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Three Months...\$.75

# The New Leader

For President  
**Robert M. La Follette**  
For Governor  
**Norman Thomas**

Vol. 1, No. 42.

Twelve Pages

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1924

Entered as Second Class Matter, January 19, 1924, at the Post Office at New York, New York, under act of March 3, 1879.

Price 5 Cents

# VOTE FOR LA FOLLETTE!



## BRITISH LABOR GAINS MANY NEW VOTES

**Lose Government, But Poll Millions More Than Ever Before — Liberals Annihilated.**

LONDON.—Labor may have lost the Government, but it has won a great victory in the general elections held October 29. With returns still far from complete, with Scotland, Wales, Yorkshire and other overwhelmingly Socialist sections of the country still to be heard from, it appears as if the Labor party has lost a few seats—its first setback in that direction in 25 years—and that the Tories have won a clear majority, which means a Tory Government after November 24.

But Labor has made the following gains:

### Labor Gains

The total vote for the Labor party is greater than ever before, possibly by several million. The percentage of the total vote cast for Labor is probably greater than ever before. The Liberal party is virtually wiped out. It will limp into Parliament with less than 70 members, and with H. H. Asquith, its veteran leader, missing. Asquith was beaten by a Socialist, in spite of the withdrawal of the Tory in Paisley, his district, to make his fight against Labor easier.

The line-up from now on will be between Capitalism and Socialism. The Tories will be the capitalist party and the Labor party will wage an unceasing fight for Socialism. In hundreds of districts, the Liberals withdrew their candidates in favor of the Tories, and in a few, the Tories in favor of the Liberals. This fusion accounted for most of the temporary Labor losses.

Fred W. Jowett, First Commissioner of Works, is defeated after service in Parliament since 1906, except for the four years of "the bad Parliament," 1918-1922. He is one of the real Socialist pioneers of Great Britain. But Arthur Henderson, Home Secretary, defeated in the general elections of 1918, 1922 and 1923, and elected each time only in later bye-elections, is elected at Burnley, Dan Irving's old constituency. His two sons, Labor members in the last House, are beaten. Margaret Bondfield, the first woman member of the Ministry, is nosed out by a few hundred votes, on account of fusion.

The Tories worked day and night to bring out the usual stay-at-home vote and by waving the red flag and by their control of the entire daily press except the London Herald, they were able to frighten millions into thinking that Labor rule means disaster.

### The Zinoviev "Plant"

The Zinoviev letter is believed to have done the trick. The letter, urging the Communists to repudiate Premier MacDonald and prepare for an armed revolt, may have been a forgery as many believe, but it is in line with frequent manifestoes of the head of the Communist International, and by concentrating attention upon that organization—which has practically no following in England—it was made to appear that the ratification of the Russian treaty would deliver England into the hands of the Reds.

The publication of the letter, whether genuine or not, was a Tory "plant," done by a permanent official of the Department of Foreign Affairs who is not under the control of the Prime Minister. He took advantage of the absence of Ramsay MacDonald in his constituency, where he was addressing many meetings every day, to spring the "plant" and so threw a bombshell into the electorate, which the shortness of time and the lack of a powerful Labor press were unable to counteract.

Labor, if it does not actually win the Government on the basis of later returns, will be a powerful (Continued on page 2).

## General Calles Welcomed By New York Socialists

General Plutarco Elias Calles, "The Tiger of Sonora," came to town Sunday and was given a riotous welcome by the Socialist and Labor forces of the city. He was also greeted by officialdom, by the bankers who hope to make much money out of the exploitation of Mexico's resources, and by the local Mexican colony. But his first word of greeting was for the workers, and at every press interview, he showed a marked preference for the representatives of the Socialist and Labor press.

Calles had just returned from Europe where he had been in close consultation with the leaders of the Socialist and Labor movements, and he is on his way to Mexico city to his inauguration as the first President of Mexico ever chosen as the result of a peaceful and orderly election.

He spoke upon two occasions; once when he told "Judge" Gary and an assembled galaxy of bankers that only by the improvement of the lot of the workers could they hope to find profitable investments in his country, and once at a huge reception to him at the Stuyvesant High School, arranged by the Socialist Party.

"Give my greetings to the American people," he said to reporters on board the Macon, the official reception yacht of the City of New York, "and especially to the workers of America. I say that because I am the representative of the laboring class of Mexico and elected by the Labor Party."

To the bankers he spoke: "We have in my country, gentlemen capitalists of North America," he said grimly, "not less than twelve million men on the fringe of civilization, who neither know nor enjoy the material gifts and spiritual advantages of the American people."

"Instead, before our struggles for liberty, they were condemned by the oppression of a limited, privileged social caste. In their rags and help-

less misery they are men, even as we.

"Humanity leaves us no other road than to make Mexico a community in which, on the basis of equality for all social classes, the worker in the field and in the city—now buying nothing because he has nothing and barely eats—will attain an economic and social position like that employed by the American people. Then will the American industrialist have in Mexico a magnificent market and only then."

While on the George Washington, only one day out of Cherbourg, he had been requested by wireless to address a Socialist Party meeting, and by wireless he replied, gladly agreeing to meet and greet his comrades. The result was the riotously enthusiastic welcome at the Stuyvesant High School, preceded by a parade down Second avenue with music and American and Mexican flags flying. With him on the speakers' platform were Morris Hillquit, Norman Thomas and other Socialist and Labor leaders.

Calles had been offered a private car by the Pennsylvania R.R., but he declined, because his own union, the International Association of Machinists was still locked out by the Pennsylvania. He will go South on the B. and O., which has settled.

The inauguration of Calles will be a gala Labor celebration, the American Federation of Labor convention, which meets at El Paso, having been invited to attend in a body as guests of the Mexican Government. The Rand School, The New Leader, the Socialist Party, and all the unions of America have also been invited to attend, and they will have representatives there.

## Sen. La Follette Welcomed in Brooklyn Rally

Charles Solomon, Socialist Party candidate for Lieutenant Governor, got a great ovation of the evening at the great La Follette rally in Clermont avenue rink Tuesday night, as did the Presidential candidate himself. Beckoned by the chairman of the meeting, Solomon had to reappear at the rostrum three times to acknowledge the swelling salvos of applause that followed upon the peroration of his forceful speech. Introduced as one of the ousted Socialist Assemblymen, he was greeted with friendly cheers, and his address, which he read from manuscript, was delivered to the accompaniment of warm applause.

It was Senator La Follette's first meeting in Brooklyn and second to none in enthusiasm to any addressed by him in this campaign. The old Rink, which has a capacity of about six thousand, was jammed to the very walls while more thousands listened to the speeches on the amplifiers outside the meeting place.

A dramatic moment came when La Follette, who throughout the war, was attacked for his opposition to war and denounced as the foe of the soldiers, was made an honorary member of the United War Veterans. When Commander Warren Shaw Fisher pinned the insignia of the order on the Senator, tears were in his eyes, and in a voice choked with emotion, he thanked the commander.

La Follette declared that the House of Morgan and the Standard Oil group ruled the country through their control of gold and oil and that they were reaching out for world power. Unless this course is stopped, he said, American boys would some day be sent to Europe (Continued on Page 2)

## SMITH'S POWER RECORD IS EXPOSED

**Governor, During His Career, Had Many Opportunities to Enact Legislation.**

Despite the professions of Governor Smith of sympathy for a program of State development of water-power, the Democratic party has deliberately passed up numerous opportunities to enact such a program, it was charged today by Louis Waldman, Socialist and Progressive candidate for Attorney General.

Mr. Waldman, while a member of the State Legislature, was the author of a water-power development bill which won the approval of the Conference of New York Mayors. His statement is a comprehensive outline of the progressive view of the water-power issue. It follows: "The acid test of the sincerity of the political parties in New York as servants of the people is their attitude to the development of super-power. Those who control it will control us. Part—but by no means all of the super-power problem—is the control of State water-power. New York could do as well as Ontario, Canada, with its water-power. What do the old parties say? To begin with they are silent on super-power in general. On water-power development the Republicans still talk investigation.

"There are now at least five reports rendered by either committees of the State Legislature or conservation commissions giving all necessary facts as to the source of water-power; the control of the State; the measurement of the main streams, such as Niagara Falls, the long salt rapids of St. Lawrence River, the upper Hudson, the Genesee River, and the tributaries from the artificially built canals, as well as innumerable other streams in the State; the expense entailed in the building of dams, reservoirs, impounding facilities; the engineering and technical construction of the generating plants and distributing lines; and other relevant material to State development."

The Democrats are not much more sincere than the Republicans. Traction in the city and water-power in the State have been the pet vote-catching planks of the Democratic party, used for the past twenty years to stand on but not to execute when elected. These are the facts:

1. In 1918 the Socialist delegation through Louis Waldman introduced a hydro-electric water-power bill which represented the combined study and work of such men as Charles Steinmetz, the late electrical genius, Commissioner Perkins of Buffalo, and the Socialist delegation. The bill was based on the findings of the various official commissions. The State Conference of Mayors in 1918 endorsed the bill as the best hydro-electric water-power bill and urged the Legislature to enact it into law. This measure was referred by Speaker Sweet to the Ways and Means Committee, of which Edmund Machold, the present Speaker of the House was Chairman. This committee contained several Democrats, leading members of their party in the Assembly. Mr. Machold characteristically refused to report the bill out and even refused to give large delegations a hearing on it. The members of the Democratic party on that committee never moved to assist the Socialists in getting the bill reported out. When finally a motion was made on the floor of the Assembly to discharge the committee for the purpose of considering the bill in the House, thus placing every member on record as to his stand on hydro-electric power, the Democratic members of the Assembly did not move an eye-lash in support of that motion. Where were they in 1918?

2. The Democratic platform of (Continued on Page 2)

## Coolidge Remains Silent in Face of Grave Accusations

**For Vice-President**



BURTON K. WHEELER

## FINAL SOCIALIST PARTY RALLIES

Charles Solomon will speak at a Progressive rally at Erasmus High School Friday night and in the same evening, he will speak at the Non-Partisan Club, Prospect place and East-ern Parkway, where candidates of all parties will appear. Later in the evening he will speak at the Y. W. C. A. at Bedford avenue and Keap street.

Friday night, also, the Thomas campaign will reach its climax at a mass meeting at Cooper Union. In addition to Thomas the speakers will be William Karlin, Morris Hillquit, and Joseph D. Cannon.

Sunday afternoon, Norman Thomas and Solomon will speak in Yonkers, and Sunday night, Solomon will represent the Socialist Party at a symposium at the Fourth Unitarian Church, Beverly Road and East 19th street, Brooklyn.

Friday night, Algernon Lee, Louis Waldman, Bernard J. Riley, Carl Cummings and William M. Feigenbaum will speak at Coney Island, one at the Sans Souci, at Sea Gate, under the direction of the local La Follette club, and the other under Socialist Party auspices at Atlantic Hotel, 3044 Ocean Parkway.

There will be a series of trade union and Workmen's Circle demonstrations in the interest of the Socialist ticket Friday night at the Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman street, and at P. S. 144, at Hunts Point Palace, 163rd street and Southern Boulevard. Morris Hillquit and Norman Thomas will head the list of speakers, and others will be August Claessens, Arthur Garfield Hays, State chairman of the La Follette Wheeler movement, and Frank R. Crosswaith, candidate for Secretary of State.

Monday night the great campaign that has been waged in the 16th A. D., Brooklyn, will close with a huge rally at P. S. 186, 19th avenue and 76th street, Bensonhurst, with Norman Thomas, Louis Waldman and the local candidates.

### BRONX RALLY SUNDAY

A great wind-up rally of the Socialist Party of the Bronx will be held Sunday afternoon at 2 p. m. at Hunts Point Palace, 163rd street and Southern Boulevard. Morris Hillquit and Norman Thomas will head the list of speakers, and others will be August Claessens, Arthur Garfield Hays, State chairman of the La Follette Wheeler movement, and Frank R. Crosswaith, candidate for Secretary of State.

A huge overflow is expected.

**Allegations of Venality and Corruption Go Undenied by the President.**

Challenges made daily to President Coolidge to deny that his administration has a record of venality, corruption and indifference to the rights of private citizens without parallel in American history have gone unanswered, Senator Burton K. Wheeler advises Progressive Headquarters here in a telegraphic summary of his campaign to date.

"Since starting this campaign six weeks ago in Boston, Massachusetts," says Senator Wheeler, "I have daily issued a challenge to the men of all parties in my audiences to name a single national administration in American history that was as venal, as corrupt, and as careless of the rights of American citizens as that of the past three and one-half years."

President Coolidge's personal integrity is challenged by Senator Wheeler in connection with the failure of the Cosmopolitan Trust Company of Boston, Massachusetts, while Coolidge was Governor in 1920. Wheeler says, in part:

"In 1920 Calvin Coolidge was Governor of Massachusetts. Joseph C. Allen was State bank examiner and Fred J. Burrell was State treasurer. Max Mitchell was president of the Cosmopolitan Trust Company of Boston, which failed September 25, 1920, causing losses to over 20,000 depositors."

In a lawsuit arising out of the failure of the bank, tried October of last year in Boston, State Treasurer Burrell testified:

"That about 1 o'clock in the morning, one spring day in 1920, Max Mitchell, president of the bank, called him on the telephone and told him that unless he received money from some source before the bank opened that day, the bank would go broke."

"That State Treasurer Burrell, in company with State Bank Examiner Allen and Max Mitchell went to Governor Coolidge, who told Burrell to put some more State money in the Cosmopolitan Bank, and that this deposit of public money exceeded the legal limit and was made only because Coolidge ordered it to be done."

"That in this early morning conference over the impending failure of the bank Coolidge said that other State treasurers had made such deposits in banks that were in trouble."

"That it was testified to at the trial, and so reported in the Boston Post and Boston Herald, that at this early morning conference it was said that the motive behind the deposit of \$1,040,000 of State funds in Mitchell's bank was a contribution by Mitchell to a 'campaign fund.'"

"That James B. Reynolds, manager of Coolidge's campaign for the presidential nomination in 1920, testified before the Senate Committee on Campaign Expenditures, that Max Mitchell, president of the Cosmopolitan Bank, had made a contribution of \$6,000, which was \$5,000 in excess of the maximum allowed by statute law from any one individual, the statute also prohibiting any bank or trust company from making any contribution to any campaign fund."

"President Coolidge has kept silence in face of the wide publication of these facts," Senator Wheeler says. "Of course, we are used to this silence," the Senator continues: "We have had it at times when it would seem impossible for a man who has not lost the power of speech to remain silent."

"We had it every time we appealed to the White House to join with us in cleaning the crooks out of office, every time we asked for aid from the President's office, which was in better position to give aid than any other branch of the Government. We received no assistance (Continued on Page 2)

**A STRAIGHT SOCIALIST VOTE MEANS A VOTE FOR A NEW PARTY AND A NEW DEAL FOR THE MEN AND WOMEN WHO WORK.**



## "CAL" IS SILENT ON WHEELER'S CHARGES

(Continued from Page 1)

tance from the White House. We received only silence.

"Before I pass from the subject of silence," adds Wheeler, "I would like to add that I have heard nothing from Charles G. Dawes, vice-presidential candidate on the Coolidge ticket, on the subject of his connivance in the notorious Lorimer bank scandal, which caused the ruin of 4,000 depositors. Both candidates on the Republican ticket are intimately involved in bank failures, and both maintain absolute silence when confronted with the facts.

"I now challenge President Coolidge personally to reply to the foregoing, and to reply to the following charges:

"Why, Mr. Coolidge, was it necessary for Congress to act before you dismissed the Secretary of the Navy who had allowed the navy's oil reserves to be turned over to the Secretary of the Interior, knowing this Secretary of the Interior was frankly in favor of turning over all the nation's natural resources to private exploits?

"Why, Mr. Coolidge, did you wait for Congress to act before you started your half-hearted proceedings against the Secretary of the Interior who had accepted a bribe of \$140,000 from certain oil interests and had given away the Navy's oil reserves in return for that bribe, and for contributions to the Republican campaign fund?

"Why, Mr. Coolidge, did you wait for Congress to expose the vile details of corruption in the Department of Justice before you consented to remove Attorney General Daugherty from office, when you, as well as all Washington, knew his record?

"Why, Mr. Coolidge, do you still retain in the Department of Justice those men who worked hand in hand with Mr. Daugherty in covering crime and protecting criminals?

"Why, Mr. Coolidge, when you knew that agents of your Government were trailing members of Congress and shadowing their homes, did you not have those men discharged from the public service?

"Why, Mr. Coolidge, did you protest against the investigations carried on by Congress? Why, especially, did you interfere to pre-

## Prof. Karapetoff Sums Up the Issues of the Campaign

By  
PROF. VLADIMIR KARAPETOFF  
Socialist Candidate for State Engineer

One who looks back upon the political doctrines and the actual development of this country, say from the days of the War of the Revolution to the present time, cannot help to be impressed by a glaring disparity between the inherent, immutable economic forces at play on the one hand and the naive political aims and dreams on the other. The natural geographic and climatic conditions, the racial traits, the adventurous spirit, and above all, the rapid change to the capitalistic methods of production and distribution of commodities, due to an unprecedented rapid industrial progress in the nineteenth century—these and other factors have been the real forces which have brought us where we are at present. Yet even the most gifted statesmen and thinkers of the past generation saw these great underlying forces but dimly, just as the best representatives of this generation see but dimly whereto we are tending. Naive and impossible ideals, such as an equality of opportunity and freedom of speech, have been not only proclaimed as aims to strive for, but have been actually asserted to exist, especially by those who never tried them out in practice.

As it sometimes happens with shrewdest of men, so it happened with the shrewdest of nations, namely that it failed to perceive a widening chasm between what was said on festive occasions by gentlemen in Prince Albert coats from star-spangled platforms, and what was actually happening in tens of thousands of poverty-stricken American homes and tenements. Or if the nation did perceive this chasm, it ascribed it to purely transitory causes, just as a person who feels the first symptoms of a serious malady prefers to blame them on a "slight

vent investigation of the Treasury Department?

"Why, Mr. Coolidge, were you unable to find any better defense for your strange attitude, beyond your suggestion that it might have been worse?

"I ask these things, Mr. Coolidge, I ask them in the name of the American people, whose votes you are now soliciting. And I ask them, also, in the name of—Common Sense!"

cold." We have blamed our economic troubles on a wicked slave-holding South, on the dishonesty of a few big financiers or Federal officers, on low tariff or high tariff, on Labor unions and anarchists, on the German Kaiser, Jap imperialism, and what not. It is a wonder that we have not ascribed our troubles yet to the incantations of a malevolent Cherokee medicine man or to an evil eye of a Samoan chieftain.

While we are slow to see the general tendencies, especially the irresistible trend towards a concentration of Capital and of organized Labor as two hostile forces, and while we are doing practically nothing rationally to meet this threatening condition of a house divided against itself, we are readily aroused by a comparatively insignificant incident, such as the Teapot Dome affair. Yet this affair only shows that as long as private exploitation of natural resources is permitted, commercial interests will endeavor to get control of the most valuable public domain; this is only human and natural. We are ready to punish a person or even put out of power a political party to which a dishonest official happens to belong, but very few go as far as to connect a particular incident with the fatal organic defect of the economic system under which we live.

Senator La Follette has been variously characterized by his friends and opponents, but to me the dominant underlying mainspring of his whole long political career has been his passionate love for common people, for the laborer and the farmer, for the lowly and the oppressed. It is not that he reasoned this affection out, or learned from his Sunday school teacher. It is something born in him, and an unprecedented support which he is receiving in this campaign, without much organization or funds, is largely due to the implicate faith which the masses of the people have in La Follette. They believe that he is for them, that he loves them, that he pities them, and that he is fighting for them. With many voters, the details of the issues are only of secondary importance. La Follette is somewhat like Eugene V. Debs, an irresistible leader of men, aflame with love, and it was Debs who advised the Socialist Party to endorse La Follette, in spite of some differences in the general views.

Let us not begrudge the past, let us not point out the guilty parties, for there are none; let us not try to punish this or that group of people by voting them out of power or passing retaliatory legislation. Here we are, with a strongly entrenched, although numerically small, capitalist group, bent to preserve the status quo or even to fortify their position still more. There is nothing wicked about it, at least from the biological point of view of self-preservation, and probably nothing very wicked from an ethical point of view. They are mostly members of Christian churches and benefactors of charities and schools; they are doing their work in the open, with our cognizance, and most of us vote for their nominees. I believe that it is possible to keep on living in this fashion indefinitely, by keeping up the lure of power between two gangs of politicians equally anxious to serve the people, and thus preventing flagrant corruption and incompetence.

However, there is always a radical minority which thinks that a nation could manage its economic affairs better on a cooperative basis rather than by private ownership, with all its attending evils. But when wages and business are good, very few listen to such depraved views, probably for the same reason for which we do not open our umbrellas until it actually rains. Again, when business is slack and there is a great deal of unemployment, our only thought is to get back to the normal conditions, and we cannot afford to go through a long reconstruction period. Only once in a long while a combination of circumstances occurs, like in the present election, when millions of people are willing to vote for the public ownership of coal and railroads, for curbing certain powers of the United States Supreme Court, etc. Even then, most of such persons do not realize that the conditions which they want to change are but natural results of the capitalist system of production and distribution, and that what to them seems like isolated punitive measures, in reality are but a beginning of a consistent program of a change to a cooperative commonwealth. Many times as many persons will vote for La Follette than have ever voted for the Socialist Party, and yet the platform is drawn largely along Socialist lines, and this is the reason why the Socialist Party has been willing to endorse Senator La Follette.

Merely to vote the independent ticket this fall so as to show one's fist to someone, and then go on believing in the present economic form of society, is inconsistent. Those who will do it, will in the end punish but themselves.

Vote for a gradual change to a new and more equitable form of production and distribution, based on love and justice, and keep on believing in it and working for it, patiently and consistently, year after year.

## SMITH'S POWER RECORD IS EXPOSED

(Continued from Page 1)

1922 was written by the same hand as the Democratic platform of 1924, namely, Mr. James Walker, the Democratic leader of the Senate. The provision of the platform of 1924 on water-power is substantially the same as the provision of the same platform of 1922. Yet it was the same Jimmy Walker, who in 1922 had written the document on which the Governor presumably based his campaign, who as leader of the Senate introduced a Constitutional amendment which passed the Democratic Senate and the Assembly providing for the now famous "water-power grab." It is now familiar history as to how this "water-power grab" amendment was defeated by the people of the State in 1923.

3. But to come nearer home to the Governor. He himself was speaker of the Assembly when a hydro-electric water-power bill containing the best features of a public ownership measure was before the Assembly and failed final passage. It was in 1913. The Senate was controlled by Democrats. The Assembly was controlled by Democrats. The executive office was controlled by a Democrat. It was the year when Sulzer was impeached. The Democrats had enough votes to impeach Sulzer, but did not command those votes to pass the hydro-electric water-power bill. There can be no alibi for the Democratic betrayal of 1913, a betrayal that took place during the stewardship of Alfred E. Smith. After Sulzer's impeachment Mr. Glynn became Governor. Robert F. Wagner, now Supreme Court Justice, was Lieutenant Governor presiding over the Senate. Alfred E. Smith as speaker and boss of the Assembly had complete control. Why didn't he enact the hydro-electric water-power bill which was then before the Assembly, or prepare a better one? Why doesn't he now provide definitely for distribution as well as production of hydro-electric power?

Moreover, in order to introduce a comprehensive and scientific system of hydro-electric power development in the State under the law, it is necessary to receive cooperation from the Federal Government. The Niagara Falls and St. Lawrence streams are international streams of which the Federal Government has control. To speak of State power development without the sympathetic cooperation of the National Government is either to be ignorant of the facts, or to create false issues with no serious intent to carry them into effect. There is no pledge by Mr. Davis that the Democratic party nationally would aid or assist any move to socialize the water-power resources of the State, any more than there is such a pledge from Calvin Coolidge. The progressive platform and its standard bearers, Robert M. La Follette and Burton K. Wheeler, have pledged themselves to the pursuance of the policy of public ownership and development of the water-power resources of the nation in the same manner that the Socialist Party platform and its standard bearer, Norman Thomas, have pledged themselves for the State. Working in cooperation both the Progressive movement nationally and the Socialist movement in the State will, if elected, begin energetic action to supply to the farmers and city folk electricity for light, heat and power at cost, using the "white coal" of this State for the benefit of its inhabitants.

## Sen. La Follette Welcomed in Brooklyn Rally

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to shed their blood for the investments of international bankers.

The audience responded to La Follette's shots with repeated outbursts of applause and frequently there were pointed and amusing verbal expressions of approval from different parts of the Rink.

Solomon said the opponents of the Progressive movement and its candidates would feel secure if they did not know that these are not isolated incidents but the beginning of a battle out of which would emerge a party of progress and militant labor to carry it to complete victory. The American people, he said, are taking their place beside their brothers and sisters who are marching forward to the victory of the plain people in other parts of the world.

Robert H. Elder presided and Arthur Garfield Hays, State Progressive chairman, also spoke.

## RAND SCHOOL

7 East 15th St.

Saturday, November 1—

1:30 P. M.—

"Working With H. G. Wells".....J. F. HORRABIN  
(Mr. Horrabin is the illustrator of the "Outline of History")

3:30 P. M.—

"Mexico".....Roberto Haberman  
Accompanied by Mr. Tatanacho.  
(Mexican Singer of Ballads and Folk Songs)

Admission 25 Cents

## POALE ZION FOR LA FOLLETTE

In a statement on the political campaign issued by the Poale Zion Party of America, with headquarters at 133 Second Avenue, New York City, this organization of Jewish Labor devoted to the cause of Zionism and Socialism, says:

"The American people are now engaged in a life and death struggle between progress and reaction. On the one hand, the forces of chauvinism, militarism, and imperialism, preaching nationalistic exclusiveness, breeding the spirit of war and defiance, and imposing its will upon the weaker nations and States in this and other continents; and on the other hand, the forces of liberal thought, international goodwill and peace at home and abroad.

"On one side, the concentrated power of great wealth employing the press, the educational institutions and the courts systematically to receive and debauch public opinion and deprive the people of their rights; on the other, the great mass of aroused citizens fighting for liberty, peace, and economic freedom under the banner of that peerless statesman and fearless champion of the common people, Robert M. La Follette.

"La Follette and the great progressive movement behind him is the only power which can stem the tide of reaction and war-like developments and turn this country upon the road of universal peace and industrial democracy.

"In this tremendous struggle between darkness and light the position of the workers and the great mass of the Jewish people is clear. Of all nationalities the Jews are the most vitally affected by the prevailing spirit of the country they live in. Democracy is our aid, the very foundation of our existence; reaction, imperialism, and chauvinism is our bitterest enemy.

"We, therefore, call upon our members and friends in all sections of the country and in all walks of life to rally to the banner of the Independent Progressive ticket and use all the influence at their command to assure, as far as it lies in their power, the victory of La Follette and his—our cause upon the fateful day of November the fourth."

## UNION BAKERS WORK HARD TO ELECT SOILSON

The bakery workers of this city have enthusiastically thrown in their support to the campaign to elect Robert Soilson, secretary of local 100, to the State Senate from the 14th District on the East Side.

A monster ratification meeting has been arranged for Friday afternoon, October 31st at Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton street, to boost the candidacy of Soilson and all the other Socialist candidates. The meeting will be addressed by many party candidates and active bakers.

The chances for Soilson's election are excellent as he covers most of the 14th Congressional District where Karlin is running and part of the 12th where Feinberg is running.

Every evening four trucks with speakers of the Bakers' Union tour the district and hold many large meetings.

## Professors Endorse Senator La Follette

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Sixty-three professors of Economics and Sociology and 150 professors of History, Religion, Law, Anthropology, Languages, Literature, Psychology and Agriculture have made public an endorsement of the candidacies of Senators La Follette and Wheeler and of the Progressive platform on which they are running.

## BRITISH LABOR GAINS MANY NEW VOTES

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opposition, with the Liberals an insignificant third party, on the road to complete dissolution.

The MacDonald ministry has made history, and after its tenure in office, beset as it was by all possible difficulties, and the sabotage of the departments, it will in retrospect become a landmark in British history.

## Lectures

**The Community Church**  
Park Avenue and 34th Street  
**Tomorrow (Sun.), 8 P.M.**  
**DR. ROBERT McELROY**  
(REPUBLICAN)  
**FRANCIS D. GALLATIN**  
(DEMOCRAT)  
"The Political Campaign"  
QUESTIONS. DISCUSSION  
11 A. M.—  
**JOHN HERMAN RANDALL**  
"The Silent Revolution in Political Life"  
A CAMPAIGN SERMON

**The Last of Sunday Afternoon**  
**Lectures in Psychoanalysis**  
given by  
**S. M. GRUNBERG**  
in the Lecture Room of  
**The University Preparatory School**  
(State Bank Building)  
**FIFTH AVENUE AT 118TH STREET**  
**NOVEMBER 2**  
**The Development of the Sexual Impulse**  
Lectures Begin Promptly at 4:30 o'Clock  
ADMISSION ———— 25 CENTS  
(Tickets at the Door)

**THIS Monday Night!**  
"PSYCHO-ANALYTIC INTERPRETATION OF HAMLET"  
Literature Lecture and Reading  
Given by  
**DAVID GOODMAN**  
Park Palace, 5th Ave. & 110th St.  
ADMISSION 25c.

**The People's Institute**  
at  
**COOPER UNION**  
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Friday, November 7th by  
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in a Course on  
"The Great Mass Movements of History"  
A Psychological Study  
Eight o'Clock Admission Free  
OPEN FORUM DISCUSSION

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Announces  
A class in Marx's "Capital" and Spencer's "First Principles," every Saturday from 4 to 6:30 p. m. in Room 407, Rand School, 7 East 15th Street, New York City.  
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**Horrabin at Rand School Saturday**  
On Saturday, November 1, at 1:30 p. m., J. F. Horrabin, the illustrator of Wells' "Outline of History" and editor of the Plebs Magazine, will speak in the Rand School Auditorium, 7 East 15th street, on the subject "Working with H. G. Wells." At 3:30 p. m., Mr. Roberto Haberman, head of the department of English of the University of Mexico, who is here in the United States with President-Elect Calles of the Republic of Mexico, will speak in the Auditorium on the condition of Mexico today. Mr. Haberman will return next week with General Calles to Mexico, where his inauguration will take place on November 30. Mr. Haberman will bring with him to the Rand School Mr. Tana, who will sing and play Mexican ballads and folk songs.  
On Wednesday evening, November 5, at 8:30 p. m., the Junior Seminar in Social Theories and Movements will begin its weekly sessions. This course is open only to members of the Young People's Socialist League. Also on Wednesday evening, November 5, beginning at 7:00 p. m., a course in Social Recreation to be given by Lucy Retting and Richard Blechschmidt has been arranged for members of the Young People's Socialist League.  
The Physical Education Department is organizing new classes in Women's Basket Ball, with Blanche Blum as instructor, in Elementary and Intermediate Folk Dancing, also Social dancing classes under Richard Blechschmidt, and the interpretive classes under Miss Emily Hewlett. Miss Hewlett is also giving a class for children of ages 9 to 14 on Saturday afternoon at 4:30 p. m.

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# Big Demonstration For William Karlin

## SOCIALISTS OF GERMANY TO REGAIN

Big Victory for Social Democrats Is Expected in New Elections.

BERLIN.—Welcoming the dissolution of the Reichstag ordered by President Ebert on October 20 as the opening gun of an electoral campaign bound to result in big gains for their party, the Socialists are making plans for a drive that seems likely to win back most of the sixty-two seats lost to the Communists last May and to put the Social Democratic Party into its old place as the biggest factor in German political life. The elections will be held December 7.

The Reichstag dissolution was the result of the Socialists' refusal to support a Cabinet including representatives of the Nationalists. Chancellor Marx tried for several weeks to find some way out of his dilemma, but in vain. That the coming election, due within sixty days after the dissolution according to the German Constitution, will cut the ranks of the Communists on the one hand and the Reactionaries (the Hitler-Ludendorff reactionaries), on the other, seems a foregone conclusion. The Nationalists are also expected to lose some seats, while the Centrists and Democrats may gain, together with the Socialists. The People's party (the business group), is split into two factions, one fairly moderate and the other, headed by Foreign Minister Stresemann, frankly anti-labor and reactionary.

That the Socialists feel confident of the outcome is indicated by a statement recently issued by Dr. Rudolf Breitscheid, the party's foreign expert, in defense of the party's support of the Dawes reparation plan, in which, after explaining the party's attitude, he declared:

"That the Communists, in beautiful harmony with the 'National Socialists,' damn us for having voted for the 'pact of enslavement' is something we must take as a matter of course. We believe that it certainly is better for a German proletarian party to come to an agreement with Herriot and the French Socialists than, like the Communists, to blow the same horn as Herge, Westarp, Graefe and Reventlow and to be rewarded therefor by hearing the Nationalist speakers touchingly acknowledge this growth of rational sentiment."

"We also believe that we have in no way abandoned our position as fighters of the class struggle by this action. On the contrary, the dawn of a clearer day on the field of foreign politics allows us to concentrate our forces more than before against our enemies on the field of domestic politics. The battle front becomes clearer when we are not so frequently obliged to join the bourgeois parties—even though from different motives—in protesting against the impositions of foreign capitalism and imperialism. And there is no chance of our going to sleep at home."

"The German People's party and a part of the Centre party have held out hopes to the German Nationalists of seats in the Cabinet as the reward of their accepting the railroad laws. These groups have not yet been convinced by the most miserable and despicable attitude of

A spontaneous demonstration and parade of more than 5,000 people for William Karlin, Socialist candidate for Congress in the 14th Congressional district on Monday night has caused the political "experts" in the district to revise all previous predictions about the outcome of the local campaign.

Republican and Democratic politicians now admit that Karlin has a real chance to win and that his stock in the district is rising higher every day. Socialist campaigners insist that the district has never shown more enthusiasm for any candidate than it is now displaying towards Karlin.

The demonstration and parade for Karlin on Monday night followed a debate between Karlin and Sirovich, the Democratic candidate. The three candidates were to have debated in the auditorium of Public School 64, but Perlman and Sirovich, despite nearly two weeks of negotiation, failed to agree on the order in which the speakers were to appear. Karlin readily surrendered all claims to participate in the arrangements for the debate in order to deprive his opponents of an excuse for refusing to meet him.

Sirovich and Perlman, the Republican, however, persisted in disagreeing about the arrangements for the debate and both failed to be on hand at the school. When Karlin saw that his opponents would not come, he

opened a street meeting on a street corner near the school building.

Soon trucks were toiling the district carrying huge banners giving different interpretations about the debate. The Democrats absolved Karlin and attacked Perlman. The Republicans also absolved Karlin and attacked Sirovich. Then the Socialists sent out autos bearing banners asking, "Where are Perlman and Sirovich?" Above the sign was a high powered searchlight. Karlin from the open-air platform blamed both his opponents for their failure to debate. His audience grew steadily until at last it numbered several thousand.

So large was the audience and so persistently and rousing did it clamor for a debate that Sirovich, who was speaking two blocks away, was finally forced to come up to Karlin's platform and debate.

The verdict of the audience was the demonstration and parade for Karlin. The audience held Karlin aloft and cheered lustily as it marched through avenue C to the Socialist headquarters.

Everybody is agreed that the debate was a tremendous boost to Karlin's candidacy.

An urgent appeal for watchers to man the polls has been issued by the campaign committee. Volunteers are urged to report to the campaign headquarters at 228 Second avenue.

## INTERNATIONAL CELEBRATES BIRTHDAY

Socialist and Labor International Puts Wreath on Grave of Marx.

LONDON.—On the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the International, the Executive Committee of the Labor and Socialist International, together with the guests of honor, i. e. surviving members of the First International, paid a visit to the grave of Karl Marx at Old Highgate Cemetery, London. Seeing that the cemetery regulations do not allow of speeches, the ceremony was a silent one but all the more impressive. Frederick Adler, as Secretary of the International laid a wreath on the grave and each member of the Executive, in passing by, laid some red carnations on the resting place of the founder of the international.

Then a short commemorative meeting was held before the house where Karl Marx died. Bracke (France) was the first speaker:

"It is really better," he said "that this commemoration should take place outside the field of death, for we are not commemorating the death of Marx, but his work which lives in and through the International and which we want to continue."

Karl Kautsky spoke of the memories which were crowding upon him in this place. "I had the happiness," said he "of knowing the personality of Karl Marx in all its greatness and kindness. Not only was he the greatest genius of the International, but also its soul, its brain, its embodiment. He was a scientific genius and the knowledge which he brought to light 60 years ago is still our guiding knowledge today. His devotion to the proletarian cause was unsurpassed and only one other has attained such heights of devotion—Friedrich Engels. The strong belief in his cause which characterized him never once left him. Marx saw the defeat of the 1849 revolution, the fall of the Commune in 1871, the decline of the International, the beginning of the law against Socialists in Germany, the setback of the first revolutionary movement in Russia. Nevertheless he never doubted, never despaired. We must stand firm as he did and follow our flag in the way he has shown us."

E. Belfort-Bax, one of the oldest English Socialists alluded to the wonderful advance evident in the position of Socialism and the power of the working class between 1864 and 1924. International thought had progressed since the war and the Socialist International had not only been reestablished but also improved. He hoped that, 60 years from now, a huge crowd will stand in this place in a world, not of struggling Socialism, but of Socialism triumphant.

In the evening there was a mass meeting at which Cramp took the chair and the speakers were as follows: Longuet (France), Greulich (Switzerland), Clark (England), Vandervelde (Belgium), Abramowitz (Russia), Bernstein (Germany), Rondani (Italy), Mrs. Bruce Glasier (England), Van Kol (Holland). Each speaker was cordially received. During the fiery and youthful speech of the 82-year-old Greulich, the whole meeting rose and cheered the living link between the First International and the International of today.

Reports received in London from all over Europe indicate that the Twenty-eighth of September was made the occasion of a general celebration of the founding of the First International by the Socialist organizations of the whole continent.

In only one country did the authorities seriously interfere with the meetings and parades. That country, naturally enough, was Horthy-Hungary, where the Minister of Education tried to stop the fete by forbidding the manager of the Academy of Music to allow the holding of a Socialist meeting there. But the Budapest Socialists did hold a good meeting in the garden of the metal workers' headquarters, and after Deputy Propper had finished his speech the workers, several thousand strong, formed a procession and marched through the streets singing the Workers' Marseillaise in defiance of the police. During a clash with the cops, who used their sabres, several of the marchers were wounded and two policemen were put out of the battle by bricks.

In Paris the Communists also observed the day by a big demonstration in Courbevoie addressed by a number of Deputies and party chiefs.

How do men as a mass behave in a social crisis? What have been the results of mass action? What is the psychology of the great mass movements which have occurred from time to time? The answer to these questions is of great importance for an understanding of the present day social tendencies.

Dr. Kirsopp Lake will talk on "The History of the Creeds" Sunday night, November 9, and the Rev. J. Lint Laughland on "The Rise to Power of the British Labor Party," will speak Tuesday night November 11. Open Forum discussion will follow each lecture.

## THE NEW LEADER BAND-WAGON

This is the last issue before election day, and most of our space must be devoted to campaign news. We have therefore very little room for our Bandwagon this week. The pages of news and editorials and articles will take the place of the Band Wagon. Our readers will understand.

It has been a great fight. The New Leader has played a fine and honorable part in that fight. Now the real fight begins, AFTER ELECTION. We are going to build up a Labor party, and for that we need a powerful press.

Therefore — GET A NEW READER AT ONCE. That is the easiest thing you can do, and each one of you can do it. In a week, if each of you did it, our circulation AND INFLUENCE FOR A LABOR PARTY would be doubled. And each week it can be so doubled.

Our Comrades have done a good job. There is room for the names of only a few, but they have been so loyal and devoted that space must be taken for the names and work of a few.

Nels Aakre, Brockton, Mass., sends two new subs. His fifth batch. Chas. W. Noonan, Schenectady, sends one. Norton Brown, Carteret, N. J., sends three, making over 20 altogether. Dr. J. E. Mc

the successors of the old Conservatives that a sense of morality and decency, if not political considerations, ought to prevent the formation of the 'Bourgeois Bloc.' They want a homogenous Government, and a homogenous Government for them is only one including the Nationalists as well as the middle parties.

"What such a Cabinet would mean in foreign, economic and social policies need not be pointed out. The Social Democracy will have to line up for a ruthless battle against it, and then the fact of the Socialists having voted for the Dawes laws will not diminish, but increase the force of their attacks and their prospects of success."

## Barney Google Club Boosts Wheeler Meeting

By LESLIE H. ALLEN

One of the big railroads took a straw vote among its employees, no doubt with the hope that the majority, fearing official persecution, would announce their preference for Cal Coolidge. When the ballots came in something like 30,000 were marked for Barney Google. Railroad workers have more sense than their employers sometimes give them credit for.

Many of these members of the Barney Google-for-President Club are planning to attend the wind-up rally of the local La Follette-Wheeler campaign, Saturday night, November 1, at 8 o'clock.

The chief speaker will be that famous Nemesis of one Harry Daugherty, named Burton K. Wheeler of the State of Anaconda. It is understood that Wheeler, in speeches covering almost every day since September 1, has held an ace or so in the hole, and at Durland's Riding Academy will spring a last-

minute surprise which may be big enough to match alongside of the revelation that it cost war veterans \$250 to hear Cal make a patriotic speech.

Amos R. E. Pinchot, blood but not political Brother of Gifford, the Governor, will be chairman, and also make one of the chief addresses. He has been campaigning over in Jersey for George L. Record, independent senatorial candidate endorsed by the La Follette-Wheeler movement. Mr. Pinchot is a new party man. For years he has been working toward the organization of a strong opposition party in this country.

The same is true of Arthur Garfield Hays, New York State La Follette-Wheeler chairman, who will also speak Saturday night. Hays has made an enviable record as State chairman. Due to his indefatigable efforts 20,000 signatures were obtained on the LaFollette-Wheeler independent nominating petitions, although the law requires only about 12,000. And Hays, with the assistance of thousands of volunteers, did this tremendous job at an expense of something like \$500, whereas professionals charge \$20,000 for this work.

Admission to the Durland's Riding Academy rally will be free, but sufficient reserved seats, at \$1.10 each, will be sold to defray expenses.

## Everett Dean Martin Continues Course On Psychology

THE Great Mass Movements of History, will form the psychological study for the lectures by Everett Dean Martin which begin at Cooper Union next Friday night. Mr. Martin will take up the following tendencies:

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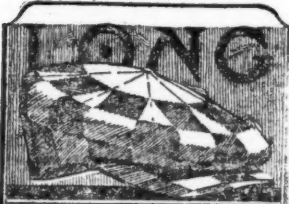
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# TYRANNY OF THE COURTS IS THE SUPREME ISSUE

By U. S. Senator Edwin F. Ladd of North Dakota

The press quotes Charles G. Dawes, Republican Vice-presidential nominee, as saying in a speech at Dubuque, Iowa, on September 20, 1924:

"When I started out in this campaign I thought I was going to talk a good deal about the budget... but this is about the first time I have mentioned the budget in the whole campaign."

"Why? Because, like a thief in the night, a great issue has stolen upon the consciences and minds of the American people—and nobody expected—the issue of the Constitution of the United States, which Constitution is being assailed by Robert M. La Follette, behind whom is massed a heterogeneous combination of the forces opposed to the existing order of things in this country, Socialists flying the red flag."

"This issue is fundamental. It is vital. The proposition that we abandon our present form of government, with its balanced power, the judicial, the executive and the legislative, and make Congress the final power in the Government of the United States and in one blow abolish that balancing of powers which protects you in your alienable rights under the Constitution."

Thus we have from the candidate for Vice-president of the Republican party in this campaign the paramount issue of the campaign. The issue is, according to "General" Dawes:

"Shall the Supreme Court of the United States have the power by a five to four vote to declare an act of Congress unconstitutional?"

That states simply what Mr. Dawes has magnified into a multitude of phrases.

Mr. Dawes further stated, according to press reports:

"What, as a matter of fact, would happen if men of that kind, backed by those forces, would get into power?"

There would be chaos, and every man knows it."

So Mr. Dawes feels that the paramount issue is whether or not the Supreme Court shall have such power, and if there is any danger that the Supreme Court will be checked in its usurpation of powers, that chaos will follow.

Chaos is an impelling word, but need occasion no serious concern when used by "General" Dawes so luridly, yet so absurdly, in the connection employed.

**Courts Have Usurped their Power**

What about this power of the Supreme Court has the power, let act of Congress unconstitutional? Even Mr. Dawes will admit that our Constitution is a grant of powers, and such powers as were not granted were reserved by the States to themselves. If the Supreme Court has the power, let them point out the specific language in the Constitution that so grants them that power.

As a matter of fact, in the famous case of *Marbury vs. Madison*, the court recognized that the specific language was not there and attempted to give to themselves that power by writing it as their opinion that they had the power. It was clearly a usurpation of power, and occasioned much criticism at the time.

The fact the people did not impeach the whole court for their presumption in filing such an opinion, and the States assert the fact that no such power had been granted, does not make such usurpation of power the law of the land. Our Constitution is a written one, and no court created under the Constitution can write into that document a thing that is not there.

The question has been debated ever since the *Marbury vs. Madison* decision, and the fact that it has taken over a hundred years to let the people understand just what it means and begin steps to secure their "inalienable rights" of which Mr. Dawes speaks, does not mean that any statute of limitations has run against the people's right to protect their liberty. It has been through the oppression and harm caused by the exercise of this usurpation of power by the court that has taught the people its significance and evil.

Of course, we may expect the beneficiaries of such unwarranted abuse of official power to say that calamity or even chaos will follow the setting of any limit upon the exercise of the autocratic powers of the Federal judges to nullify the acts of Congress which the judges do not approve.

Mr. Dawes speaks as if curbing the power of the Supreme Court would be a new experiment in the government of a free people.

It is not a new experiment. The fathers of our Constitution so recognized the fact, and did not intend to grant any such power, for that reason it was not specifically written into the Constitution. They knew other peoples were governing themselves without delegating such power to a few men appointed for life.

**In Most Countries Courts Have No Power to Overthrow Laws of Legislature**

Desirous of knowing just what the situation was in respect to such authority in other nations, I instructed my secretary to gather such information. The following replies were interesting:

"I beg to state that the Ambassador, who was for several years in Parliament and who is thoroughly conversant with parliamentary and constitutional procedure, informs me that once a law has been assented to by the King by the advice of the Lords, spiritual and temporal, and the faithful Commons in session assembled, there is no power, legal or otherwise, that can declare such an enactment illegal or contrary to the Constitution."

"(Signed) H. G. CHILTON, Counselor of British Embassy, Washington, D. C."

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"(Signed) H. G. CHILTON, Counselor of British Embassy, Washington, D. C."

"I beg to state as follows:

"1. There is no court in Japan empowered to declare a law, passed by the Legislature, invalid on account of its supposed conflict with the Constitution, or for any other reason."

"2. The way to rectify such a law is by repealing it with a new law passed by the Legislature."

"(Signed) T. TAKETOMI, Secretary, Japanese Embassy, Washington, D. C."

"I beg to inform you that there does not exist in Italy an institution equivalent to the Supreme Court of the United States having the power to invalidate a law when this law appears in conflict with the Constitution."

"A law, regularly approved by the two branches of Parliament and sanctioned by His Majesty the King, cannot be modified or annulled unless by a subsequent act of the Parliament. Such a law has eventually the power of modifying or abrogating those provisions of the Italian Constitution (Statute) which may happen to be in conflict with it."

"In other words, our 'Statute' may be modified by effect of the legislative action (and this has happened, in fact, in more than one occasion after its promulgation in 1848), which gradually adapts it to the necessities of the times."

"A law may become invalid by decision of the 'Consiglio di Stato' only after it has been proved that it hasn't been emanated according to constitutional rules—that is, when it reveals defects of form or procedure, but it cannot be annulled because of its substance."

"(Signed) A. ROSSO, Counsellor, Italian Embassy."

"There is no court in the Netherlands is vested with the power to declare a regularly passed act invalid on account of its supposed conflict with the Constitution or for any other reason."

"(Signed) A. C. DeGRAEFF, Netherlands Minister."

"There is no court in Sweden that is vested with the power to declare a law passed by our legislative branch of government invalid on account of its supposed conflict with the Swedish Constitution or for any other reason."

"(Signed) V. ASSARSON, Counsellor of Legation of Sweden."

"There is no court in Greece vested with the power to declare a law invalid on account of its alleged conflict with the Constitution. This right is reserved, as far as I can remember, to the Greek Parliament."

"(Signed) M. TSAMADOS, Minister, Legation Royale de Greece."

"There is no court in Poland which is vested with the power to declare a law passed by the Polish Legislature, i. e., both Chambers, the lower called the Sejm and the Senate, invalid on account of its supposed conflict with the Polish Constitution, or for any other reason."

"(Signed) L. OROLOWSKI, Secretary, Poselstwo Polskie."

"There is no law in Hungary which has the power to declare unconstitutional a law passed by the legislative branch of the Government, either on account of its supposed conflict with Hungary's Constitution or for any other reason."

"(Signed) JOHN PELENYI, Counsellor of Royal Hungarian Legation."

"There is no court in Chile vested with the power to declare a law passed by Congress invalid on account of its supposed conflict with our Constitution, or for any other reason."

"(Signed) F. AGACIO BATRES, Secretary of Embassy of Chile."

"In Switzerland no court has been vested with the power to annul Federal laws. Even the Swiss Supreme Court (Tribunal Federal) is bound to apply all Federal laws which have been established in due form."

"(Signed) MARC PETER, Minister of Switzerland."

South American Countries Limit Power of their Supreme Courts

Several of our sister republics in South America adopted almost bodily the United States Constitution as their model, but in few of them has any law passed by their Congress ever been set aside by their Supreme Court.

In the great Argentine Republic, for instance, the question has never

been raised as in the United States. When President Roosevelt visited Argentina many years ago, he even then delivered a speech in which he criticized the power exercised by the United States Supreme Court in declaring laws unconstitutional.

**La Follette Will Let People Decide Supreme Court Issue**

Mr. La Follette simply proposes that the American people themselves shall say whether or not the Supreme Court shall exercise this power and shall continue in the exercising of this usurpation. If the people decide that they shall be so permitted, then La Follette proposes to be bound by the decision of the people.

Mr. Dawes apparently takes the position that the people are not competent to judge for themselves and that if they dare exercise their right to express an opinion then they are Bolsheviks and headed towards chaos.

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## Listening In on the Political Radio with Coleman

Coming down the home-stretch with all hands putting all they've got into capturing the last-minute voter, several significant things stand out like sore thumbs. For example, the panic that has seized the Republicans.

If you have looked over the old-line papers this part week you will note that they have decided to concentrate their fire on the progressives in the hope that they may get the flopper vote.

And this is the way they do it. They print what they call "non-partisan" estimates of the way the vote will go. It's funny how unanimous these estimates are. They all seem to agree that Silent Cal is going to turn around and walk right into the White House without so much as having his sparse hair ruffled.

Anyone who has been in the newspaper business for more than fifteen minutes can give you the low-down on how these here "estimates" are made.

The war correspondents ride around the country in Pullman cars and when they aren't busy making out expense accounts they sit in the smoker and ask the nearest necktie salesman how his town is going. Said salesman with one eye on his job, says that all is safe for Cal. Thereupon the correspondent sends back a dispatch beginning, "Every-

where I go in Indiana (or Oklahoma, or Wyoming or wherever the train happens to be) I find that the sentiment is overwhelmingly Republican and from those in a position to know I have exclusive information that there will be a landslide for Calvin Coolidge, General Dawes and the entire ticket. The small La Follette strength that was at one time evident here has dwindled to nothing."

"Those in a position to know,"—men of prominence in the community—"veteran political observers"—these are the favorite sources of quotation for the outboard experts and in nine cases out of ten they mean that the correspondent has had a talk with the elevator man in the Hotel Shoreham in Washington, some favorite bootlegger or the lavatory attendant in the Hotel Stat-

brothers and sisters. The progressive wave that is sweeping the country will be at its greatest height on Election Day. The big papers are whistling to keep their courage up. They can't find any alibis for the oil scandals, the War Veterans' scandals, Government by injunction and the rest and they are hoping to catch suckers by the "estimate" bait, ler in St. Louis.

Don't let this stuff fool you, the band-wagon boys have a new tune now. They don't attempt to meet the arguments of La Follette nationally and Norman Thomas in New York. They are running up and down telling everybody not to waste their votes.

Well, Professor Dewey of Columbia, one of the greatest educators in the world today told a progressive audience the other night that he had been voting for old-line candidates for a good many years and that he figures that every vote he cast was wasted whether he voted for a winner or not.

We're content to trail with Dewey on that proposition. If voting for men like La Follette and Thomas is waste, then that's one form of waste that has our heartiest endorsement and we've spent a lot of time pointing out the devastating effects of waste in our industrial system.

Now that he has endorsed Forget-me-Not-Day, come out flat-footedly in favor of violin playing in America and made a firm and fearless statement in favor of out-door exercise. Cautious Cal announces that he regards his campaign as closed and will quietly await "the considered judgment of the American electorate." Which means in less fancy language that he will stick around and find out how well Grand Old Pennsylvania and the other Republican slush-fund operators do their vote-buying job.

The well-known Flathead Indian, Theodore Roosevelt, has been asking folks to look him over and not overlook him on Election Day. And as far as we have been able to find out, that is the only reason that he has given the voters of New York for marking their ballots for him.

On the other hand, Norman Thomas has made one of the most interesting, colorful campaigns in our memory. He has converted thousands to the idea of the necessity for a party of hand and brain workers which will face the realities of modern American life with courage and intelligence and will use the new knowledge of man's origins, behavior, instincts and aspirations for the building of that real cooperative commonwealth that is the hope of us all.

This is P-R-O-G signing off. Good night.

## The Crimes of the Courts

By JOSEPH E. COHEN

There are no more dangerous foes to American institutions than the mistaken or venal judges of the country. This is more especially so because among the reactionaries an attempt is being made to have the courts regarded as supreme over the people.

Such a flimsy autocratic pretence should quickly be shattered. The courts were created by the people. The courts are therefore subordinate to the people. The people are the final power.

In the Republic of America no words should be minced about this relation. For the courts to arrogate

brothers and sisters. The progressive wave that is sweeping the country will be at its greatest height on Election Day. The big papers are whistling to keep their courage up. They can't find any alibis for the oil scandals, the War Veterans' scandals, Government by injunction and the rest and they are hoping to catch suckers by the "estimate" bait, ler in St. Louis.

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constitutional rules—that is, when it reveals defects of form or procedure, but it cannot be annulled because of its substance."

"(Signed) A. ROSSO, Counsellor, Italian Embassy."

"There is no court in the Netherlands is vested with the power to declare a regularly passed act invalid on account of its supposed conflict with the Constitution or for any other reason."

"(Signed) A. C. DeGRAEFF, Netherlands Minister."

"There is no court in Sweden that is vested with the power to declare a law passed by our legislative branch of government invalid on account of its supposed conflict with the Swedish Constitution or for any other reason."

"(Signed) V. ASSARSON, Counsellor of Legation of Sweden."

"There is no court in Greece vested with the power to declare a law invalid on account of its alleged conflict with the Constitution. This right is reserved, as far as I can remember, to the Greek Parliament."

"(Signed) M. TSAMADOS, Minister, Legation Royale de Greece."

"There is no court in Poland which is vested with the power to declare a law passed by the Polish Legislature, i. e., both Chambers, the lower called the Sejm and the Senate, invalid on account of its supposed conflict with the Polish Con-

stitution, or for any other reason."

"(Signed) L. OROLOWSKI, Secretary, Poselstwo Polskie."

"There is no law in Hungary which has the power to declare unconstitutional a law passed by the legislative branch of the Government, either on account of its supposed conflict with Hungary's Constitution or for any other reason."

"(Signed) JOHN PELENYI, Counsellor of Royal Hungarian Legation."

"There is no court in Chile vested with the power to declare a law passed by Congress invalid on account of its supposed conflict with our Constitution, or for any other reason."

"(Signed) F. AGACIO BATRES, Secretary of Embassy of Chile."

"In Switzerland no court has been vested with the power to annul Federal laws. Even the Swiss Supreme Court (Tribunal Federal) is bound to apply all Federal laws which have been established in due form."

"(Signed) MARC PETER, Minister of Switzerland."

South American Countries Limit Power of their Supreme Courts

Several of our sister republics in South America adopted almost bodily the United States Constitution as their model, but in few of them has any law passed by their Congress ever been set aside by their Supreme Court.

In the great Argentine Republic, for instance, the question has never

to themselves authority over the nation and its representatives in Congress is the wildest, most anarchical assumption of force. To delay in putting a full stop to the usurpation of jurisdiction by the courts is of very serious danger.

Throughout every department of the judiciary, Thomas Jefferson's observation has been thoroughly vindicated, that "judges are human and as prone to err as other men." To cite the violations of justice and equity by the courts is to prove Jefferson right over and over again.

In the lowest magistrates' rooms, the type on the bench is the notorious political henchman, who may or may not boast a smattering of law, and who meets out injustice as absolutely dictated by his political boss. Here, where the poorest classes alone can hope to enter, there is so slight a semblance of fair play, that the upheaval which has come in some cities is nothing short of volcanic.

Next higher, the benches are still close to political influence, although the easily reached district attorney's office often spares the judges some of the dirty work. Here, too, it may be said, a higher type of lawyer is to be found, often men of decent connections, not easily responsive to property bias, but scarce enough, to be sure.

Reaching to the courts of appeal, the occupants of the bench, generally speaking, take seriously their responsibility to protect the existing legal order, built upon the sanctity of property, and with inconsequential legal regard for the rights of the people.

Coming to the Supreme Court of the United States, there is an absurd mixture of a few who hold in violation the liberties of the people, as against the majority who are the Old Guard of the dominant ruling economic classes.

Instead of the courts being a dependable instrument of the people, taken altogether they have been the biggest enemies.



# What Europe's Workers Have Learned

By FANNIA M. COHN

Vice-President, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

One of the chief aims of Britain's entry into the Great War was the destruction of her most powerful economic rival in Europe—Germany. This objective was for the time being thoroughly accomplished, only to create in her place a still more powerful rival—France.

The economic power of Germany lay in her wealth of coal and iron. By the Versailles Treaty most of this iron was turned over to France, but France always had had iron reserves. Before the war she was one of the largest exporters of ore in the world. It was the lack of coal that has been the cause of her slow industrial development. This new acquisition of iron reserves stimulated, however, in her industrialists the desire to secure also the control of German coal. France secured the control of the Saar Basin, but that was not enough for her industrialists who made up their minds to develop France's iron and steel industry at the expense of Germany's destruction. France, therefore, made an infamous attempt to obtain the Ruhr—the source of supply for most of Germany's smelting coke.

Her plan now was to control Western Germany and thus dominate central Europe. This would tend to make her the strongest power in Europe, as plenty of coke, coal and oil would be accessible for the development of her industries. Add to these the resources of her African possessions in raw material and man power, and France would be the foremost power in all Europe.

A study of the British Empire makes us marvel, indeed, how its up-building could have been accomplished. It is not a geographical unit. The widely scattered British possessions are separated by great stretches of ocean. True, large and easily accessible supplies of coal and iron within England itself contributed largely towards the making of the British Empire, but these are now relatively declining, while on the other hand, France's supplies are increasing.

The conflict of economic interest of the two great powers is on.

Developments since the war have tended to center British interests on the Indian Ocean. Most of the coast lands there are under British control. Here again England is coming into conflict with France, for the African possessions of France are linked to her by the Mediterranean, which is Britain's main road to the East. Despite the fact that friendly notes are exchanged between the prime ministers of these two countries, the workers realize that the economic interests of the industrialists are in conflict.

History teaches us that from the conflict of economic interests of great powers, such as Great Britain and France, come explosions such as that of 1914. France has already become the "protector" of the Little Entente and Poland. She has promised them military support in case of difficulties with stronger nations such as Russia.

These vexing problems are discussed by the enlightened forces of the Labor movement in England. The mass of the people are dissatisfied with existing conditions. They are in search of a way out. They realize that the material and technical basis for world unity, such as means of transportation and communication, is highly developed. Crushed by the present state of affairs of the quarreling capitalist groups, they ask themselves in bewilderment what prevents the political and economic unification of the whole world. From bitter experience they come to the conclusion that it is the division of the world into many conflicting political and economic units, in a mad rush for markets and profits, that is responsible for the present state of affairs in Europe.

And organized labor in Europe is no longer satisfied with the position of an agitator without power. It is convinced now more than ever that it is not enough to point out that the competition amongst nations for raw material and markets is the cause of ever increasing armies and navies that ultimately lead to disastrous wars. It is determined to make an attempt gradually to realize part of its social program in our own day.

The difficulties lie not in convincing the workers of the evils of our modern industrial society with all its destructive influences, but rather in making them believe in the possibility of changing conditions. But organized Labor throughout Europe understands that this cannot be accomplished without controlling the machinery of the Government.

As a result of this there is a growing tendency on the part of organized Labor throughout Europe to assume the responsibility of their shattered States. It is even willing to stand at the rudder of a broken ship.

It is interesting to note that two years ago when I visited Europe the opinion voiced by most of the leaders of the Labor movement was that they would hesitate to form governments even if it were offered to them, and that they would rather let those who were responsible for Europe's ruination, cope with the situation they themselves had created.

But since then the workers in Europe have arrived at the conclusion that Europe will never be rehabilitated economically, unless the recon-

struction is carried out on a radically new basis—on a basis of internationalism. This change of attitude on the part of organized Labor was influenced by the experience of six years of economic warfare. This "peaceful" period was enough to convince the workers that the discredited capitalistic groups, who were responsible for the calamity of 1914, have learned nothing from the happenings of the last ten years, and that imperialism is still their goal.

The workers do not believe that these groups will ever bring the "house" in order; hence the determination on the part of organized Labor to assume the responsibility for Europe's reorganization. The workers realize that to bring about basic reconstruction in Europe they

may be even compelled for the time being to carry on the business of capitalism, while a foundation is being laid for internal cooperation.

The workers in Europe realize that fundamental change in our modern economic, industrial and social structure cannot be brought about by any one section of the world alone. The enlightened forces of the working class have learned from experience that no transformation of society is possible in one country without similar changes being made in other countries, and their aim is to identify the unity of purpose of mankind without regard to race or nationality. They are convinced that this unification can be brought about only by the organization and distribution of the world's resources for

the use of the people of the world. The workers have learned that it is not enough to build international organizations but that these organizations must be vested with power to realize their aims. It is the Governments that have the power to negotiate peace—economic and military, the limitation of armaments, cooperation on the economic fields, and it is the governments that have the power to enforce this.

Each social group has ruled the world at one time or another. The only group that has not as yet assumed governmental responsibility until recent years were the workers. Our modern industrial society cannot function without the cooperation of the industrial workers, and they become more and more conscious of their importance. This consciousness of their great importance must lead them to realize that they have it within their power to transform society and to lay the foundation of a new civilization.

## In Republican Rhode Island

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Eight to sixteen families drinking out of the same well; wells taking water that drains by earthen cesspools; the smell of outhouses and garbage in the air. These are some features of the B. B. & R. Knight Company town of Natick in the Pawtuxet Valley. Another is the Coolidge photo, hung from the walls of mills and speak-easies to encourage cotton mill workers to keep things as they are.

The Natick mills have not operated since April. They are part of the Knight string that has more than a half-million spindles in Rhode Island and Massachusetts and is controlled by the Consolidated Textile Corporation, which runs mills in North and South Carolina, Georgia, Virginia, Kentucky and Texas. William M. Wood, chairman of the board of directors of both concerns, is also president of the American Woolen Company and one of the links binding them to larger textile aggregations.

Textile work in Pawtuxet Valley began in the eighteenth century. Remarkable development of manufacturing technique has taken place since then. Even in the last twenty years productivity per operative has nearly doubled. But eighteenth century conditions continue so far as housing and village sanitation are concerned. Especially in Natick.

Company tenements here—all but a few—lack those fundamentals of modern sanitation, indoor plumbing and sewage.

Pawtuxet Valley is beautiful at this season. The hills that slope to the winding river that furnishes the power to the mills are glorious in the rosy hues of autumn. But the company tenements have no picturesque. They are oblong, shabby, two-story frame buildings, of tarnished white, housing each from two to six families. Sometimes there is space for a vegetable garden and grape arbor but frequently there is room for nothing more than the uniform outhouses and community pumps that are set amidst each set of four tenements. Health officers do little to correct the noisome conditions that prevail. In Rhode Island there is a \$134 property qualification for voters in local elections and company towns have few eligible. It must also be said that health officers' efforts are limited so long as sewage facilities are lacking and workers, on low wages, or unemployed as at Natick, lack funds for good food. So this mill town goes on as it has for years, with a high record of epidemic diseases.

Natick is occupied by Italian workers almost exclusively. The younger generation, particularly, is

becoming restless. During the 1922 strike Natick mills were among the first to be closed by the movement, which locally was under the control of the Amalgamated Textile Workers. There is a spirit of resistance in the air and it is doubtful if the company will follow the example of the Manville-Jenckes Company in the Blackstone Valley and attempt a wage cut when the mills open again.

Workers pointed out to the writer the places on the mill roofs where machine guns were placed during the nine-month struggle. The town was patrolled by national guardsmen and deputy sheriffs. These deputies were appointed by the county sheriff, who in turn was chosen by the legislature. To realize how far removed these peace officers are from popular control it must be understood that the upper house of the legislature is elected under a rotten borough system that grossly discriminates against the industrial districts.

Time is working some changes for the better. The younger workers are pressing for cleaner and healthier surroundings. And the pressure has gotten results in other towns. Where new tenements are put up they are along more modern lines. But the old houses are used just about as long as the will stand up. Stockholders come before the workers.

## THE LOST KINGDOMS

By OSSIP WALINSKY

The Democratic and Republican bosses have long ruled the forty-eight States of our land. They have turned every free State into a kingdom under the iron of a political clique headed by a Czar. Various State laws have been enacted with a view of controlling the political machines to assure the election of the ready-made so-called representatives of the people; State laws designed and enacted for the sole purpose of trampling upon the rights of the people in perpetuity. They have cut up election districts in a way to give mastery to the backward regions and the prejudiced Main Street resident, to the end that the city workers may never free himself of their political oppression and Czardom.

The great open-shop drive against organized Labor, the after-war effects resulting in economic chaos, dislocation of trade and vast employment, in usurpation of the courts, arbitrary injunctions, the pauperism of the farmer accompanied by bankruptcies on a large scale on one hand; invisible government, unheard of corruption in ministerial bureaus and Government departments, misuse of power, actual thievery of the people's resources by predatory interests on the other hand, have driven the discontented and oppressed masses to revolt against the political Czars.

There is not only a third party in the field, a third ticket, but a mass party, the result of a mass movement—a ticket expressing the will of the people and the very hopes and aspirations of the forward-looking, and liberty-loving, horny-handed toilers of America. Hence, the panic in the enemy camps—hence, the fear for the probable loss of many a kingdom. Yes, there is already not only discussion, but prediction and admission on the part of many Republican and Democratic leaders that many a province will be lost!

Of course, the Democratic politicians find consolation in the fact that the lost provinces will all be of the Republican roster. The Republicans, on the other hand, say that the third party will only invade Democratic territory. They spoke at first about the probable loss of Wisconsin, the Dakotas, Minnesota, Montana and Idaho. Today, however, they fear for Iowa, California, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Illinois, Kansas, and even Nebraska, whose favorite son and Governor, Bryan, playing the part of second-rate comedian, is making a run for the Vice-presidency alongside with John W. Davis, the champion of Wall Street and the international bankers.

Mr. Shaver, the campaign manager of the Democratic party, admits openly that if the elections were

held tomorrow, either of the two political parties would land a majority in the Electoral College to be elected, and that the election of President would be thrown into Congress or Senate. Mr. Butler, the leader of the Republicans, warns the Democrats to betray their own party and vote for Coolidge in order to save the country the great economic, social and political upheaval which would result from an election tie on November 4.

La Follette and the third party are now the center of attack, as well as the talk of the country. Against La Follette and Wheeler and third party are directed all shot and shell, all bows and arrows. What a scare in the enemy camps! Every day the hired capitalist press is forcing upon the public bitter doses of hatred, prejudice, malicious libel, and willful lies about the third party movement. What have they not already said about our movement? "La Folletteism is a new brand of Socialism." "The third party movement is Socialistic in its conception and revolutionary in its tendencies"—that the third party movement would bring about the class struggle and the dictatorship of the proletariat—that if the third party ticket were to draw a large vote it would be the beginning of the end and would make for the creation of a Labor party on the style of the Russian Bolshevik movement, which movement would result in the destruction of family, religion and state.

The other apostles of the Democratic and Republican parties, less panic-stricken, minimize the dangers. They say the La Follette movement has its base only in the agricultural Northwest where the discontented farmers ascribe their troubles to some kind of conspiracy by rich men living in large cities, from Minneapolis or Kansas City to Chicago, who are directed by a group of super-rich men having their offices in Wall Street, who control banks, railroads and other large corporations. Those farmers have in the last four years shown their discontent in many of the States from Wisconsin to the Pacific with that system. Of course, they admit that the movement is spreading from the Northwest toward the Southwest reaching even to California. They quiet their nerves, however, reading about the new prosperity which has befallen the farmers due to a slight rise in farm products. They look forward to this so-called prosperity to kill the sentiment for La Follette and the third party in those farming sections of our land.

As far as the revolt within the ranks of the American Federation of Labor against both Republican and Democratic parties is concerned, Mr. Davis, the standard-bearer of the Democratic party has already

declared himself personally against government by arbitrary injunctions, and President Coolidge, candidate for reelection, has handed out sugar-coated pills to the American wage earners couched in very diplomatic language in favor of collective bargaining, true representatives of the working men's choosing. They scheme to throw a monkey wrench by means of false promises and cleverly worded phrases to regain the lost Labor vote. Other politicians go further—they lullaby their political bosses into the belief that the third party movement is after all only a loose alliance of groups and elements antagonistic to each other, which groups will finally break up and part ways leaving over again the mastery to the Democratic and Republican bosses. What an illusion!

The gap between the political forces of the new realignment and the old political parties is widening. There is a proverb: "Those whom the Gods would destroy, they would first rob of their senses." The political bosses and their last prestige of power, the courts, in their desperation are driving all liberty-loving people of our country to revolt. The arbitrary decision of the Supreme Court in California by denying the La Follette electors to go on the ballot, forcing the voters to vote

## THE MARCH OF THE WORKERS

By WILLIAM MORRIS

I.  
What is this, the sound and rumor? What is this that all men hear,  
Like the wind in hollow valleys when the storm is drawing near,

Like the rolling on of ocean in the eventide of fear?  
'Tis the people marching on.  
Whither go they, and whence come they? What are these of whom ye tell?  
In what country are they dwelling 'twixt the gates of heaven and hell?

Are they mine or thine for money? Will they serve a master well?  
Still the rumor's marching on.  
Chorus  
Hark the rolling of the thunder!  
Lo the sun! and lo thereunder  
Riseth wrath and hope and wonder,  
And the host comes marching on.

II.  
Forth they come from grief and torment; on they wend toward health and mirth;  
All the wide world is their dwelling, every corner of the earth.  
Buy them, sell them for thy service! Try the bargain what 'tis worth.

For the days are marching on.  
These are they who build thy houses, weave thy raiment, win thy wheat,  
Smooth the rugged, fill the barren, turn the bitter into sweet,  
All for thee this day—and ever. What reward for them is meet?

Till the host comes marching on?  
(Chorus)  
III.  
Many a hundred years passed over have they labored, deaf and blind;  
Never tidings reach their sorrow, never hope their toil might find.  
Now at last they've heard and hear it, and the cry comes down the wind,  
And their feet are marching on.  
(Chorus)

IV.  
O ye rich men, hear and tremble! for with words the sound is rife:  
"Once for you and death we labored; changed henceforward is the strife.  
We are men, and we shall battle for the world of men and life,  
And our host is marching on."  
(Chorus)

V.  
Is it war, then? Will ye perish as the dry wood in the fire?  
Is it peace? Then be ye of us, let your hope be our desire.  
Come and live! for life awaketh, and the world shall never tire;  
And the hope is marching on.  
"On we march, then, we the workers, and the rumor that ye hear  
Is the blended sound of battle and deliverance drawing near;  
For the hope of every creature is the banner that we bear,  
And the world is marching on."  
Chorus

Hark the rolling of the thunder!  
Lo the sun! and lo thereunder  
Riseth wrath and hope and wonder,  
And the host comes marching on.

for their candidates under the Socialist Party emblem of the light and torch, is symbolic of the dawn of a new day, and the birth of a permanent political realignment of the toiling masses of our people by hand and brain to destroy boss rule and Czardom within the forty-eight States of our land.

The lost kingdoms? Yes! After November 4, the Republican and Democratic parties will mourn their losses, which losses will be the beginning to free the States of political Czardom and economic depression.

### INSTRUCTIONS FOR VOTERS

The La Follette electors in New York appear in two columns, one under the Liberty Bell emblem, the other under the Socialist Party emblem of the Arm and Torch. Vote for La Follette under the Arm and Torch, and the straight Socialist ticket thereafter! Those who are not ready to vote as Socialists may vote for La Follette under the Liberty Bell, and then should vote the straight Socialist ticket thereafter. Don't try to vote for both emblems.

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# THE SOCIALIST MOVEMENT AT HOME AND ABROAD

## Through the States

### ELECTION RETURNS

Tuesday, November 4, is Election Day. The New Leader goes to press Thursday, November 6, and it is our hope that we will be able to report substantial Socialist gains, and a tremendous La Follette vote in every part of the country.

### WE WANT YOUR COOPERATION IN GETTING THE NEWS.

Party secretaries, organizers and campaign managers; and in localities where there is no strong local, individual comrades, should take note of the following:

IF YOU HAVE AN IMPORTANT VICTORY TO REPORT, THE ELECTION OF A SOCIALIST OR A HEAVY GAIN, WE WANT THE NEWS.

Telephone, write or wire, as you find it necessary; remember that we must have the news Wednesday, or at the very latest, Thursday morning.

If you are at such a distance from New York that a letter cannot reach us in time, WIRE COLLECT, but make the telegram SHORT. Give the facts and figures as briefly as possible, BUT LEAVE ALL COMMENT TO US.

### MASSACHUSETTS

Organizer Albert Weisbord has spoken during the past week to the International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers on the causes and forces lying behind the La Follette Independent-Progressive ticket, and was accorded a rising vote of thanks for his talk. Debate will be held Saturday afternoon, November 1st, between Organizer Weisbord and an opponent furnished by the United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers' Union of North America, at their hall, on the question: "Resolved—That the workers in this present campaign should support La Follette for President." Comrade Weisbord taking the affirmative side. Open-air meetings have been held by Organizer in Cambridge, Worcester, and on Boston Common during the past week, with excellent collections and book sales.

Amesbury—A rally for the La Follette presidential ticket, and for the Socialist Party State ticket, was held in the Town Hall on Thursday, October 30, with Organizer Weisbord as principal speaker.

Organizer Alfred Baker Lewis has held meetings in Holyoke, Springfield, Chicopee, and Chicopee Falls during the past week, and has been speaking each day at factory meetings in this section of the State to large audiences of enthusiastic workers. Contributions and book sales have been excellent.

### NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT

The General District Committee will hold its next regular meeting at Headquarters, Sunday, November 2nd. Plans will be discussed as to the campaign to be waged for the formation of a Labor party in this State in the near future.

### CONNECTICUT

At the State Executive Committee meeting it was voted to call a Senatorial convention Sunday November 9, at 2 p. m., at Machinists' Hall, 99 Temple street, New Haven, Connecticut, nominating a candidate to take part in the special election for U. S. Senator to take the place of the late Senator Brandegee.

Comrade Morgan who has been in England for the summer has returned and was present at the meeting and related some of his experiences.

Karl C. Persek of Hamden will be the speaker at the Socialist rally on the Central Green Saturday evening, November 1.

It was voted to instruct the locals to nominate delegates to the National Convention which will be called for January 25.

There is considerable dissatisfaction in Bridgeport because Samuel Gompers and his associates at Washington have endorsed William English Walling who is running for Congress on the Democratic party ticket. Comrade Moffat of Stamford is running for Congress in that district on the Socialist ticket and is chairman of the State Federation of Labor La Follette Committee. The Central Labor Union of Bridgeport to a man refused to endorse Walling. Gompers sent a telegram saying that Moffat was not satisfactory to him.

The La Follette Club and the Socialist Party of New Haven will hold a social and general good time to receive the returns election night. It is expected that a very large vote will be polled for La Follette and the Socialist ticket in Connecticut.

### NEW JERSEY

The State Committee will meet on Sunday, November 9, at State Headquarters, 256 Central avenue, Jersey City, at 2 p. m. This is one hour earlier than the usual time, as the meeting will be somewhat in the nature of a convention. Each county organization in the State has been asked to send five delegates to discuss the further relations of the Party with the C.P.A., and to elect or provide for the election of two delegates to the national convention of the C.P.A.

Owing to the Wheeler meeting in Hoboken on Saturday night, November 1, several street meetings have been cancelled. The only Socialist Party street meetings to be held in Hudson county on that evening are the following:

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

Union Hill—Bergenline avenue and Main street. Speaker: Frederick Kraft.

Jersey City—Jackson and Claremont avenue. Speakers: Ernest Meyer.

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

United States Senator Burton K. Wheeler, Socialist candidate for Vice-president, will be the principal speaker at a mass meeting Saturday night at St. Mary's Auditorium, Willow avenue and 5th street, Hoboken. He is to speak at another great mass meeting in New York later in the evening, and he will therefore be the first speaker at the Hoboken rally.

The meeting will be open at 8 o'clock by the Chairman, Mark M. Fagan, former Mayor of Jersey City, and promptly at 8.15 Senator Wheeler will take the platform. The next speaker will be Henry Jager, former Socialist Assemblyman of New York, and he will be followed by Matthew Woll, head of the Photo-Engravers' Union and Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor.

The last speaker will be George L. Record, Progressive candidate for United States Senator. Several speakers will be held in reserve for the overflow crowd which is expected.

### BROOKLYN

A ratification meeting of the Socialist Party, 22nd A. D., will be held Friday night, October 31, at the Roosevelt Casino, Blake avenue and Cleveland street. Meyer London, A. I. Shiplock, Max Pine, S. P. Kramer and the local candidates, W. B. Robinson and Henry Rosoff, will speak.

## New York Activities

### BUFFALO

Buffalo Socialists have carried on a very active campaign and have held open air and hall meetings throughout the city. Scores of Socialists who have been inactive for years have rendered good service as speakers and workers at meetings. Regardless of the results on Election Day the Socialist Party decision to endorse La Follette and Wheeler was the wisest move made by the party in years.

Buffalo readers of The New Leader who experience any difficulty in voting or desire any information on Election Day, phone Seneca 3146. In case of trouble, our attorneys, Irving M. Weiss and Eustace Reynolds will respond.

Radio election returns will be broadcasted at La Follette headquarters, 640 Main street, commencing 7 p. m., Election Day. All readers and their friends are invited to be present.

Buffalo readers should vote for all candidates on the third row on the voting machine. The name of La Follette and Wheeler head the Socialist row. Following will come the names of the Socialist State candidates. The local Socialist candidates are as follows—a full ticket of qualified candidates having been named: Supreme Court Justices, 8th Judicial District: William P. Brennan and Andrew B. Gilliland; County Clerk, the Rev. Herman J. Hahn; County Treasurer, I. B. Taylor; Surrogate, Attorney Irving M. Weiss; Congress, 40th district, Eustace Reynolds; 41st, Frank Ehrenfried; 42nd, Amy R. Juengling; State Senate, 48th district, Ralph E. Horne; 49th, Charles H. Roth; 50th, Jacob F. Griesinger; members of Assembly, 1st district, Joseph Diliberto; 2nd, William C. Taylor; 3rd, Robert A. Hoffman; 4th,

Joseph F. Murphy; 5th, Henry J. Ruppel; 6th, Lee Morgan; 7th, Willard J. Dawson; 8th, F. A. McCarthy.

### WATCHERS NEEDED!

The big need of the hour is watchers—and ever more watchers. Votes that are not counted do not count—and votes for La Follette and the Socialist Party that are thrown away will not aid in the building up of a Labor party.

There are thousands of people who can watch who have never performed that service to their Cause. Every one who can do the job should enroll for the task at once.

There should be two watchers for the Socialist Party and two for the Progressive party at each polling place each day, to protect those who come to cast their ballots. There should be two for each party during the count, to see that no dirty work is attempted.

We know the history of our elections, and we have no confidence in the fairness of the election boards. Only by a determined stand by watchers in every polling place can the voters be safeguarded.

Volunteer at once for this work. Call in person, or telephone to headquarters, as follows:

MANHATTAN—Joseph D. Cannon, Room 505, 7 East 15th street. Telephone Stuyvesant 4620. THE BRONX—Patrick J.

Murphy, 1167 Boston Road. Telephone. Kilpatrick 7457

BROOKLYN—Joseph F. Viola, 167 Tompkins avenue. Telephone, Pulaski 1899.

### MANHATTAN

Comrade Joshua S. Shapiro, candidate for the Court of General Sessions, was compelled to abandon his highly successful campaign because of the sad death of his mother. The comrades of his district all express their deepest sympathy for him.

A watchers' meeting will be held Sunday at 1.30 p. m. at Bryant Hall, Sixth avenue and 41st street, under the direction of the Progressive headquarters. All who have not yet enrolled as watchers are urged to attend the meeting and receive instructions. Commander Warren

(Continued on Page 7)

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Wholesome, Nutritious Food—Moderate Prices  
Telephone Kilpatrick 7918  
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## On The International Front

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

### AUSTRIA

#### Party Gains 51,851 In Year

On June 30 last, the dues-paying membership of the Social Democratic party of Austria was 56,124, a gain of 51,851 in a year which more than recouped the losses suffered during the period of severe financial and economic distress incidental to the early stages of rehabilitation. And since June 30 the steady gain has continued, as is evidenced by the fact that in the Vienna district where the party monthly, Sozialdemokrat, is sent to all the male members, the November number was scheduled to come out 195,000 strong, against 189,000 in June. Now every ninth adult in Austria is a dues-paying member of the Social Democratic party and at the rate recruiting is progressing, everybody in the little Republic, except Chancellor Seipel, Cardinal Piffl and a few of their hard-boiled clerical followers, will be on the party's books within a few more years.

The work of education goes hand in hand with the increase in membership, the circulation of the Arbeiter-Zeitung, the leading daily organ, having jumped 20,400 during the year to 111,400, while the other party organs have done equally well in their different fields, the total circulation of the twenty-three periodicals being 666,000. When the trade union and special publications, not officially Socialist, but practically so, are added to the regular party press, the total circulation of periodicals devoted to promoting the

arrival of the cooperative commonwealth in Austria reaches about 2,000,000. The party's book publishing house in Vienna put out forty-eight books, with a sale of 180,000 copies during the year, and the number of lectures arranged by the educational section rose from 600 to 1,442. The Young People's organization arranged 17,189 affairs, attended by 624,751 persons, the Art Bureau in Vienna gave 921 theatre performances for 354,259 persons, there were twenty concerts by the Workers' Symphony, and numerous other entertainments of an artistic nature.

### ITALY

#### Socialist Organizations Coming Back

Reports found in La Guistizia and L'Avanti, official organs, respectively, of the Unitarian Socialist Party and the Maximalist Socialist Party, of the activities of the party organizations all over Italy show that aside from the destruction of Socialist property wrought by Fascist mobs, the murder of Armando Casalini, a Fascist Deputy, by a drunken moron on September 12 had no harmful effects upon the Socialist drive for increased membership and more circulation for the party papers. After the first few days it became generally known that the murderer was not a Socialist and that the Socialists had roundly denounced any attempts to avenge the death of Giacomo Matteotti by imitating his Fascist murderers.

From every part of Italy come stories of enthusiastic meetings of regional federations, with reports of rising membership and renewed interest in party work. In fact, the gains being made by both Socialist parties may help account for their failure to get closer together, each apparently thinking itself strong enough to go it alone. Both agreed, however, in rejecting a Communist proposal for the formation of a "rump Parliament," which was to sit apart from the Fascist majority and go through the motions of passing laws, etc. merely as propaganda.

The Socialists advised the Communists to line up with the other opposition parties and do something serious toward hampering the disciples of Mussolini. The Socialists even held a few demonstrations in honor of the sixtieth anniversary of the founding of the First International.

#### More Fascist Setbacks

More straws indicating the change in political sentiment are found in two recent local elections. In the commune of Ormea, the anti-Fascist combination of ex-service men and peasants won control of the administration by a vote of 1,010 to 308; and in Ersine a block of Left Democrats and Clericals beat the Fascist group by a vote of 224 against 124. In each case the Socialists supported the anti-Fascist lists and the victories were won in spite of the usual Fascist attempts at intimidation.

### CZECHOSLOVAKIA

#### Workers Gain In Local Election

The Prague Sozialdemokrat points to the result of the local election in the little Bohemian city of Asch on October 5 as a striking confirmation of the claims of a comeback made by the Social Democratic organization and at the same time a decided gain for the proletariat. When the Communist split occurred in Czechoslovakia, Asch was a center of Communist agitation and it was averred by the followers of Moscow that within a few months there would be no Social Democratic organization there. But the old timers stayed right on the job, reconstructed the shattered ranks of the local group and resumed propaganda work. And when the votes were counted on October 5 it was found that the Social Democrats had gone to the polls 2,260 strong and won eight seats, while the Communists had polled 2,174 votes and won seven. At the election four years ago, before the split, the Social Democrats cast 2,816 votes and won twelve seats, so the net gain in workers' representation is three, while the bourgeois parties have lost nine seats, leaving them twenty-one in the local legislative body.

#### Veteran Labor Agitator Gone

With the recent death of Adolf Burian in Bruenn, one of the oldest and most respected labor agitators of Czechoslovakia ceased to trouble the capitalist exploiters. Born in 1844 in Butchovitz as the son of poor parents, he began to work in the textile mills at an early age and soon joined the union, became an agitator, led strikes and was driven from the district. Later he became active in the Socialist movement and served several jail sentences for his "traitorous" activities against the Austrian Government. Persecution never dampened his enthusiasm, however, as he continued active service until a few months before his death. When the split came in 1920, the veteran fighter lined up with the Communists.

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# "IN THIS TENT WE HAVE"

By JOSEPH E. COHEN

Campaigns are not without their amusing sides. In this country we like to receive our medicine in a palatable shape. Since the contest between the old parties has been entirely over the question as to which should loot the public, a little vaudeville has diluted the dark brown taste in the mouth of the nation.

At the outset of the present campaign, the Republican and Democratic parties took it for granted that they were to indulge in the customary slap-stick comedy. They tried to delude themselves into the fancy that they alone were involved in the election. It was a close partnership between them. It did not matter which member of the team was treated as the senior. For, first of all, the old party dopesters are political moles.

Then they found they did not occupy the centre of the stage. The public is tired of their act. They have been doing their stunt so long and in the same old way that it contained no element of surprise. They promised nothing new. And they kept their promise.

A new shadow fell across the procession. It was majestic and menacing. The comic characters backed away from the footlights. Then they threw a fit. For the new figure took the stage away from them.

The political moles got the scare of their life.

But they could not think of quitting altogether, removing their make-up and becoming what they really are—understudies for the financial group which exploits the useful workers of the nation. Instead, they have tried to capitalize their difficulty.

They have announced that there is great fear that the new party, if allowed to keep the public eye, may become a permanent fixture. So the hirelings of the predatory journals have been asked to get busy and render what press agent service they could for the discredited actors.

Usually what appears in defense of these ancient trespassers of the footboards is ludicrous. But it takes the so-called straw votes to provide side-splitting hilarity.

Thus one reactionary publication conducts a canvass, whereby the startling discovery is made that Coolidge is beating La Follette two-to-one in such La Follette states as Minnesota, Iowa, California and the Dakotas. La Follette was graciously tendered Wisconsin as an after-thought. Verily the political moles are having their innings. Pity they strike out so blindly.

Then there are the moles who raise the hue and cry that the La Follette movement is "red and revolutionary." That is supposed to be a terrible charge in our country, where the first flag raised by the men who made this Republic was red and where they brought forth the Republic by a revolution. In short, the La Follette party is accused of being the logical successors of the nation's fathers? Is that not a flattering compliment?

Incidentally, the political moles apply to the new party all the stock-in-trade names which the Tories hurled at the leaders of 1776 and 1861. Turn back to these pages in our history, and read where the present Tories find their stage properties.

To identify themselves as Tories, in fact, whatever disguise they may wear, the moles then choose the very attitude upon the stage that their anti-social ancestors did before them. They pose behind judicial ermine. That should settle their hash.

When the Tories who survived the revolution of 1776 realized that they could not have a king, they covertly tried to secure the equivalent by inflating the courts with monarchical privileges. Thus the Federalist party enacted the Alien and Sedition Laws to throttle free expression.

In a jiffy the Federalist party was smashed to pieces and Jefferson's assault upon the usurpation of the courts sent the Tories underground, where political moles belong.

Then came the struggle to free the chattel slave. Once again the courts were on hand to declare that

a man is not human if his skin be dark. Lincoln raised his mighty voice against that contemptible opinion. It took a sea of blood to wash that stain from the record.

And once again the political moles scampered to cover. Now they are out again. They realize that among the judiciary are to be found some of the most venomous enemies of political liberty. They know that just as the devil quotes Scripture to serve his end, so there has not been a deed ever so nefarious but what some judge can be got to find a precedent to give it the color of law.

Hence in this day and generation there can be rounded up men wear-

ing the robes of justice who seek to disfranchise the citizens of their states by denying La Follette a place on the ballot. Is there any question but that such political moles should be sent back to their dark holes so summarily that they could exceed the speed limit?

The antics of the Republican and Democratic comedians is rare testimony that they cannot match the ability of the new party with merit. They must needs resort to trick traps in order to meet the La Follette menace to their pay-check as court jesters for the predatory masters.

Not one of the candidates of the old parties for President or Vice-

at Tompkins and Hart, both in Williamsburg. Norman Thomas will speak at both, and among other speakers will be Joseph T. W. Williams, M. Feigenbaum, Joseph A. Weil, Manny Switkes, Gertrude Green, Simon Wolfe, Samuel Pavloff and others.

## WATCHERS WANTED

The 23rd A. D. will elect its candidate, Louis P. Goldberg, to the Assembly if we can get our votes counted. We appeal to all comrades to enlist by going to the Labor Lyceum and enrolling with the campaign manager.

The Brownsville campaign will close with a theatre party Sunday, November 2, 1924, at a matinee performance in the Liberty Theatre. Comrade B. C. Vladeck, manager of the Forward, will be the speaker between the acts.

## Theatre Party a Big Success

The Provincetown Theatre in Greenwich Village was packed with members and friends of Local Kings County Wednesday night at the local's theatre party, the attraction being "The Crime in the Whistler Room." Between the acts, Morris Hillquit, who was the guest of the local, delivered a brief and delightful address on behalf of the local.

The same theatre has been engaged for December 13, when a program of Eugene O'Neill plays will be given. Tickets are now on sale at the office of Local Kings, 167 Tompkins avenue.

## Election Night Dance

"Dance to the Tune of the Election Returns," at the Rand School Auditorium, 7 East 15th street, announces the Recreation Department.

A direct Western Union wire has been installed in the hall and the results will be announced as the count progresses. If you want to make merry and listen in on the election returns, spend Election Night in the Rand School Auditorium. Tickets are on sale in the school office at \$1.00.

The Rand School has issued an invitation to all students and friends of the school to an "Open House Night," on Sunday, November 2, to be held in the Rand School Auditorium. Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Horrabin of England will be the guests of honor of the evening, and Mr. Horrabin will say a few words. Other features have been arranged to make the evening enjoyable.

## "Economic Geography and the Working Class"

Comrade Horrabin will lecture on "Economic Geography and the Working Class" under the auspices of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, on Tuesday

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Edward Neway, John E. Donnelly, Chas. T. Stewart, Wm. Anthony, Sec'y-Treas. Rec. Sec'y Bus. Agent Sp't-at-Lrms

President has offered to meet the challenge of the new party in the dignified manner which it deserves. Not one has attempted to show why the people should not administer their own political and industrial affairs. Not one has dared to tell that he is opposed to the new party because he is a Tory.

Instead, the political moles which the candidates are go about grubbing in the earth for the stupidities of silence and concealment. They assume that if they turn their backs to the light there will be no sunshine.

But the joke is on them.

Evening, November 11, in the auditorium of the I.L.G.W.U. Building, 16th street.

F. Horrabin is the author of the "Outline of Economic Geography" and is an authority on this subject. This will be the last lecture that Comrade Horrabin will give before sailing for Europe. Admission will be free to members of the I.L.G.W.U.

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Peter Goldie, J. J. Connell,

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Peter Goldie, J. J. Connell,

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& Allied CAFETERIA WORKERS

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Telephone Longacre 5629

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Regular Meetings Every Monday, 8 P. M.

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of Greater New York

Office and Meeting Room:

175 E. Broadway Phone Orchard 6646

Regular Meeting Every Second and Fourth Monday at 8 P. M.

Executive Board Meets Every Thursday

J. EFFRAT, D. HOFFMAN,

Manager Secretary

## HEBREW BUTCHERS UNION

Local 234, A. M. C. & O. W. of N. A.

178 E. 17th St., Orchard 5859

Meet every 1st and 3rd Tuesday

AL. GRADAL, President

L. KOEN, S. JACOBI,

Manager Sec'y

# UNION DIRECTORY

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

## BRICKLAYERS' UNION

LOCAL 54 Telephone Lenox 4533

Office: 229 EAST 84th STREET

Regular Meetings Every Monday Evening in the Labor Temple

THOMAS PORTER, Rec. Secretary THOMAS CARILL, President

EDWARD DUNN, Fin. Secretary

## BRICKLAYERS UNION

Local No. 9

Office & Headquarters, Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby Ave. Phone 4621 Stars.

Office open daily except Mondays from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Regular meetings every Tuesday Evening

WILLIAM WENGERT, President. CHARLES PFLAUM, Fin. Sec'y.

VALENTINE BUMB, Vice-President. JOHN TIMMONS, Treasurer.

HENRY ARMENDINGER, Rec. Sec'y. ANDREW STREET, Bus. Agent.

## United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America

LOCAL UNION 485

MEETS EVERY MONDAY EVENING at 495 East 166th St.

OFFICE: 501 EAST 161ST ST. Telephone Melrose 5674.

THOMAS DALTON, President. CHAS. H. BAUSHER, Bus. Agent.

HARRY P. ELBERT, Fin. Sec'y. JOHN CLARK, Rec. Sec'y.

## Carpenters and Joiners of America

LOCAL 355

Office and Headquarters, 12 St. Mark's Place

Regular meetings every 2nd and 4th Monday of the month.

V. J. CASTELLI, President.

MICHAEL CURTIN, Vice-Pres. WILLIAM GARDNER, Rec. Secretary

N. VILLACCI, Bus. Agent. CHARLES FICKLER, Fin. Secretary

## Carpenters & Joiners of America

Local Union 305

4215 3rd Ave., corner Tremont Ave.

Regular meetings every Monday evening

Walter Anderson, President Bert Post, Rec. Secretary James Dugman, Fin. Sec'y

Victor Sauli, Vice President Joseph Vanderpool, Treas. Chas. Nobis, Business Agent

Board of Trustees—Jos. Hess, Louis Schmidt, E. Glaw

## Carpenters and Joiners of America

LOCAL UNION No. 806

Headquarters in the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby Avenue.

Office: Brooklyn Labor Lyceum. Telephone Stage 5514. Office hours, every day except Thursday. Regular meetings every Monday evening.

JOHN HALL, President. SYDNEY PEARCE, Rec. Secretary.

FRANK HOFFMAN, Vice-President. JOHN THALER, Fin. Secretary.

CHARLES FRIEDELL, Business Agent.

## 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. Phone: ASToria 0005

Wm. Pawlowich, Richard Damman, President

Andrew Francioli, Chas. T. Schwartz, Albert F. Millner,

Vice-President Recording Sec'y Financial Sec'y Business Agent

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LOCAL UNION 1486, UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS & JOINERS

OF AMERICA.

Office: 12 St. Mark's Place. Orchard 6804

Regular meetings every 2nd and 4th Monday.

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Michael Erikson, Vice-Pres. Ed. M. Olsen, Fin. Sec'y.

Christopher Gulbrandson, Charles Johnson, Jr.,

Recording Secretary Treasurer

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## COMPRESSED AIR AND FOUNDATION WORKERS



# THE SOCIALIST MOVEMENT AT HOME AND ABROAD

## Through the States

### ELECTION RETURNS

Tuesday, November 4, is Election Day. The New Leader goes to press Thursday, November 6, and it is our hope that we will be able to report substantial Socialist gains, and a tremendous La Follette vote in every part of the country.

**WE WANT YOUR COOPERATION IN GETTING THE NEWS.** Party secretaries, organizers and campaign managers; and in localities where there is no strong local, individual comrades, should take note of the following:

**IF YOU HAVE AN IMPORTANT VICTORY TO REPORT, THE ELECTION OF A SOCIALIST OR A HEAVY GAIN, WE WANT THE NEWS.** Telephone, write or wire, as you find it necessary; remember that we must have the news Wednesday, or at the very latest, Thursday morning.

If you are at such a distance from New York that a letter cannot reach us in time, WIRE COLLECT, but make the telegram SHORT. Give the facts and figures as briefly as possible, BUT LEAVE ALL COMMENT TO US.

### MASSACHUSETTS

Organizer Albert Weisbord has spoken during the past week to the International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers on the causes and forces lying behind the La Follette Independent-Progressive ticket, and was accorded a rising vote of thanks for his talk. Debate will be held Saturday afternoon, November 1st, between Organizer Weisbord and an opponent furnished by the United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers' Union of North America, at their hall, on the question: "Resolved—That the workers in this present campaign should support La Follette for President." Comrade Weisbord taking the affirmative side. Open-air meetings have been held by Organizer in Cambridge, Worcester, and on Boston Common during the past week, with excellent collections and book sales.

Amesbury—A rally for the La Follette presidential ticket, and for the Socialist Party State ticket, was held in the Town Hall on Thursday, October 30, with Organizer Weisbord as principal speaker.

Organizer Alfred Baker Lewis has held meetings in Holyoke, Springfield, Chicopee, and Chicopee Falls during the past week, and has been speaking each day at factory meetings in this section of the State to large audiences of enthusiastic workers. Contributions and book sales have been excellent.

### NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT

The General District Committee will hold its next regular meeting at Headquarters, Sunday, November 2nd. Plans will be discussed as to the campaign to be waged for the formation of a Labor party in this State in the near future.

### CONNECTICUT

At the State Executive Committee meeting it was voted to call a Senatorial convention Sunday November 9, at 2 p. m., at Machinists' Hall, 99 Temple street, New Haven, Connecticut, nominating a candidate to take part in the special election for U. S. Senator to take the place of the late Senator Brandegee.

Comrade Morgan who has been in England for the summer has returned and was present at the meeting and related some of his experiences.

Karl C. Persek of Hamden will be the speaker at the Socialist rally on the Central Green Saturday evening, November 1.

It was voted to instruct the locals to nominate delegates to the National Convention which will be called for January 25.

There is considerable dissatisfaction in Bridgeport because Samuel Gompers and his associates at Washington have endorsed William English Walling who is running for Congress on the Democratic party ticket. Comrade Moffet of Stamford is running for Congress in that district on the Socialist ticket and is chairman of the State Federation of Labor La Follette Committee. The Central Labor Union of Bridgeport to a man refused to endorse Walling. Gompers sent a telegram saying that Moffet was not satisfactory to him.

The La Follette Club and the Socialist Party of New Haven will hold a social and general good time to receive the returns election night. It is expected that a very large vote will be polled for La Follette and the Socialist ticket in Connecticut.

### NEW JERSEY

The State Committee will meet on Sunday, November 9, at State Headquarters, 256 Central avenue, Jersey City, at 2 p. m. This is one hour earlier than the usual time, as the meeting will be somewhat in the nature of a convention. Each county organization in the State has been asked to send five delegates to discuss the further relations of the Party with the C.P.A., and to elect or provide for the election of two delegates to the national convention of the C.P.A.

Owing to the Wheeler meeting in Hoboken on Saturday night, November 1, several street meetings have been cancelled. The only Socialist Party street meetings to be held in Hudson county on that evening are the following:

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

Union Hill—Bergenline avenue and Main street. Speaker: Frederick Kraft.

Jersey City—Jackson and Claremont avenue. Speakers: Ernest Meyer.

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

United States Senator Burton K. Wheeler, Socialist candidate for Vice-president, will be the principal speaker at a mass meeting Saturday night at St. Mary's Auditorium, Willow avenue and 5th street, Hoboken. He is to speak at another great mass meeting in New York later in the evening, and he will therefore be the first speaker at the Hoboken rally.

The meeting will be open at 8 o'clock by the Chairman, Mark M. Fagan, former Mayor of Jersey City, and promptly at 8:15 Senator Wheeler will take the platform. The next speaker will be Henry Jager, former Socialist Assemblyman of New York, and he will be followed by Matthew Woll, head of the Photo-Engravers' Union and Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor.

The last speaker will be George L. Record, Progressive candidate for United States Senator. Several speakers will be held in reserve for the overflow crowd which is expected.

### BROOKLYN

A ratification meeting of the Socialist Party, 22nd A. D., will be held Friday night, October 31, at the Roosevelt Casino, Blake avenue and Cleveland street. Meyer London, A. I. Shipplack, Max Pine, S. P. Kramer and the local candidates, W. B. Robinson and Henry Rosoff, will speak.

## New York Activities

### BUFFALO

Buffalo Socialists have carried on a very active campaign and have held open air and hall meetings throughout the city. Scores of Socialists who have been inactive for years have rendered good service as speakers and workers at meetings. Regardless of the results on Election Day the Socialist Party decision to endorse La Follette and Wheeler was the wisest move made by the party in years.

Buffalo readers of The New Leader who experience any difficulty in voting or desire any information on Election Day, phone Seneca 3140. In case of trouble, our attorneys, Irving M. Weiss and Eustace Reynolds will respond.

Radio election returns will be broadcasted at La Follette headquarters, 640 Main street, commencing 7 p. m., Election Day. All readers and their friends are invited to be present.

Buffalo readers should vote for all candidates on the third row on the voting machine. The name of La Follette and Wheeler head the Socialist row. Following will come the names of the Socialist State candidates. The local Socialist candidates are as follows—a full ticket of qualified candidates having been named: Supreme Court Justices, 8th Judicial District; William P. Brennan and Andrew B. Giffillan; County Clerk, the Rev. Herman J. Hahn; County Treasurer, I. B. Taylor; Surrogate, Attorney Irving M. Weiss; Congress, 40th district, Eustace Reynolds; 41st, Frank Ehrenfried; 42nd, Amy R. Juengling; State Senate, 48th district, Ralph E. Horne; 49th, Charles H. Roth; 50th, Jacob F. Griesinger; members of Assembly, 1st district, Joseph Dilbert; 2nd, William C. Taylor; 3rd, Robert A. Hoffman; 4th,

Joseph F. Murphy; 5th, Henry J. Ruppel; 6th, Lee Morgan; 7th, Willard J. Dawson; 8th, F. A. McCarthy.

### WATCHERS NEEDED!

The big need of the hour is watchers—and ever more watchers. Votes that are not counted do not count—and votes for La Follette and the Socialist Party that are thrown away will not aid in the building up of a Labor party.

There are thousands of people who can watch who have never performed that service to their Cause. Every one who can do the job should enroll for the task at once.

There should be two watchers for the Socialist Party and two for the Progressive party at each polling place each day, to protect those who come to cast their ballots. There should be two for each party during the count, to see that no dirty work is attempted.

We know the history of our elections, and we have no confidence in the fairness of the election boards. Only by a determined stand by watchers in every polling place can the voters be safeguarded.

Volunteer at once for this work. Call in person, or telephone to headquarters, as follows:

MANHATTAN—Joseph D. Cannon, Room 505, 7 East 15th street. Telephone Stuyvesant 4620. THE BRONX—Patrick J.

Murphy, 1167 Boston Road. Telephone, Kilpatrick 7457.

BROOKLYN—Joseph F. Viola, 167 Tompkins avenue. Telephone, Pulaski 1899.

### MANHATTAN

Comrade Joshua S. Shapiro, candidate for the Court of General Sessions, was compelled to abandon his highly successful campaign because of the sad death of his mother. The comrades of his district all express their deepest sympathy for him.

A watchers' meeting will be held Sunday at 1:30 p. m. at Bryant Hall, Sixth avenue and 41st street, under the direction of the Progressive headquarters. All who have not yet enrolled as watchers are urged to attend the meeting and receive instructions. Commander Warren

(Continued on Page 7)

Sixty Cups of the Finest Tea you ever tasted—for 10 cents.

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At All Grocers. 10c a Package

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204 East Broadway  
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Our Specialty  
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Wholesome, Nutritious Food—Moderate Prices  
Telephone Kilpatrick 7918  
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175 East Broadway, N. Y. City  
Telephone Orchard 4616-4617

## On The International Front

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

### AUSTRIA

Party Gains 51,851 In Year

On June 30 last the dues-paying membership of the Social Democratic party of Austria was 566,124, a gain of 51,851 in a year which more than recouped the losses suffered during the period of severe financial and economic distress incidental to the early stages of rehabilitation. And since June 30 the steady gain has continued, as is evidenced by the fact that in the Vienna district where the party monthly, Sozialdemokrat, is sent to all the male members, the November number was scheduled to come out 195,000 strong, against 183,000 in June. Now every ninth adult in Austria is a dues-paying member of the Social Democratic party and at the rate recruiting is progressing, everybody in the little Republic, except Chancellor Seipel, Cardinal Piffl and a few of their hard-boiled clerical followers, will be on the party's books within a few more years.

The work of education goes hand in hand with the increase in membership, the circulation of the Arbeiter-Zeitung, the leading daily organ, having jumped 20,400 during the year to 111,400, while the other party organs have done equally well in their different fields: the total circulation of the twenty-three periodicals being 666,000. When the trade union and special publications, not officially Socialist, but practically so, are added to the regular party press, the total circulation of periodicals devoted to promoting the

arrival of the cooperative commonwealth in Austria reaches about 2,000,000. The party's book publishing house in Vienna put out forty-eight books, with a sale of 180,000 copies during the year, and the number of lectures arranged by the educational section rose from 600 to 1,442. The Young People's organization arranged 17,189 affairs, attended by 624,751 persons, the Art Bureau in Vienna gave 921 theatre performances for 354,259 persons, there were twenty concerts by the Workers' Symphony, and numerous other entertainments of an artistic nature.

### ITALY

Socialist Organizations Coming Back  
Reports from La Guistizia and L'Avanti, official organs, respectively, of the Unitarian Socialist Party and of the Maximalist Socialist Party, of the activities of the party organizations all over Italy show that aside from the destruction of Socialist property wrought by Fascist mobs, the murder of Armando Casarini, a Fascist Deputy, by a drunken moron on September 12 had no harmful effects upon the Socialist drive for increased membership and more circulation for the party papers. After the first few days it became generally known that the murderer was not a Socialist and that the Socialists had roundly denounced any attempts to avenge the death of Giacomo Matteotti by imitating his Fascist murderers.

From every part of Italy come stories of enthusiastic meetings of regional federations, with reports of rising membership and renewed interest in party work. In fact, the gains being made by both Socialist parties may help account for their failure to get closer together, each apparently thinking itself strong enough to go it alone. Both agreed, however, in rejecting a Communist proposal for the formation of a "rump Parliament," which was to sit apart from the Fascist majority and go through the motions of passing laws, etc. merely as propaganda. The Socialists advised the Communists to line up with the other Opposition parties and do something serious toward hampering the disciples of Mussolini. The Socialists even held a few demonstrations in honor of the sixtieth anniversary of the founding of the First International.

### More Fascist Setbacks

More straws indicating the change in political sentiment are found in two recent local elections. In the commune of Ormea, the anti-Fascist combination of ex-service men and peasants won control of the administration by a vote of 1,010 to 308; and in Erseine a block of Left Democrats and Clericals beat the Fascist group by a vote of 224 against 124. In each case the Socialists supported the anti-Fascist lists and the victories were won in spite of the usual Fascist attempts at intimidation.

### CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Workers Gain In Local Election

The Prague Sozialdemokrat points to the result of the local election in the little Bohemian city of Asch on October 5 as a striking confirmation of the claims of a comeback made by the Social Democratic organization and at the same time a decided gain for the proletariat. When the Communist split occurred in Czechoslovakia, Asch was a center of Communist agitation and it was averred by the followers of Moscow that within a few months there would be no Social Democratic organization there. But the old timers stayed right on the job, reconstructed the shattered ranks of the local group and resumed propaganda work. And when the votes were counted on October 5 it was found that the Social Democrats had gone to the polls 2,260 strong and won eight seats, while the Communists had polled 2,174 votes and won seven. At the election four years ago, before the split, the Social Democrats cast 2,816 votes and won twelve seats, so the net gain in workers' representation is three, while the bourgeois parties have lost nine seats, leaving them twenty-one in the local legislative body.

### Veteran Labor Agitator Gone

With the recent death of Adolf Burian in Bruenn, one of the oldest and most respected Labor agitators of Czechoslovakia ceased to trouble the capitalist exploiters. Born in 1844 in Butchovitz as the son of poor parents, he began to work in the textile mills at an early age and soon joined the union, became an agitator, led strikes and was driven from the district. Later he became active in the Socialist movement and served several jail sentences for his "traitorous" activities against the Austrian Government. Persecution never dampened his enthusiasm, however, as he continued active service until a few months before his death. When the split came in 1920, the veteran fighter lined up with the Communists.

## LET US HELP EACH OTHER—BROTHER!

Friend Union Man: I Will Help You. YOU Help Me.

If I am steadily employed earning Union wages it is spent here. As the community prospers you prosper. We are all benefited. Greedy Non-Union Manufacturers, mostly located in distant places, are in league with all other Non-Union manufacturers in an effort to destroy all Unions. Unless we ask Unionists to help each other we are helping avaricious open-shoppers. ALWAYS BUY UNION MADE PRODUCTS!

See That Your Milk Man Wears the Emblem of  
**The Milk Drivers' Union**  
Local 584, I. B. of T.  
Office:  
365 Hudson St., City  
Local 584 meets on 3rd Thursday of the month at ANTONIA HALL, 62 East 4th St.  
Executive Board meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays at the FORWARD BUILDING, 175 East Broadway, Room 3.  
F. J. STERNENSKY, Pres. & Bus. Agent  
NATHAN LAUT, Sec'y-Treas.

## 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.

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(REGISTERED)  
DEMAND THIS LABEL!

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

Bakery & Confectionery Workers' International Union of America  
Organization Committee of Locals 87, 100, 183, 189 and 305

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Smoke UNION-MADE CIGARS  
DEMAND This LABEL

If the Box does not have this Label, the Cigars are NOT Union-Made.  
INSIST On the UNION LABEL

Workingmen, When Buying Your HATS Look for THIS LABEL

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

### WORKERS!

Eat Only in Restaurants that Employ Union Workers!  
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165 East 23rd Street  
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MOROSCO THEATRE  
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TICKETS ON SALE: Teachers Union, 70 Fifth Ave.; Rand School, 7 E. 15th St.; Women's Citizenship Co., 110 E. 16th St. Price: \$2.75, \$2.25; L. 65, Box Seats \$2.

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# "IN THIS TENT WE HAVE"

By JOSEPH E. COHEN

Campaigns are not without their amusing sides. In this country we like to receive our medicine in a palatable shape. Since the contest between the old parties has been entirely over the question as to which should loot the public, a little vaudeville has diluted the dark brown taste in the mouth of the nation.

At the outset of the present campaign, the Republican and Democratic parties took it for granted that they were to indulge in the customary slap-stick comedy. They tried to delude themselves into the fancy that they alone were involved in the election. It was a close partnership between them. It did not matter which member of the team was treated as the senior. For, first of all, the old party dopesters are political moles.

Then they found they did not occupy the centre of the stage. The public is tired of their act. They have been doing their stunt so long and in the same old way that it contained no element of surprise. They promised nothing new. And they kept their promise.

A new shadow fell across the procession. It was majestic and menacing. The comic characters backed away from the footlights. Then they threw a fit. For the new figure took the stage away from them.

The political moles got the scare of their life.

But they could not think of quitting altogether, removing their make-up and becoming what they really are—understudies for the financial group which exploits the useful workers of the nation. Instead, they have tried to capitalize their difficulty.

They have announced that there is great fear that the new party, if allowed to keep the public eye, may become a permanent fixture. So the hirelings of the predatory journals have been asked to get busy and render what press agent service they could for the discredited actors. Usually what appears in defense of these ancient trespassers of the footboards is ludicrous. But it takes the so-called straw votes to provide side-splitting hilarity.

Thus one reactionary publication conducts a canvass, whereby the startling discovery is made that Coolidge is beating La Follette two-to-one in such La Follette states as Minnesota, Iowa, California and the Dakotas. La Follette was graciously tendered Wisconsin as an after-thought. Verily the political moles are having their innings. Pity they strike out so blindly.

Then there are the moles who raise the hue and cry that the La Follette movement is "red and revolutionary." That is supposed to be a terrible charge in our country, where the first flag raised by the men who made this Republic was red and where they brought forth the Republic by a revolution. In short, the La Follette party is accused of being the logical successors of the nation's fathers? Is that not a flattering compliment?

Incidentally, the political moles apply to the new party all the stock-in-trade names which the Tories hurled at the leaders of 1776 and 1861. Turn back to these pages in our history, and read where the present Tories find their stage properties.

To identify themselves as Tories, in fact, whatever disguise they may wear, the moles then choose the very attitude upon the stage that their anti-social ancestors did before them. They pose behind judicial ermine. That should settle their hash.

When the Tories who survived the revolution of 1776 realized that they could not have a king, they covertly tried to secure the equivalent by inflating the courts with monarchical privileges. Thus the Federalist party enacted the Alien and Sedition Laws to throttle free expression.

In a jiffy the Federalist party was smashed to pieces and Jefferson's assault upon the usurpation of the courts sent the Tories underground, where political moles belong.

Then came the struggle to free the chattel slave. Once again the courts were on hand to declare that

a man is not human if his skin be dark. Lincoln raised his mighty voice against that contemptible opinion. It took a sea of blood to wash that stain from the record.

And once again the political moles scampered to cover. Now they are out again. They realize that among the judiciary are to be found some of the most venomous enemies of political liberty. They know that just as the devil quotes Scripture to serve his end, so there has not been a deed ever so nefarious but what some judge can be got to find a slimy precedent to give it the color of law.

Hence in this day and generation there can be rounded up men wear-

ing the robes of justice who seek to disfranchise the citizens of their states by denying La Follette a place on the ballot. Is there any question but that such political moles should be sent back to their dark holes so summarily that they could exceed the speed limit?

The antics of the Republican and Democratic comedians is rare testimony that they cannot match the ability of the new party with merit. They must needs resort to trick traps in order to meet the La Follette menace to their pay-check as court jesters for the predatory masters.

Not one of the candidates of the old parties for President or Vice-

President has offered to meet the challenge of the new party in the dignified manner which it deserves. Not one has attempted to show why the people should not administer their own political and industrial affairs. Not one has dared to tell that he is opposed to the new party because he is a Tory.

Instead, the political moles which the candidates are go about grubbing in the earth for the stupidities of silence and concealment. They assume that if they turn their backs to the light there will be no sunshine.

But the joke is on them.

Evening, November 11, in the auditorium of the I.L.G.W.U. Building, 3 West 16th street.

J. F. Horrabin is the author of the "Outline of Economic Geography" and is an authority on this subject. This will be the last lecture that Comrade Horrabin will give before sailing for Europe. Admission will be free to members of the I.L.G.W.U.

## Party Notes

(Continued From Page 6.)

Shaw Fisher of the United War Veterans will address the watchers.

### HARLEM

There will be a watchers' meeting of the joint 20th Congressional District, Socialist Party, on Wednesday, October 29, at 62 East 106th street, at 8 p. m. Congressman La Guardia will speak.

The last mass meeting before election, will take place Sunday, November 2, at New Star Casino, at 2 p. m. This meeting will be held under the auspices of the joint 20th Congressional District, Socialist Party, and promises to be as great a success as the meeting of last Sunday which sent the great audience home with a new hope and new inspiration.

The speakers will be: Norman Thomas, candidate for Governor; Frank Crosswaith, candidate for Secretary of State, B. Charney Vladeck, Mollie Friedman, candidate for the 17th Assembly District; Fiorello H. La Guardia, Congressman of the 20th Congressional District.

Saturday, November 1, we will have an automobile parade. Everybody who knows a comrade who knows another who has an automobile, is to let him know about it so that we can tour the district from end to end.

### BRONX

There are two days of campaigning left—Saturday and Monday. Many voters' minds and decisions are still undetermined as to how they will cast their vote. Many can be swung our way by a big last minute effort. The following speakers are instructed to be at Local Headquarters, 1167 Boston Road, at 8 o'clock, for a flying tour throughout the Bronx: A. Claessens, E. Seidel, S. Orr, S. Dewitt, A. Tovin, I. Phillips, C. Kruse, E. Friedman, A. Tendler, M. Ginet, Fred Paulitsch, Max Waller, Wm. Babit, Wm. Murray, I. G. Dobsevage, E. Deutsch. Every comrade and sympathizer are also urged to be present to serve on committees.

### KINGS COUNTY

Plans for extensive organization work are already being made in Brooklyn. Thousands of names were secured during the campaign on the blanks furnished by the National Office. Groups of three and four comrades have been formed in unorganized districts to be in charge of the local work. Julius Lichtenfeld is to take charge of the organization in the 9th A. D. Bensonhurst. Wm. M. Feigenbaum will be assisted by E. Levinson in reorganizing the Flatbush branch of the 2nd A. D. Other districts to follow. Any of our readers willing to participate in this organization work may get in communication with the County Secretary, Joseph F. Viola, 167 Tompkins avenue, and they will be informed of the time and place of the meeting in their district.

TWO MARATHON RALLIES Brooklyn Socialist will stage two great rallies Saturday afternoon and evening, one at Graham avenue and Debevoise street and the other

at Tompkins and Hart, both in Williamsburg. Norman Thomas will speak at both, and among other speakers will be Joseph T. Vivin, William M. Feigenbaum, Joseph A. Weil, Manny Switkes, Gertrude Green, Simon Wolfe, Samuel Pavloff and others.

### WATCHERS WANTED

The 23rd A. D. will elect its candidate, Louis P. Goldberg, to the Assembly if we can get our votes counted. We appeal to all comrades to enlist by going to the Labor Lyceum and enrolling with the campaign manager.

The Brownsville campaign will close with a theatre party Sunday, November 2, 1924, at a matinee performance in the Liberty Theatre. Comrade B. C. Vladeck, manager of the Forward, will be the speaker between the acts.

### Theatre Party a Big Success

The Provincetown Theatre in Greenview Village was packed with members and friends of Local Kings County Wednesday night at the local's theatre party, the attraction being "The Crime in the Whistler Room." Between the acts, Morris Hillquit, who was the guest of the local, delivered a brief and delightful address on behalf of the local.

The same theatre has been engaged for December 13, when a program of Eugene O'Neill plays will be given. Tickets are now on sale at the office of Local Kings, 167 Tompkins avenue.

### Election Night Dance

"Dance to the Tune of the Election Returns," at the Rand School Auditorium, 7 East 15th street, announces the Recreation Department.

A direct Western Union wire has been installed in the hall and the results will be announced as the count progresses. If you want to make merry and listen in on the election returns, spend Election Night in the Rand School Auditorium. Tickets are on sale in the school office at \$1.00.

The Rand School has issued an invitation to all students and friends of the school to an "Open House Night," on Sunday, November 2, to be held in the Rand School Auditorium. Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Horrabin of England will be the guests of honor of the evening, and Mr. Horrabin will say a few words. Other features have been arranged to make the evening enjoyable.

"Economic Geography and the Working Class" Comrade Horrabin will lecture on "Economic Geography and the Working Class" under the auspices of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, on Tuesday

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### N. Y. Printing Pressmen's Union

Local 51, International Printing Pressmen's & Assistants' Union Office: 22 WEST 16TH STREET Phone: CHE lsea 10265-10283 Regular Meetings Every 2nd Thursday at I. L. G. W. U. Auditorium, 3 W. 16th St. PHILIP UNSTADTER, President PATRICK J. LYNCH, Vice-President Edward Neway, Sec'y-Treas. John E. Danell, Sec'y Chas. T. Stewart, Wm. Anthony, Bus. Agent Spl.-at-Arms

## UNION DIRECTORY

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

**BRICKLAYERS' UNION** Local 34 Office: 239 EAST 84th STREET Telephone Leans 4399 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, 949 Willoughby Ave. Phone 4631 Stage Office open daily except Mondays from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Regular meetings every Tuesday Evening. WILLIAM WENGERT, President. CHARLES PFLAUM, Fin. Sec'y. VALENTINE BUMB, Vice-President. JOHN TIMMONS, Treasurer. HENRY ARMENDINGER, Rec. Sec'y. ANDREW STREET, 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. HARRY F. EILERT, Fin. Sec'y. CHAS. H. BAUSHER, Bus. Agent. JOHN CLARK, Rec. Sec'y.

**Carpenters and Joiners of America** LOCAL 395 Office and Headquarters, 12 St. Mark's Place. Regular meetings every 2nd and 4th Monday of the month. Dry Dock—4866 V. J. CASTELL, President. WILLIAM GARDNER, Rec. Secretary. MICHAEL CURTIN, Vice-Pres. CHARLES FRIEDLAND, Fin. Secretary. N. VILLACCI, Bus. Agent.

**Carpenters & Joiners of America** Local Union 366 4215 3rd Ave., corner Tremont Ave. Regular meetings every Monday evening. Walter Anderson, President Bert Post, Rec. Secretary James Duignan, Fin. Sec'y. Victor Saul, Vice President Joseph Vanderpool, Treas. Chas Nobis, Business Agent. Board of Trustees—Jos. Hess, Louis Schmidt, E. Glaw

**Carpenters and Joiners of America,** LOCAL UNION NO. 808 Headquarters in the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby Avenue. Office: Brooklyn Labor Lyceum. Telephone Stage 5414. Office hours, every day except Thursday. Regular meetings every Monday evening. JOHN HARKETT, President. SYDNEY PEARCE, Rec. Secretary. FRANK HOFFMAN, Vice-President. JOHN TRALEY, Fin. Secretary. CHARLES FRIEDLAND, Business Agent.

**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. Phone: AST oria 0005 Wm. Pawlowich, President. RICHARD DAMIAN, Vice-President. Andrew Franzell, Chas. T. Schwartz, Albert F. Milner, Recording Sec'y Financial Sec'y Business Agent

**DOCK AND PIER CARPENTERS** LOCAL UNION 1486, UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS & JOINERS OF AMERICA. Office: 12 St. Mark's Place. Regular meetings every 2nd and 4th Monday. Orchard 6804 CHARLES JOHNSON, Jr., President. Michael Erikson, Vice-Pres. Ed. M. Olsen, Fin. Sec'y. Christopher Gulbrandson, Charles Johnson, Sr. 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. DANIEL HUNT, President. JAMES MORAN, Vice-President. PETER FINNEY, JOHN McARTIAN, JOSEPH MORAN, Rec. Secretary Fin. Secretary Bus. Agent

**PLASTERERS' UNION, LOCAL 60** Office, 4 West 125th St. Phone Harlem 6432. Regular Meetings Every Monday Evening. The Executive Board Meets Every Friday Evening at THE LAIROR TEMPLE, 243 EAST 84th STREET, NEW YORK CITY. MICHAEL J. COLLIERAN, President and Business Agent. J. J. O'CONNELL, Vice-Pres. Business Agents: MICHAEL GALLAGHER, Rec. Sec'y. JOHN LEAVY, JOSEPH LEMONTE

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

**Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators of America, District Council No. 9, New York City.** Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and National Building Trades Council MEETS EVERY THURSDAY EVENING Office, 166 East 56th Street. Telephone Plaza—4100-5416. PHILIP ZAUSNER, Secretary.

**PAINTERS' UNION No. 261** Office: 62 East 106th Street Telephone: University 2828 Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday at the Office. Regular Meetings Every Friday at 210 East 194th Street. ISADORE SILVERMAN, J. HENNENFIELD, Financial Secretary Recording Treasurer

**N.Y. TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 6** Phone Watkins 9188 LEON H. ROUSE, President. John Sullivan, Vice-President. John S. O'Connell, Secretary-Treas. Theodore F. Douglas, Organizer. Offices and Headquarters, 24 W. 16 St., N.Y. Meets Every 2nd Sunday of Every Month at SHIELD'S HALL, 57 SMITH ST., BROOKLYN.

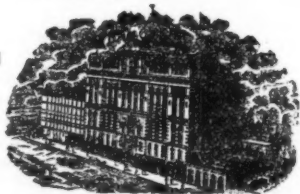
**JOURNEYMEN PLUMBERS' UNION, LOCAL 418** Of Queens County, New York. Office and Headquarters, 250 Jackson Avenue, Long Island City. Regular meetings every Wednesday, at 8 P. M. MICHAEL J. McGRATH, President. WILLIAM PIPOTA, Financial Secretary. WILLIAM HERBERTS, Recording Secretary. CHARLES McADAMS 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 4875

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## UNINTELLIGENT INTELLIGENCE TESTS

With good reason do I plead that those who make out intelligence tests first be required to take such examinations themselves. Some time ago the faculty of Newcomb College was attacked by one of these stupid tests, resulting in the sudden discoveries of Bergdoll's being a World War hero, Al Jolson's a wrestling champion, and Gallagher and Shean's a version of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde.

It seems to me that if a college professor is unaware of the status of Messrs. Bergdoll, Jolson, Gallagher and Shean, he need not be his to the nearest lake, and, after loading himself with stones, jump in, exclaiming, "It's a cruel world; how stupid I am!" Personally, if I were a student, I should not care a snap whether or not my professor had ever heard of these gentlemen. But I should be tremendously interested in his erudition of the subject which he teaches, and in his ability to propagate that knowledge.

Despite this test, however, it taxes my credulity to believe that all of the faculty were not aware of the eminence of the gentlemen named. Men are simply grown-up children, and as such, are still mischievous. Ask them a foolish question and they will frequently answer it accordingly. Thus, when high school boys are asked who Pershing is, they probably exclaim, "Well, I'll be darned; imagine no one's knowing who Pershing is!" So, with malice toward

none, a few reply that he is the original village blacksmith; others that he is the third baseman of the Dodgers; some that he is a brand of cigars, etc., etc. Incidentally, did you note the drollery and satire in the answers of the Newcomb College faculty?

These tests usually insult erudition, not intelligence. If a college professor does not know who Al Jolson is, that doesn't stamp him as unintelligent; he is simply ignorant. And what amazing ignorance! Presumably of prodigious consequence, doubtless.

Merely to assist the foregoing in becoming more influential and convincing, let me cite the "identification test" lately inflicted upon the prospective teachers of the Fond du Lac County Normal School in Wisconsin.

La Follette was described by one educated young woman as a "Frenchman who came to America during the war," and the young woman admitted that she had always lived in Wisconsin. Well, I am skeptical, and, although I do not hail from Missouri, I have reason to doubt the young woman's identification. Doubtless the goddess of mischief bade her answer what she did, simply to exasperate the testers.

I especially call your attention to these remarkable replies, remarkable in their satiric natures: Teapot Dome is "an old tomb discovered in Egypt about a year ago." And Ober-Ammergau has suddenly blossomed into a great German politician.

Here are a number of other astonishing identifications. Herrin is a title used in Germany. As for Pinchot, he, of course, is a race-horse; and there is a subtlety in that answer. Frances E. Willard turns out to be an American pugilist; Oregon is a province in Germany; and De Valera is a bandit in Mexico.

be sure, Lloyd George is the King of England; and there I again call your attention to the profundity of that response. Ford was said to have run for President and backed out. Helen Keller is metamorphosed into a great airplane flier; that prominent gentleman, John Wanamaker, becomes a watchmaker; and Mussolini is transformed into a region in the southern part of Eurasia. Harif, of course, is a city in France; Leonard Wood is an aviator, probably flying for high stakes; and Enizelos is a country in South America. As for Henry Cabot Lodge, that is a place where societies meet (ha! ha!). Volstead, be it known, is an experimenter about

laws in physics (that's a corker!); and Fiume is a mountain in Japan. Babe Ruth is the world's heavy-weight champion ("batter" was probably forgotten to be added). Muscle Shoals is a great coal mine in Italy; Firpo is an African prize-fighter; and Steinmetz a kind of piano.

Well, I say, I am skeptical. Having been the embryo teacher myself, I am certain that scarcely one of my former training school-mates would find any difficulty in identifying the names and places listed above. Again I beg of the authorities to discontinue these silly examinations.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Panama Canal Zone workers are doing their bit for La Follette.

Frank Morrison, Secretary to the American Federation of Labor, today received a cablegram from the Panama Trades Council forwarding \$500 for the Independent-Progressive campaign and asking H. L. Brunson, in charge of finances, to send them 500 bronze emblems with La Follette and Wheeler's profiles in relief.

"This is indicative of the attitude of Union men everywhere," Brunson said. "Their dollars will help elect a Follette."

## Glass Workers In Congress

A feature of the Congress of the Glass Workers' International held in Prague, Sept. 18-22, which was attended by forty-eight delegates from ten countries, was the adoption of a resolution urging the affiliated organizations to take steps to prevent the constantly increasing use of glass-blowing machines from being exploited against the interests of the workers. Other resolutions called for the socialization of production and distribution and for legislation limiting work before the ovens to forty-five hours per week and protecting women and children in the industry. An application for membership from the Russian glass workers was turned down on the ground of the Russians not being affiliated with the International Federation of Trade Unions. Charles Delzant of Paris was re-elected International Secretary, and it was decided to hold the next congress in the French capital in 1927.

**Labor Conference In Africa**  
At the sixth annual congress of the Cape Federation of Labor Unions, recently held in Cape Town, the view was expressed by many of the sixty delegates that the goal of the International Federation of Trade Unions and the holding of a South African Trade Union Congress would be reached within a comparatively short time. There were some delegates from outside Cape Town than usual, several coming from Johannesburg and other towns. Nesbitt, Russell and Boydell, Labor Party members of the coalition Cabinet in the Union of South Africa, opened the congress, and members of the Labor P. R. were active during its sessions.

## International Negotiations Continue

The officials of the Russian trade unions are asked to submit in writing what they consider a basis for discussion of the problem of effecting world-wide trade union unity in a letter sent to Moscow by A. A. Oudegust, Chairman and Yan Oudegust, Secretary of the Executive Committee of the International Federation of Trade Unions, as the result of a decision arrived at during a meeting of the Executive Committee held in Amsterdam Sept. 17. In answer to the Russian letter of July 26, it is pointed out that, while the need of international solidarity is apparent to all Labor men, there is such a difference between Moscow and Amsterdam way of setting up trade union functions that the calling of a joint conference without preliminary discussion would probably be useless. Furthermore, attention is drawn to the reservations on unity adopted at the Vienna Congress of the I. F. T. U. At June which were aimed at opening negotiations with the Russian unions for the purpose of inducing them to accept the regulations of the Amsterdam International, it did not authorize the holding of a joint conference with the Moscow International. The Amsterdam letter emphasizes the impossibility of the Executive Committee exceeding its authority and mentions the possibility of the whole matter being submitted to the General Council of a Congress of the I. F. T. U. At about the same time this letter was forwarded European Communist leaders were printing an open letter from the Executive Committee of the Red Trade Union International calling over with regard to the action of the Belgian Trade Union Congress in barring Communist leaders within from official jobs in the unions and damning certain leaders of the Amsterdam International, including Oudegust, for having supported the Belgian union majority. There will be a meeting of the General Council of the I. F. T. U. Dec. 3 to take action on several important matters, and the Russian position is likely to be among them.

## Workers' Unions Coming Back

ter having had its ranks cut nearly 2,000,000 members in August, 1920, when it was organized in Amsterdam, 4,480,000 ear-lier in the current year by industrial unions in some countries and active governmental hostility in others, the Farm Workers' International returned "to the corner and it regained its lost ground, slowly but surely," according to report, presented by officers at its third congress, in Berlin in September. In the United States, where the organization is affiliated with the International Agricultural Workers Union, numbered about 890,000, the communists onslaught put an end to international relations and almost destroyed the union itself. In France the land workers' unions have almost faded away. At the seventeen delegates represent-

ing organizations in eight European countries, voted to raise the annual dues to the International to twenty Dutch guilders (about \$8) for each 1,000 members so as to enable the International to function more effectively. George Schmidt, head of the German Land Workers' Union, was elected General Secretary in place of P. Hiestra of Holland and the headquarters moved from Utrecht to Berlin. When the question of admitting the Russian and Bulgarian Land Workers' Unions came up it was decided to await definite action by the Amsterdam and Moscow Internationals and to accept their applications in case unity be effected. Resolutions adopted called for the organization of the semi-independent peasants in the farm workers' unions, the abolition of the system of part payment of wages in housing, which practically chains many of the farm laborers to the soil, and the placing by the International Labor Office of the League of Nations of the matter of working hours in agriculture upon the agenda of its next conference.

## Postal Workers For State Radio

Speaking in the name of some half a million organized postal workers, the seventy-eight delegates from seventeen European countries, the United States and the Dutch East Indies who attended the Congress of the Postal Office and Telegraph Workers' International held in Vienna, Sept. 14-17, adopted a resolution pointing out the danger to the real interests of the public contained in the abandoning of the fast-growing radio industry to private concerns and demanding that the whole radio business be incorporated in the postal, telephone and telegraph services as a State monopoly. Other resolutions called for sharp opposition to attempts to turn parts of the postal service over to private corporations, such as proposed by the Fascista Government in Italy and the fallen Poincaré régime in France in the alleged interest of efficiency. The Congress decided to do all in its power to support all movements for the firm establishing of the eight-hour work day. A request by Russian postal workers for admission was rejected by a vote of 5,900 to 42,15, with the English and Swiss delegates voting blank. The international dues were fixed at ten Swiss centimes (about 10 cents) per year per member, with a provision for reductions in special cases to three centimes. Dr. Maier was reelected International Secretary and headquarters was continued in Vienna. The Executive Committee was also re-elected.

### Women's Committee Dance

The Women's Committee of the Rand School is giving a Halloween dance in the Rand School Auditorium on Friday, October 31. Dorsha and her pupils will dance and a number of other interesting features have been arranged.

Membership Dec. 31, 1922—53,139

|  |                 |
|--|-----------------|
| Total Assets over Liabilities Dec. 31, 1922              | \$1,847,420.96  |
| Total Sick, Accident and Death Claims paid               | \$10,109,292.63 |
| Uniform Death Benefit of                                 | \$250.00        |
| Sick Benefits to male members from \$3 to \$15 per week. |                 |

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# The Realm of Books

## Man's Conflicts

A Review by ELISEO VIVAS

**THE BOY IN THE BUSH.** By D. H. Lawrence and M. L. Skinner. New York: Thomas Seltzer. \$2.50.

Man has fought nature for so long that he no longer recognizes the awful quality of the struggle, nor is any longer sensitive to the undying gush of heroic energy in himself that sustains him against her. The struggle for life, which to the elemental man was a conflict ever new, has become a routine game, with stakes obscured to our vision; no longer a struggle of unexpected defeat or triumph, but a game more or less pleasant, more or less boring, for which there is no other escape but death. We call that game the business of life, and rightly so, for about a business there are rules which, if followed, lead to success. And we look down upon failures, because we know how little intelligence and ingenuity are required to make ends meet, to come in the end with a small margin of profit. Thus life is; unwittingly, to the majority of us, an enormous imbecility; and our primary purpose in it has been reduced to the tiring task of snatching a chunk of pleasure from the teeth of boredom, which all too seldom turns into a searing mass of pain to give meaning to life. Were we required the ingenuity and fresh originality nature demanded of elemental man, life would become the pagan and dangerous adventure which Nietzsche wanted it to be; a fight without umpiring of morality or law, a fight where no fouls were recognized nor belt were worn. But practice leads to wisdom and wisdom counsels routine. And thus civilization in its philosophical sense comes to mean nothing but this: the accumulation of rules and practices through which we can make the conflict with nature become less bloody, less dangerous, easier.

This long exordium to reiterate a truism, in reference to Lawrence, which the eddy of mediocrity amid which we wallow, makes us often forget namely, Art, to be of true permanent significance, must never forget its concern for man in his struggle with the elemental forces of nature. Call nature what you will: the malevolent forces which the individual has to contend with in a hostile world; or the inward irrational tendencies which his flesh is heir to, and over which he must triumph to attain a perfect realization; the truth of the above contention stands, no artificer must expect to live in the memory of man longer than a day, who does not fetter our attention, in some way or another, to the conflict in which we, who have not yet abdicated our dignity, who have not yet relinquished the sovereignty over ourselves, are engaged.

Lawrence is one of the few artists among us sensitive enough to the primitive currents of nature to express in their integrity their hiss against his soul. Who have followed his development, have seen him always try to elucidate—and how brilliantly!—the conflict of some obscure undercurrent of life, of some fountain of primordial energy, against the will and aspirations of his individual I, disguised under the flesh of his agonists.

In this book, which brings him closer into contact with elemental nature than he has been for long, the character of his preoccupations cannot be mistaken. Lawrence is here interested in the appearance and significance of the drama enacted by a man in an environment raw and tender enough, for the spiritual views of its anatomy to bulge under the thin and not yet crusted epidermis of convention. Jack Grant, his protagonist, is a man who must adjust the vital throbs of his physical and spiritual self to the beat of Western Australia, where he comes to unroll the still unwritten parchment of his life. But Jack Grant is an individualist, and this synchronization which he attempts, cannot be obtained without the bloody mutilation of his soul, and of the soul of the world in which he has come to live. God or his conscience, man, in the body of the colonial whom he hates and loves, and the filthy and unmastered nature of Australia, are the elemental forces which try to whittle him off at their will. Against each he fights, and during the progress of the fight, at the end of each incident, we see the character of Jack Grant emerging more clearly etched, till under the sortilege of the authors, we recognize the palpitating reality of a living man.

When I say that Lawrence—with the cooperation of Miss Skinner—has created in Jack Grant a living man, I have paid him the highest tribute we may pay to an author. For after all, the supreme end of the literary artist is to cast into living creatures the fancies of his imagination, to create an alchemized humanity with whom he, and his readers, may come into contact, if only for an hour, to escape this latrine of a world, and this filthy business of rubbing elbows with so degraded a humanity. In this, the primordial duty of the literary craftsman, D. H. Lawrence never fails. True that he has now and

## Spoon River Revisited

A Review By JEROME ROMAN

**THE NEW SPOON RIVER.** By Edgar Lee Masters. New York: Boni & Liveright. \$2.50.

One approaches Mr. Masters' latest book, "The New Spoon River" (Boni & Liveright) with a justifiable prejudice. Has it a raison d'être? In very name, as indeed in form and substance, it stamps itself immediately as being at best but a sequel to "The Spoon River Anthology." It pretends to nothing more, and rises to nothing more. And, mindful of the sequels that could be written ad infinitum, only to blur the glory of the works they set out to heighten, we ask in this instance, Why may not well enough be let alone?

Certainly the poet's apologia, as announced upon the jacket of the volume, fails to answer this question. To quote therefrom: "Aviation, the radio, the flivver, the wiring up of the country for light, communication, and travel have changed and are changing the people as to their habits, thoughts and physical and mental reactions. . . . These things as external evidence of the country's transformation and as causes of a new set of feelings, ideals and convictions are interpreted in 'The New Spoon River.'" As if human nature, whether in its social or individual aspect, were intrinsically independent upon the "external evidence of the country's transformation." As if Antony could not have won the mob from Brutus in Trafalgar Square, or Francesca borne an illicit love for Paolo in an age of electricity and aviation.

No, far deeper must be the motivation of earnest self-revelation—and in "The New Spoon River" Mr. Masters is earnest and self-revelatory. As we realize the tense subjectivity with which the book is charged we feel that it has its spring, not in the reactions of a community to an industrial revolution, nor in the modification of a people's habits and ethics, but in the soul of the poet himself. A decade has passed since the meteoric rise of "The Spoon River Anthology"—a decade of decline for its author. His admirers have felt the fact, and deplored it, though not more, perhaps, than himself. It is no conjecture to say that his spirit has been gazing across the barren years nostalgically toward its homeland—even as the spirit of Saul gazed with deep longing into the countenance of God when it had turned from him. This, one feels, is the secret of "The New Spoon River," its source and its yearning.

To what degree does "The New Spoon River" approximate the old? To a very slight one, we conclude regretfully after laying down the volume. We miss in it the lilt, the charm, the spontaneity, the directness of the Anthology. No longer do the dead speak to us from their graves, but Mr. Masters speaks to us about them. True, we recognize in the work the purpose, the message, the philosophy of "The Spoon River Anthology," but the inspiration is fled. The voice of the singer is cracked. Here and there, as in the prelude, as in "Bessy Works," we come across bits of noble imagery, across lines rhythmic with pathos, across passages of artistic concision; but these are solitary places—oases in a desert vastness.

Yet the book is not a disillusionment; for no one expected greatness to come to Edgar Lee Masters a second time from Spoon River. It may be that "The Spoon River Anthology" is destined to be its author's loftiest peak. It may be that his genius will yet tower to a higher summit. But that summit, if it appear, shall rise from a soil other than Spoon River.

again succumbed to the modern indecency of turning his art into a scalpel for the dissection of social or psychological problems. But even his treatises have always dwelt long enough upon the problems of the hurt of the world against the individual, to suffuse them with the qualities of beauty and understanding, which are the pinnions with which the artist glides towards the temple of Apollo. A realist, in the sense that he expresses the emasculated yearnings of the travesty of humanity among whom he lives—that he has never been.

Things of secondary importance must be briefly mentioned. The power of expression at Lawrence's command, equaled only among living artists by James Joyce; the beautiful richly jeweled texture of his prose; his quivering sensitiveness under the contact of the rush of beauty and ugliness about him; the mystic fabric of his wonderment in front of cosmic manifestations; and finally, the touch of wisdom and understanding with which he fringes even the dullest incidents in his novels—all these are here, enriched by an apparently profound knowledge of the ancient medium which he chose for his novel, and which so far as I can sense, is the only valuable contribution Miss Skinner brought to the makings of this book.



DHAN GOPAL MUKERJI

Whose latest book, "My Brother's Face," is one of the most notable books dealing with the soul of India in its struggle against the inroads of our machine age.

## Russian Realism

**CHRONICLES OF A RUSSIAN FAMILY.** By S. T. Aksakov. New York: E. P. Dutton. \$5.00.

This number of "The Broadway Translations" brings before American readers the detailed observations of Russian life of the first great Russian realist. The account is rather a family biography than a novel, is, indeed, almost a diary rather than a tale. For Aksakov, without the morbidity of his successors, but with the sense of detail of Defoe, combined with a Russian meticulous desire of all-inclusion, presents two generations of the life of his family, in that section of the steppes known as Bashkiria. So exact is the account that family portraits could be made from a reading of the story; in the section of the volume called "Recollections," real names are used, and the translator's notes are hardly necessary for identification of the persons intended in the earlier part.

Aksakov published the first of the family chronicles in 1846, the whole of it ten years later. At this time he was strongly influenced by Gogol, who was weaning him away from the old traditions of Russian prose through the subject of his volumes still held him to old times. In this respect, as in the thoroughness of his survey, Aksakov resembles Proust; both wrote in a style new to the times, and both lingered in memory over their childhood days, in a society fast becoming obsolete. The resemblance does not, however, hold much rather, for Aksakov's presentation is almost wholly external rather than psychological. "The witty, sarcastic Tschitschagov could hardly conceal his amusement at the varied selection of costumes, especially that of his friend, Kalpinski. He was able to give free rein to his tongue, as his wife and Sofia Nikolaevna, to whom he whispered after his comments, were seated together somewhat apart from the others. Sofia Nikolaevna only restrained her laughter with great difficulty: she tried not to listen to what he said, and begged him earnestly either to be silent or to address himself to the worthy Stepan Michailovitch. He did as she bade him, and soon grew to regard the old man with great respect and affection, which was reciprocated." This drifting on from act to act, almost as a child recounting an event, is typical of realism carried to the ends of reality rather than of art.

WILLIAM LEA.

## Tiny Treasure

**ONE ACT PLAYS FOR YOUNG FOLKS.** Edited by M. A. Jagendorf. New York: Brentano's. \$2.

This baker's dozen of children's plays has been prepared for stage presentation by the director of the Children's Theatre, one of the two established playhouses for little folks in the United States. Mr. Jagendorf's experience as a writer of fairy stories, and as author and producer of plays for children, makes him an excellent choice for such a collection as the present. Indeed, as valuable as the plays themselves is the introduction, which gives clear and easily followed directions by which any children may present the plays anywhere. Three panel-frames of simple construction, into which painted cardboard can be slipped, supply the necessary scenery, wherever the play is to be given.

Since Mr. Jagendorf tells us that he began writing plays when he found none that he liked, we may look first at his own, as suggested models. The first of them deals with nature, and, like Kipling's "Just-So Stories" and the best of the editor's own fairy tales, it gives a whimsical explanation of one of Nature's wonders. "Once in a Hundred Years" is a more poetic bit, a retelling of an Oriental legend in which, as so often happens—in fairy tales—vir-

## TOWER OF GLASS

If the reader wants to snatch a few hours of golden loveliness, if he desires to bathe his arid soul in spiritual waters as holy as the Ganges, he must acquire Dhan Gopal Mukerji's "My Brother's Face" (Dutton: \$3), as beautiful and vital a thing as I have ever set eyes upon. Here you have spread before you, as at a holy feasting, every color and shading of the interior life of a people whose struggle in the Orient is perhaps the only mass effort that will ever batter down the horror and indignity, the brutality and imbecility of our degrading industrial system.

I refer, of course, to the masses of India, among whom the gospel of Ghandi is more than a rallying cry, more than "an army with banners." These masses, eighty per cent of them peasants, do not seek to overthrow the age by the specious means of meeting Western capitalism with their own brand, but rather through the agency of co-operative societies and similar groupings close to the soil, to restore song to their souls, to weave again the tapestry of life and of things not out of the pressure of the iron heel, but out of sheer ecstasy.

The title of Mukerji's autobiographical book, "My Brother's Face," is symbolic. Returning to India after a twelve years' absence, Mukerji is at first aghast at the havoc wrought by the spread of the factory system to his native land. But he finds that despite grinding subjection to the monsters of the West, the hearts of his countrymen are as changeless as eternity.

"Was time to be counted by clock-strokes and screeches of factory whistles," cries one of Mukerji's inspired workers. "Did not the gods make time for men to fashion dreams. The men strike because they live like earthworms crawling between machines eleven hours a day. They strike because they need the cure of indolence for their rusty limbs. Is man a centipede that he should crawl on his belly fast as the lightning to feed monster mouths hither and yon? The wives toil too; between bearing children and giving suck to machines they grow scrawny as scarecrows and their voices sound like the very cry of filth. Women lose their bloom and men their gods—they visit no more temples; nor do they sing songs. God goes abegging for a votary in this our old god-enchanted land. Nay, sir, the factory is now the God of these men and women, and the whistle in his speech. They know not what they strike for; but I know. They strike because they are sick of feeding the hot mouths of metals when they should be feeding their own babes who have just grown teeth enough to bite the father's finger for fun, or the nipple of the womb-carrier's breast, to show that though small they too can make jokes."

Mukerji does meet his brother whose story of his life, during the former's absence, is a thing of thrilling beauty. Here we have the soul of India revealed and we recognize at once how religion can enlarge instead of stupefy the human mind. The rhythm, the tropical colors, the song of a nation fortified by the Himalayas of the spirit and the vast, open plains of love parade through the pages like a caravan of camels laden with precious and costly things.

One sees how inevitable was the rise of Ghandi as the leader of a race, proud of its own leadership, scornful of the barbaric inroads of Occidental imperialism and landlordism. His policy of non-cooper-

ation with English "masters" gains the support of even the violent revolutionists who are willing to stand aside and give this new consciousness a chance to work out.

"If the masses, who are the majority of the sons of India, believe it," says Mukerji's brother, a revolutionist who once had a price on his head, "who are we to criticize them? We, the old militants, must step aside and let them work out what they feel to be their own program."

"In any other land," Mukerji thought, "one political party would not give up its work because a saint is leading another party. I can't imagine the Democrats retiring because a new Lincoln came to lead the Republicans."

Mukerji's retina takes him through all the important cities and provinces of India. He visits peasant folk, artisans who bemoan the corroding influence of the newly rich who demand of them not artistic but gaudy things, and holy men immovable from contemplation of God as the lofty mountains in whose shades they meditate. The gospel of doing good receives at the hands of one priest as crushing a blow, as that of doing evil. To be good is sufficient, for

"As a scavenger removes dirt and constantly watches out lest the dirt infect him with disease, so the doer of good lives in perpetual fear lest his soul be contaminated with the evil he carts away from the house of life. He does not know into what danger the routine of good work can plunge his God-seeking soul. The pestilence of improving others may kill his spirit. Try the safer way—live so that by your living all good deeds will be done unconsciously."

It is impossible to reveal the lush richness of Mukerji's prose. Though he himself decries against the barrenness of the English tongue (I do not agree with him at all) and though he occasionally falls into an amusing construction, nevertheless these pages are literally strewn with gems that sparkle into one's very being. Most of them are translations from the Hindu or Sanskrit, but if our tongue permits such glorious acquisitions, then there is hope for us.

The temptation to quote from "My Brother's Face" is strong, but I must make way for other pressing things.

Anatole France played the critics false the other day when he died on them: he left nothing for them to say about him or his work that he had not said himself, more beautifully, to the final period.

How, after all, shall these critics be described—searching for hidden riches and finding a carefully piled up hoard of appraisals, the mine empty, the last nugget cleansed of its encasing ore? Were any aware of their futility, unless a listing of Anatole's self-judgments be considered other than a superfluous task? Well, let them answer.

How amusing, the findings: "gentle cynic," "classical sceptic," "a philosopher out of Athens," "individualist, yet doughty Communist," etc. But one imagines the job of under-taking had to be done and the obituary written, even if the dead man had to come to the critics' aid. The choicest passages out of his works graced otherwise vacuous prose. The mourners shone in the reflected light of a corpse whose genius (here I fall, like the others) will forever leap out of the grave. He left them no epitaph for an epitaph.

RICHARD ROHMAN.

## Books Received

### Fiction

Chalk Face. By Waldo Frank. New York: Boni & Liveright. \$2.  
Mariposa. By Henry Baerlein. New York: Boni & Liveright. \$2.  
Autumn. First part of "The Peasants." By Ladislav St. Reymont. New York: Knopf. \$2.50.  
The Little Girl. By Katherine Mansfield. New York: Knopf. \$2.50.

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## Croce's Etiquette

A Review By JOSEPH T. SHIPLEY

**THE CONDUCT OF LIFE.** By Benedetto Croce. New York: Harcourt, Brace.

The most prominent Italian critic, who in the field of the philosophy of history, ethics and aesthetics has probably no living equal, has gathered here a group of brief discussions from his magazine "La Critica," in an attempt to apply the fundamental points of ethics to certain specific problems of life. The range of subjects over which Croce's mind here plays is great; in his forthright approach and clear cutting to the heart of the problem he challenges man who stops at times to wonder about the path he is following through life.

The nature and worth of the volume can best be indicated by a selection of a few of the forty-three main topics, in brief presentation of just one section of Croce's treatment. Speaking of "sins of thought," Croce maintains that those who rejoice in the downfall of an enemy, even though he be a public menace, are fundamentally claiming that murder, or any other crime, in a good cause, is justifiable. "If a man is strong and upright in his heart, and really devoted to the work he is doing, he will go about his duties without regard to the things that happen beyond the sphere of his responsibility; for he knows that events are never good or evil in themselves, never favorable or unfavorable, but constitute simply new conditions to challenge his mastery in the accomplishment of new tasks." The distinction between a liar and an "orator," the one withholding the truth when we require it, the second giving us the stimuli we need, applying the methods of poetry in life, is subtle and apparently sound.

"The person who gives us the truth when the truth is harmful is something worse than a liar; he is a baneful enemy. . . . Just so the person who gives us pleasant imagery out of time and place, when and where it brings not help but harm, is a flatterer and a sycophant. . . . Truth, historical fact, and this imagery of consolation or inspiration are, to use a trite figure, a sort of drug that may be given to cure or to kill according to circumstance. It is as wrong to withhold the drug when it will cure as to administer it when it will kill."

The "joy of evil" is analyzed, here somewhat obviously though truly, to be occasionally the joy in overcoming an obstacle (a law or prohibition, perhaps—in itself a good thing; and usually the perception of a personal advantage rising out of the circumstance. The consideration of political honesty, wondering why we insist upon private honesty for holders of public office, is one of the best developed. When we are sick, we do not hunt for an honest man, but merely an efficient doctor; political honesty is nothing but political capacity. "The poet will be careless of his manners or his morals; but if he is a real poet he will not compromise his art, he will not consent under any circumstance to write verse unworthy of him. And so it is with the politician and the statesman. Mirabeau used to get money from the royal court; but though he used the money for himself, he used the Court along with the National Assembly to further his idea. . . . If he yielded to his lower instincts, and ruin his work; 'here dishonesty coincides with bad politics; and incompetence will be incompetence whatever its motives, good or bad.' Unfortunately too many of today's politicians are included in the last category.

One does not agree with all that Croce develops; one might object, for example, in his statement that "true forgiveness must come from people who do know when they have been wronged," to the implication that on the ethical plane (as distinct from the utilitarian) a broad-minded, essentially wise man will ever consider himself "wronged." But whether one disagrees or concurs, one cannot read the volume without being stirred to thought; this is in itself both a benefit and—as some may not know—a delight.

The Rainbow. By D. H. Lawrence. New York: Seltzer. \$2.50.

Non-Fiction  
My Brother's Face. By Dhan Gopal Mukerji. New York: E. P. Dutton. \$3.

## ONE ACT PLAYS FOR YOUNG FOLKS

Edited by M. A. JAGENDORF

Here is an anthology of fourteen short plays for children from six to sixteen. It is complete with illustrations for simple stage settings and costumes. Among the writers who contribute plays are, Joseph T. Shipley, John Farrar, Nina Purdy and Rowe Wright.

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# D R A M A

# T H E A T R E S



MARION COAKLEY

who plays Camilla with such delightful abandon in Dr. Rudolph Lothar's continental comedy, "The Werewolf," at the 49th Street Theatre.

## A Delightful Play

"Cock o' the Roost," a Comedy by Rida Johnson Young, at the Liberty.

Poor old father! His women folks lead him such a dreadful life! And this time it's mother rather than daughter who insists upon keeping up the expensive establishment and having servants and buying swell clothes. Daughter doesn't mind either, but father—the poor worm, as Phyllis elegantly calls him, is a hack writer of thrillers and he is always one installment ahead of the edition, one jump ahead of the sheriff.

But in his day, Pierce Dawn dreamed of finer things. It was only the swift pace of modern life that kept him bankrupt and writing trash.

And here the sad tale begins. Mother wants Phyllis to marry Mr. Henry Barron, oil magnate and multi-millionaire. Phyllis likes Jerry Hayward oh, so much, but he's a tramp and a Bohemian, and he has no money.

Jerry shows 'em though. He shows how easy it is to make money—but it's such a bore, such a waste of the best time of the day! Phyllis and mother go off on Barron's yacht for the summer—it's cheaper than paying at a summer hotel. Then they wind up on Barron's island in the St. Lawrence, where Phyllis is hostess and invites Sam Clark, Barron's great competitor in business, and his daughter, Claire, who frankly sets her cap for Barron. Jerry, however, stays home with father and induces him to rent the house, quit his writing, take a pleasant flat in a set of model tenements, and rest his bedeviled mind, so that he can again do things worth while.

Of course, mother and daughter don't like it, but it all comes out in the final clinch. A delightful play with a real idea, only, alas! inadequately acted. The delightful Bohemian, with his contempt for the go-getter, push-psychology of today would have seemed far more real if he didn't act like a go-getter himself. He sold his idea of banishing fear and bedevilment as if he were selling bonds.

Harry Davenport, as father, was excellent. Elizabeth Biedson as mother was lovely, lovable, petulant old pest, and Sylvia Field as Claire was an adorable flapper. It pains us to be compelled to report that the rest were so-so and under.

It's a pity, too, because the idea of the play is so delightful.

W. M. F.

## Gemier Will Open Season With "Merchant of Venice"

Firmin Gemier, actor and director of the Theatre National Francaise de l'Odeon, announced that in homage to William Shakespeare, the Odeon will begin its first American visit with "The Merchant of Venice" on Monday night, November 10, at Jolson's 59th Street Theatre. "The Merchant of Venice" will be acted in French in the adaptation by Lucien Népote and will be given with new mise en scene by Gemier, said to be a radical departure from anything of the sort seen on our stage. Gemier will act the role of Shylock, which he first played in Paris in 1916 when he organized the French Shakespeare Society.

## "The Fay Follies," a Mid-night Revue, Opens

The Fay Follies, which opened Thursday, is the only mid-night theatre in New York. The entire Automobile Club of America Building, at 247 West 54th street, was remodelled to house this revue, occupying an entire five-story building, with a stage as large as any stage on Broadway.

The cast includes Jimmy Hussey, Lovey Lee, Ruth Urban, Arthur Gardoni, Claire Luce, the William Sisters and Thomas Russ, and of course a chorus of beauties. Arthur Lang conducts the Fay Follies orchestra.

## Repertory Theatres Needed

William Lyon Phelps Sees Need For Theatres of Standard and Contemporary Plays

"WE need repertory theatres," says William Lyon Phelps in an article in the current number of Scribner's magazine. "It is time," he continues, "that many important new plays can be seen in New York; it is true that the stage production and company acting have risen to a high plane; but New York cannot truly be called the world's theatrical capital until it has several repertory theatres with the bill changing so frequently that playgoers will have the opportunity to see both standard and contemporary pieces at the same playhouse. In Paris and Berlin—to mention only two continental cities—during any week in the theatrical season one may choose from a vast variety of classical and contemporary plays; it is possible to attend only one theatre during six months and one would receive a liberal education in the drama. Twenty years ago, during seven days I remember in Paris, I had the opportunity to hear plays by Racine, Moliere, Victor Hugo, Regnard, Goldoni, Dumas, Augier, Brieux and many of Brieux's contemporaries. I went to a 'classic matinee' at the Odeon, where the best seats sold for fifty cents and where the theatre was packed with high-school children, many of whom had copies of the text in their hands. A distinguished man of letters made a short preliminary address and then the boys and girls listened eagerly to Moliere. It is unnecessary to comment on the educational value of such an institution; if we could have fifteen or twenty of Shakespeare's plays produced in New York every winter, attended by the pupils in our high schools, instruction and pleasure would, as they should, be happily combined. Louis Calvert and John Corbin actually did that in their production of 'The Tempest' and the delight of the children added to my own enjoyment.

"Years ago, arriving in Berlin, I glanced at the theatre announcements and discovered that during my first week of my stay I might choose from a list containing Shakespeare's 'Troilus and Cressida,' Wilde's 'Lady Windermere's Fan,' Ibsen's 'Lady from the Sea,' Schiller's 'Jungfrau von Orleans,' Goethe's 'Götz von Berlichingen,' Lessing's 'Minna von Barnhelm,' Gorki's 'Nachtschlus,' Maeterlinck's 'Monna Vanna,' and a whole string of contemporary pieces.

"Let us rejoice that there has been so much improvement in the New York theatrical program. But there is still no room for American optimism or complacency when we remember three facts: First, no great play has ever been written in the Western hemisphere; second, New York is the only place in America where one can see new plays; third, we have even in New York no real repertory theatre."

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RUTH DRAPER

makes her annual pilgrimage to the Neighborhood Playhouse Sunday afternoon. The inimitable artist will again present her original character sketches.

## Ethel Barrymore's Tanqueray

A New Interpretation of Pinero's "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray," at the Cort Theatre.

That Pinero did a good job in "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray" needs no telling today; for, despite the change of social standards and the movement of time, the play is still excellent theatre. The plot itself no longer wears the air of basic truth it may once have had, but the central situation remains tense. The characters, though superficially, are yet honestly drawn; they have been repeated in many dramas since, and the drunkard is one of the stock figures of musical comedy; an exact pattern of stumbling Sir George appeared last season. And the dialogue retains the sparkle, or much of it, that was once so famous—a deal of which has gone off like effervescent waters (common distilled waters, flashy things, as Bacon, who wrote Shakespeare, once remarked) yet leaving the fluid and palatable essence. "The future is but the past, entered at another gate." "The greatest distances are those within ourselves—between husband and wife, for instance." Such phrases are both pertinent and permanent.

Ethel Barrymore's interpretation of Mrs. Tanqueray differs decidedly from that of Mrs. Patrick Campbell. In the earlier presentation, we sympathized from the first with the unfortunate Paula, whose life had been so hard, because we saw from the first the underlying refinement and innate goodness of the woman. With Miss Barrymore,

Paula was for two acts the vulgarly sarcastic, roughly good-natured, or bitterly cruel creature her last six years had made her. Within her was hidden—glanced in moments and escaping words—the desire for better things, indicated by her giving Aubrey a letter with the story of her past before their marriage, indicated by her desire for his daughter's love—though that may be explained as the wish of a vicious, unsuccessful woman to dominate over a pure, poised one. But the habits of years are hard to overcome; whatever yearning was going on inside Paula's breast, she was unable to change her manner; she did not deceive the audience—we could tell what she had been—so could her step-daughter Eileen.

Therein lay the tragedy; for Paula really was better than this vulgar manner life had put upon her; but it was not until she had a chance to observe former friends that she discovered how their ways disgusted her, and recognized the need for external ways to fit her internal transformation. But the very hours of the discovery and promised redemption brought the hideous lurking face of her past too strongly forward, and death seemed the only solution. Eileen's last words are a sermon to a Victorian world—which, of course, still is the world today.

J. T. S.

## Vaudeville Theatres

**B. S. MOSS' BROADWAY**  
B. S. Moss' Broadway Theatre next week beginning Monday, will have Harry Green, White Sisters (Thelma and Marjorie), Burns and Allen on the vaudeville program. The screen feature will be "The Border Legion," a picture of Zane Grey's novel, with Helene Chadwick and Rockliffe Fellowes as the feature players. Harry Green will appear in "The Cherry Tree," a comedy by Aaron Hoffman. Other acts include Seymour and Jeanette, the "Two Midnight Hoofers," and others.

## HIPPODROME

Mme. Johanna Gadske, Ben Bernie and his Hotel Roosevelt Band, Willie Frick and Kathleen Pope and the Hippodrome Ice Ballet with Fred Gerner, Takka-Takka and Yogi-Taro, Boyd Senter, Karavassoff and Company, "Foodles" Hannaford and the Hannaford Family, Fenton and Fields, De Haven and Nic, American debut of the Three Pierrottes, and the Hippodrome ballet.

## PALACE

Cecilia (Cissie) Loftus, Nora Bayes, Cortez and Peggy, Eva Shirley and Band, Lewis and Dody, Bill Robinson, Torino, and others.

## Norma Talmadge at the Capitol Theatre

The Capitol Theatre, beginning Sunday, will show Norma Talmadge's new production, "The Only Woman." The story was written by C. Gardner Sullivan. Sidney Oleett wielded the megaphone. The cast includes Kathryn Bennett, sister of Enid, making her screen debut; Mathew Betz, Edward Davies, Winter Hall and Percy Williams. The musical numbers will include "Goin' Home," by Florence Mulholland; "Because," by Evelyn Herbert; "Song of Songs," by Gladys Rice; "Lo, Hear the Gentle Lark," by Caroline Andrews; "The Trumpeter," by the Capitol Male Quartet; "Old King Cole," by the inimitable comedian, Frank Moulan.

The Ballet Divertissements will include "Danse Arabe," by Ganne; Mlle. Gambarelli, in Kreisler's "Liebesfreud" and the Mazurka, "Nadia," by Wachs. The overture is Borodini's "Prinks Igna."

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## COMEDY

Theatre, 41st St. E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. MATINEES: THURS. and SAT. 2:30

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"ONE WHO IS PREVENTED FROM WITNESSING 'THE FARMER'S WIFE' MISSES A JOVIAL AND PLEASANT ENTERTAINMENT. THREE BOUNCING, SIMPLE, HEARTED ACTS."—WOOLLCOTT, SUN.

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Next Tues. (Election Day) 8:30

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Special Election Day Matinee Tuesday



VALADA SNOW,  
with Sissle and Blake in the colored revue, "The Chocolate Dandies," now in its third month, at the Colonial Theatre.

## Broadway Briefs

The photoplay this Sunday at the George M. Cohan Theatre will be Cecil B. DeMille's "Feet of Clay," with Vera Reynolds, Rod LaRogue and Ricardo Cortez, and Will Rogers in "Gee Whis Genevieve," a new comedy.

Lionell Barrymore in "Laugh, Clown, Laugh!" will come to the Shubert-Riviera Theatre, beginning Monday evening.

## ASTOR

Theatre, 45th & B'way. Evs. 8:30. MATINEES: TUES. (Elec. Day) THURSDAY & SATURDAY

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## "Mr. Battling Butler" at the Bronx Opera House

George Choo's musical comedy, "Mr. Battling Butler," comes to the Bronx Opera House, commencing Monday. The cast, as seen on 42nd street last season is headed by Charles Ruggles and includes Helen Eley, Folly Walker, Marion Hamilton, Esther Nuir, Eugene McGregor, Teddy McNamara, Frank Sinclair, Howard Freeman and George Dobbs. A feature of the performance is the twelve English Rockets and a symphony orchestra. The Theatre Guild success, "Fata Morgana," with Emily Stevens, will be the following attraction.

During the week of November 10, Mme. Simone will make two productions at Henry Miller's. The program for the first half of the week will be "La Parisienne," preceded by a curtain-raiser, "Un Caprice"; for the second half "Amoureuse" will be played, also with "Un Caprice."

"The Chocolate Dandies," the colored revue at the Colonial Theatre, will give its mid-night performance on Tuesday night of next week, instead of Thursday.

William Harris, Jr., will produce "Of a Sunday," a comedy by Homer Miles, with George Gaul, J. M. Kerrigan and Louise Randolph heading the cast.

The Messrs. Shubert presented at the Apollo Theatre, Atlantic City, Monday night, their latest operetta, "In Heidelberg," a musical version of the play which Richard Mansfield made famous. The book and lyrics are by Dorothy Donnelly and the music by Sigmund Romberg.

"Great Music" will move from the Earl Carroll Theatre on November 8 to another theatre to be announced later.

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THIS SUNDAY AFTERNOON AT 2:30  
Only N. Y. Appearance This Winter  
RUTH DRAPER

Albertina Vitak, the principal dancer in "Hassard Short's Ritz Revue," returned to the cast last night after a brief absence due to illness.

"Desire Under the Elms," a new play by Eugene O'Neill, will be produced by the Provincetown players at the Greenwich Village Theatre, opening early next month.

Walter Huston will play the leading role.

Jessie Lewis, English prima donna, who scored in "The Shop Girl," and "Lilac Time" in London, has been added to the cast of "The Dream Girl," Victor Herbert's operetta, at the Ambassador Theatre.

Olive Wyndham has entered the cast of Laurence Eyre's new comedy, "A Steam Roller," appearing as Janet Beecher's sister in the piece, the same as she is in life. Bruce McRae is the hero. The play is due here in a fortnight.

## THE NEW PLAYS

### MONDAY

"S. S. GLENCAIRN," four of Eugene O'Neill's short plays of the sea, will be produced in one bill at the Provincetown Playhouse, opening Monday night. These plays are "The Moon of the Caribbees," "The Long Voyage Home," "In the Zone," and "Bound East for Cardiff."

"MADAME SANS GENE," Sardou's masterpiece, will be the third play in Mme. Simone's French season, opening at the Henry Miller Theatre, Monday night. Anne Nichols is the producer.

### TUESDAY

"ANNIE DEAR," a musical comedy by Clare Kummer, will be presented by Florenz Ziegfeld, Tuesday night at the Times Square Theatre. Billie Burke is featured with Ernest Truex. Others in the cast include Marion Green, May Vokes and Bobby Watson.



## THEATRES

## "The Ultimate Mrs. Tanqueray"

"Real and tumultuous cheers shook the walls of that playhouse after the end of the second act and after the end of the third. Miss Barrymore is so stirring and so fine in its familiar crises that, by the force of her irresistible power, 'The Second Mrs. Tanqueray' becomes again what it was in the beginning, is now, and may never be again—a play that you all must see."—Alexander Woolcott in *The Sun*.

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Thrilling Adventure Story

## "THE Border Legion"

with HELEN CHADWICK and ROCKLIFE FELLOWS

Harry Green &amp; Co.—White Sisters—George H. Burns &amp; Grace Allen—Seymour &amp; Jeanette—AND OTHERS

B. F. KEITH ACTS

## Pirandello's 'Naked'

## Madam Simone in a Meta-physical Treatise at

For the second week, Mme. Simone has chosen a play by Pirandello, the novelist turned dramatist, who is sending his theory of eternal quality forth from Italy. In most of the plays New York has already seen from his hand, Pirandello has stressed the conflict between truth and appearance, between what seems to be the life a person leads and that person's real life-desire. "Clothe Those Who Are Naked," as the play Anne Nichols presents was originally entitled, is another variation of the same problem, developed, despite its old technique, rather as an essay than as an effective play.

Mme. Simone, whose part consists of a continuous sobbing, and a wringing of the hands, is Ersilia Drex, an unfortunate girl who, on the verge of death after attempted suicide, conceals a story of her life. This tale, published by an enterprising reporter, attracts a novelist who takes her home and cares for her, so that he may observe her and develop his new novel. When Ersilia learns his purpose, she grows quite excited in her desire to have him portray her truly, and helps him with eager suggestions. Unfortunately, her truth is not to last.

For the publication of the story brings down upon them the two men who are involved in her past. As each comes we get deeper and deeper glimpses into the life of the girl, and gradually break down the entire fabric she has built up, leaving her with a tawdry, almost despicable past as her reality. Again she takes poison, and in a lingering death (with no medical aid) speaks her poignant desire to clothe herself in beauty, and her misery at dying in naked ugliness and shame. The novelist, played by Andre Bacque, looks so much like Pirandello that we are tempted to associate the novelist



CHARLES RUGGLES  
in the musical comedy "Mr. Battling Butler" coming to the Bronx Opera House Monday night.

in the play, with the author of the play—and to reflect that Pirandello's judgment in making him a novelist instead of a dramatist is justified by this product. Mme. Jeanne Grumbach was an effective spontaneous, commonplace landlady; the rest of the cast had high-pitched parts they played acceptably. Once more, too, the audience responded in typical fashion: it is fear of being thought ignorant of the foreign tongue that makes theatregoers laugh heartily at what in English would be recognized as caustic and bitter, not hilarious? Mme. Simone has given us two closing death scenes in her first two weeks; it is time for a little lightness.

J. T. S.

## MUSIC

## Metropolitan Opera Season Opens Monday Night

General Manager Giulio Gatti-Casazza yesterday announced the operas for the opening week of the Metropolitan Opera Company.

"Aida" on Monday evening with Mmes. Rethberg, Matzenauer and Wells and Messrs. Martinielli, Danise, Marcondes, D'Angelo and Palmieri. Tullio Serafin will make his debut as conductor.

"Boheme" as a special performance on Election Night (Tuesday) with Mmes. Bori and Hunter and Messrs. Fieta, DeLuca, Rother, Annan, Palmieri, D'Angelo and Picco. Mr. Bamboschek will conduct.

Other operas of the week will be: "Tannhauser" Wednesday evening, with Mmes. Jeritza, Gordon and Messrs. Laubenthal, Whitehill.

"Boris Godunov" Thursday evening, with Mmes. Dalossy, Gordon, and Chalopin.

"Tosca" Friday night, with Mmes. Jeritza and Wakefield and Messrs. Fieta and Scotti.

Saturday afternoon, "Gioconda" with Mmes. Easton, Matzenauer and Messrs. Gigli and Danise.

"Romeo et Juliette" Saturday night, with Mmes. Bori, Anthony, and Messrs. Errolle (debut), and DeLuca.

"Marta" will open the Brooklyn Opera Season at the Academy of Music on Tuesday evening, with Mmes. Alda and Howard and Messrs. Gigli and Didur.

## Pawlowska's Closing Week at the Manhattan

The farewell week of Anna Pawlowska and her Ballet Russe at the Manhattan Opera House will comprise "Chopiniana" and "Autumn Leaves" Monday night; "Don Quixote" Tuesday night; "The Magic Flute" and "Snowflakes" Wednesday night; "Don Quixote" Thursday afternoon; "Coppelia" and "Flora's Awakening" Thursday night; "Snowflakes" and "Oriental Impressions" Friday night; "The Magic Flute" and "The Fairy Doll" Saturday afternoon; "Don Quixote" Saturday night, and another "Don Quixote" Sunday afternoon, November 9. The usual program of seven diversifications will be given following the ballet in each performance. Mme. Pawlowska will then start on her final and shortest tour of this country, limited to sixteen weeks, but reaching important cities from coast to coast. From California she will go to Mexico for her second visit to that country, and will later return to London.

## Music Notes

Sascha Jacobsen, violinist, will give a recital at Aeolian Hall on Friday evening, assisted by a string orchestra which Franz Kneisel will conduct. The program includes the Vivaldi-Nachce Concerto in A Minor, Bach's Sarabande, Double and Bourree from the unaccompanied Sonata in B Minor, Cyril Scott's Tallahassee Suite and a group by Rachmaninoff, Rode-Elman, Paul Kirman and Arbos.

Elena Gerhardt, whose recital will be given on Sunday evening, at Aeolian Hall, has chosen the works of Schubert for her first program. It includes such favorites as "Das Fischermädchen," "Heimliches Lieben," "Gretchen am Spinnrad" and "Erlkoenig."

Alexandre de Brulle, violinist, will give a recital at Aeolian Hall on Thursday evening, November 6.

Gilbert Ross, violinist, will play Cecil Burrell's "Ascension" Sonata at his recital at Town Hall on Friday evening, November 7.

Virgil Holmes will give a song recital at Town Hall on Thursday evening.

Lynnwood Farman will give an organ recital at Town Hall, Monday night.

Tamar Karsavina, who was to have come with the Diaghileff Ballet several years ago when Nijinsky was her dancing partner, will make her American debut at Carnegie Hall this afternoon. Pierre Vladimiroff will be her dancing partner.



ELENA GERHARDT  
will offer an all Schubert program at her song recital Sunday night at Aeolian Hall.

## With the Orchestras

## PHILHARMONIC

Two works new to the repertoire of the Philharmonic Orchestra are listed for performance by that organization at Carnegie Hall on Thursday evening and Friday afternoon of next week. The Symphony in B Flat Major of Ernest Chausson and Mieczyslaw Karłowicz's Violin Concerto. The Karłowicz Concerto has its first New York hearing with orchestra at this concert, the soloist being Cecilia Hansen.

The program, conducted by Mr. Van Hoogstraten, concludes with Tchaikovsky's "Francesca da Rimini."

The Philharmonic Orchestra begins its Saturday night subscription series at Carnegie Hall next Saturday with Guidemar Noves as soloist, playing Grieg's A Minor Piano Concerto. The orchestral numbers are the overture to Smetana's "The Bartered Bride," Strauss' "Till Eulenspiegel," and Tchaikovsky's Overture, "1812."

## NEW YORK SYMPHONY

Walter Damrosch will direct the New York Symphony, with Florence Easton as soloist, Sunday afternoon, at Aeolian Hall.

The program: Overture, "Fingal's Cave," Mendelssohn; Symphony No. 5, in C Minor, Beethoven; Aria, "Deh, vieni, non tardar," from the "Marriage of Figaro," Mozart; Finale from "Gottterdammerung," Brunnhilde's Immolation and the Destruction of Valhalla, Wagner.

At Carnegie Hall, next Thursday afternoon and Friday evening, the orchestra, with Ossip Gabrilowitch as soloist, will introduce the following program: Symphony in D ("London"), Haydn; Adagio for Strings, Lekeu; "Pacific 231," Honegger; Concerto in A Minor, for Piano, with orchestra, Schumann.

## STATE SYMPHONY

The second Wednesday evening concert of the State Symphony Orchestra, with Joseph Stransky conducting, will take place at Carnegie Hall, Wednesday night. The program follows: Symphony No. 3 (Eroica), Beethoven; "Rondeau au Printemps," Debussy; "G Minor Violin Concerto," Bruch; "Les Preludes," Liszt. Sylvia Lent, violinist, is the soloist.

Albert Spaulding will give his recital Sunday afternoon at Carnegie Hall. He will play Veracini's Sonata in B Flat, and the first performance in New York of Castelnuovo-Tedesco's "Notturno Adriatico," his own Brahms and numbers by Tartini, Berceuse, Lili Boulanger, Chabrier-Loeffler, Debussy and Wieniawski.

## Intelligent Discussion

By GEORGE R. KIRKPATRICK

It is "never again" and "once is enough" for a three-year-old girl baby that has burnt her fingers just once in a candle flame. Swiftly the child learns to avoid another scorching. With a little help even a boy baby also learns not to put his fingers in the flames more frequently than is absolutely necessary. The children become increasingly suspicious of play things that burn them.

But there are many millions of grown-up working-class voters in America who have been repeatedly fried, broiled and boiled, politically; yet they come back for more, and cry for it. The employer class is now preparing to roast the workers for another four years. The trap is set again for the American political ducklings. Davis and Coolidge are the decoys.

The bait used by the Democratic and Republican parties is, as usual, expensive. The Republican Daily News of Chicago recently said: "The most conservative estimates of the amounts expended by Republican and Democratic candidates for State and Congressional nominations in 1920 would bring the total sum spent in big politics four years ago well over the \$15,000,000 mark. The sums spent by county and other local committees and by candidates for minor offices would easily swell the national total by another \$5,000,000, and might run far in excess of that." The News predicts far greater expenditures in the present campaign.

The Democrats declare that they are making their campaign "on their principles," and the Republicans are making theirs "on their record." But the people suspect the principles of the Democratic party and have had enough of the Republican record. It would be a quiet campaign indeed if it were not for Senators La Follette and Wheeler and their co-workers handing the disturbing hot-stuff straight to the plain people.

Having the United States Treasury administered by brewer-banker Mellon is really too much—too much like having a pan of sweet milk carefully guarded by a hungry tomcat and several families of kittens, or like having a sheepfold guarded by a pack of wolves. The people are becoming suspicious. For the last thirty years in this, the most prosperous country on earth, farm mortgages have increased at the rate of \$133,000,000 a year. This just shows us how happy we should be, how unreasonable it is to complain. A great many mortgaged farmers have the eight-hour day—twice a day. They arrange their daily program thus in order to express their enthusiasm for work, to show their wild joy in service and also to prove their loyalty and affection for the bankers who hold the mortgages. From twelve to sixteen hours a day they celebrate the virtue of sweat. The rest of the time they loaf and invite their souls. Moreover, feather-weight Coolidge has told them to be contented. Millions of them are becoming suspicious of all such advice and advisers.

The Republican party's policy of deflation cost the American farmers eight and one half billion dollars in one recent year. And today through high freight rates these farmers are forced to help pay a guaranteed minimum income to the railway owners. And why should the Republican party or the Democratic party not do just such things? These two parties are plainly the tools by means of which American plutocracy protects its huge game of loot. It is really rather childish to feel surprised that such things should be done.

The railroads of this country—as indicated by the stock and bond market—would not sell for sixty per cent of their capitalization, yet the farmers and the rest of us are forced to guarantee the rate of income on their total capitalization—that is, on actual value, also on water, wind and blue sky railway paper.

And that is perfectly natural. It is "business"—isn't it? And the Democratic and Republican parties exist primarily to protect "business." This is increasingly evident. Therefore the people become increasingly suspicious.

The Montana Legislature and courts protect the manufacturing, steel and railway business rather than wage-earners and farmers. The same is true in Illinois, Ohio—all over the land. Wherever the people are politically lazy or ignorant, plutocracy has everything its own way all the time, and ever holds ready two political parties for the promotion and protection of the vast game of loot called business. Every year this "big business" autocracy becomes more daring and defiant; every year the financial and industrial despots more boldly rule national conventions and select intellectual and moral bantams for their purposes. And the people are becoming intelligently suspicious.

Cal Coolidge is even weaker and more ridiculously little, more hopelessly dull, cowardly and colorless than was even James Buchanan, the predecessor of Abraham Lincoln. Buchanan was a tool—Coolidge is a tool. Davis has even boasted that for many years he has been a tool of Morgan, Erie, Standard Oil and the rest. Hence the increasing, intelligent suspicion among the voters. It might be well to run back in memory to the day Congressman Abraham Lincoln showed to some fellow Congressmen the outline of a

speech he was going to deliver in the national Legislature, protesting against a war with Mexico. His colleagues advised him not to make it; they said the speech would ruin him politically. "Well," said Lincoln, "what I charge is true, isn't it?" They admitted that Lincoln's charge was correct. Lincoln, with immortal heroism, made a speech called the "Spot Speech." He boldly charged that the Government's explanation of our soldiers' first move against Mexican troops was a bare-faced lie.

The times demanded such courage. Slave autocracy finally selected Buchanan for the Presidency, cool and colorless Buchanan, almost as insignificant as Coolidge. Naturally the people became more boldly suspicious, and looked around for a man of honor and up-standing courage. They found the man—Abraham Lincoln. In their hearts they then knew he was above suspicion. And today the people are earnestly rallying to La Follette as a man of unchallenged honor and unchallenged courage. Politicians have often warned La Follette that he would ruin himself politically.

The New York Tribune called Abraham Lincoln an anarchist. But the people suspected the Tribune, not Lincoln. Today a plot of plutocratic sheets are sneering at La Follette as a Communist. But the people are suspecting these papers, not La Follette.

You can't stop a tidal wave of human feeling with stupid sneers, especially if the sneers are paid for—so much a line.

Of course just such an awakening as we now see sweeping the country was inevitable—as inevitable as the people's protest against the audacity of the slave autocracy of sixty years ago.

The American people today are thoroughly suspicious, suspicious of bankers' associations, of chambers of commerce, suspicious of manufacturers' associations, of railway masters' associations, of lumbermen's associations—suspicious of employers' associations, of big business coterie. The people suspect that they are being looted. They have seen the anti-trust law enforced by Democratic and Republican administrations for more than forty years! Intelligent suspicion is beginning to do some good work in this country—as it did sixty-five years ago.

The people have had enough of land looting, lumber looting, water-power looting, railway looting, municipal looting, bank looting, oil looting, trust-price looting—enough of an aluminum-lined, bootlegging banker for Secretary of the Treasury, a 22-calibre pale-hearted, place-hungry villager for President. East, West, North and South the shout goes up, "La Follette for President!" Old party managers are sicker now than they have been since the day the mighty Daniel Webster made his "Seventh of March Speech" and damned himself forever in his hunger for the Presidency. When grand old Daniel Webster crawled and fawned and whined for the favor of autocracy the people's suspicion began to grow. Today the Grand Old Republican party and the Good Old Democratic party are crawling at the feet of plutocratic autocracy.

The people are intelligently suspicious. The tidal wave of contempt will roll over both of them in November. La Follette for President! An American Labor party! That is the program. Now, keep busy till the last ballot is counted, and reported.

## A Vote For a Farmer-Labor Party

Herbert Croly in the New Republic

So far from deploring or fearing the organization of a Farmer-Labor party, I believe it to be the fitting instrument of the orderly but sufficiently thoroughgoing readjustment of American political and economic life.

My chief misgiving about my vote and other votes for La Follette is that they may not avail to bring such a party into existence. That it will come eventually I fully believe, but, as art is long and time is short, it needs to come soon. Many of Senator La Follette's present supporters do not realize how indispensable the conscious political and other self-assertion of economic groups is to the education of the American people and the exercise of improved control over their lives.

The larger part of the support which the Senator will obtain at the coming election will be composed in part of conscious or semi-conscious workers, but he will obtain millions of votes which will express merely a mechanical protest against democracy and Republicanism or some form of hyphenated discontent.

American progressivism, in its political expression, is still far from being a coherent, articulate and self-conscious demonstration. Although it may soon win the support of a sufficient fraction of the American people to elect a President, it is only beginning to educate a personnel which in the event of victory could serve as the adequate human instrument of its purposes.

## MUSIC AND CONCERTS

## MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE

LAST WEEK

Eves. 7:30. Mats. Thurs. &amp; Sat. 2:30.

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## ANNA PAVLOWA

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SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

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LEAVES AND COQUETTERIE DE

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Acts).

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## DANIEL MAYER ANNOUNCES

Aeolian Hall, Sun. Eve., Nov. 2, at 8:30

## GERHARDT

ALL SCHUBERT PROGRAM

STEINWAY PIANO

Aeolian Hall, Fri. Eve., Nov. 7, at 8:30

## VIOLIN RECITAL—SASCHA

## JACOBSEN

Assisted by String Orchestra Conducted by

FRANZ KNEISEL

Tickets at Box Office. KNABE PIANO

Concert Mat. Arthur Judson Announces

Aeolian Hall, Monday, November 10, 1924.

Friday, Jan. 16, 1925: Tues. March 31, 1925.

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Tickets for the three Concerts, \$2.75 and

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(Steinway Piano.) (Harpischord Playel.)

3d Wolfsohn Subscription Concert

CARNegie HALL, SUNDAY AFT. AT 3

## Spaulding

VIOLIN RECITAL (Steinway Piano)

## At the Cinemas

BROADWAY—Zane Gray's "The

Border Legion," with Helene

Chadwick and Rockliffe Fellows.

CAMEO—"The Battling Orioles,"

a new Hal Roach comedy.

CAPITOL—Norma Talmadge in

"The Only Woman."

RIALTO—Agnes Ayres in "Wordly

Goods."

RIVOLI—"The Garden of Weeds,"

with Betty Compson.

STRAND—Harold Lloyd in "Hot

Water."



## THE NEW LEADER

A Weekly Newspaper Devoted to the Interests of the Socialist and Labor Movement  
Published Every Saturday by the New Leader Publishing Association  
Room 507, People's House, 7 East 15th St.  
New York City  
Telephone, Stuyvesant 6885

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Saturday, November 1, 1924

## A FINAL WORD

The final word to the Socialists and supporters of the La Follette cause is about watchers.

**WATCHERS ARE NEEDED**—many watchers. Four watchers for every polling place in New York City.

No need to insist upon the reasons for it; if you don't know by now you never will know.

Those who live in Manhattan should call on Joseph D. Cannon, Room 505, 7 East 15th street and volunteer at once. The telephone is Stuyvesant 4620.

Those who live in Brooklyn should call on Joseph F. Viola, 167 Tompkins avenue, telephone Pulaski 1899.

Those who live in the Bronx should call on Patrick J. Murphy, 1167 Boston Road, telephone Kilpatrick 7457.

A few hours of work on your part will safeguard the result of months of battling. A few moments' negligence, lack of vigilance, and all the results of the campaign will be lost. So **VOLUNTEER AT ONCE.**

Vote it straight! A vote for La Follette means nothing unless you vote for the full Socialist ticket.

## WELCOME, COMRADE!

**I**N THE NAME of the Socialist movement of the United States, The New Leader welcomes General Plutarco Elias Calles, President-elect of Mexico, to the United States after his trip abroad.

The election of General Calles was one of the most heartening events in the recent history of North America. After decades of suffering and struggle; after war and famine and foreign invasion; after battling with domestic tyrants and foreign investors, the Mexican people have found themselves in the Labor Party and the Federation of Labor. And through that Labor movement they have worked out their own salvation.

This strong, rugged fighter, "The Tiger of Sonora," they called him in revolutionary days, this trade unionist and Socialist, is the man to lead Mexico to its fruitful tomorrow. Brave, intelligent, patriotic in the truest meaning of that abused word, Calles is in a real sense the hope of Mexico and in him lies the hope of the workers of North America for peaceful development.

His trip abroad was a triumph. Greeted everywhere by the rulers of all lands, he was happiest when in the company of his Socialist comrades. Here he was dined by bankers—but he rejoiced in the opportunity to meet and greet the Socialists of New York.

Welcome, Comrade Calles! May your administration of your beloved country, on behalf of your beloved fellow workers fulfill the great promise of today.

To Tammany Hall:  
"The devil was sick, the devil a monk would be,  
The devil got well—the devil a monk was he."

## TAMMANY'S CRUSADERS

**M**R. ALFRED E. SMITH and his backers are getting lyrical over what they call the record of Tammany Hall in social welfare legislation. To hear them speak, you would think that all political and social purity were conceived and born in the Wigwam in Fourteenth street, and that no one ever thought of such political purity until Croker's, Tweed's, Murphy's and Foley's gang thought of it.

It sounds fine, but there are a couple of questions we would like to ask, in addition to the remarks we made in The New Leader two weeks ago.

How about election thievery? Is the wholesale stealing of votes by workers in Mr. Smith's party one of the higher social virtues? Is the protection of election thieves by the high public officials of Mr. Smith's party of Tammany crusaders one of the things one is supposed to get ecstatic about?

There is a list of election crimes that we have in our desk, all perpetrated by Tammany. There are election thieves, caught with the goods who are under indictment, WHO HAVE NOT BEEN TRIED BY MR. SMITH'S PARTY'S DISTRICT ATTORNEY three years after their crime, although that same District Attorney is emitting blue sparks of anger at Republican election irregularities. There is a law requiring the installation of voting machines to eliminate election thievery.

## FREE AND EQUAL TODAY

You are free and equal today, you American citizens. On Election Day every man and woman of you is equal to every other American citizen. For a few moments, as you go to the polling place, as you mark your ballot, as you exercise your sacred right of suffrage, you are a king.

On Election Day, as you go to the voting places, you are equal to John D. Rockefeller, to Henry Ford, to Andrew W. Mellon.

Rockefeller paid an income tax of nearly seven and one half million dollars. Henry Ford and his family and his company paid \$19,000,000. John Wall-Street Davis paid \$85,000. You paid possibly three dollars and thirty-two cents—if you paid anything at all.

Three hundred and sixty-five days a year—and twenty-three and a half hours of the 365th day—Henry Ford is a giant in power as compared to you.

The men and women who paid their tens of thousands and hundreds of thousands in income taxes have everything in the world that any one may need. They have necessities of life—comforts and luxuries. You have to struggle to make ends meet. You have insecurity of employment. You have to plan and worry over meeting the rent and the food bills and the kid's clothes and your wife's vacation. For every moment of the year, excepting only a few minutes that you are marking your ballot, you are a serf.

For a few minutes today, you are free. For a few minutes today, you are as great as J. Pierpont Morgan. For a few minutes today, you are as great and strong and powerful as every idler and waster and gilded loafer and every banker and industrialist and exploiter on the list of income tax payers. For a few moments today, you have as much power as the owner of a fortune that pays an income tax of a million a year.

## Visualize the scene on Election Day.

There is a line at the ballot boxes; all those who work for a living, those who toil, who contribute by the labor of hand and brain to the wealth of the world; their wives who share their labor though most of them may not receive money wages for their toil. Those who go into the bowels of the earth; those who risk their lives and limbs in creating the wealth of the world. Those who feed the world, and clothe and shelter and amuse and educate the world. They will stand in a line at the ballot box.

And in a parallel line there will be the exploiters, those who idle and are paid huge wages for their idling. Those who live on the labor of others; those to whom unbelievable luxury is a commonplace. Those who live because others work—they will stand in a line at the ballot box.

## The voting begins.

Mr. Morgan will cast a vote for Coolidge and a straight Republican ticket. He knows his business. Mr. Ford will vote for Coolidge. Every looter of the natural resources of the country, every exploiter of labor, every banker and business man, every one who lives in luxury and who hopes to continue to live in luxury without rendering adequate services for that luxury—all, all will cast straight votes for Coolidge and his gang, or Davis and his gang. They will vote to keep the conduct of affairs in their own hands, to continue their soft graft.

As Morgan casts his vote, a worker steps forth to cast his ballot. As Rockefeller and his father and his daughter step forth to cast their votes, a bricklayer, a needleworker, a plumber steps forth to cast his vote—he and his wife and his sons and daughters. As each exploiter votes, as each idler votes, a worker likewise can step forth and cast a vote. But long after the last banker has voted; long after the

last employer, the last industrialist, the last exploiter; long after the last idler has cast his vote; long after the last parasite woman who devotes all her time and thought to planning ways of beautifying her useless carcass, has cast her vote, there will be a long, long line of workers reaching into the distance, into the sunset. The men and women who toil, the men and women who have made the world we live in.

How will they vote? Will they be as penny-wise as they have been in the past? Will they continue to vote for the Tweedledees and Tweedledums, for the Punch-and-Judies who stage the annual sham battles between the two old parties? Will they vote for the darlings of the exploiters and idlers? OR WILL THEY LEARN THE LESSON OF SOLIDARITY FROM THEIR MASTERS, FROM THEIR "BETTERS" AND VOTE FOR THEMSELVES, AS THE IDLERS VOTE FOR THEMSELVES TOO? WILL THEY VOTE TO TAKE CONTROL OF THE COUNTRY FOR THEMSELVES, TO END THE BOSSES' SOFT GRAFT AND THEIR OWN SERFDOM?

This election has been a fight between Coolidge and Senator La Follette. Locally, the election has been a fight between Al Smith, the darling of Tammany Hall, and Norman Thomas. Those who want to see the continuance of exploitation will vote for Coolidge. Those who want to see the continuance of the robbery of the workers, the prostitution of government to the needs and desires of the exploiters, will vote for Coolidge.

Those who want a new deal will vote for La Follette. The hosts of Labor will vote for La Follette.

Those who want to see Tammany entrenched, who want to see a "good feller" take the place of principle, of intelligent development, will vote for Al Smith. Those who want to see the State turned over to "the boys" of Fourteenth Street will vote for Al Smith.

Those who want a new deal will vote for Norman Thomas. Those who want, not a personality, but a PARTY OF THE PRODUCERS, will vote for Thomas. Those who can trust themselves, will vote for Thomas and the straight Socialist ticket. Those who vote for Smith and his Tammany supporters but that fact confess that they cannot trust themselves, but that they must depend upon the "goodness" of a self-professed "friend."

## FREE AND EQUAL TODAY!

How will you use that freedom? How will you use that equality? Will you cast it into the gutter? Will you use it to forge even stronger fetters upon your limbs?

OR WILL YOU DO AS MORGAN AND ROCKEFELLER DO, THAT IS, USE IT FOR YOURSELVES?

The day of the people has come. The dawn is breaking. The first streaks of red appear above the horizon.

In country after country, the hosts are marshalling for the march to final victory.

Come, then, comrades, and join in that march, FOR THE LORD FIGHTETH ON OUR SIDE! It is a battle for liberty and freedom. IT IS A BATTLE FOR HUMANITY AND HUMAN SELF-RESPECT!

**VOTE THE SOCIALIST TICKET STRAIGHT—FROM TOP TO BOTTOM!** Strike a blow at Capitalism from which it can never recover. Now is our day. Tomorrow we will again be slaves to our jobs, to the harrowing cares of economic inequality and economic insecurity. Today we are free. How will we use that freedom?

For ourselves and for our children—COMRADES, THIS IS OUR DAY!

**THAT LAW HAS BEEN IGNORED BY TAMMANY**—it is easier to mutilate paper ballots, and miscount and falsify paper tally sheets than to fool with a crook proof voting machine.

Before we take Tammany's sudden conversion to sweetness and light and welfare legislation seriously, we want to see one—just one—election conducted honestly by Tammany officials. If that miracle ever happens, we will be glad to consider seriously Mr. Smith's plea to be considered the father of Labor legislation.

Till then, we will continue to work for the building up of a powerful Socialist Party OPPOSED TO TAMMANY AND ITS G. O. P. TWIN as the only way to get any decent legislation at all. If we can't get it directly, our growing vote will slug Tammany into putting up a bluff at it.

## VOTE THE TICKET STRAIGHT.

A girl whose name is Rose Mussolini is having her picture printed in the papers with the offer to marry any one who will take her. A name like that is enough to make anyone desperate to get it changed.

## THE INCOME TAX BOMBSHELL

**N**O WONDER the embattled smugness of the country is bitterly attacking the publication of the lists of income taxpayers. No wonder that perfect Pecksniffian paper, Mr. Curtis' Evening Post, refused to print the lists. No wonder there is excitement and panic on Wall Street.

The list of income taxpayers, and the amounts they paid last year, is in a sense the most revolutionary document ever published in the United States. In its implications, if they are properly understood, there is enough dynamite in it to blow the whole Capitalist system to hell.

"Labor needs no party," said Silent Cal on Labor Day. "We all labor here. We want no class distinctions, no distinctions of occupation. We want American Government, American parties, American"—but the remainder was blurred by the braying of the band.

Surely. No classes in America. There is no working class as distinct from an owning class. We all work. Yeh.

What working man, for example, pays an income tax of \$7,435,169.41? Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is a hard working man, we are told. But do his own efforts earn him the fifteen million or so a year, on which he pays that gigantic income tax? Or does he get that income from ownership?

American workers are well off. They are aristocrats. You can't tell a working girl these days from a society deb, if you take what you read in the papers seriously. No indeed; there are no classes. Until the stenographer, the shop girl, the school teacher who has to skimp and struggle to make ends meet, to keep decently clothed, to get a bit of enjoyment out of life reads the income tax list.

Did you notice the huge number of men and women paying taxes of \$10,000 a year up—running into the hundreds of thousands a year—that you never heard of? Men and women whose names are utterly unknown are revealed as paying taxes that run into fabulous sums. Men and women who are paid hundreds of thousands of dollars a year for—what? For, owning pieces of paper, for idling.

The income tax lists are absorbing read-

ing. No wonder Mr. Mellon was so anxious to cut taxes of those who pay heavy income taxes! He pays over a million a year himself! No wonder the editors of the country were so eager for the tax cut—look at the taxes paid by Mr. Hearst, Mr. Ochs, Mr. Pulitzer, Mr. Curtis, Mr. Munsey, and the rest of them. Yes, indeed, a careful study of the tax figures is one of the most valuable studies an American can make, especially just before election.

When you read the long list of men paying taxes on incomes of \$10,000 a year and up, your poor little flivver seems pretty cheap, eh, what? When you read the hundreds of names of people who pay taxes in six figures, you're not so stuck on yourself for having a radio, are you?

The publication of the list of income taxpayers showed us one thing, that the class lines in this country are deep; that the masses cannot hope ever to climb out of the class of those who must live on their wages from week to week; that there is a class of idlers to whom all the wealth and luxury of the world is available, and finally, that there is no way to rid America of economic inequality except by a new deal—that is, Socialism.

The strong, silent man has come out flat-footedly and endorsed religion, and the Roman Catholic, Lutheran, Baptist, Methodist and Episcopal churches; national equity week; baseball; and education. Equally emphatically, he has unqualifiedly denounced murder, typhoid fever, and the boll weevil. Coolidge, our President, is gathering strength of character daily. Soon we'll know where he stands on all the paramount issues of this historic election.

## CRAZY ELECTION LAWS

**W**E have a communication from a reader in Florida asking if it is a fact that one cannot vote for President in his State without selecting out of a long alphabetical list the names of the electors for his choice and marking a cross for each one individually.

We cannot say if that is the law in Florida, but we do know that of the forty-eight states in the Union there are forty-eight different kinds of election laws, each a little crazier than the one before.

In some states, anyone can go into any primary and vote for anyone he pleases; so Democrats go into Republican primaries and select the weakest candidates to make their task the easier on Election Day, and vice versa. In some states, one must register every year, while in others one registration every two or every four years is enough.

In some states non-citizens can vote, while in a whole block of states every citizen of pure American stock—if that stock happens to be Negro—is disfranchised. In some states, twenty signatures are sufficient to file an independent ticket on the ballot, while in others many thousands.

In New York, it takes 1,500 signatures to put on an independent candidate for a county office, while it takes from 2,500 to 4,000 signatures to place a Congressional candidate, even when there are ten or twelve Congressional districts to the same county. In New York, 25,000 votes for Governor creates a legal party; in New Jersey, 10 per cent of the total, or 90,000 votes, makes a legal party.

In most states, anyone who cares to call

himself a member of a certain party—whether he votes for it or not—can enter its primaries and help select its candidates, even though he may not have the slightest sympathy with its ideas and is openly fighting it. In some states, the State Constitution provides for three parties, and no other parties can be formed.

In some states, voters are disfranchised who can read only in other states. In some states, people who cannot even vote can hold office. And so on and on and on—to the full toll of forty-eight states.

In other words, citizenship means one thing on one side of a river or an imaginary line, and a totally different thing across that river or across that imaginary line.

One of the first jobs that the new party of the workers and farmers will have to tackle when it becomes a power in Congress will be to examine the contradictory election laws in all the states and take steps toward making them uniform, so that the voting citizens will realize that they are made to aid him in expressing himself politically and not to baffle him, distract him, and deliver him into the hands of predatory politicians who alone know how to take full advantage of the laws.

Calvin Coolidge says, "Patriotism cannot be bought or sold. Two hundred and fifty dollars, please. Plus expenses."

## THE WORLD'S PANIC

**T**HE New York World, principal "liberal" supporter of John Wallstreet Davis and of Tammany Hall, is in a panic. From damning the La Follette candidacy with faint praise, it has now taken the tack the Liberals in England took when Labor loomed up several years ago, namely, that the La Follette movement is "dividing the progressive vote."

The "reasoning" is as follows: The Solid South is sewed up for Davis, which means that there are 126 electoral votes in the bank for the Wall Street favorite. Then, La Follette cannot do more than get a part of the remainder of the country, and thus throw the election to Congress. Therefore, a vote for La Follette is thrown away or is a vote for Coolidge.

To which the reply is Haw, haw! So the World and its "liberal" friends admit that they are banking upon the Bourbon, Labor hating, child-slave employing, Negro lynching South! We knew it, but we are glad they admit it. The World depends upon the Wall Street lawyer that its own editor admitted was unavailable for President when he boasted of his big corporation practice last April.

We do not for a moment admit that La Follette cannot be elected. But even if he is not, what is better, Davis and Tammany, the South in the saddle, and four years of the party of Palmer and Burleson? Or four years of Coolidge and stupid reaction, and a huge party growing day by day of those who are determined to place the producers of the country in the saddle?

The election of Coolidge and Roosevelt and the creation of a huge Labor party is of infinitely greater importance to the people of America, if with it comes such a party that will be on guard all the time in Congress and out, than the return of the party of the Bourbon South, of Wall Street's lawyer, and of Tammany Hall, without such a party.

The World's editorials on the eve of

## THE Chatter-Box

## Costume Ball

Gypsy heart goes ting-aling-ling  
When the golden pennies ring  
Swishing from a silken thing.  
Oh, gypsy eyes! oh, starry skies!  
Oh, violins and weird wind cries!  
Gypsy heart goes ting-aling-ling  
When the golden pennies ring  
Swishing from a crimson thing.  
Leoné.

## Parable of Ye Diggers

In ye year of our Lord 1924 (said 1924 being ye number of ye year, not ye Lord, for well we know ye Lords are without number) did gather some wisely discontented men, saying unto themselves, "Verily we are wise; we possess many spoons; we desire a coal mine; we will dig unto ourselves a deep hole that shall be a coal mine that shall be ours, and it shall be named for ye Socialist Party—it will be good."

There were many other wise men who were very fond of ye Socialist Party, and they very much desired that ye mine be an exceedingly deep hole, and be quickly and promptly digged. These wise men said unto ye others, "Well, we know that in time ye, and your descendants, may dig a mine with spoons; but let us hasten, let us dig with ye great and powerful steam-shovel that belongeth to La Follette." To which ye wise men of ye first part did reply: "Nay, nay; ye shovel of La Follette is an instrument of our enemies, is of ye Devil, and our coal mine digged by ye steam-shovel would not be as ye mine digged with ye spoons; of a surety, in time will we dig our own mine with spoons."

And thus were ye good and wise men confused, and divided among themselves.  
G. Harrison Riley.

Last week we published a little poem, "Who Wins?" sponsored to us by the indefatigable Blanche Watson, as one of the little rimes she has learned out of the past. Now, out of Brookline, Mass., comes an avowal from Comrade Lydia F. Wentworth that she was the first to christen the sweet foundling with the title that it now bears, and afterwards had it published in leaflet form, copy of which she encloses.

Now, sweet ladies, please remember the moral of the little jingle that you are so graciously commenting about. Let us make peace between you by giving thanks to Miss Wentworth for having brought it into our Christian cognizance, and to Miss Watson for having allowed us to show it to our parishioners.

## The Banker

Eyes clear, but not bright. He sits so calm,  
You'd think this raging world was but a psalm.

To sing in peace. A trifle loose,  
But only in physique; for much abuse  
He heaped upon his mind, till it has grown  
Metallic. He's propped so like a stone,  
That a miracle will never move him;  
And dignity so crowds out every whim,  
But for his form and clothes, you'd never  
think  
Him human.

Goody.

We are looking forward to the end of this electioneering journey with weariness and hope. It looks as if La Follette will carry the Bronx. And if the enthusiasm that swirls at our feet from the platform on the street corners every evening is half as strong in the rock-ribbed sections of Moronia, then we shall have the exquisite vista of America's first Labor Government. Do not tremble at the prospect, dear readers—rather prepare for the best. Since the worst is always with us.

Capitalism delandus est, which is Latin for "There Is a Good Time Coming."  
S. A. DE WITT.

election are confessions of panic. They know that Davis and his gang are beaten. They want to salvage what they can out of the wreckage of their discredited party.

**Vote the Socialist ticket STRAIGHT from top to bottom.** That is the only vote that means anything. Vote for La Follette on the Socialist ticket, and then go down the line and vote for every Socialist on the ballot. The line-up in England is Labor and Socialist vs. Tory. That will be the line-up in America. And it is as it should be.

Readers of The New Leader realize, of course, that it would be impossible to publish this paper without advertising. Many of the plans for a better and bigger paper wait for the prospects of an increased revenue from this source. That revenue—a very important factor in covering some of the expenses of the publication of The New Leader—cannot be maintained without the full cooperation of our readers. Our readers can help us retain present advertisements and obtain many more if they remember to patronize stores, products, etc., advertising in their paper. A number of established business firms have shown their confidence in The New Leader as an advertising medium by using its columns regularly. For example, the F. & S. Store on 84th street and Third avenue has not skipped a single issue since the launching of this paper. Our readers are requested to remember the confidence placed in them by that firm and other establishments. By your cooperation alone can we make The New Leader a success.

A certain millionaire who made a donation of \$750,000 in one check for war charity is listed as having paid \$1,900 as his income tax. And Harry F. Sinclair paid \$213. These are great days for the accountants.

We saw a big banner at a Republican rally the other day that was a perfect thing, a very model of appropriateness, "Coolidge and Roosevelt."