at cost to the people."

Again attacking President Coolidge for having "failed utterly to demonstrate any sincere intention of reclaiming the property stolen from the people," this section of the Progressive Campaign Text-Book also states that public land frauds now run into billions of dollars, of which the naval oil leases represent only a fraction.

Their claims are based on the official list of all public lands leased or transferred furnished last spring by the Department of the Interior to the Senate at the request of Senator La Follette. "This official list shows that a large number of the original lessees were dummies who have now transferred their holdings to oil companies in violation of the law." Not only have Sinclair and Doheny illegally and corruptly gained control of public reserves, but "Standard Oil has its full share," the Progressives declare.

"If these resources wrested from the people through greed, graft and gratuities were reclaimed and administered honestly and efficiently, they would produce a revenue so large that material reduction of the tax burden would inevitably result."

TWO OLD PARTIES LOSE HEAVILY TO 3D PARTY

More Than Forty Per Cent
of La Follette Strength
Being Drawn From Dem-
ocrats and G. O. P.

Forty per cent of the La Follette-Wheeler strength will come from Democratic and Republican ranks, a compilation of letters received in response to Senator La Follette's Labor Day radio address from Independent Progressive supporters in seventeen Eastern and Middle Western States indicates.

"These letters, which keep coming by hundreds on each mail in response to my Labor Day address a week ago today are the source of the greatest inspiration and encouragement Senator Wheeler and I have had in the campaign," Senator La Follette, Independent Progressive candidate for President said.

"I would never have believed that so many thousands would have taken the trouble to write and let me know their views. The warmth and sincerity of their good wishes and suggestions impress on me more forcibly than ever that our cause is right and will prevail."

Analysis of the letters indicates that the greatest progressive following in the East lies in New York with Pennsylvania next. Illinois leads in the middle west with Ohio next and Missouri and Wisconsin tied for third place.

Of all the letters received from the seventeen states up to September 4, 21.2 per cent came from Illinois, 10.6 from Pennsylvania, 9.2 from Ohio, 6.3 each from Missouri, Massachusetts and New Jersey, 4.9 from Wisconsin and Rhode Island, 4.2 from the District of Columbia, and the rest scattered among Maryland, Kentucky, Virginia, Kansas, Connecticut, Indiana, West Virginia and Michigan.

Of those who gave their occupations, 30.55 per cent were laborers, 22.22 farmers, 18.11 business men with established concerns and bankers, 11.12 clerks and professional men, 11 per cent commercial travelers and salesmen and the balance some eighty occupations ranging from judges to actors.

Thousands of letters, coming as spontaneous expressions, gave the past political affiliations of the writers. Of these Democrats and Republicans were about evenly divided. While 51.85 per cent of those leaving these parties to vote for La Follette and Wheeler were Republicans, 48.15 per cent were Democrats, bearing out Solicitor General James M. Beck's warning to Washington, D. C., Republicans that La Follette will cut deeply into the old organizations.

Efforts of the opposition to stem the tide in favor of the progressive candidate were revealed.

Many complained that obstacles were placed in the way of the radio message to the voter Labor Day. In Cleveland so much interference was set up that only with great difficulty could the listeners hear more than snatches of the speech.

Hundreds of laborers said their employers were trying to sway them with spurious, inflammatory propaganda.

There follow excerpts from some of the letters.

"The statement you made sounded like a new Declaration of Independence."

"We believe in the old-fashioned American principles for which you stand."

"The New York State farmers need you in the White House."

SOCIALISTS TO CONVEINE IN JANUARY, '25

Party Convention Will Be Held in Same City Where Progressives Will Gather,

CHICAGO, Ill.—A special convention of the Socialist Party, to be held in the same city as the convention called by the Conference for Progressive Political Action next January, and immediately after that gathering adjourns, was called by the National Executive of the party at its meeting here last week-end. The action was taken upon the initiative of National Chairman Eugene V. Debs and was unanimously voted.

At the same time, a general conference of all members of the party will be held in connection with the convention, so that the delegates may have before them the opinions of the rank and file.

The C. P. P. A. convention was called at the July 5 nominating convention, to take stock of the election returns and to organize for further action. It is at that convention that the Socialists hope the demand for a permanent Labor party will be finally crystallized, and the party convention will vote upon the action taken there.

The committee received the most encouraging reports from all parts of the country, not only of Socialist activity in the La Follette campaign, but of party activity within the organization. Meetings are being held everywhere and the membership is booming. A huge mass meeting was held Sunday afternoon at the Ashland Auditorium.

Wells and World History

Mr. J. F. Horrabin of England will give a lecture on "Wells and World History," Saturday afternoon, October 18, at 1:15 p. m., in the auditorium of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union Building, 3 West 16th street.

Mr. Horrabin is the distinguished illustrator of Wells' "Outline of History." He is also a lecturer at the London Labor College and the editor of "Plebs."

Smith's High-Priced Campaign Manager

One good turn deserves another. Ask Al Smith. He knows. Also Raymond V. Ingersoll. He knows too.

Al's investigating commission in the garment industry got Raymond appointed to the job of impartial chairman of the industry.

For that service, Mr. Ingersoll is to pull down \$20,000 annually.

That is: Al got Raymond a \$20,000 a year job. That's one good turn.

Now Al is up for re-election. Raymond has "consented" to be his campaign manager. That's the other good turn.

Campaign managers come pretty high this year. \$20,000 a year.

But Al should worry. He doesn't have to pay it.

Rand School Activities

The Physical Education Department of the Rand School opened its season on Wednesday, October 1. Interpretative and Folk Dancing, Recreation and Gymnastics are again the leading features, with Basketball, special Gymnastics and Social Dance Lessons as additional courses. Mr. Richard Blechschmidt has returned to his post as director of the department and welcomes the members and friends of the schools to a pleasant season of activities.

Miss Hewless, a well-trained teacher, will continue with the same type of natural and interpretative dancing as last year. These classes will be held on Friday evenings, 5:30; Elementary, 6:30; Intermediate, 7:30; Advanced, as well as a second elementary class, on Wednesday at 7:30.

Folk, national and recreational dancing will be led by Richard Blechschmidt, as well as the men's department in Gymnastics.

Blanche Blum will lead the women in their formal and informal gymnastics, including games and after-class recreation.

Basketball class for women will be held on Monday at 7:30 p. m., under direction of Miss Blum. Class for men on Thursday, at 7:30 p. m., will be held under leadership of Jack Tartakow.

Social dancing lessons will be given twice weekly: on Saturday from 7 to 8 p. m., and on Thursday, 7:30 to 8:30 p. m. Special effort is spent on rhythm and music in the modern dances.

Children's classes on Saturday are: Interpretative dancing at 4:30 for ages 8 to 14 years, and Recreation and games for boys and girls over 14 years of age.

A medical examination is required of all members, obtainable by appointment with Dr. Kahn upon presentation of card received at school office, 7 East 15th street.

Several interesting new courses are beginning next week at the Rand School, 7 East 15th street. Dr. Morris H. Kahn is beginning a course in "Physiology and Hygiene" on Tuesday evening, October 14, at 8:30 p. m. The course attempts to trace the processes of life into the cell, that microscopic unit of organic structure, and out again into the vast fields of human society, and to join it with the vital problems of Sociology. It includes a lecture on the nervous system and the basis of psychological phenomena, also a discussion of the problems of sex. Also on Tuesday evening, Professor Alexander A. Goldenweiser is beginning two courses, one on the Theories of Cultural Progress, a discussion of the evolutionary theory, the progress of society, whether it can be directed by the human will, etc.; also a course in the Freudian System of Psychoanalysis, which will present a systematic exposition of Freud's theory, with a word on the use of psychoanalytic knowledge for a better understanding of life and control of conduct.

Mutual Aid League Dance This Friday

On Friday evening, October 10, the League for Mutual Aid will open the radical world's winter season with one of their already famous hilarious dances. The Civic Club will be the scene of the occasion, and all are bidden to come and bring their friends.

The League for Mutual Aid, starting in January 1920 with a small group worthies out to help their fellow-kind, has now developed into a very real and helpful organization, and the widely assorted membership includes types of many shades of thought. Branches in Massachusetts, California and Louisiana are to be started, and the League bids fair to grow into something to be reckoned with.

At their jolly dances one is likely to bump into anything—from grave philosopher bent upon improving the world, to a vivacious young radical flapper airing her views on the Labor movement. Gay or frivolous, it all helps when one is in trouble or difficulties. During the last nine months, one hundred folks have secured positions through the League, thirty have received loans, and more than half of the membership have received definite and needed service. Over 3,000 is out in loans to members all the time. The feature of this coming dance is to be Ed. Brown's colored orchestra, the best little jazz band in the town.

COMMUNITY CHURCH PLANS FOR FORUM

Professors Sidney Bradshaw Fay, B. Ph.D., Smith College; Harry Allen Overstreet, A.B., B.Sc., City College of New York; Edwin Gant Conklin, A.B., A.M., Ph.D., Princeton University, and Harry Elmer Barnes, A.B., A.M., Ph.D., Smith College—a brilliant array of ability—are the lecturers who will make Community Church, Dr. John Haynes Holmes' valuable institution, one of New York's leading centers of learning this year.

Beginning with Professor Fay's six lectures on the causes of the World War, the series of lectures will extend from October 21 to April 16. Professor Overstreet will give six lectures on Philosophy in Present-Day Life, from January 8 to 29. Professor Conklin, lecturer on zoology at Princeton, will discuss Heredity and Environment in the Development of Human Personality, on six Thursday evenings, beginning February 5. Professor Barnes, who teaches historical sociology at Smith College, will lecture five times, beginning March 19, on the Creation of the Western Mind.

The work of Community Church, under the able direction of Dr. John Haynes Holmes and Rev. Dr. John Herman Randall, both Socialists, has been increasing every year in social usefulness, and may be instanced today as the leading center of its kind in America.

Peggy Wood for La Follette-Wheeler

WASHINGTON, D.C. Peggy Wood, actress and musical comedy star, will vote for La Follette and Wheeler, according to a letter received at Progressive headquarters from Los Angeles where Miss Wood is playing.

SOVIETS CRUSH GEORGIAN REVOLT

Social Democrats Appeal For Aid Against Bloody Reprisals of Invaders.

There has been serious trouble in the Soviet Republic of Georgia during the past month.

From a mass of conflicting reports, ranging from stories of a general uprising embracing the whole territory of the Caucasus sent out by representatives of news agencies and so-called great American newspapers to assertions by the Moscow Government to the effect that the revolt was nipped in the bud before it reached material proportions enough facts may be gleaned to show that several thousand Georgians, apparently driven to desperation by Bolshevik persecution, did start a revolution, but have been defeated by the Russian troops, who have wreaked vengeance upon several score of the leaders and hundreds of the rank and file.

Due, perhaps, to the fact that the Georgian Democratic Government, headed by President Yordanis, which was driven out by Soviet troops several years ago, is located in Paris, some reports have said that the revolt was financed by international bankers backing the former owners of the rich oil fields of Baku and vicinity, but the special cablegram from Berlin printed below seems to refute that contention. At any rate, the Georgian Social Democratic Party was aware of the hopelessness of armed revolt and counseled against it. Now it is up to the Socialists and Democrats of the world to try to prevent the Moscow authorities from continuing their wholesale executions.

The Council of the League of Nations, meeting in Geneva, has adopted a resolution supported by Prime Minister MacDonald of Great Britain and Paul Boncour, a French Socialist leader, calling for the watching of events in Georgia and the taking advantage of the first opportunity to restore peace by pacific means and in accordance with international law. This resolution is laughed at in Moscow, and European Socialists in general are inclined to believe that it will amount to as little as the old promise by the "Great Powers" to guarantee Georgia's right to self determination. During the last year the Georgian Social Democrats have repeatedly urged the Moscow Government to allow the holding of a plebiscite on the form of Government to be established in the little Caucasian country, but without result.

BERLIN.—The Executive Committee of the Social Democratic Party of Georgia and the Foreign Committee of the Social Democratic Labor Party of Russia have issued the following appeal in connection with the bloody reprisals being executed by the Russian Soviet authorities upon the Georgian revolutionists:

"For weeks the blood of the best Georgian Socialist fighters has been flowing incessantly. Forty-three Georgian comrades have been massacred in the cellars of the Tcheka by the Moscow Government's hangmen without even the form of a trial. More than 1,000 other fighters are to appear before the Tcheka for a farcical trial.

"The blood of the Georgian Socialists cries to heaven! Enough blood has been shed in fratricidal strife! Stop it!

"The uprising of the people in Georgia was a desperate struggle by the starving, robbed and driven to desperation Georgian masses. A martyred people revolted!

"The Social Democratic Party of Georgia is a decided opponent of armed uprisings. The Social Democratic Party was aware that the Moscow troops would stifle this uprising in the blood of the Georgian people and it advised against it. But its advice was not heeded. The people arose. Our brothers obeyed the call of their hearts and spilled their blood in battles against the Moscow conquerors.

"The forty-three executed Socialists were not arrested during the revolt. Comrade Salukydze had been in jail more than two years, Minister of Agriculture Ehomeriki for eleven months and ex-Mayor Tshikvishvili for three months.

"Former Chief of the Georgian People's Army Dahugelli and others are here. The crime of which the executed men were guilty was membership in the Social Democratic Party. Many of them were known even to the Soviet Government as decided opponents of an uprising.

"All the efforts of the Soviet Government to justify its horrible acts are lies and hypocrisy! All honorable Socialists and Democrats all over the world must without hesitation line up on the side of the Georgian people.

"Comrades! The tools of the Tcheka in Tiflis are sharpening the axe for the hundreds of captured proletarian fighters held there. Appeal to Moscow dictators, asking them if they have not yet been satisfied by the blood of the Georgian Socialists.

"In the name of national self-

ONLY RESIDENT TRADE UNION COLLEGE BEGINS ITS FOURTH YEAR

Brookwood, the only resident trade union college in the United States, situated at Katonah, N. Y., forty miles from New York City, opened its doors for its fourth year on October 9. There is a capacity enrollment of about fifty students, about one-third women and two-thirds men. A considerable number of applicants have had to be rejected this year for lack of space.

Miners Coming

The students, most of whom are entering for a two-year course, will represent over a dozen different industries and international unions. This year there will be an unusually large increase in the number of miners, both bituminous and anthracite, from the important coal mining states of Pennsylvania and Illinois.

Mexican Students

In addition to the American trade unionists, workers from several other countries will be in attendance, including England, Denmark, Belgium and Japan. Steps are being taken by the General Confederation of Mexico to provide for the sending of Mexican trade unionists to Brookwood for training. It is expected that official action will be taken at the general convention of the Mexican Federation following the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor in November of this year.

Teaching Staff

All the full time resident instructors will continue as last year. These include A. J. Muste, the chairman of the faculty and instructor in history; David J. Saposs, instructor in trade unionism and Labor problems; Josephine Colby and Mildred T. Calhoun, instructors in English, and Arthur W. Calhoun, instructor in social economics. A brief special course in psychology will be in charge of Dr. H. A. Overstreet of the College of the City of New York. Special lecturers will include Dr. H. W. L. Dana, a grandson of the poet Longfellow, who will lecture on literature; Dr. Iago Goldston, lecturer on health, and Gust. De Muynck, the secretary of the Belgian Labor College at Brussels, who will be at Brookwood during nearly the entire school year and will lecture on European Labor movements.

All the courses in English, History, economics, trade union administration and organization, etc., are designed to equip members and officers of the trade unions for more effective service to their organizations.

Jewelry Workers To Hold Meeting

A mass meeting of jewelry workers will be held, under the auspices of Local No. 1, I. J. W. U., on Tuesday, October 14, at 7:30 p. m., in Headgear Workers' Lyceum (Beethoven Hall), 210 East 5th street, City. Trade and working conditions will be discussed. Prominent speakers will address the meeting. This will be the first of a series of meetings held for the purpose of organizing the jewelry workers of this city. Shop and zone meetings will be held, throughout the city, between the mass meetings.

This campaign has for its ultimate object the elimination of the rotten working conditions that have developed in the trade since the general strike of 1919-20. During the period from 1920 to 1924 many of the old evils, formerly existing in the trade, such as piecework, home work, contract work, flooding of the shops with apprentices, and other evils, have been established in the shops. The present situation is the result of lack of organization among the workers in the trade. The conditions, caused by the cut-throat competition between the workers on the one side and the employers on the other, has finally brought about a complete demoralization of the trade, making it almost impossible for anyone in the trade to make a decent living.

One difference between Socialism and trade unionism is that, whereas the unions can only marshal the workers for a desperate trial of endurance, Socialism can get rid of the capitalist altogether. The former helps you to resist your enemy; the latter destroys him.—Robert Blatchford.

determination, we demand the immediate recall of the Russian troops from Georgia, so that the Georgian population itself may determine its future fate."

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BRITISH LABOR WELCOMES NEW GENERAL ELECTION

LONDON.—The Labor Government now submits its magnificent record to the people.

Driven to desperation by the fact that the work of the MacDonald ministry is winning supporters for the Labor party and for Socialism in every part of the country, and yet fearing to precipitate an election on an issue that would demonstrate the strength of Labor, the Tories and Liberals vacillated for weeks, and finally blustered that they would not stand for the policy of decency and fair play that MacDonald showed even to his bitterest enemies, the Communists.

MacDonald promptly took up the challenge and declared that if they dared to pass an adverse vote, he would resign and submit his record to the people.

The Tories didn't like it, and the Liberals shrank from an election, but having placed themselves on record, it was either a humiliating backdown or a disastrous appeal to the country.

The issue was simple. Some underling in some department instituted

proceedings against James R. Campbell, editor of a Communist paper, in true A. Mitchell Palmer style. The Government promptly quashed the indictment. The enemies of Labor gleefully pounced upon Labor, declaring that the party had been bulldozed by its "wild men," knowing all the time that Socialists stand, above everything else, for free press even for their enemies.

The position of the enemies of Labor can best be compared to that of False Sextus in Macaulay's poem when he "thrice strode forth in fury, and thrice shrank back in dread." But they strode forward once too often, and Premier MacDonald took up the challenge, told them what he thought of their narrow, bitter tactics, and accepted their motion for an "investigation" of the dismissal of the charges as a vote of lack of confidence.

Labor now goes to the people with a record of nine months' work unsurpassed by any Government in British history, and with the onus of turning them out on the Tories and Liberals on a faked up, trumped up issue that is as transparent as crystal to the people. The election will be held October 29.

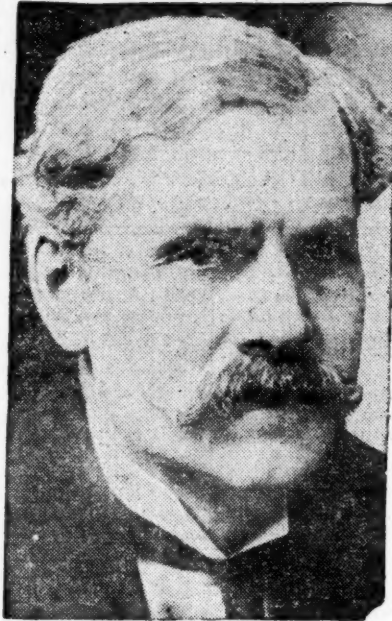
While the old parties were solemnly debating their course in caucuses, MacDonald defied the enemies of the workers in a magnificent fighting speech in opening the Labor Party Conference at Queen's Hall. To the singing of "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow," "The Red Flag," "England Arise," and shouts of "Good Old Mac!" the Prime Minister flayed his enemies and told his party of the work that had been done over almost insuperable obstacles during nine months. With a great cheer, and amid scenes of indescribable enthusiasm, the Congress unanimously passed a motion expressing the full-

est confidence in the Government, and approving of all its work.

Meanwhile, the Communists were barred from even individual membership in the Labor party by great majorities of the delegates, and the party showed that it was a clear cut,

Socialist Party of realistic idealists.

Now comes the most interesting and significant political campaign in British history, with Socialism and Toryism in a straight fight for control. With all the odds in favor of a glorious victory for Socialism.



RAMSAY MacDonald

THE NEW LEADER BAND-WAGON

With the greatest campaign in recent American political history in its last weeks, The New Leader is definitely taking its place as one of the foremost authoritative political papers in the country. That this is no idle boast but a sober reality is more and more manifest every day, both in the campaign itself and in the office of The New Leader. Every day letters come from every part of the country expressing appreciation of The New Leader and its work in the campaign; every day, big bundles are sold at the street meetings and indoor meetings that are held in every part of the country.

Here is one straw that indicates the way The New Leader is taking hold in every part of the country:

In Kansas City, for example, A. B. Ellis received a copy of The New Leader at a La Follette rally, and he immediately sent a subscription for himself. "Your paper came into my hands at a La Follette meeting, and I was so impressed that I decided to place myself on your subscription list. I am very much interested in the La Follette campaign, and I am anxious to know how the fight is going on in the East."

That is one of many. WHAT ARE YOU DOING TO SPREAD THE GOOD NEWS?

Our good comrade, A. C. Grigsby, Toleboro, Kentucky, who sent us a substantial check "on account," is now sending in the names of people to whom the papers are to go. He begins with six names, all of whom paid him for their subs., and who will be the nucleus of a substantial New Leader family in his territory. Had the party been able to send an organizer," he writes, "familiar with the psychology of the hill country of N.E. Kentucky, it could easily have been made well-nigh solid for our party." He continues with excellent suggestions for party work—which have been turned over to the National Office; and meanwhile The New Leader will act as the party organizers so badly needed there.

Comrades like Grigsby, papers like The New Leader, are rapidly building up a network of Socialist organization that will soon encompass the whole country.

And while we are on the subject, will you be good enough to turn your attention to the country of sunshine and movies, namely, Los Angeles. Alice S. Eddy is secretary of the splendid Socialist local there, and while she is 3,000 miles from the place of publication, she knows that The New Leader is what is needed for the party's work. She has increased her order for New Leader bundles three times—this week the increase was twenty.

The bundles that go out serve practically every part of the coun-

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yearly expired. They want to know what we folks are doing.

Now we return to Alfred Baker Lewis, whom we can't leave out of a single Band-Wagon ride. This week this splendid campaigner reports eighty copies sold at a meeting in Pittsfield. He generally gets two or three big bundles a week, sends in a batch of subs.—and hollers for more. More power to his larynx!

Comrades S. Silverman of Brooklyn and S. Bernstein of New York send 5 each for a yearly sub. to The New Leader and \$3 for the campaign.

E. F. Everitt of Redlands, California, is another one who does not miss an opportunity to boost The New Leader. At his own expense he placed a small ad. in the local daily, soliciting subs. for The New Leader. He landed three 6 months', with more to come.

T. Theo. Colwick, Norse, Texas, sends a list of names for sample copies.

J. J. Deininger of Le Mars, Iowa, besides sending two new subs., gives us a list of ten prospects to whom sample copies will be mailed.

Elizabeth Sarabia of Bryantville, Mass., hands us \$3.50 for a renewal and two new ones.

G. E. Morris of Miami, Fla., sends two subs.

Geo. J. Steinhart of Bell, Col.,

has two more to the five of last week. George is an old New York hustler, and he's using Yorkville methods in the Golden State.

William Hilsdorf, Sr., of Rochester, N. Y., picked up three new subs. What about William Hilsdorf, Jr.?

From way out in Ketchikan, Alaska, Comrade John F. Bloom sends a yearly sub. for a friend in Gloucester, Mass.

Comrade F. S. Goldthwaite of Punxsutawney, Pa., adds two new subs. to our list.

Herbert M. Merrill sends two yearlies for readers in Saranac Lake, N. Y.

Miss Alice McFaden of Nashville, Ark., hands one for a comrade in Eldorado, Ark.

B. T. Colton of Avoca, N. Y., hands in two subs. G. F. Wright of Atlantic, Mass., comes in with two for six months each. Mrs. H. L. Eldred of Ellensburg, Wash., puts three new subs. on our mailing list.

And don't forget to renew. And get a few new readers. Don't keep a good thing to yourself!

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COURTS USURPED VETO POWER OVER CONGRESS

THE COMING OF PEACE

By JOSEPH E. COHEN

Our present industrial order is shaking to bits with fear. Aware that their tenure rests upon a most flimsy support, the ruling classes take fright at every innovation because they see the immediate collapse of their hold.

Before the war they shied at any economic change. They exaggerated every manifestation of protest, until they quaked as with ague. When the war broke into open revolution and overthrow of imperial classes, they felt that their worst nightmare were being realized.

With the end of the war came a shell-shock psychology among them. They imagined themselves under constant attack. They jailed and deported. Their only recourse was to go about armed. Once again they hugged the consolation to their bosoms that, if they but made an arsenal of their establishments, they could ward off the impending danger.

It is a childish fright and just as touched with actuality.

Now, however, there is assuming shape the sound basis for their military preparedness. They know, of course, that swagging about with loaded weapons is calculated to bring on gunplay. They may admit that the next war might not stop when it has juggled passive patriotism into militancy. It could go the late war one better by dismissing the ruling financial oligarchies from power. This particular outcome they are not especially anxious to invite.

They likely do not see that far ahead. What concerns them, meaning our American money masters above others, is that they are gaining a stranglehold upon the economic lifeblood of the remaining nations. With the exception, say, of England and Japan, the major powers in the concert of nations have to sing the tune called by Yankee conductors.

As Europe becomes more of a vassal to American Capital, and as it grows ever more clear that the old world cannot possibly pay off its obligations to the new, hostility between the two hemispheres will grow.

Upon the part of our plutocrats there will be the arrogant contempt which owners feel toward their slaves. Upon the part of the Europeans there will be the attitude of independence which breeds revolt.

If there is not to be open conflict, of a character even more devastating than the Great War, then it will be only because the people of the countries involved take matters into their own hands.

It is a race against the suicide of the white folk.

The silly, stupid and naive gesture of the American plutocrats to militarize the nation is but a proof of their utter fear that Europe may be conspiring to deprive Shylock of his pound of flesh. So they look with horror upon the suggestion that the nations bind themselves together in a united States.

They even have a sneaking suspicion that if they continue to arm while Europe disarms, it will be an easy matter to descend upon the old world and finish enslaving it.

To them it is inconceivable that the sword they raised would be turned against them, and that the war would quickly become an effort of the workers to oust their nearer enemy, their own ruling classes.

How this race runs is the most consuming interest of thinking people.

Here is the tremendous accomplishment of the Labor and Socialist parties of European countries in bending their Governments to the enterprise of peace. Such vast strides have been made toward bringing Russia into the circle of common sense new to Europe itself, that it is hardly believable. It is surpassed only by the right-about-

From what source, it may be asked, have the Federal Judges derived the supreme power which they now so boldly assert?

Not only was such power not given to the judiciary, State or Federal, but the records of the constitutional convention show that when it was proposed in the constitutional convention that judges should have a veto upon acts of Congress, it was decisively defeated on four separate occasions, and at no time received the support of more than three States.

As a matter of fact, no member of the constitutional convention was bold enough to bring forward a proposition that Federal judges should have the power of nullifying a law after it had been enacted by Congress and approved by the President.

The most extreme measure offered exalting the power of the judiciary was merely the proposal presented by Madison and James Wilson, that the Supreme Court have the same power as the President to pass upon

Constitutional Convention, on Four Occasions, Refused to Grant the Courts the Power to Pass on Legislation of Congress.

By U. S. SENATOR ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE
Before A. F. of L. Convention, Cincinnati, 1922

legislation before its final adoption, and if the Supreme Court should have the same power as the President to pass upon legislation before its final adoption, and if the Supreme Court should hold it unconstitutional, that the measure in question should be passed by a two-third vote of each House before it should become effective as law.

It was in this restricted form that the members of the constitutional convention overwhelmingly rejected the theory of "a paramount judiciary."

There is, therefore, no sanction in the written Constitution of the United States for the power which the courts now assert. They have secured this power only by usurpation.

Thomas Jefferson foresaw this inevitable encroachment of the judiciary upon the sovereignty of the people and used his mighty powers to resist it. He said:

"It has long been my opinion, and I have never shrunk from its expression, that the germ of dissolution of our Federal Govern-

ment is in the judiciary—the irresponsible body working like gravity, by day and by night, gaining a little today and gaining a little tomorrow and advancing its noiseless step like a thief over the field of jurisdiction until all shall be usurped."

In extending their jurisdiction in other directions the Federal courts have often gone to the judiciary of England for precedents, but in asserting their right to set aside the laws of Congress they have never looked in that direction, and for a very good reason. As Chief Justice Clark of the Supreme Court of North Carolina has aptly said:

"The courts have attempted only once to assert a right to set aside an Act of Parliament, and then Chief Justice Tresillian was hanged and his associates exiled to France, and hence subsequent courts have not relied upon it as a precedent. . . . No court in England since Tresillian's day has refused to obey an Act of Parliament."

Several years ago Justice Harlan, one of the wisest and most far-sighted men who ever sat on the Supreme Court, said:

"When the American people come to the conclusion that the judiciary of this land is usurping to itself the functions of the legislative department of the Government, and by judicial construction only is declaring what should be the public policy of the United States, we will find trouble. Ninety millions of people—all sorts of people, with all sorts of opinions—are not going to submit to the usurpation by the judiciary of the functions of other departments of the Government and the power on its part to declare what is the public policy of the United States."

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THE FOUR KINGS WHO RULE CALIFORNIA

(Reprinted from Washington News.)

Here are some facts:

1. The United States Constitution directs that Presidential electors shall be chosen in each State "in such manner as the Legislature shall direct."

2. The California Legislature separated certain non-partisan offices (such as school officials, city commissioners, etc.) into a group and applied its election and primary law to "all other officials," and provided for nomination by primary, or by convention, or by petition.

3. The Republicans and Democrats chose the primary, the Socialists chose the convention, and the La Follette people chose the petition method.

4. The California Legislature directed that its election and primary law "shall be construed liberally (by

Will of Petitioners Who Wanted La Follette on the Ballot Overruled by Legal Oligarchy.

the courts) so that the real will of the people shall not be defeated."

5. The law authorized nominations after Election Day if 1 per cent of the voters should sign a petition and if such signers had not voted at the primary.

6. In a single day over 50,000 people each signed fourteen separate electors' petitions—a total of 700,000 signatures on the petitions to put the La Follette electors on the California ballot.

7. The California Supreme Court, by a vote of four judges against three, has ruled these electors off

the ballot on the ground that they are not officials, but are merely messengers, and hence do not come under the provisions of the primary law.

8. Of the four judges who voted to knock La Follette off the ballot, three—Myers, Shenk and Richards—were never elected by the people, but are the political appointees of the hard-boiled reactionary Republican Governor, Richardson.

9. The fourth judge, Waste, is a politician who was in the Legislature away back in the smelly days of the Southern Pacific domination of Cali-

fornia. He, too, first got on the Bench by appointment, instead of election.

10. Of the three judges who voted in favor of the La Follette electors, one Lawler, was elected by the largest vote ever given in California; another, Sewell, got more votes than any one running for any state office in 1922, and the third, Lennon, holds his seat by a vote of the people.

11. Two of the judges who twisted the law, Myers and Shenk, are running for re-election this year, and are both on the Republican and Democratic tickets, running against the La Follette ticket. (Another pair of Gold Dust Twins.)

12. All four of the majority judges are Coolidge Republicans. Two of the minority are Democrats, and one is a Progressive Republican.

13. The dissenting judges spoke as follows:

Lennon: "To construe this statute strictly when it, itself, directs a liberal construction defeats not only the will of the Legislature but also the will of the people."

Sewell: "To unduly obstruct the independent voters is contrary to the principles of Republican government."

Lawler: "The rule of construction in the primary law places the duty on the court to interpret the law so that one group of citizens may not be denied rights enjoyed by others."

14. Senator Hiram Johnson says that this decision of the court is "unjustified by law, contrary to public policy, and of the most harmful consequences," and that "it is such decisions as this that undermine public confidence in the courts."

The net result is:

1. That the La Follette California electors must run as Socialists.

2. That Californians are fighting mad and are setting out to recall the four judges.

3. That this is a beautiful illustration that courts are human and that they can and do twist the Constitution and the statutes to fit emergencies in politics and in big business.

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.

L'ENVOI

By RUDYARD KIPLING

WHEN earth's last picture is painted and the tubes are twisted and dried,
When the oldest colors have faded and the youngest critic has died,
We shall rest—and faith, we shall need it—lie down for an aeon or two,
Till the Master of All good Workmen shall set us to work anew.

Then those that were good shall be happy; they shall sit in a golden chair;
They shall splash at a ten-league canvas with brushes of comet's hair;
They shall find real saints to draw from—Magdalene, Peter and Paul;
They shall work for an age at a sitting and never get tired at all!

And only the Master shall praise us, and only the Master shall blame,
And no one shall work for money, and no one shall work for fame,
But each for the love of the working, and each in his separate star
Shall draw the Thing as he sees it, for the God of Things as they are.

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HOW THE LEAGUE MAY BE USED TO BRING PEACE

TRANSLATED BY DAVID P. BERENBERG

Nothing is easier than to criticize the League of Nations as it is at present constituted. It still bears the marks of its origin and we know its auspices were not the best. The League of Nations would have gained a better reputation from the very beginning had the World War ended in a negotiated peace. That was impossible, thanks in great measure to those who conducted the war in the Central Powers. The peace became a dictated peace, undistinguished by any generosity or far-sightedness on the part of the victors. And the League of Nations was called into being by this terrible, this horrible peace. A creature of the Entente from the outset, it has until now remained in great measure a tool of the Entente.

We must take toward it the same attitude that we take towards the State. To date the State has not only been not organized to our liking; it has been, on the contrary, our greatest enemy, the protector of the class-mastery of the bourgeoisie. Therefore the anarchists wish to have no dealings with it. They want the Socialists to ignore it or to destroy it. But we Socialists see in the State not only what it is, but also that which it can become as soon as the proletariat should be strong enough to take possession of it.

If Marx could say, in 1880, in the program of the French Labor Party, that universal suffrage would, upon the development of the proletariat, cease to be the means of hoodwinking the worker and would become the means for his liberation, we can say, pursuing the analogy, that the State can be changed by a powerful proletariat from an instrument for the suppression of the worker to an instrument for his liberation.

We cannot therefore, judge the League of Nations by what it is and does today. We must judge it by what the Socialists of the world can make of it if they become vitally interested in it, and if they formulate a program for it and give all their energies to procuring the adoption and execution of that program.

We must be clear about one thing: we shall never again be without a League of Nations. It is the only rational means of removing the international difficulties which the war has left, or which have been created by the Treaty of Peace, and which serve to burden life everywhere, which make life intolerable for many. Prospects of the League of Nations Can the League of Nations be more in modern society than a beautiful gesture? Does not capitalism constantly create new differences between nations, and new dangers of war? And if a deep-rooted conflict between two or more great nations arises, what means are at the disposal of the League to compel a recalcitrant Government to maintain peace? Is it not condemned to impotence in the face of such a situation? And is it not a pacifist illusion to believe that international differences can be removed by mere persuasion?

Surely, not even the most eloquent peace oration can restrain a Government that is bent on war. And we may be just as certain that the League of Nations will lack, at least in the near future, that degree of military and economic force which it would need to be able to enforce its decisions against one of the great powers. As long as it remains a League of Governments none of them will surrender its sovereignty or its arms. And would the attempt of the League of Nations to execute its decisions by force be anything but another sort of war, which might perhaps differ in complexion from preceding wars, but which would not be less destructive?

It will become an effective factor for the maintenance of peace only when it finds within the individual states forces that are able and willing to gain attention and respect for its decisions. Until recently such forces did not exist in the great powers in sufficient measure, and as long as that was true the League of Nations and eternal peace were condemned to be a beautiful dream, as Socialism has been until now.

Like Socialism, the League of Nations is possible only under definite historical conditions. Do these conditions exist, or is it true, as is frequently asserted, that only when Socialism prevails in all states can we expect to have a League of Nations which can assume with any hope of success the task of arbitrating international differences and of maintaining peace?

He who undertakes to answer this question must above all clearly understand that in practice it is impossible to draw a sharp line between the capitalist period and the socialist as we do in theory. We shall never be able to say: Capitalism ends today; tomorrow Socialism begins. Between these two systems lies a long transition period, into which we have already entered, in which capitalism and Socialist tendencies mingle and cross, and in which neither prevails.

The degree of intermingling differs in various countries. But in every great capitalist power it has already proceeded so far that no war can be fought without the consent of the proletariat. In modern democracies, and in the presence of the large armies of our times, war is possible only when the masses engage in them with enthusiasm. Even before

Labor Can Use the League of Nations as a Battleground to Win Their Ideals—International of Workers Should Make Its Influence Felt.

By KARL KAUTSKY

the late war bourgeois pacifism was strongly on the increase, alongside of Socialist tendencies. In England pacifism grew even more rapidly than Socialism; it ceased to be the fad of a few well-meaning philanthropists without influence or importance, and became a serious factor in politics. Before the last war the majority of the people in each of the nations possessing a developed form of capitalism were in favor of peace. They were decidedly against every war, and that alone would have been sufficient to prevent the war, even without the desperate methods of the general strike, the military strike, or of insurrection. The mere opposition of the masses would have been sufficient to cause governments to recoil from a war, which today can be won only by means of the energetic and enthusiastic participation of the masses of the people.

But the opposition to war was limited to wars of offense. Neither the Government of Germany, nor that of France, and least of all, that of England, would have dared, in the last decade, to be involved in a European war if they appeared to their peoples as frivolous aggressors. The attitude toward the armed resistance to an attack, toward the defense of

national independence against foreign aggression, was very different. Repulse of foreign attack was permissible for, even imposed as a duty upon, lovers of peace.

This point of view was shared by Socialists, including even the Marxists, from Marx and Engels to Bebel and Guesde, to the time of the World War. In the last war Socialists were not in agreement on this question. Many of them rejected every war, even a war of defense. But it can not be doubted that, should there be another war, the side that should seem to have been attacked would again have the support of the great majority of the people, even of the proletariat and of the Socialists.

Determined rejection of every war of aggression really ought to suffice to make all war impossible, at least between highly developed capitalist countries with strong proletariats. Unfortunately, a fatal circumstance enters to frustrate this event. It is very difficult for the mass of the people to distinguish between a war of defense and an aggressive war. The system of secret diplomacy makes it easy for governments to confuse the issue, especially during the excitement

that precedes a war.

In August, 1914, everyone in Germany, including the great majority of the Socialists, believed that the Empire had been attacked by the Entente, and that the sole question before the nation was to fend off the hostile desire for conquest. Hence the enthusiastic participation in the war. Matters would never have come to such a pass had the League of Nations been then the recognized agency for regulating international affairs. If the German Government, as opposed to other governments, had refused to submit the points at issue to the decision of the League of Nations, it would have stood convicted before its own people as the enemy of peace. It could hardly have maintained to the Socialists and other peace lovers in its own confines that the country was being attacked and was being forced into war. The League of Nations would thus have preserved the peace, and without the use of force.

If that would have been true ten years ago, it is doubly true now after the frightful lessons of the World War and in view of the greatly increased power of the Socialist parties. The League of Nations is not yet an institution that safeguards

world peace. It presupposes great forces making for peace within the member nations. It is not able to create these forces, but it is able effectively to prevent them from being misled. It offers the peoples the best means of distinguishing the warlike from peaceable governments, and gives them the opportunity to frustrate the former.

The League of Nations does not by any means make the International of the Workers superfluous. On the contrary, because of the League the International acquires a far more certain basis for its decisions than it has heretofore possessed.

The Assumptions of the League
Successful functioning of the League presupposes a high degree of capitalist development, in other words, a high degree of proletarian power in the State. But only a small portion of the world has reached this stage.

The World War has started the whole Near and Far East moving; it has increased the importance of a number of States; it has created other States which are just entering upon the capitalist era. These countries have no democracy; their peas-

antry has no program; their industrial proletariat is very weak; their governmental forms have a predominantly monarchial character.

The hopes of the Communists for a world revolution now rest chiefly on districts of this type. They have now little to hope for from the English or the American proletariat. But they do, on the other hand, await the revolutionizing of the world through warlike uprisings in Turkey, in Mesopotamia, in Persia, Egypt, Afghanistan and India. If these uprisings should succeed, a World Revolution of this sort would usher in not world peace, but a new epoch of World War. The wars of the Balkans among themselves ushered in the World War. And after the end of the Great War we have had the war between Russia and Poland, and that between Greece and Turkey. These wars create no pleasant situation for the League of Nations.

On the other hand, it could enforce obedience even in the confused politics of the East, as judge and peacemaker, in spite of the lack of strong peace movements in these agrarian states, if only the great Western powers stood solidly back of the League.

Unity among the powers of the West in their relations with the several States of the East can only then become a fact when the former refrain from looking upon the latter as fields for colonial exploitation. And such withdrawal from colonial enterprise is no less essential if the League of Nations is to gain the confidence of the East in the impartiality of its decisions.

We shall never accomplish this end without the strong influence and pressure of Western Socialists on their governments, a pressure that can be brought to bear effectively by a powerful International.

It is plain that the League of Nations does not permit the fighters for world peace to lull themselves to sleep with the hope that the mere existence of the League is sufficient to secure peace. Just as the mere attainment of democracy does not mean the victory of Socialism, so the mere creation of the League does not bring eternal peace. But without democracy, Socialism cannot be attained; it is the soil on which Socialism grows. Nor can peace be assured without a League of Nations.

Like Democracy, the League of Nations is only the battle ground on which the victory for our ideals is to be won. It would be ridiculous, therefore, to surrender the battleground, because mere entrance upon it does not give immediate victory.

Untiring and energetic labor on the part of peace lovers, and especially of the Socialists of all countries, is needed—labor directed to the adaptation and use of the League of Nations if it is to become an adequate bulwark of everlasting peace.

Beat 1832 With 1924

I am frequently asked the question: "Do you think La Follette can be elected?"

Well, that depends. If the voters of this day and age vote their own sentiments, Bob will win hands down.

CONCEALED TRUTHS

E. D. MOREL,
in the British House of Commons.

"... the bulk of Europe is feverishly arming for war and we are getting near the rocks. I say that deliberately, because it is true and because it ought to be said in this House."

"During the last five years a state of affairs has been allowed to grow up which in some respects is more serious even, if that be possible, than the state of affairs which existed in the years before the Great War. The armament interests in Europe—and outside it—which, according to the Covenant of the League of Nations, were to have been curbed, if not eliminated—the private armament interests, are today as strong as ever and are reaping golden harvests."

"... In my opinion, the time has come—and this is the particular moment—... to see if we cannot get collective effort on the part of all the nations, those who were victorious in the Great War, those who were conquered, and those who were neutral, if we cannot get the nations to come together and to take collective steps before the momentum to disaster has passed beyond control."

"... The insecurity under which civilization is suffering is an insecurity which is increasing every year, and is increasing more and more with every new application of industry, physics, chemistry, electro-chemistry, thermo-electricity, and thermo-dynamics to the art of war."

"... I should be untrue to the beliefs which I hold and to the views to which I have given expression during the last five years, if I did not add that in my firm belief this state of affairs in Europe is due to the whole conception and practice followed by Allied statesmanship from the moment that the last gun ceased to boom on the battle front. The Prime Minister, with the acknowledgment and consent of us all, I think, is doing his best to get off that wrong road which was taken; but he will not succeed, and no one in this House can succeed, not even the greatest genius that ever lived can by any possibility succeed, if a decisive and fundamental break is not made with the policy which Allied statesmanship is responsible for."

That statesmanship has concealed facts which ought to have been stated. It has concealed truths which ought to have been uttered, and it has kept the whole peoples in a mist of falsehood, false history, and false economics. It has based its whole post-war policy on the futile and immoral idea that you can make one nation pay for the sins, not only of its own rulers, but for the sins of the whole world. It has attempted, and is continuing to attempt, the impossible task of raising a structure on the ruins of the war, inspired by the philosophy of collective sin involving collective punishment. Until and unless the peoples of this country and other countries make up their minds to start on a new road, then I am afraid there will be no peace in Europe."

but if they allow their grandfathers to vote for them, either Abe Lincoln or Andrew Jackson will be elected.

This thing of "What was good enough for my grand daddy is good enough for me," is one of the strangest twists in human nature. If we had to wear clothes that grandfather had to wear we would feel like clowns, but by parading in grandfathers ideas, we seem to be perfectly at home.

It is no trouble at all to convince the most backward hill billy that the automobile is preferable to the ox cart. But tell the same galoot to readjust his political ox cart convictions with his twentieth century automobile surroundings and he harps back: "What was good enough," etc.

Lincoln and Jackson were undoubtedly good men, but they are as dead as the times and issues that produced them. Jackson rode into the White House on the national bank issue. Lincoln became President on the slavery question and both of these questions are matter of ancient history.

Times change. In Jackson's time, we were a frontier people. In Lincoln's time we were an agricultural people. And now we are an industrial people.

In one short century we changed from con cap to silk hat; from spinning wheel to power loom; from blacksmith shop to steel mill and from ox cart to locomotive. The conditions which gave rise to the Republican and Democratic parties are as dead as Tut-an-kh-amen, but the overwhelming majority of our people still vote as their grand dads did.

The saddest spectacle I can think of is the born Republican or Democrat. When political conviction is inherited, it is time to abolish thinking. If it is a virtue to follow in the footsteps of our ancestors, then progress becomes a vice. What we need is a new declaration of independence freeing our minds from the mental tombstones of our fathers.

Yes, La Follette and Wheeler can be elected provided those who should vote for them are able to emancipate themselves from old party ties. Nobody knows this better than the leaders of the old parties themselves, and they will spend millions of dollars in arousing the party spirit of bygone days.

Fortunately, this is not as easily done as of yore. The old slogans and shibboleths have grown exceedingly stale. The bloody shirt has faded to a sickly yellow. Even the full dinner pail has become so battered that it is hardly presentable any more.

Blessed full dinner pail! They used to paint it on banners, and the "horney headed" sons of toil would follow it in almost endless torchlight processions yelling their blooming heads off while the oil from their leaky torches trickled down their scrawny necks.

Of course we could not persuade mules to follow painted bales of hay.

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MODERATE FEES AND TERMS.

By ADAM COALDIGGER

They are too realistic for this sort of art. Neither would they bray their heads off for a protective tariff on hay or free trade in mule carts.

Your mule knows that his wages, that is, his keep, are determined by whatever it costs to produce the mule power in his hind leg, which is something his two legged side partners have still to learn.

Where working people do not enjoy the protection of the union, their wages are regulated by the same law which regulates the amount of fodder we shovel into the stomach of the mule. That is, they earn neither more or less than what is absolutely necessary to produce the power to work and, this, irrespective of the cost of living.

Where the cost of living is around five dollars per day, wages will hover around five dollars per day. This tendency for wages to conform to the cost of living has been called the iron law of wages. It is, however, only an iron law where labor unions do not exist.

By means of labor organizations we have been able to raise our actual wages above the minimum of subsistence. The union and the union alone has lifted the organized workers above the draft animal. The union made men out of the working mules. It has given the toiler of shop, mine and road a measure of self-determination, freedom and self-respect which is totally lacking in the case of the unorganized worker.

This is fully recognized by the industrial grand dukes who are controlling our Government through the two old party machines. They know that if the unions are permitted to develop the full strength inherent in labor organizations, the workers will be satisfied with nothing short of the full product of their labor.

Hence, every administration, republican or democratic, has used the powers of government to retard the growth of unionism. They all promised to lift the burdens of labor through high tariff, free silver, low tariff, and other political nostrums, but in the end they invariably wound

up in retarding the growth of unionism by means of legislation, injunctions, Court decisions and military force.

I do not agree with all that La Follette stands for. For instance, I regard his attempt to regulate corporations a rank fizzle. But when we come to La Follette's Labor record, even his worst enemies must admit that there never was a moment in his long career that he did not fearlessly defend the cause of the organized workers.

La Follette's stand on the Labor question has arrayed every Labor hater against him. They are not concerned in the sham battle between Coolidge and Davis. What they want is to beat Bob and the best way to beat him is by appealing to the emotions and prejudices inherited from our grand daddies. If they can yank the old party spirit out of the grave; if they can make us vote for Coolidge or Davis while making us believe we are voting for Lincoln and Jackson, then Bob is beaten.

On the other hand, if we can emancipate our minds from the fossils of the past; if we vote in 1924 as we think and feel in 1924, Bob is safe, unionism is safe and with unionism safe, we can take care of the rest.

Let us have faith that right makes might, and in that faith let us to the end dare to do our duty as we understand it.—Lincoln's Speech at Cooper Union, New York, February 27, 1860.

(The entire Socialist movement is celebrating the 70th birthday of Karl Kautsky, author of the following article, which will occur on October 16. In next week's issue, The New Leader will publish an article by Morris Hillquit, International Secretary of the Socialist Party, written as the tribute of American Socialism to the great Socialist historian, theoretician and teacher.)

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THE SOCIALIST MOVEMENT AT HOME AND ABROAD

New York Activities

NEW YORK STATE

Boyle is for Davis
SCHENECTADY.—James P. Boyle, regular Democratic candidate for Congress in the 30th district, has openly come out for J. P. Morgan's candidate for President, Jawn Wallstreet Davis. In his quest for the nomination a few months ago, Boyle caused it to be known that he was for La Follette and he even tried to get the Socialists to put him on their ticket. He began as a candidate for the Democratic nomination, against the machine candidate, and as an "independent." The Socialists said they would support him if he withdrew from the Democratic primaries.

This he refused to do, claiming that he "had a chance" to beat the machine. The Socialists thereupon declared that they would not put him on their ticket, and named Comrade Charles W. Noonan. The machine Democrat then withdrew, leaving the field clear for Boyle and he was nominated without opposition, and is now the machine candidate of Tammany Hall Davis' party. At the same time, he still tried to make it appear that he was "for La Follette" and a "good" Labor man, and

a number of his supporters wrote his name on the Socialist primary ballot in a last minute attempt to get him the Socialist vote, as well as the La Follette and Davis vote on Election Day. The attempt failed, but the fact that it was made is significant. The last act was performed at a Davis mass meeting in Schenectady, when Boyle, the Democratic "regular," stood on the platform with the Wall Street lawyer and spoke in favor of his candidacy. That rules him out of the progressive and Labor camp; and it is also a salutary lesson in practical politics for Labor everywhere. Tammany says, "I'm for you if you're for me." Labor will soon learn that no one can be for Labor's enemies and be for Labor at the same time.

The up-State campaign is booming. Meetings addressed by the State candidates, Comrades Thomas, Waldman, Solomon and Crosswaith, and Comrades Stille, Smallwood, Esther Friedman and others, are breaking all records. All hands admit that the Thomas campaign is the best and most effective gubernatorial campaign the party has conducted in all its history. A record vote is confidently expected.

New locals are being chartered weekly. The propaganda meetings are excellent, and they are bearing fruit in permanent organization.

The platforms and the Thomas leaflet, as well as the Thomas poster, are nearly exhausted. Send in orders at once!

BUFFALO

The National Convention of the Italian Socialist Federation is meeting in Buffalo October 10, 11 and 12 in Engineers' Hall, 36 West Huron street. Saturday night the convention banquet will take place.

Sunday evening, October 12, a mass meeting will be held in St. Anthony's Hall, Court and Terrace, under the auspices of the La Follette Italian-American committees. The chairman of the meeting will be Jas. Battistoni. The speakers will include Prof. Giuseppe Bertelli of New York; G. Artoni of Paterson, N. J., a General Organizer of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers; Commissioner Frank C. Perkins; Frank Ehrenfried, Socialist candidate for Congress in the 41st District; C. H. Bierbaum, a La Follette Presidential Elector, and Salvatore Licata, Business agent of the Laborers' Union.

Monday evening, October 13, Br. 1 of the Socialist local will hold a La Follette mass meeting in the East Side Labor Lyceum. The chairman will be Irving Schnabel, and the speakers will include Commissioner Perkins and Frank Ehrenfried.

Frank R. Crosswaith, Socialist candidate for Secretary of State just concluded a successful week of Buffalo meetings.

Socialist street meetings continue to be held every evening and many former party members are offering their assistance and cooperation.

At its regular meeting the Central Labor Council endorsed the candidacy of La Follette and Wheeler and rescinded its endorsement, given last year, to the so-called Buffalo Labor Party. The Buffalo Labor Party was formed in 1923 and at first was controlled by the Central Labor Council, and endorsed candidates for the City Council. Later, through disruptive tactics, the Communists gained control,

driving out most of the real Labor elements. Recently the present leaders of this "party" called a meeting for the purpose of endorsing candidates for President and Vice-President, and the Communist press would have carried an item that another "Labor" party had repudiated La Follette. But this action of the Central Labor Council in rescinding its endorsement of this party has exposed this trick.

One of the strongest advocates of the endorsement of La Follette by the Central Labor Council was Salvatore Licata, business agent of the Laborers' Union and a trustee of the council. Licata was a member of the Workers' Party but a sincere believer in a real united front and felt that La Follette's candidacy gave the opportunity to unite all sincere progressives. He voted to endorse La Follette and rescind the endorsement of the Labor Party and immediately resigned from the Workers' Party. Licata will speak for La Follette and has accepted to speak with James Battistoni at a meeting to be held under the auspices of the Italian Socialist Branch.

Christian Koelb, former Communist, has volunteered his services, which have been accepted, to stump the city for La Follette and the Socialist ticket. Eustace Reynolds, attorney and sympathizer with the Communists in the past, also believes in the united front and is running on the Socialist ticket for Congress and is urging the people to vote a straight Socialist ticket. For the first time in five years a real united Socialist movement in Buffalo, omitting the disrupters, seems a possibility.

The La Follette and Wheeler Campaign Committee of Erie County has opened large headquarters at 640 Main street, having secured an entire floor in the new building known as the Main-Central Market. The headquarters include an assembly hall seating 300 people and about a dozen good sized offices. The various groups affiliated with the La Follette movement will each be given an office in the headquarters.

MANHATTAN

Central Committee meeting on Tuesday evening, October 14.

Street Meetings

MONDAY

2nd A. D.—Rutgers square. Speakers: Alexander Schwartz and I. Feinberg. 3rd A. D.—24th street and 8th avenue. Speakers: Ella O. Guilford and L. C. Kaye. 6th A. D.—4th street and 8th avenue. Speakers: S. Beardsley, W. Karlin, L. Reiff and R. Solison. 8th A. D.—7th street and 2nd avenue. Speakers: H. Rogers, W. Karlin, N. Fine and W. Fitzgerald. 16th A. D.—79th street and 1st avenue. Speakers: Mrs. M. H. Mainland and E. Steinberger. 17th A. D.—116th street and Lenox avenue. Speakers: R. Boyajian and Mollie Friedman.

TUESDAY

4th A. D.—Rivington and Pitt streets. Speakers: H. Rogers, R. Solison and A. Miller. 7th A. D.—59th street and Broadway. Speakers: Mrs. M. Mainland, P. Denio, W. Karp and E. O. Guilford. 8th A. D.—7th street and 2nd avenue. Speakers: R. Boyajian, N. Fine and W. Fitzgerald. 17th A. D.—106th street and Madison avenue. Speakers: Marie MacDonald and M. Friedman.

WEDNESDAY

2nd A. D.—Grand and Eldridge streets. Speakers: R. Boyajian and I. Feinberg. 4th A. D.—Clinton street and East Broadway. Speakers: Alex. Schwartz and A. Miller. 6th A. D.—7th street and 2nd avenue. Speakers: W. Karlin and R. Solison. 8th A. D.—10th street and 2nd avenue. Speakers: L. C. Kaye and N. Fine. 9th A. D.—95th street and Broadway. Speakers: Samuel Beardsley, P. Denio and W. Karp. 17th A. D.—112th street and Lenox avenue. Speakers: Mrs. Mainland, M. Friedman and I. Silverman. 18th A. D.—116th street and Lexington avenue. Speakers: E. F. Cassidy, and E. Dutton. 22nd A. D.—157th street and Broadway. Speaker: Herbert Rogers.

THURSDAY

1st A. D.—Jefferson and Henry streets. Speakers: I. Korn and Abraham Zucker. 3rd A. D.—Sheridan square. Speakers: George Cooper and Leonard C. Kaye. 6th A. D.—Houston and Columbia streets. Speakers: R. Solison and Louis Reiff. 8th A. D.—2nd avenue and 12th street. Speakers: R. Boyajian, W. Karlin and N. Fine. 17th A. D.—110th street and 5th avenue. Speakers: H. Rogers, M. Friedman and I. Silverman. 21st A. D.—137th street and Broadway. Speakers: W. Domingo, A. Regaldi and P. Denio.

FRIDAY
RED NIGHT IN BROOKLYN. ALL SPEAKERS REPORT TO 167 TOMPKINS AVE., BROOKLYN.

SATURDAY

2nd A. D.—Henry and Rutgers streets. Speakers: S. Feinberg and A. Zucker. 4th A. D.—Grand and Pitt streets. Speakers: Henry Fruchter, R. Solison and A. Miller. 6th A. D.—5th street and 2nd avenue. Speakers: W. Karlin, N. Fine and W. Fitzgerald. 16th A. D.—79th street and 1st avenue. Speaker: Mrs. Mainland. 16th A. D.—86th street and 3rd avenue. Speakers: Samuel Beardsley and E. Steinberger. 17th A. D.—103rd street and Madison avenue. Speakers: H. Rogers and Mollie Friedman. 19th A. D.—125th street and 7th avenue. Speakers: Leonard Kaye, A. Regaldi and P. Denio. 21st A. D.—137th street and Lenox avenue. Speakers: W. Butler, L. Randolph and F. Poree. 22nd A. D.—157th street and Broadway. Speaker: Esther Friedman.

GREATER NEW YORK

Cannon Is Campaign Manager
 Joseph D. Cannon, acting secretary of Local New York, was elected campaign manager for the Greater City. He is to be assisted by additional clerical assistants, and as many volunteers as he can get. Nooney meetings under his direction continue successful. The Greater New York committee has taken 100,000 State leaflets and are distributing them among the branches. District managers should turn in their requests for their share at once.

Furriers' Branch Organized
 A Furriers' branch of the party, composed of members of the International Fur Workers' Union, has just received a charter from the Jewish Socialist Verband and Local New York. A large and enthusiastic membership is starting off the career of the branch, and fruitful activity is anticipated.

Harlem for Mollie Friedman
 The campaign for Mollie Friedman, candidate for Assembly in the 17th A. D., is one of the miracles of the year. Under the management of Marie B. MacDonald, the fight is sweeping every part of Harlem, and victory for the gallant little waif-maker is confidently predicted. Side by side with Congressman La Guardia, Socialist candidate for reelection to Congress, and other local candidates, Miss Friedman is holding huge crowds in every part of the district night after night.

On October 4, scores of meetings were held along Fifth avenue, Madison avenue, Lexington avenue, and Second avenue, the rallies culminating in a huge rally in front of the Harlem Socialist Educational Center, 62 East 106th street, that was reminiscent of the campaign of 1917.

Mass Meeting October 15
 There will be a mass meeting October 15 at the New Star Casino, 107th street and Park avenue, held by the Joint Board of the Clockmakers' Union. Speakers will be Congressman Victor L. Berger and F. H. La Guardia, Abraham Baroff, Morris Sigman and Israel Feinberg, and Mollie Friedman.
 (Continued on Page 9)

Through the States

CALIFORNIA

Lena Morrow Lewis, national organizer of the party, will close the campaign in California. She has just completed highly successful tours of Idaho, Utah, Colorado and other Western States, and her meetings everywhere were remarkably good.

CONNECTICUT

A special convention of the Socialist party was held October 8 to make final nomination of the Presidential electors for La Follette and Wheeler, who will run on the Socialist ticket.

A large number of professors at Yale are actively working in the La Follette campaign.

I. Polsky held a successful open air meeting in the New Haven Green last Saturday. At the same time, Martin F. Plunkett and other speakers held a fine rally at the corner of Blatchley and Broad avenues.

The La Follette Club of New Haven will hold a large rally at Music Hall, Friday, October 10. Mrs. La Follette will be the main speaker.

The La Follette committee filed a petition with 4,100 names to place the electors on the ticket. The law requires 3,600 names, and at least 2,000 more are expected.

BRIDGEPORT

Street meetings are being held every day. The La Follette vote, it is expected, will be cast largely under the Socialist emblem.

MASSACHUSETTS

Four New Locals

The work of district organizers Albert Weisbord and Alfred Baker Lewis in this State is bearing fruit. Within the past two weeks new locals have been organized in Worcester, Springfield, Holyoke and Northampton. Very successful open-air meetings have been held in these cities, as well as in Pittsfield, North Adams, Adams, and meetings will be held during the coming week in Springfield and Holyoke. Organizer Lewis concentrating in these towns for the entire week. The Jewish Branch of Springfield has been giving some splendid cooperation, with financial contributions and every other possible assistance.

NEW JERSEY

OUTDOOR MEETINGS IN HUDSON COUNTY

Hoboken—Washington and 5th streets. Speaker: Henry Jager. West New York—Bergenline avenue

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 "Freudian Psychoanalysis"
 Oct. 15—8:30 P. M. D. P. BERENBERG
 "Modern General History"

Saturday Afternoon Lectures

Oct. 18—1:30 P. M. MORRIS HILQUIT
 "Labor, Socialism and the Progressive Movement"
 Oct. 25—1:30 P. M. JOHN LANGDON-DAVIES
 "Why Labor Rules England"

On The International Front

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

SWITZERLAND

No Entering the Government

The Social Democratic Party of Switzerland, with forty-three of the 198 deputies in the National Council, will continue to act as an opposition party and will not allow any of its members to enter the Federal Council (the Swiss Cabinet). This problem had been under discussion for some time in party circles and the decision to stand pat on the old program of accepting no responsibility for the actions of the bourgeois Government was made at the national convention held in Basle, September 6-7. By a vote of 90 to 80, the delegates approved a motion to strike the question of participation from the agenda. According to the Berner Tagwacht, at least half of those who voted in favor of taking up the matter were opposed to participation, but merely wanted to have it discussed and settled once for all. The Socialist Deputies will continue their work in favor of all social legislation in the interests of the proletariat without being restricted by Governmental connections.

The row in the Canton of Vaud caused by the dispute between the factions led by Deputies Jeannerat and Naine, the former representing the Left Wing elements and the latter the Moderates, was brought before the convention, but it was decided that, as the matter was being handled by a special party commission and a settlement seemed near, the delegates had better keep their hands off. As has been reported in The New Leader, the clash resulted in the formation of a dissident party group in the Vaud, led by Deputy Naine, which insisted upon the maintenance of the ban of exclusion laid upon Jeannerat by the Cantonal convention, but defied by local Lausanne, and later by the bulk of the Canton's membership. The national committee refused to admit the dissident section and named a commission to investigate and hold a referendum in the Canton. Since the national convention it has been reported that the strife would soon be over, as Deputy Naine is to leave the Canton and Jeannerat will not play an active role in the party's life for some time in the future.

Comrade Reinhard was reelected Chairman of the National Committee and Graber and Hugler as secretaries. The convention was attended by 270 delegates, representing 156 locals, with a membership of 22,000. The Swiss Socialist Democratic party is not affiliated with the Socialist and Labor International and the question of such affiliation was not on the agenda of the convention.

GERMANY

Coming Back In Thuringia

Signs of a Social Democratic comeback in the State of Thuringia, lost by the Labor parties in the Diet election of last February because of military terrorism and disension between the Socialists and Communists, are found in elections in the little towns of Bad Liebenstein, Schweina and Steinbach held on September 7. The Socialists increased their popular vote and their representation in the councils, while the bourgeois parties and the Communists lost. The Socialist gain in Schweina being 30 per cent and the Communist loss 30, compared with the Diet election. In Schweina, the Socialists won seven seats, the bourgeois groups four, and the Communists none; in Steinbach, the Socialists got six, the bourgeois four, and the Communists one; in Bad Liebenstein, the Socialists won three, the bourgeois groups eight and the Communists none.

AUSTRIA

Yipsels Capture Innsbruck

Innsbruck, the picturesque capital of the Austrian Tyrol, was literally captured by the some 4,000 members of the Austrian Society of Socialist Working-class Youth on August 16 and 17, when the first national convention of that organization was held there. The railroad station and many of the hotels and private houses were decorated and the marching groups from the different sections of the Republic were everywhere greeted with enthusiasm. An international touch was lent to the convention by the presence of delegates from Young Socialist organizations in Saxony and Czechoslovakia and of a representative of the Young Socialist International, as well as the receipt of congratulatory messages from Yipsels groups in Italy, Poland, Hungary and Spain. With characteristic pig-headedness, the Bavarian Government had refused to issue passports to the delegation of several hundred young Socialists from that center of anti-Semitism, anti-Republicanism and anti-everything progressive, so its representation was limited to a few youths who managed to get to Innsbruck, permission or no permission. The two days were spent in listening to speeches, presenting plays, making short trips to local points of interest and cementing bonds of solidarity calculated to make this first national convention in the thirty-year history of the organization an event of great importance for the future of the Socialist movement in Austria. Deputy Otto Bauer spoke as representative of the Executive Committee of the Social Democratic party, while Comrade Kimmil acted as the mouthpiece of the Executive Committee of the Yipsels.

ITALY

Maximalists Intensify Propaganda

Like their comrades of the Unitarian Socialist party, the leaders of the Maximalist Socialist party issued an appeal to members and officers to make the week of September 14-21 the occasion of a drive for new members and subscribers to the party papers, especially l'Avanti. Secretary Nobile, in issuing the call, asked the local officers to let him know about the principal meetings and provincial conventions they planned to hold so that representatives of the central office might be in attendance. The recent provincial convention of the Young Socialists held in Verona is reported to have been one of the best in many years, and in general there seems to be a revival of Socialist activity all over the peninsula.

Another Electoral Straw

Another indication of a slipping of the Fascist grip on the voters, even in Sicily, is found in the result of a recent local election in the commune of San Agata di Militello, in the Messina region, where the anti-Fascist list, headed by a lawyer named Paolo Ciuppa, beat the Fascist list by a vote of 827 to 612, despite the desperate campaign waged by the disciples of Mussolini. Not only were the Communist Deputy, Giorgio Carmine, and the editor of l'Unita, the Italian Communist organ, taken into custody when they tried to go on board the Russian cruiser Vorovsky during her recent call at Naples, but a postal employee named Luigi Mazzini, was arrested because he dared to wave a red handkerchief at the sailors on the Vorovsky, reports l'Avanti.

GREAT BRITAIN

The Independent Labor Party, the strictly Socialist propaganda wing of the Labor party, reported a much larger membership this year than in any year previous. The delegates from the I.L.P. to the Labor party conference were the members of the National Executive, and J. Ramsay MacDonald, last year's chairman of the Labor party, John Scurr, M. P., chairman of the I. L. P., parliamentary group of 125 members, H. N. Brailsford, editor of the London New Leader, and J. H. Hudson, M. P. MacDonald is candidate of the I. L. P. for treasurer of the Labor party, a position that he has held for many years.

The autumn campaign of the I. L. P. began with huge Socialist rallies at Hull on the occasion of the Trades Union Congress. On September 28, a great demonstration was held in London in connection with a meeting of the Executive of the Labor and Socialist International, and the 60th anniversary of the International Workingmen's Association, founded by Karl Marx. On Sunday morning

the Executive proceeded to Highgate Cemetery to lay a wreath on the grave of Marx.

FRANCE

More Socialist Victories

Reports of local elections held during the past few weeks in France show a steady gain in Socialist strength at the expense of the bourgeois and Communist parties. In the special by-election for the Chamber of Deputies in the Basses-Alpes by the death of M. Aillaud, the Socialist elected by the Left Bloc on May 11, Dr. Gardiol, the Socialist candidate, won with 10,258 votes, against 9,055 for the Left Republicans and 732 for the Communists. In a supplementary election in Marseilles for the General Council of the Department, the Socialist candidate got 2,065 votes against 1,338 for the bourgeois candidate and 336 for the Communists. Similar reports continue to come into the office of Le Populaire from various parts of the country, indicating that the alleged mistakes charged up to the French Socialists by the Communists since the general elections of last May do not seem to cut much figure with the voters. In Seclin, in the Department of the North, three municipal councilors were to be elected on August 10. On the first ballot the Socialists cast 451 votes, the Communists 487, and the Republicans 666. Refusing an offer of a couple of seats by the Republicans as the price of withdrawing its candidates in the second ballot, the Socialist section approached the Communists with a proposal for a combined list carrying only one Socialist, but was turned down without much ceremony. Then the Socialists withdrew and two Communists and one Republican were elected.

PORTUGAL

The Socialist Party of Portugal, through the intermediary of the Spanish Socialists, has communicated to the Secretariat of the Socialist and Labor International the party's intention to apply for admission into the International.

POLAND

From a report submitted by the Secretary of the Polish Socialist Party to its executive committee, it is learned that on July 1 the party included 576 local branches with a total membership of 49,500. There are four dailies, six weekly papers, one monthly review and one monthly journal for young people.

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A Notable Reprint

A Review by JAMES ONEAL

A DEFENSE OF LIBERTY AGAINST TYRANTS. A Translation of the "Vindiciae Contra Tyrannos" by Junius Brutus. With an Introduction by Harold J. Laski. New York: Harcourt, Brace and Co. \$3.

This is a reprint of the translation of a rare book which appeared in English in 1689 and which has had an important influence in shaping political ideas in Europe down to the dawn of the nineteenth century. The scholarly introduction by Harold J. Laski is itself a contribution to the history of the development of political theories and adds additional value to the work.

As Professor Laski points out, the reformation "was the real starting point of democratic ideas; but, therein, it builded better, or, at least, differently than it knew. In the name of religious truth, existing ecclesiastical institutions were overthrown; and in the attempt at their reconstruction men were driven to inquire into the nature of obedience." Once the human mind ventured on this task intellectual emancipation was assured, but the price to be paid for it included martyrdom, bloody struggles and revolutions.

Often the struggles were in behalf of subordinate classes whose advance to a better position, while it meant human and social progress, generally left a mass of people still the mudsills of society. Every class seeking such advance had to formulate its own theory of the State and to deny the current one that sustained the ruling groups. It was not, however, until the French Revolution that any of the previous social and revolutionary struggles ever included the lowest stratum of society as being a part of the "people." The New Testament might be ransacked for texts to justify rebellion against despots but those texts were not for the "rabble" unless the latter were recruited for the aims of a class above it.

The same may be said of the author of the *Vindiciae*. He considers the "people" sovereign but is careful to point out that the lowly workman and peasant are not included. As Professor Laski observes, he "shares to the full the characteristic Huguenot contempt for the people. He is like a whig aristocrat of the eighteenth century who welcomes popular support but does not concede to it a share in government. He identifies the people with the State; but the only purpose of the people is to serve as an agency of origin which justifies the resistance of the aristocracy to what they consider an abuse of power."

In this, however, the Huguenots did not differ much from their Catholic opponents. Professor Laski has a luminous passage on this aspect of

the matter which has a modern application to the religious struggle going on in the United States today. He says:

"Clearly enough, the Catholic and Protestant Monarchomachs approach the same problem from different sides. Each party was hostile to the absolute State in the one case because it presaged, in the other because it denied, religious toleration. . . . Each was at bottom entirely indifferent to freedom. The Catholics aimed quite definitely at persecution; and the real effort of the Huguenots was, as Rousseau himself pointed out, a desire to found such a Presbyterian tyranny as Calvin established at Geneva or Knox in Scotland. . . . Each of them was puzzled by the single problem of allegiance. They sought to deny the duty of obedience when it involved results unfavorable to a given religion. . . . Their weapons were entirely at the service of their desires for it to be as yet possible for them to attain that degree of obstruction at which a philosophic view alone becomes possible."

The work itself is divided into five main sections, each considering a main question and then followed by an analysis of the factors involved and ending with the answer of the author. These include whether subjects "are bound and ought to obey Princes, if they command that which is against the Law of God." Of course, this involves a subtle discussion of what is the "Law of God" in particular instances, and both parties to the controversy are not likely to give the same answer. How far it is lawful to "resist a Prince which doth infringe the Law of God, or ruin the Church," whether it is lawful "to resist a Prince which doth oppress or ruin a public State, and how far such resistance may be extended," and whether "neighbor Princes or States" should aid the "people" of another country in resisting their tyrants are the other questions put and answered.

The argument in each case follows a logic of its own and the author is a master of polemics considering the age in which he wrote. An amusing phase of the work is the writer's attempt to provide a defense for himself should he become known as the author of such a work. His argument is that "good princes will willingly entertain this discourse" for it certainly cannot apply to them. They will "readily consent to that which is propounded, for by true proportion of reason they ought as much to hate tyrants and wicked governors, as shepherds hate wolves, physicians, prisoners, true prophets, false doctors." Where is the tyrant who would confess his tyranny by attempting to suppress this book!

An echo of the book and some of

UNKNOWN SOLDIERS

By Edgar Lee Masters

(Copyright by Boni & Liveright.)

Stranger! Tell the people of Spoon River two things:

First, that we lie here, obeying their words;
And next, that had we known what was back of their words
We should not be lying here!

Almost a Novel

MORRY. By Robert Elson. Boston: Small Maynard & Co. \$2.

Mr. Elson is either a Jew himself, (the name suggests the possibility) or he is impelled by his subconscious self to justify the Jew in the eyes of the world. Perhaps only in the eyes of the English world. As a justification it is not a good one. To prove, as Mr. Elson seeks to do, that the Jew can be a gentleman, that he can be a lawyer, and not a shyster,—that he is highly intelligent,—that he does not always sell his soul for a mess of pottage, that he is highly honorable,—certainly all this has been done before. And it is all irrelevant. The Ku Kluxer in all his guises hates the Jew, not for any reason, but because to hate is to fulfill a deep-seated need in him, and the Jew is a handy object to hate.

If to string together a series of more or less improbable detective tales, if to invent a Sir Bayard of the law courts endowed with the detective genius of a super Sherlock Holmes is to write a novel, then Mr. Elson has produced,—a novel.

D. P. BERENBERG.

its successors was heard in the American colonies when the "fathers" filed to rest in 1776 for themselves. Pastor Jonathan Mayhew as early as 1749 delivered "A Discourse Concerning Unlimited Submission and Non-Resistance to the Higher Powers." Delivered in Boston, he boldly justified the beheading of Charles I on the anniversary of the latter's death. The political sermons collected by Thornton in "The Pulpit of the American Revolution" show the late eighteenth century application of the *Vindiciae* and other books that followed, though of course modified by colonial conditions. It may be observed, however, that the American clergy who thundered against George III in the name of the "people" no more had in mind the servants, slaves and wage workers than did the author of the *Vindiciae*.

We are grateful for this reprint of this rare book.

Max Beer on Marx

A Review by Wm. M. Feigenbaum

THE LIFE AND TEACHING OF KARL MARX. By Max Beer. Translated by T. C. Partington and H. J. Stanning. Boston: Small, Maynard and Co. \$1.50.

This excellent little work is a re-issue of a book that was published about three years ago by the National Labor Press of England. It now appears for the first time with the imprint of an American publisher.

Max Beer, who seems to write equally well in German and in English, is one of the ablest of contemporary Socialist theoreticians and historians. His *History of British Socialism* is a standard work, a veritable storehouse of valuable information.

In this little book, Beer undertakes to give a brief summary of the Hegelian philosophy that Marx made the basis of his reasoning. Without taking the intricate reasoning of Hegel too seriously, Beer accomplishes what many before him—and many since—have failed to do, that

is, to make plain what the devil this Hegelian dialectic is that some Socialist theologians seem to insist it is necessary to understand before one can be a real Socialist. As Engels said, the Germans "are of a terribly ponderous *Gründlichkeit*, radical profundity, or profound radicality, whatever you may like to call it. Whenever any one of us expounds what he considers a new doctrine, he has first to elaborate it into an all comprising system." After reading Beer on Hegel one is led to the conclusion that that was what was the matter with him; after it is explained, "it is as easy as lying," as Hamlet said.

There follows an excellent sketch of Marx's life, and then of his economic doctrines. Nothing new, of course, but a fine, workmanlike piece of work. If any Yipsel circle, Fabian club, student Socialist study club, or individual, wants a fine textbook of Marxism, here it is, earnestly recommended by one who has long looked for just this kind of a book.

Short Notes on Books

HENRY THOREAU: BACHELOR OF NATURE. By Léon Bazalgette. Author of *Walt Whitman: The Man and His Work*. Translated by Van Wyck Brooks.

A biographical study of Thoreau by the French author of the standard *Walt Whitman: The Man and His Work*. It is dramatic in design and sympathetic in treatment, and makes ample use of Thoreau's diaries, which are woven into the narrative in such a way that the latter has the charm of a novel. It contains numerous pen-portraits of the figures associated with Thoreau, including Emerson, Whitman, and John Brown. This book will undoubtedly be accepted as the classic biography of the poet-naturalist of Concord.—Harcourt, Brace & Co.

A DISCOURSE UPON USURY. By Dr. Thomas Wilson (1572). With an historical introduction by R. H. Tawney.—Harcourt, Brace & Co.

RECOMPENSE, a sequel to "Simon Called Peter." By Robert Keaple. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.00.

Within a few weeks after its first printing, this book went into its fifth large edition, and with every indication that the sales will equal *Simon*. Out in Chicago "Simon Called Peter" is being played at one of the theatres to capacity. Thus when a clergyman writes a sex story he manages to put

in it such an assortment of gratified suppressed desires that every old maid as well as the adolescent gets a thrill.

This new novel carries on the stories of Julie and Peter, and if you liked "Simon Called Peter" in "Recompense" you will find a worthy sequel.

"The Heritage of Cotton," listed for early publication by Putnam's, is written by M. D. C. Crawford, an expert in the textile field and also an ethnologist of note. The author has told the story of cotton in its many phases, ethnological, economic, political and otherwise since its discovery more than thirty centuries ago. Not the least interesting point is the relation of cotton to the theory held by many authori-

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A Welcome Magazine

Among the horde of literary periodicals announced, only to fade suddenly from the horizon, one that promises greater permanence and much material of value is "The Guardian," to be issued monthly from 720 Locust street, Philadelphia, (\$2.50 a year.) The main article and editorial are, as in our own "Menorah Journal," to be primarily Jewish in interest. The remainder of the magazine, however, is without restrictions save those of literary merit, and a large group of the young writers of the new movement will express themselves in its pages.

Among those listed for the first number (to appear in October) or for succeeding issues, are: Babette Deutsch, Alfred Kreymborg, J. W. Krutch, Manuel Komroff, Wallace Stevens, Lewis Mumford, Joseph T. Shipley, Gorham Munson, Allan Tate, Donald Davidson, and Paul Eldridge, in addition to translations from such writers abroad as Toller, Bailik (the greatest Hebrew poet since the Bible) and others. Harry Alan Potamkin is the editor who has prepared this unusual gathering for "The Guardian," which—we almost forgot to say—will contain as well the work of contemporary graphic artists. "The Guardian" seems starting on a most promising journey; we need many such travelers. Bon Voyage!

ties that there was in prehistoric times a cultural bond between the Orient and the continent of the Americas. The book is, in many respects, unique and perhaps the most comprehensive of its kind ever published.

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LABOR JOTTINGS FROM ABROAD

Fur Workers for Unity

Another step in favor of the amalgamation of the various fur workers' unions with other organizations engaged in the production of clothing was taken at an International Furriers' Conference recently held in Berlin, reports the Amsterdam Bureau of the International Federation of Trade Unions. Although it was found that there was enough opposition in the United States, Austria, Hungary and Denmark to the idea of complete amalgamation to make it advisable to adopt a resolution calling merely for the formation of a sort of cartel with the other clothing trade unions until the great majority of the membership could be won over for the idea of amalgamation, the following declaration was passed: "The Conference is firmly convinced that the interests of the national furriers' unions can be better safeguarded in the International Clothing Workers' Secretariat than in the present Furriers' Secretariat. It therefore votes in favor of affiliation with the International Clothing Workers' Secretariat by January 1, 1925." On January 1, last, the unions belonging to the Fur Workers' International had 18,136 members, compared with 24,167 the year before. The greatest loss in membership was suffered in Germany. The countries represented at the Berlin conference were Germany, Austria, Hungary and Denmark. The United States and Sweden were unable to send delegates. Although Great Britain and France helped organize the Fur Workers' International some thirty years ago, they have not rejoined since the World War.

Textile Workers Pick Bell

James Bell, British textile workers' organizer, was elected to succeed Tom Shaw, Minister of Labor in the MacDonald Cabinet, as General Secretary of the Textile Workers' International, and the headquarters was shifted from London to Manchester at the eleventh congress of that international held in Vienna, August 18-22. The ninety-one delegates from a dozen European countries and the visitors to the congress paid hearty tribute to the hard work for the organization performed by Tom Shaw, who in response said that no matter where he might be in the future the textile workers could always count upon his active support when needed. In his report Shaw noted that while the textile workers of the United States had joined the International some time ago, they had not paid any dues of late or kept in touch with headquarters. A written application for membership sent in by the Russian textile workers union was unanimously rejected on the ground that such affiliation could not be effected until the question of uniting the International Federation of Trade Unions and the Red Trade Union International had been settled in a satisfactory manner. Among the resolutions adopted by the congress was one reaffirming the anti-war stand voiced at the Paris congress of 1921 which called for refusal to manufacture war supplies and refusal to bear arms. Another resolution urged active campaigning for defense of the eight-hour day, while others denounced high duties and the throwing up of trade bars between the nations and called for legislation increasing the protection of women and children in industry. The congress fixed the international dues at three American cents per member per year, beginning January 1, 1925. It was decided that in the future none should take part in conferences or hold international office except paid officials of textile workers' organizations or present or former factory workers. The

delegates represented 1,129,050 members, whereas the total membership of the affiliated bodies on December 31, 1922, was 1,726,440.

Printers' Regaining Lost Ground

After having touched a low-water mark of 166,000 members in its affiliated unions at the beginning of this year, compared with 195,000 in 1922, the Printers' International started to regain its lost ground last spring and now has about 170,000 on its rolls, according to statements made by General Secretary Schlumpf at the ninth congress of the International held in Hamburg, September 8-14. The principal losses were due to the withdrawal of the London National Society of Operative Printers and to the decline in membership suffered by the German Printers' Union because of the economic crisis in Germany. Now that German currency has been stabilized and the country is on the road to better conditions a rapid gain in membership is expected. Efforts will be continued to get the English printers to rejoin and also to bring in the Americans, although the latter have refused to affiliate until the A. F. of L. decides to join the Amsterdam International Federation. Upon the proposals of the Swedish delegates the congress decided, after some discussion, to admit the Russian printers' union, provided the latter would promise to abide by all the regulations of the International. During the past year the Estonian Printers' Union joined the International and the Spanish and Sao Paulo (Brazil) unions applied for admission. It was voted to restore the practice of international help for traveling printers obtaining before the World War, but no printer is to be entitled to aid while abroad unless he submits to the control of the national union and is willing to accept work at the prevailing rates. Resolutions against war and for the preservation of the eight-hour day were passed. The headquarters was continued in Switzerland. Thirty delegates from seventeen

countries attended the congress.

Plan to Organize "Drummers"

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the International of Clerical, Commercial and Technical Employees held in Zurich, August 27-29, it was decided to gather data upon the progress in the various countries of the organization of commercial travelers with a view to calling a special conference of their representatives. The Executive Committee voted to admit the Clerks' organization of Polish Upper Silesia and the Rumanian Society of Commercial Employees. The seat of the International is in Amsterdam and its affiliated organizations had 824,711 members on January 1, 1923.

Irish Unionists Optimistic

That the outlook for Irish labor is improving is gathered from the following paragraph in the report presented to the recent annual meeting of the Irish Labor party and Trade Union Congress held in Cork:

"Notwithstanding that it has been found necessary, in a somewhat general way, to submit to reductions in wage rates, the unions are to be congratulated on the fact that over the greater part of Ireland, if we except agricultural employment and a few severely depressed industries, mainly confined to Belfast, wage rates have not suffered anything like the reductions that our comrades in Great Britain were obliged to concede. Now that there is evidence that the downward tendency in Britain has been arrested and that the unions are attempting to recover the position they held a few years ago, we may reasonably anticipate that the main argument by which Irish employers justified every attack launched against their workers will disappear."

The membership of the Irish unions affiliated with the central body was 268,454 on January 1, 1924. The national organization is not affiliated with either the Amsterdam or the Moscow International.

THE THREATENING WAR CLOUDS

By ZIVKO TOPALOVITCH
of the Yugoslav Federation of Trade Unions

The anti-war propaganda of the I.F.T.U. is much more important for the Near and Far East than for Western Europe and America. It brings us a great hope, and not only protects us from the permanent threat of war which hangs over us,

but also gives such strong aid to our political and social efforts that we are thereby spared many sacrifices and struggles.

Speaking generally, the development of our countries has reached much the same stage as was reached in Western Europe a hundred years ago. After the fall of feudalism and foreign overlordship strong new States have arisen, within whose borders a native capitalist economic order is making rapid progress. But our native militarism, based as it is on universal military service, is making still more rapid progress. Under the leadership of a war-loving monarchy, it finds specially strong support in a highly developed bureaucracy, which comprises most of the intelligentsia of the nation. We therefore have a state of things very similar to that of Europe in earlier days: on the basis of capitalism, and brimming over with eager nationalism, militarism and bureaucracy together form a terrible State machinery, which dominates the whole of society, hampers the peaceful growth of social forces by democratic methods, and in its external relations constitutes a terrible menace to international democracy.

The workers of Western Europe and America, who are seizing the reins of Government, must not forget the fact that one-sided disarmament constitutes a terrible danger. Often has it been seen in ancient times that flourishing civilizations, such as those of Egypt, Arabia, Asia Minor, Greece and Rome were unable to withstand the onset of barbarian forces and therefore perished. Woe to a disarmed Labor democracy

in Western Europe and America, if the military power of the new States in the Near and Far East is allowed to develop unchecked.

The disarmament of the world must be universal, or not at all. Their economic backwardness makes our working class too weak to break down unaided in any reasonable space of time the power of the military in our country. This goal has only been attained by the workers of Western Europe by many a battle, by many a hard sacrifice, by many a lost war and with the aid, in some cases, of revolution. If Western Europe and America secure today universal disarmament under the pressure of their powerful Labor democracies, the effect upon us would be that of a victorious democratic revolution, and our political democracy would be awakened to new life. Freed from the oppressive burdens of militarism, which today swallow up one-third of our State finances, a new civilization would spring up among our peoples. Our workers, who have been brought up in the spirit of Socialism, would speedily attain to great political influence. By their eager zeal and energy the creative efforts of our western brothers would be stimulated and strengthened. The progress of the world, especially that of the East, would go forward with mighty strides.

We have therefore far more to gain from disarmament and world peace than our older brothers, and for this reason we are joining in this fight with all our hearts. For us it means not peace only, but a great hope, a decisive step towards freedom.

Workingmen, When Buying Your HATS Look for THIS LABEL



YOU WILL FIND IT UNDER THE SWEATBAND
United Hatters of N. A.
Rm. 418 Bible House, N. Y.
MARTIN LAWLER, Secretary

EMBROIDERY WORKERS

UNION, Local 4, I. L. G. W. U.
Exec. Board meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesday, at the Office, 501 E. 131st St. Melrose 7690
CARL GRABHER, President. M. WEISS, Secretary-Manager.

FUR DRESSERS' UNION

Local 2, International Fur Workers' Union.
Office and Headquarters, 945 Villoughby Ave., Brooklyn. Pulaski 0798
Regular Meetings, 1st and 3rd Mondays.
M. REISS, President.
S. FINE, Vice-President.
E. FRIEDMAN, Rec. Sec'y.
E. WENNEIS, Fin. Sec'y.
H. KALINKOFF, Bus. Agent.

NECKWEAR CUTTERS

Union, Local 6939, A. F. of L.
1 E. 15th St. Stuyvesant 7673
Regular meetings 1st Fri. every month at 12 ST. MARKS PL.
G. LEVINE, Pres.
A. Schwartzwald, Vice-Pres.
LEO SAFIAN, Bus. Agent.

CAP MAKERS

N. Y. Joint Council
of the U. C. H. & C. M. of N. A.
Office, 310 E. 5th St. Orchard 9880-1-3
Council meets every 1st & 3rd Wednesday
Jacob Roberts, B. Eisenstein, L. Becker, 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.
SOLO HANDMAN, Rec. Sec'y. L. BAER, Fin. Sec'y.

All meetings are held in the Headgear Workers' Lyceum (Beethoven Hall) 21' 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 68
MORRIS KAUFMAN, General President.
ANDREW WENNEIS, 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, Sec. Treas. ADOLPH LEWITZ, Rec. Sec'y. WILLIAM CHERNIACK, Vice-Pres.

FUR FINISHERS' UNION

LOCAL 15
Executive Board meets every Monday at 5:30 P. M. at 22 East 22nd St.
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 CHERNIACK, Chairman.
L. GOLDBERG, Vice-Chairman.
N. FISHEROFF, Secretary.

NEW YORK JOINT BOARD

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 1200
Executive Board Meets Every Wednesday at 8 P. M.
LOUIS SMITH, President. MORRIS WALDMAN, J. KNAFFER, ANNA MUSICANT, Treasurer. Fin. Sec'y.
HERMAN WIENER and JOE DIMINO, Organizers.

CIGARMAKERS' MASS MEETING

Sunday, October 12, 1924—2 P. M.
AT
YORKVILLE CASINO, 210 EAST 86th STREET

for the purpose of rendering a complete report of the Tampa strike and decide how best we can help them. Also to consider in what way we can improve our own condition. Fellow cigar workers—organized and unorganized—the time is ripe for action. Our brothers in Tampa must win their strike and we should do our share to help them win it. Their fight is ours and if you are interested in your welfare you will come to this momentous gathering.

AMALGAMATED TOBACCO WORKERS.

LOFTS AND OFFICES FOR RENT

A NEW MODERN BUILDING, CONVENIENTLY LOCATED ON LEXINGTON AVENUE, Between 25th and 26th Streets Easily Accessible by All Subways, Elevated and Surface Cars Large and Airy Offices and Lofts Suitable for Trade Union Offices, Dental, Medical, Professional, or General Business Purposes. MODERATE RENTALS Apply at 67 Lexington Avenue, New York. Ask for Mr. Louis Hyman, or J. M. Rosenblatt on the first floor. Tel. Madison Square 8887-8888.

Party Notes

(Continued From Page 6)

BRONX

RED NIGHT MEETINGS, OCTOBER 10
Platforms will be stationed at six corners:138th street and Brook avenue.
Longwood and Prospect avenue.
163rd street and Prospect avenue.
Wilkins and Intervale avenues.
Tremont and Washington avenues.
Washington and Claremont Parkway.

Besides these stationary meetings, a swarm of speakers will cover other sections of Bronx County, speaking from automobiles and trucks. All speakers will report at the headquarters, 1167 Boston road at 8 p. m.

SATURDAY

Longwood and prospect. Speakers: A. Kanasy, A. Tendler and August Claessens.
Tremont and Washington. Speakers: Wm. Babit, P. J. Murphy, Fred Paulitsch, Sam DeWitt.

Hoe avenue and Freeman street. Speakers: O. Pick, E. Seidel, Max B. Walder.

Claremont Parkway and Washington avenue. Speakers: Wm. Murray, I. Phillips, C. Kruse.

MONDAY

Aldus and Southern Boulevard. Speakers: A. Kanasy, E. Seidel, Max B. Walder, C. Kruse.

163rd and Prospect avenue. Speakers: O. Pick, I. Phillips, A. Claessens.

180th street and Prospect avenue. Speakers: F. Nadelman, A. Tendler, Esther Friedman.

Tiffany and 163rd street. Speakers: A. Kanasy, C. Kruse, Abe Tuvim.

TUESDAY

145th and Willis. Speakers: E. Deutsch, Sam Padgug, Esther Friedman.

Tremont and Prospect avenues. Speakers: Wm. Babit, A. Tendler, S. A. DeWitt, Esther Friedman.

Tremont and Southern Boulevard. Speakers: Wm. Murray, Sam Orr, A. Tendler, S. A. DeWitt.

Wilkins and Intervale. Speakers: O. Pick, Max B. Walder, I. G. Dobseavage, Philip Umstadter.

169th street and McKinley square. Speakers: A. Kanasy, Fred Paulitsch, August Claessens.

Longwood and Prospect. Speakers: A. Katzenberg, E. Seidel, M. Ginet, Abe Tuvim.

WEDNESDAY

RALLY AT HUNTS POINT PALACE
Washington and Tremont. Speaker: Henry Jager.

THURSDAY

169th and Morris avenue. Speaker: L. Seiden, Alex. Braunstein, C. Kruse.

180th and Daly avenue. Speakers: Wm. Babit, A. Tendler, Esther Friedman.

180th street and Crotona avenue. Speakers: Wm. Murray, S. Orr, A. Tendler, S. DeWitt.

169th and Washington avenue. Speakers: A. Kanasy, E. Seidel, August Claessens.

Fox and Intervale. Speakers: A. Katzenberg, F. Paulitsch, Abe Tuvim, P. Umstadter.

Aldus and So. Boulevard. Speakers: O. Pick, Max B. Walder, P. Umstadter, M. Ginet.

Willis and 138th street. Speakers: E. Deutsch, S. Padgug, Fred Paulitsch, I. G. Dobseavage.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 17, RED NIGHT IN BROOKLYN

BROOKLYN

Williamsburg Ratification Meeting
The 13th and 19th A. D. of the Socialist Party will ratify its ticket at a huge ratification meeting Tuesday night, October 14, at the Amalgamated Temple, 11 Arion place. The speakers will be Norman Thomas and Charles Solomon, candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, Louis Waldman, candidate for Attorney General, Joseph A. Weil, B. C. Vladeck and Morris Stamen, chairman.RED NIGHT IN THE 16TH A. D.
Red Night will be celebrated in the 16th A. D. on October 24, when three big meetings will be held. The meetings will take place in the Cameo Palace, Henderson Building, Coney Island, in Bay Plaza Hotel, Bensonhurst, and a hall in Borough Park, to be announced later. In addition to the local candidates, B. J. Riley for Senator, Wm. M. Feigenbaum for Congress and Carl Cummings for Assembly. Speakers will include Norman Thomas and Charles Solomon, B. C. Vladeck, and others to be announced later.

A Coney Island headquarters has been opened on Surf avenue, with a big sign. Literature distribution, addressing of letters, street meetings and other activities will be directed from the headquarters. There is also room for small meetings up to 200 people. From now on the headquarters will be a hive of activity.

13TH AND 19TH A. D.'S, BROOKLYN
Monday—Manhattan avenue and Boerum street. Speakers: Mrs. Green, J. A. Weil and others.

Stockholm street and Knickerbocker avenue. Speakers: J. A. Weil, M. Stamen and J. Friedman.

Tuesday—Rushwick avenue and Varet street. Speakers to be announced.

Amalgamated Temple, 11 Arion place. Ratification meeting. Speakers: Norman Thomas, J. A. Weil, B. C. Vladeck and others.

Wednesday—Graham avenue and Varet street. Speakers: J. A. Weil, M. Stamen, S. Wolf and Leonard street.

Thursday—Moore and Leonard street. Speakers: Mrs. Green, J. A. Weil and J. Friedman.

Friday—Stockholm street and Knickerbocker avenue, Debevoise street and Graham avenue. Speakers to be announced at all three meetings.

Saturday—Graham avenue and Seigel street. Speakers: Mrs. Green, J. A. Weil, S. Wolf and J. Friedman.

Varet street. Speakers: J. A. Weil, M. Stamen, S. Wolf.

Thursday—Moore and Leonard street. Speakers: Mrs. Green, J. A. Weil and J. Friedman.

Friday—Stockholm street and Knickerbocker avenue, Debevoise street and Graham avenue. Speakers to be announced at all three meetings.

Saturday—Graham avenue and Seigel street. Speakers: Mrs. Green, J. A. Weil, S. Wolf and J. Friedman.

BROWNSVILLE CAMPAIGN
At the last meeting of the campaign committee of the 23d A. D. an extensive program of work was mapped out. A number of school and indoor, hall meetings has been arranged. Open air meetings will be held every night. Lithographs and literature for distribution will be ready in a few days. All that remains now is for the members of the party to come to headquarters every night where their share of work will be mapped out to them.

Open air meetings for the week are: Monday, Sackman street and Sutter avenue; Tuesday, Thatford and Pitkin avenues; Wednesday, St. Marks and Saratoga ave.; Thursday, Hopkins and Pitkin avenues; Friday, Douglass street and Pitkin avenue; Saturday, Chester and Pitkin avenues.

QUEENS COUNTY.
James B. Emerick of the Kings County La Follette and Wheeler Committee; James Oneal, Editor of The New Leader, and Barnett Wolff, Socialist candidate for Congress in the 2nd District, will speak at a mass meeting to be held Saturday night, October 11, in Fraternity Hall, 22 Hornerman avenue (161st street), Jamaica, by Branch Jamaica.YIPSELDOM
Friday evening, at the corner of Van Buren street and Summer ave., the Yipsels of Circle Six, Brooklyn, will hold an open air meeting. The speakers will be Ben Friedman, Harry Tuvim, and the candidate for the Sixth A. D., Joseph Tuvim.Many Employers Grant Demands of Lamp Shade Workers
Several hundred Wire Lamp Shade Workers have gone back to work, victorious in their demands, when fourteen large employers signed an agreement with the Union, according to a statement of William Rada, president of the Union, and Paul Kuchjeda, secretary.

Among the gains secured are a substantial increase in wages, a forty-eight-hour week, time and a half for overtime, and full recognition of the Union. Many workers are still on strike with a number of firms; but now that some of the largest have already settled the union feels confident that the others will yield shortly. The Union is a federal local of the American Federation of Labor and it's strike is being ably directed by Alexander Marks, New York organizer of the American Federation of Labor.

Sheet Metal Workers Win Strike Victory
The workers in the tinsmith supply shops of this city have gone back to work victorious in their demands, gaining an increase of 50 cents a day in their wage scale, which was \$10.50 a day. A settlement was reached after a strike of a few days, the employers granting the full demands of the workers, who are organized in the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Union, Local 137. This strike also resulted in the organizing of all the workers in the "open shops," the employers of which were also compelled to sign agreements with the union granting the same wages and conditions that prevail in all other union shops.

Many workers in the tinware shops are still out on strike. This branch of the industry is completely tied up as all the workers are out. Practically all of the workers in the open shops have been organized. The employers are at the present time reorganizing their association, and the indications are that their object is to negotiate collectively with the union.

According to a statement by M. Himelston, secretary of the union, many of the employers have already signed agreements with the union, and it's only a matter of a short time when all the others in this branch of the industry will also fall in line.

MASS MEETING FOR LA FOLLETTE & WHEELER
A mass meeting for La Follette and Wheeler has been arranged for Thursday, October 16, at Park Palace, 110th street and Fifth avenue. It will be held under the auspices of the C. P. A., Harlem Branch.Auditing.
George R. Cooper, Member American Society of Certified Public Accountants and B. S. & A. U. 12646, A. P. of L.Specialists in Trade Union Auditing
500 Fifth Avenue, New York. Telephone Longacre 0588
Offices in Principal Cities

The Socialist Movement

(Continued From Page 11)

days of Marx and Bakunin in a violent quarrel between the Socialists and the latter-day followers of the Bakunin philosophy. Everywhere a mere mention of that struggle—the glamor of the great Russian revolution gave strength and importance to the neo-Communists everywhere, speaking as they did in the name of that Revolution, they were able to destroy much of the work of the forty years of propaganda and organization.

But Socialism prevailed. With the heartbreak of war in the past; with the reaction from the destruction that had swept the world, and disgust with the misrulers who had betrayed the faith of the world and had all but destroyed civilization, Socialism got a new lease on life. In England, France, Belgium, the Scandinavian countries and even America, the Socialists in closer touch with the workers than ever before; in Germany, Austria and Szechoslovakia, where the Socialists had driven out the old monarchies and had established republics, Socialism is marching forward relentlessly.

There is not a country in the world, no, not even bloated, blasé America, where the masses are not filled with disgust at the misrule of those who have proclaimed themselves the only one "fit to govern." There is not a country that has not seen a remarkable growth of the Socialist parties especially since the war.

WORKERS, UNITE!

Like an echo from the days when

The following speakers will address the meeting: Justice John Ford, of the Supreme Court of the State of New York; Congressman James A. Frear of Wisconsin; Congressman Fiorello H. La Guardia, of New York; Miss Margaret Vale, All Party Progressive League; Marie B. MacDonald, American Labor party; Alfred H. Levitt, chairman. The doors will be opened at 8 p. m.

WORKERS!
Eat Only in Restaurants that Employ Union Workers!
ALWAYS LOOK FOR THIS LABELWAITERS' UNION
Waitresses' Union
LOCAL 1
162 East 23rd Street
Executive Board Meets every Wednesday at 4 P. M.
Regular Business Meetings every second and fourth Thursdays in the month, at Beethoven Hall, 210 East 5th Street.J. LANSHER, President.
WM. LEHMAN, Secretary-Treasurer.
CONY ISLAND OFFICE:
2839 West 25th Street.
Telephone Coney Island 4285-J.
D. SAMOVITZ, Manager.PAINTERS' UNION
LOCAL 892
Office and Headquarters: 216 E. 59th St.
Tel. Regent 2626
Regular Meetings Every Monday Evening
John Barry, President
Clarence Barnes, Sec. Secretary
Peter Goldie, Fin. Secretary
Vice-President: J. J. ConnellWAITERS' UNION
and Allied CAFETERIA WORKERS
Local 219, H. & R.E.I.A. & B.I.L. of A.
Office & Headquarters 170 E. 80 St., N.Y.
LENOX 1874
Regular meetings every Tuesday, 8 P. M.
Meyer Schachter, Chas. S. Levy, President
Bus. Agent & Sec.PAINTERS' UNION, No. 51
Headquarters 368 EIGHTH AVENUE
Telephone Longacre 5629
Day Room Open Daily, 1 a. m. to 6 p. m.
JOHN W. SMITH, President
FRED GAA, Sec. Secretary
M. McDONALD, G. F. BREKLEN, Vice-President
Regular Meetings Every Monday, 8 P. M.
MEETING HALL TO RENT
FOR LABOR UNIONS AND FRATERNAL SOCIETIES. Seating Capacity 350.German Painters' Union
LOCAL 499, BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS
DECORATORS & PAPERHANGERS
Regular Meetings Every Wednesday 7 P. M.
at the Labor Temple, 245 East 84th St.
BRUNO WAGNER, President.
CHAS. KOENIG, Rec. Sec'y.CLEANERS AND DYERS UNION
of Greater New York
Office and Meeting Room:
175 E. Broadway Phone Orchard 6446
Regular Meeting Every Second and Fourth Mondays at 8 P. M.
Executive Board Meets Every Thursday
J. EFFRAT, Manager
D. ROFFMAN, SecretaryHEBREW BUTCHERS UNION
Local 234, A. M. C. & B. W. of N. A.
175 E. B'way, Orchard 3259
Meets every 1st & 3rd Tuesday
AL. GRABAL, President
I. KORN, Manager
S. JACOBI, Sec'y.United Hebrew Trades
175 EAST BROADWAY
Meet 1st and 3rd Monday, 8 P. M. Executive Board Meets Every Saturday, 12 Noon, N. Y.
R. GERSKIN, Chairman
MAX PINE, Secretary
H. ARRAMSON, M. FEINSTONE, Vice-Chairman Asst. SecretaryN.Y. TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 6
Offices and Headquarters, 24 W. 16 St., N.Y.
Meets Every 2nd Sunday of Every Month at SHILOH'S HALL, 57 SMITH ST., BROOKLYN.JOURNEYMEN PLUMBERS' UNION, LOCAL 418
Of Queens County, New York.
Office and Headquarters: 230 Jackson Avenue, Long Island City.
Regular meetings every Wednesday, at 8 P. M.
MICHAEL J. McGRATH, President.
WILLIAM MEHRTESS, Recording Secretary.
CHARLES McADAMS and GEORGE FLANAGAN, Business Agents.U. A. Plumbers, Gas Fitters and Marine Plumbers
LOCAL UNION NO. 463 OF NEW YORK CITY
Meeting Room, 243 East 84th St., New York City
EVERY WEDNESDAY, 8 P. M.
2033 Fifth Ave. Phone Harlem 4878International 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.

the masses fought with pikes and brickbats and paving stones on the streets of Paris; like an echo from the time when the workers in London and New York and Berlin first began to conceive of themselves as citizens of the world, there peals around the world the glorious rallying cry of 1848: "Workers of the world, UNITE!"

Today, as these words are written, there are Socialist governments in five states of Australia and in Denmark; in Mexico and in Great Britain; while in Sweden, Belgium and Holland, in France and Italy and Germany; in Norway and Argentina and New Zealand, Socialism is a mighty force, growing every hour, inspiring masses of toilers to work for a better day. Socialism has given millions something to live for, it has given meaning to their lives.

What Marx and Engels dreamed of in 1847; what the great Socialist leaders toiled for during all the weary years in between; what the great poets, William Morris and Freiligrath and the others sang of, is now coming to pass. Socialism is here to stay, and it will spread and grow until the workers in every land are free, and the world is free!
(THE END.)

It's Up to You!

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

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



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

Bakery & Confectionery Workers' International Union of America
Organization Committee of Locals 87, 100, 163, 169 and 205

BRICKLAYERS' UNION

Office: 239 EAST 84th STREET LOCAL 34 Telephone Lamer 4899
Regular Meetings Every Monday Evening in the Labor Temple
THOMAS CAHILL, President
THOMAS PORTER, Rec. Secretary EDWARD DUNN, Fin. Secretary

BRICKLAYERS' UNION

Local No. 9
Office & Headquarters, Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 940 Willoughby Ave. Phone 4621-5646
Office open daily except Mondays from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Regular meetings every Tuesday Evening
WILLIAM WENGER, President CHARLES PFLAUM, Fin. Sec'y
VALENTINE BUMB, Vice-President JOHN TIMMONS, Treasurer
HENRY ARMENDINGER, Rec. Sec'y ANDREW STRUTT, Bus. Agent

United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America

LOCAL UNION 488
MEETS EVERY MONDAY EVENING at 495 East 166th St.
OFFICE: 501 EAST 161ST ST. Telephone Melrose 5674.
THOMAS DALTON, President CHAS. H. BAUSCHER, Bus. Agent
HARRY F. EILERT, Rec. Sec'y JOHN CLARE, Rec. Sec'y

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

LOCAL 335
Office and Headquarters, 13 St. Mark's Place. Dry Dock—4568
Regular meetings every 2nd and 4th Monday of the month.
MICHAEL CURTIN, Vice-Pres. WILLIAM GARDNER, Rec. Secretary
N. VILLACCI, Bus. Agent CHARLES FIESLER, Fin. Secretary

United Brotherhood of CARPENTERS & JOINERS OF AMERICA

Local Union 566 4215 3rd Ave., corner Tremont Ave.
Regular meetings every Monday evening
Walter Anderson, President Bert Post, Rec. Secretary James Dolman, Bus. Sec'y
Victor Sanli, Vice President Joseph Vanderpool, Treas. Chas Nobis, Financial Agent
Board of Trustees—Jos. Hess, Louis Schmidt, E. Glaw

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

LOCAL UNION No. 808
Headquarters in the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby Avenue.
Office hours, every day except Thursday. Regular meetings every Monday evening.
JOHN HARKETT, President SYDNEY PEARCE, Treasurer
FRANK HOFFMAN, Vice-President JOHN THALER, Recording Sec'y
Vice-President: CHARLES FRIEDELL, Business Agent

United Brotherhood of CARPENTERS & JOINERS OF AMERICA

LOCAL UNION NO. 298, LONG ISLAND CITY
Office and Meeting Room at Volkart's Hall, 270 Prospect Street, Long Island City
Regular Meetings Every Monday Evening.
RICHARD DAMMAN, President
Wm. Pawlowich, Andrew Franspall, Chas. T. Schwartz, Albert F. Miltner
Vice-President Recording Sec'y Financial Sec'y Business Agent

DOCK AND PIER CARPENTERS

LOCAL UNION 1456, UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS & JOINERS OF AMERICA.
Office: 12 St. Mark's Place. Orchard 8804
Regular meetings every 2nd and 4th Monday.
MICHAEL ERIKSON, Vice-Pres. CHARLES JOHNSON, Jr., President
Christopher Gulbrandsen, Charles Johnson, Sr., Ray Clark
Recording Secretary Treasurer Business Agents

COMPRESSED AIR AND FOUNDATION WORKERS

UNION, Local 63, I. H. C. & C. L. of A.
Office, 227 E. 84th St. 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Daily except Wednesday, closed all day.
Meetings every 1st and 3rd Wednesday.
JAMES MORAN, President
DANIEL HUNT, PETER FINNERAN, JOHN McPARTIAN, JOSEPH MORAN
Vice-Pres. Recording Sec'y Financial Sec'y Business Agent

PLASTERERS' UNION, LOCAL 60

Office, 4 West 125th St. Phone Harlem 6432.
Regular Meetings Every Monday Evening. The Executive Board Meets Every Friday Evening at THE LABOR TEMPLE, 243 EAST 84TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY.
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TAMAKI MIURA
as Cho Cho San in "Mme. Butterfly," Monday afternoon at Jolson's Theatre.

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MUSIC

"Andre Chenier" on San
Carlo Final Week

A special performance of "Madame Butterfly" will be given by the San Carlo Company Monday afternoon (Columbus Day), to open its fourth and last week at the Jolson Theatre. Tamaki Miura will sing the title role. During the week three operas will be added to the repertoire. "Andre Chenier," "The Barber of Seville" and "Lohengrin."

The schedule for the week follows:
Monday matinee—"Madame Butterfly," with Mmes. Miura and Bore, and Messrs. Onofrei, Valle, Curci.

Monday night—"Andre Chenier," with Mmes. Saroya, Kent and De Mette, and Messrs. Salazar, Basola, Cehanovsky and DeBiasi. The Pavley-Oukrainsky Ballet Russe will also appear.

Tuesday—"The Barber of Seville," with Mmes. Paggi and Falco, and Messrs. Onofrei, Basola, Curci, Cervi and DeBiasi.

Wednesday—"Il Trovatore," with Mmes. Roselle, DeMette and Trava and Messrs. Tommasini, Valle and DeBiasi.

Thursday—"Cavalleria Rusticana," with Mmes. Vettori and Bore and Messrs. Salazar and Cehanovsky, and "Pagliacci" with Mmes. Morrison and Messrs. Tommasini, Curci and Basola.

Friday—"Carmen," with Mmes. DeMette and Paggi, and Messrs. Salazar, Valle and DeBiasi.

Saturday matinee—"Lohengrin," with Mmes. Barondess and Bore, and Messrs. Tommasini, Valle, Cehanovsky and DeBiasi.

Saturday night—"Aida," with Mmes. Roselle, DeMette and Frazier and Messrs. Salazar, Basola, Cervi, Curci and DeBiasi.

PHILHARMONIC

The Philharmonic Orchestra begins its eighty-third season on Thursday evening at Carnegie Hall under the direction of Willem Van Hoogstraten, with a program that includes a modern symphony, a classic symphony and two overtures. The program will be repeated at Carnegie Hall on Friday afternoon.

Ottorino Respighi's Sinfonia Drammatica is to have its first New York performance at this concert. The other symphony is Mozart's E flat (K. 543). Weber's "Euryanthe" will open the program and the prelude to "Die Meistersinger" will close it.

Following the Friday concert, the Philharmonic will go on tour for nine concerts. The itinerary includes Stamford, Providence, New London, New Haven, Northampton, Worcester, Holyoke, Pittsfield and Boston.

The next New York concert of the Philharmonic will be on Wednesday evening, October 29 at Carnegie Hall, when the first of ten Students' Concerts at popular prices will be given.

STATE SYMPHONY

Joseph Stransky and the State Symphony Orchestra will open Wednesday evening, October 22, at Carnegie Hall. The program will include three overtures by Wagner, "Faust," "Rienzi" and "Tannhauser" and Anton Bruckner's Third Symphony in D minor in commemoration of the composer's centenary. The State Symphony Orchestra in its second season will give twenty subscription concerts divided into three series: eight Wednesday evenings at Carnegie Hall, October 22, November 5, December 10, December 17, January 21, February 11, February 25 and March 11. Four Tuesday afternoons devoted to Brahms and Tchaikovsky at Carnegie Hall, November 11, December 16, January 27 and February 17; eight Sunday afternoons at the Metropolitan Opera House, November 16, February 1, February 15 and March 1. An additional concert will be given Sunday afternoon, December 21. The soloists will include Anna Case, Julia Culp, Helen Stanley, Sylvia Lent, Pablo Casals, Ossip Gabrilowitch, Percy Grainger, Gulomir Novates and the Flozaley Quartet.

Music Notes
Mischa Elman will begin his season this Sunday afternoon, at Carnegie Hall, assisted by Miss Liza Elman, pianist. The program: Partita, E minor, Bach-Nachter; Sonata, G major, Opus 30, No. 3, Beethoven; Fantaisie Rhapsodique, Albert Dupuis; "Il Canto della Lontananza," Malpiero; Etude Caprice, Rode-Elman; Baal Shem, "Nigun," Ernest Bloch; Polonaise, D major, Wieniawski.

Dorothy Miller Duckwitz, pianist, at her Aeolian Hall recital Monday evening, will include the Bach-Tausig Tocatta and Fugue in D minor, a group of old Italian classics, and a Chopin group.

Harold Berkley, violinist, in Aeolian Hall on Wednesday evening, will play a Suite in E Minor and Prelude and Fugue in G Minor by Bach, and a group of compositions by Szymanowski.

Andrew Haigh, pianist, Saturday matinee in Aeolian Hall, will play a group of Bach, Schubert-Tausig and Schumann.

The Kibalehick Russian Symphonic Choir will give a recital at Town Hall on Tuesday evening, October 28.

Anna Burmeister, will give a song recital at Town Hall on Sunday afternoon, October 12.

Vladimir de Pachmann will give a piano recital Friday evening, October 17, at Carnegie Hall. His program includes Bach's Concerto in F Major, a group of Chopin, Mozart, Schumann, Liszt and Brahms.

Beatrice Mack, an American soprano, will make her debut at Aeolian Hall on Tuesday evening.

Raul Paniagua, a South American pianist, will give his debut recital at Aeolian Hall on Wednesday afternoon.

Ruth Breton will be heard for the first time in New York on Thursday afternoon at Aeolian Hall.

Music Notes
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The Socialist Movement

IX. The Cause Sweeps the Earth

By WILLIAM M. FEIGENBAUM

THE great Manifesto was the declaration of principles of the Communist League that flourished at the same time as the revolutions of 1848. It was designed to unite the revolutionary workers of every country on the Socialist platform, but in a sense it was also a permanent declaration of principles for Socialists in every country.

"The Communists (Socialists, as we call them today), have no interests separate and apart from the rest of the workers," Marx and Engels said. They were to work with the more advanced parties in every country, and not to oppose them. The more advanced parties were fighting for universal suffrage, among other things. The Nationalists were likewise fighting for national unity, and when they won a modicum of success, they abandoned the struggle, and left those who were fighting for democracy more or less in the lurch.

THE RESOLUTIONS FAIL
The revolutions were to a large extent a failure, and the League died. Hundreds of thousands of the revolutionists came to America, and they were the first to preach Socialism here.

Among others, Wilhelm Weitling came, and here he lived and died. After the failure of the Revolution in Germany he formed an organization in New York called the "Arbeiterbund" ("Workingmen's Society"). Then he went to Wisconsin, where for four years he was interested in a communistic colony. Then he lost interest in his life's work and worked as a post office clerk. But just before his death in 1874, he appeared at a great Socialist mass meeting in New York; a voice from the past.

In England, the movement produced the first beginnings of energetic trade unionism, while in Germany and France, the crushing of the revolutions drove Socialism more or less underground for a while.

Marx and Engels remained in England, active in the Labor movement. Marx was constantly lecturing before workingmen's clubs, constantly writing, constantly organizing.

MARX AND THE CIVIL WAR

When the Civil War cut off the cotton supply and thus closed the cotton factories of Lancashire, the textile workers there were in great distress, and as a result there was much sympathy for the Confederacy and opposition to the Union for blocking the Southern ports. Indeed, for a while it seemed as if the Confederacy would be recognized by Great Britain; many of the leading statesmen of England favored that policy, but a series of huge mass meetings of textile workers, declaring their sympathy with the anti-slavery cause and protesting against the plan to give aid and comfort to the slaveholders made the Government hesitate and finally blocked the plan. Those meetings were arranged by Karl Marx. That was the sort of activity the members of the League were engaged in for years.

THE FIRST INTERNATIONAL

In 1864, Marx considered the time ripe for the launching of the organization that embodied his dearest dreams, the International Workingmen's Association. In 1862 there had been an international exhibition in London and a number of French workers had come to see the show. Out of that visit grew correspondence and exchange of ideas, and finally the meeting in St. Martin's Hall, September 28, 1864, under the chairmanship of Professor Beesley. There was organized the First International, inspired by Marx and Engels, and under their influence.

The International had National Sections in the various countries, and the sections became the nuclei of the various Socialist parties in the countries of the world. There were sections in France, Germany, England, Switzerland, Belgium, Holland, Spain and Scandinavian countries, and even the United States. Meanwhile, with national development in each country, each country developed its own practical problems and parties.

The Socialist parties were founded on the solid rock of the Socialist theories and were shot through with the idealism of internationalism, the result both of the personal inspiration of Karl Marx and Engels, and of the fact that they were actually but sections of the International.

There were two disintegrating elements, however. One was the growing importance of national issues. Germany was not yet a nation; there was the "Zollverein," or North German Customs Union, with Prussia dominating. There was Austria disputing with Prussia the hegemony of the German States. Bavaria, Saxony, Hanover and the rest were pawns in the tug-of-war between the two. Socialists naturally took sides on national questions. Likewise, in France Napoleon the Little was riding to his fall, while the Socialists were aligned with the Republicans in the struggle against Bonapartism. And so in every country, Socialists and workers in general were faced with important national questions to which they could not by any means be blind.

BAKUNIN
At the same time, there came Bakunin and anarchism, the doctrine of the "militant minority," the contempt for the opinions and the rule of the majority. Bakunin became a power in the International. The lines of demarcation between Socialism and

anarchism were very vague then, and all were in the International. Bakunin's work was strangely like the work of the Communist "cells" and "nuclei" and "united front" in the destructive war that was waged upon Socialism by the adherents of the Communist International in the years following the Russian revolution.

For several years, then, the International was a battlefield for the devastating battle between Socialism and physical force of anarchism. Space does not permit of more than a mere mention of that struggle—it paralyzed the progress of Socialism for years. Bakunin's followers would not wait on the masses. They knew what they thought was right and they were going to impose their ideas upon the world by force. Failing that, they tried to impose their ideas by force on the Socialist movement.

In countries where there was little or no political democracy, where political activity was of necessity conspiratorial, Bakunin's influence was of necessity strong. Not by organizing politically and carrying elections for immediate improvements in industrial and political conditions, but by organizing units for capture and overthrow of the State—that was attractive to Spanish and Italian revolutionaries.

THE COMMUNE

In 1871, with the overthrow of the Bonapartist Empire in France, the workers of Paris seized power. They were the only ones who had a plan, who had the ability to govern. The International was not responsible for the Paris Commune, but in spite of its mistakes, the Socialists everywhere hailed it as the first workers' regime in all history.

Historians like R. W. Postgate say that the Commune was the work of men like Blanqui, arch-conspirator, who had no one in his confidence, and that its failure was due to the accidental fact that he was in prison at the time. But be that as it may, it was drowned in blood, and overthrown.

In 1872, the congress of the International was held in The Hague and Bakunin could not attend because he would have to pass through Germany to get there, and in Germany he would have been immediately arrested. Marx took advantage of his absence to put through a motion to transfer the headquarters to New York—that is, to kill the organization. It had done its work, and in place of the various national sections there were great national parties.

Then began the growth of the parties in every country. In Germany there were the Bismarck anti-Socialist exception laws to fight. In England, the lethargy and inertia of the masses, while the trade unions were until 1900 merely an appendage to the Liberal party. In other countries development was hampered by historic facts, but in every country; great leaders built up great national parties to fight for Socialism and for Labor. In Germany there were Liebknecht and Bebel; in France, Jaures and Guesde and Lafargue; in England, the never-to-be-forgotten Keir Hardie and Ramsay MacDonald. In Belgium, Vandervelde; in Denmark, Bang and Stauning; in Sweden, Branting; in Italy, Ferri; in Austria, Victor Adler. They built up the great parties, and their work constitutes the Golden Age of the earlier period of political Socialism.

THE SECOND INTERNATIONAL

In 1889, the 100th anniversary of the great French Revolution was signalized by the institution of the Second International, a loose union of Socialist parties of the world. In 1900, they united in the International Socialist Bureau. By 1914 they were a real political power. The international congresses were gatherings that presaged the coming League of Peoples. They were binding the workers of each country together in larger and larger parties; they were making war impossible; they were creating the State of the future.

Then came the Great War, and to the sorrow of millions, it was discovered that two generations of Socialism and Internationalism had not been strong enough to obliterate centuries of chauvinism.

Indeed, Socialism was proving the truth of the teachings of its founders that the Socialist movement was a reflex of capitalism. It became national with the growth of strong States, and it was disrupted and torn asunder when the capitalist States began to quarrel and butcher each other.

The war ended. The one, big outstanding fact was the Russian revolution, accomplished by men and women who had been obliged by Czarist rule to engage in conspiratorial work, to meet in secret and use the printed page, the bullet and the bomb, instead of open educational propaganda and the ballot.

NEO-COMMUNISM

Instantly, those who had made the revolution endeavored to force similar revolutions in all countries, with similar weapons. They gathered a band of men and women in every country, not a mass party but a "militant minority"—Bakunin come to life—to destroy the Socialist parties, the trade unions, and the "bourgeois State", and to establish the dictatorship of their minority. But, alas for them! similar conditions to Russia existed nowhere else. They did their best, and for several years the international Socialist movement was torn as it had been torn in the

(Continued on Page 9)

THE NEW LEADER

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Saturday, October 11, 1924

Statement of the ownership, management, circulation, etc., required by the Act of Congress, August 24, 1912, of THE NEW LEADER

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State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
Before me, a notary public in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared Usher Solomon, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Business Manager of The New Leader and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, and circulation of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in Section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are: Publisher—The New Leader Publishing Association, 7 East 15th Street, New York, N. Y.
Editor—James Oneal,
7 East 15th Street, New York, N. Y.
Managing Editor—James Oneal,
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Business Manager—Usher Solomon,
7 East 15th Street, New York, N. Y.

2. That the owner is: The New Leader Publishing Association, 7 East 15th Street, New York, N. Y.; Alexander Kahn, President, 320 Broadway, N. Y.; Meyer Gillis, Treasurer, 175 East Broadway, New York, N. Y.; Julius Gerber, Secretary, 7 East 15th Street, New York, N. Y.; 225 Stockholders.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees and other security holders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees or in any other fiduciary relation, in the said stock, bonds or other securities have any interest, direct or indirect, in the said stock, bonds or other securities than as so stated by him.

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vote for 11,747 votes, one for 15,627, and one for 105,780, all in the same election.

For example, there have been five minority Presidents since the all-sacred Constitution was adopted. For example, should the next election go into the House of Representatives, as many believe, Nevada, with 77,407 people and one representative, will have one vote, while New York, with 10,385,227 people and 43 Representatives, will be entitled to one vote also; but since the delegation is almost equally divided, with at least two Congressmen aligned as Progressives (that is, Messrs. La Guardia and Jacobstein), it is not at all impossible that New York's vote will be deadlocked and Nevada's 77,447 will outvote New York's 10,385,227, one to nothing.

To democratize the selection of our rulers is only one tiny sample of the dreadful things the awful enemies of the Constitution threaten to ask the people to vote upon. Gracious! If they should actually manage to get the people to vote upon the subject of making the Constitution of the first Republic in the world democratic—honestly, don't you think that the heart of the world would break?

Glory to the fatherland! Mussolini, Italian Professor of Caster Oil Pedagogy, addresses an affectionate letter to his fellow "educator," Nicholas Miraculous Butler of Columbia University. With it is an autograph photo of Mussolini. Nicholas must file that photo with his famous Prussian decoration just to show how a "great American" is appreciated by other great men.

LAST CALL!

THERE is still time for laggards to register for the 1924 elections. Registration ends in New York City, October 11, at 10:30 p. m. If you have not yet registered, DO IT NOW. And don't forget to enroll as a Socialist by marking a cross (X) under the arm and torch on the blank election clerk gives you.

If you don't register, you can't vote. Don't forget that. Don't be one of the 27,000,000 who hold the right of self-government so cheaply that they do not take the trouble to take advantage of it. If you fail to vote, you will have no moral right to protest against injunctions and clubbing when you go out on strike; you will have no right to protest when an imperialist administration drags you into a new war. You will have no right to protest at the continued looting of the natural resources of the country.

And you cannot vote unless you are registered.

And registration ceases at 10:30 Saturday. IT'S UP TO YOU TO WIN THE FIGHT WE ARE ENGAGED IN.

A Philadelphia reader writes: "I would like to hear Spargo in a joint debate with himself, using his best book on Socialism." This is like asking a shady character to contemplate the days of his honest youth.

WORDS! WORDS! WORDS!

M. R. DAVIS of Locust Valley says: "The Democratic party makes its claim to the confidence of the people . . . on the absence of scandal and corruption when millions and billions of dollars of money flowed like a golden stream."

And now the facts speak: Between 1917, the year we were dragged into the World War, and 1920, the United States Government spent \$49,772,907,255. Those impeccable Democrats spent \$150,000,000 building port terminals at Charleston, Norfolk, and other places from which not a single ship sailed during the war. Graft.

Those noble Democrats spent \$20,000,000 for a terminal up the river from Charleston which ships couldn't reach because the river is too shallow. Graft. The pure-minded Democrats spent \$120,000,000 building nitrate plants from which not a pound of nitrate was produced during the war. The patriotic Democrats spent \$160,000,000 building powder plants, from which not a pound of powder came during the war.

The saintly Democrats spent \$100,000,000 on tanks, of which the first one reached France when the war was over. The innocent Democrats spent \$1,000,000,000 for shells, of which 17,000, or ten minutes' supply, got to France. The poor, maligned Democrats spent \$478,000,000 on arms, but only seventy-two American guns ever reached the front. They spent \$117,000,000 on gas, but not a single gas shell ever got to the place where it could be used. We spent \$80,000,000 on a nitro plant in West Virginia that was sold for \$8,000,000 to a private firm after the war.

The long-suffering Democrats spent \$1,055,000,000 for aircraft, and only "flying coffins" ever got to France. One billion was wasted, or stolen, while the ineffable Democrats were on guard, in Shipping Board frauds. Tens of millions of thievery in chemical patent frauds by the magnificent Democrats.

The glorious Democrats (alas! our adjectives to describe this wonderful party are giving out) patriotically bought 2,850,553 halters, or more than nine for each horse; 585,615 saddle bags, or twice as many as needed; 1,637,199 horse brushes, or more than five for each neat, natty and Chesterfieldian horse; 2,033,204 nose bags for the hungry horses, or seven for each animal; and (clowning glory) 712,510 fur straps, or thirty-six sets for each officer. Then the United States Harness Corporation bought from the Democrats, sets of harness that had cost \$186 per four-horse set, at \$9.50, despite the fact that the incurably honest Democrats had refused an offer for \$70 a set! We could go on forever on the theme so thoughtfully given us by Mr. Davis.

"What are you reading?" old Polonius asked of Hamlet. "Words! Words! Words!" replied the philosopher of Elsinore. "What are you saying?" the people might ask of the elegant and handsome Mr. Davis, and if he were honest with himself, he would reply with Hamlet, "Words! Words! Words!", to which would be given Hamlet's retort to the insufferable old bore, "Buzz, Buzz!"

The first sincere and genuine note of the Republican campaign: "Coolidge deaf-and-dumb clubs to be organized in all States."—Headline in the Times. Now for Davis clubs in Wall Street and in homes for the feeble-minded, and all will be ready for the fight.

OUR POMPOUS MILITARISTS

EVIDENCE piles up from week to week that militarism is seeking control of our civil and political life. Recently we had the spectacle of an illegal prying into the political and economic opinions of Paxton Hibben. This was followed by an attempt at military censoring of the play, "What Price Glory?"

From the Boston sector of American Junkerdom comes more news of this militarist usurpation. Major General Clarence R. Edwards urged the convention of the Military Order of the World War to oppose the constitutional amendment to abolish child labor. He would accept it if it required boys to serve six months with the colors. This, by the way, was one method by which the old Prussian Junkers goose-stepped Germany.

General Pershing also offered his contribution to this tendency by sending a letter to Mayor Curley praising the latter's action in refusing permission for a Socialist meeting on Defense Day. Pershing wrote that "there is far too much of this silly pacifistic stuff."

The chiefs of our military caste are getting more cocky every day, what with their prying into political and economic opinions, attempts to censor plays and acting as agents of mill owners in opposing the child labor amendment. Wherever imperialist capitalism gets a firm foothold these gentlemen are spawned. They become pompous with their importance and insolent in their conduct. Ere long they will be edging civilians off the streets into the gutter. All the more reason for more active and intense education against their sinister designs.

The Fall of the Central Powers

By JAMES ONEAL

A Review

IN the fall of 1918 it was evident that the Central Powers were doomed to defeat in the World War. Austria and Bulgaria were the first to show alarming symptoms of exhaustion, and what happened in those last months of exhaustion and collapse has been told by many witnesses.

Wilhelm, Frederick, Ludendorff, Socialists, ministers and others have contributed their versions of the collapse, but it still remained for some writer to survey the field as a whole, to consider each nation involved, the condition of the various fronts, the complex and conflicting demands of various nationalities—especially in Austria—the withdrawal of Russia and many minor factors that entered into the situation. This has finally been done by Karl Friedrich Nowak in "The Collapse of Central Europe" (New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., \$8.).

Curiously enough, the tragedy opens with the victorious powers at Brest-Litovsk. Flushed with victory it seemed that peace on the Russian front would permit the release of the soldiers, their concentration in the West, a tremendous drive and the end of the war. But even while negotiations were going on at Brest-Litovsk, Austria was disturbed by bread riots and strikes. Count Czernin was anxious for a speedy peace in order to draw upon the grain of the Ukraine. But the grain proved to be disappointingly small in quantity and the very Government with which he concluded peace was being overturned by the Bolsheviks in the Ukraine.

Czernin was disturbed by other considerations. The secret agreement of the Allies provided for the destruction of Austro-Hungary. Self-determination, on the other hand, even with the abrogation of the secret treaties, meant the release of the various nationalities of Austro-Hungary and the setting up of autonomous governments by them. "I dare not introduce the word self-determination into the debate," said Czernin at Brest-Litovsk. The Central Powers and

Turkey had themselves agreed to certain annexations of territory. It appears from this account that they would have been willing to accept the Bolshevik formula of no annexations if all the powers came to the peace table pledged to it. Only Ludendorff held out and was confident of the military prowess of the Central Powers. For the Bolsheviks the formula was also part of the program of world revolution. The Soviet Government sent wireless messages to the German troops urging revolt and it is certain that this propaganda had its effect among many.

The following spring hunger stalked through Austria-Hungary. In January an ominous sign was observed in the first great strike declared in Berlin and the organization of the "Spartacus Union." The Berlin revolt was accompanied by one in Vienna. In Bohemia, Charles "saw nothing but pale, wan faces." Strikes became more frequent and more violent. Food riots broke out. The strangling blockade of the Allies was taking its toll of the aged, women and children. Now and then soldiers revolted. Desertions increased and many deserters returned home to spread the new Russian gospel of revolution and dictatorship. Hunting out the deserters became more difficult and dangerous because of the sympathies of friends and relatives.

Finally there came the desperate expedient of secret endeavors by Charles to obtain a separate peace by opening negotiations, with France. Failing in this, a controversy arose with Clemenceau who had the letter of Prince Sixtus of Bourbon published. Consternation in Germany! Czernin, feeling that he might be the "goat," resigned. Charles hastened to assure Wilhelm that Clemenceau had lied and assured the German Emperor that his reply would be "delivered by my guns in the West." But Charles had lied and the Germans never entirely trusted him afterwards. The author devotes considerable space to the

episode and it is the most thorough that has been written. Czernin obtained from Charles a signed declaration to preserve in his private papers to protect his honor.

The military side of this history shows that American intervention counted heavily and that the overwhelming superiority of the Allies in shells and tanks accounts for the heavy reverses of the Central Powers in the closing months of the war. Ludendorff, who insisted on having all details of operations in his hands, was puzzled. All his plans went astray. The first type of clumsy tanks of the Allies had been replaced by another and more effective one. "Small, extremely mobile tanks ran through the cornfields." Instead of running on rollers, they rested on front and rear wheels that could be turned right and left. "Dynamite could not catch them, artillery could not hit them, bundles of grenades whizzed by without touching them, and the pits could not obstruct them." They were "grey and spectral horrors" that brought terror into the ranks of the Germans.

It is the author's judgment that these new tanks were the decisive factor. His account of their work is striking: "Whole battalions of tanks stormed into battle, more terrible than the phalanxes of elephants in the armies of antiquity, tanks that rolled indistinguishably out of the darkness over human bodies. Moloch followed Moloch, legendary man-eaters hideously materialized, striking panic into whole divisions. Secretly the enemy munition plants had evolved them. The last German captures had been old models; the new iron beasts had remained in the rear. They had remained there until assembled in hordes. Then in their hordes they thundered into the field."

Bulgaria's entrance into the war was the decision of mad men. Its population decimated by two disastrous wars and the nation still feeling the effects, only unbalanced men could conceive of Bulgaria surviving

DIRTY SECRET DIPLOMACY

LAST August Professor Tyler Dennett made the startling announcement that the late President Roosevelt had made a secret pact with Japan in 1905. The terms of the agreement were that Roosevelt would give Japan a free hand in Korea in return for Japan's recognition of American supremacy in the Philippines. Professor Dennett presents the facts in the October number of Current History.

The Roosevelt-Japanese pact took the form of an "executive agreement," a device by which Presidents avoid the constitutional requirement of consulting the Senate in making treaties. This bargain was so secret that the American Ambassador to Japan knew nothing of it and copies of it were not left in the files of any Government department. It was found among Roosevelt's private papers!

This is one of the most revolting incidents in the secret diplomacy of modern times. Consider the case of Korea. A Korean delegation to the Washington Conference on Limitation of Armament presented a statement of Korea's martyrdom. It was ordered printed as a Senate document in December, 1921. Korea was an ally of Japan in the war against China in 1894. Japan was the victor. In the following year Japan seized Korea. What happened is told by the Korean delegation in the document mentioned above:

"The Japanese Minister to Korea, Viscount Miura, worked out the details and arranged for her (the Queen's) murder. The palace was surrounded by Japanese troops and thugs were sent to perform the act. They murdered the commander of the palace guard and two ladies-in-waiting before they finally found the Queen. She was cut down, her body hacked to pieces, wrapped in woolen blankets, saturated with kerosene oil, and burned in the courtyard."

It is this butchery which the secret agreement ratified! Nay, it also ratified the frequent massacres of Koreans in the years that followed, for they have not ceased to protest against the seizure of their country. Roosevelt was always a loud exponent of the "highest ethics or international morality." That American imperialism is capable of the most revolting and inhuman practices is evident from this secret history. How many more "executive agreements" repose in Government files or private papers of Presidents and how many pledge us as cannon fodder to carry them out in the "next war"?

Over the radio came the address of a Coolidge district manager listing the great men of the republic, Washington, Grant, Lincoln, Roosevelt and—Coolidge. "Every baby in the United States has the opportunity to become a Coolidge" was the peroration. However, we prefer that the babies should grow up.

"Absolute and unqualified loyalty to our country," a huge sign on the Union League Club shouts to the passers-by on Fifth avenue; and then adds, in a perfect non-sequitur, "Coolidge and Dawes."

Will Jawn Davis' hodoo never leave him? Now A. Mitchell Palmer has come out for him!

The terrible tempered Communists announce that Henry Ford has sold 900 Fordsons to the Soviet Government. In Mexico the Labor Government has adopted the policy of purchasing only such materials from abroad as are made by organized workers. Three cheers for the "united front!"

Scientist says future people will live to be 200 and we have bores who talk like that age now.—Wal Street Journal. Rather a cowardly way of referring to Coolidge.

Good morning. Have you had your daily meenage? Have one with the Commercial's clown, Mr. Marvin, who sees in the third party both Socialism and Communism, the overthrow of the Government and confiscation of all property.

THE Chatter-Box

My Room

On these walls I hoped would be
Panelled all your charms for me;
Here your beaming, here your vim,
Here the wide spread of your whim.

On this little desk I wrote
Passioned page and tender note;
Wings that carved a golden arc
Straining toward you through the dark.

On this chair I visioned you,
Talking, smiling, lovely, true;
Magic shining from your face,
Making beauty out of space.

On this floor I dreamed the sweet
Cross and re-cross of your feet;
Slipped notes that made a song
Echo soft and linger long.

On this little, narrow bed,
Love has never laid its head;
If it say beyond its due,
One lies heavier than two.

Goody.

Chamber of Commerce

The King-pin of the C. C.
Said, "It's up to you and me;
We'll strive to make our country
Safe for Democracy."

The rats were in convention;
Thus spake the old grey rats;
"We should enlarge our tunnels
And make them safe for CATS."
G. H. Riley.

The Dreamer

October lies a-sleeping in the sun,
And while she lies a-dreaming, her leaves
fall one by one,
Her burning golden tresses the wind has
quite undone—
Leone.

Eternal Youth

Not only blindness of the eye—
The worst defect of all
Is blindness of the heart that beats
Against an iron wall.

We are in our cradles still,
We are rocked by hands unseen,
Hid behind the heavenly hill,
Lid 'neath the curtains green.
We are fed on infant food,
We are still at milk, in truth—
But eternity is good
To preserve our youth.

Michael L. Simmons.

The Kiss

A kiss awaits me,
And I behold the breasts of birds
And hear the laughter of deep woods.

A kiss, lush as the blameless bee
Tapping honey out of plums,
Casts a soft spell upon my memory.
Edward James Irvine.

And thus you note how the flood of pomes has engulfed us, so that we have had no space for our own effusions. Thrive welcome, indeed, since the campaign has taken of our time and inspiration to the distraction of our muse and mate. We are holding forth almost nightly in the Baby Carriage Borough enlisting the support of ye burghers for the high staff of Assemblyman, and the response has been most encouraging—to the comrades—and most discouraging to us.

What'll we do, should we be chosen? There should be a law prohibiting innocents like ourselves being sent to that hotbed of crap-shooting, hootch-swiggling, ex-bar-tenders and gentlemen of leisure called the House in Albany.

Register by all means, and when you vote, vote early and once only. The registration is unusually heavy this year. The Bowery lodging houses are hanging up signs marked "Standing Room Only."

SAMUEL A. DE WITT

any severe drain very long. Practically the entire able-bodied population had to be conscripted for the war, leaving the women and children to till the soil. Many were tired when called to the colors. Many farms had not been restored. Overwhelmingly agricultural, its unbalanced economic life made it a weakling, a dependent upon industrial nations for many things. Bulgaria's story is soon told. What with Allied bribes, a swift development of a foodstuff shortage, hunger at home and insufficient rations at the front, desertions, food riots, mutinies and finally collapse.

One thing is evident. "Two evangels," as the author calls them, the proletarian cry of revolution