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LA FOLLETTE POLLS 5,000,000 VOTES 1 SOCIALIST, 2 LABORITES IN CONGRESS NEW PARTY CONFERENCE IN DECEMBER

British Labor Makes Great Gains in Election for Municipal Offices

LONDON.—Huge Labor gains were registered in the municipal elections held November 2 throughout England, except London, following the remarkable gain of nearly two million votes in the general elections three days before.

The Labor party gained twenty seats, the Tories eight, and the disappearing Liberals lost twenty-four. Another straw that indicates the coming line-up of the workers against capitalism, with all intermediary parties wiped out.

EDUCATION WEEK PROTESTED

Participation of Legion Draws Many Objections—Rand School's Counter Program.

Opposition to the participation of the American Legion in American Education Week, November 17 to 23, which is officially under the auspices of the United States Bureau of Education, has been voiced in a protest sent to Commissioner John T. Tigert of the Bureau by the American Civil Liberties Union. The protest, signed by the Rev. John Haynes Holmes, chairman of the Union, scores the alliance of an "educational department of the Government with a private organization which is not primarily concerned with education." The American Legion is characterized as "a military propaganda agency" and the program of American Education Week is alleged to be "marked by intolerant propaganda against progressive political and industrial thought under the guise of combating radicalism."

The program of American Education Week contains statements that "revolutionists, communists, and extreme pacifists are a menace to life, liberty, justice, security, and opportunity"; and that the "red flag means death, destruction, poverty, starvation, disease, anarchy and dictatorship." School children are urged to stamp out radicalism, and one of the slogans in the program is "the red flag—danger."

The Rand School will observe the week with the hope of stimulating among the workers a keener interest in a broadly social and scientific education which aims toward a new social order. The observance will take on the character of a vigorous protest against the anti-radical slogans and anti-social statements contained in the official programs circulated jointly by the United States Bureau of Education, the American Legion, and the National Educational Association.

"The annual setting aside of one week devoted to a consideration of the people's educational needs is entirely a worthy object," the school announces. "What we take issue with is the manner in which the United States Commissioner of Education uses his privileged position to damn the critically progressive element in our population. We are not surprised, however, for upon taking office Mr. John J. Tigert was quoted in the press to the effect that he promised to combat radicalism in all its forms."

The Rand School program for American Education Week: November 19, 8 p. m.—"Education: What For?" Speakers, Dr. Wm. H. Kilpatrick, Teachers College, Columbia University; Dr. Henry Linville, president, Teachers Union of New York City; Mr. Algernon Lee, Educational Director of the Rand School. November 21, 8 p. m.—"Social Recreation and Youth." Speakers, Dr. Norman Thomas, Director, League for Industrial Democracy; Mrs. Mary K. Simkhovitch, Greenwich House; Mr. Marius Hansome, on "European Youth." November 22, 3:15 p. m.—"Community Ideals." Speakers, Dr. Harry W. L. Dana; Mr. Roger (Continued on Page 2)

VOTE SEEN AS A DEMAND FOR PARTY

Nation-Wide Organization to be Formed, William H. Johnston Declares.

With the approval of nearly 5,000,000 voters, representatives of unions, farmers and progressives will meet in Washington about December 12 to call a conference which will perfect plans for the organization of a permanent, nation-wide new party of the producers.

Comment on the election results by the third party leaders all stressed the need for a new party. Some of these comments follow:

President Gompers: "Ours was a protest vote against both old parties. Our cause will live and find its fruition."

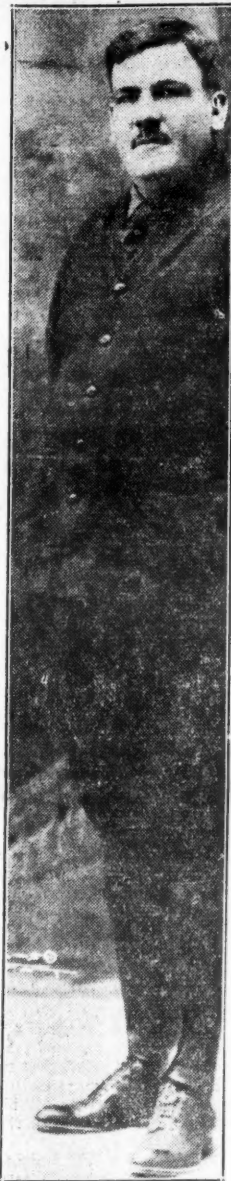
William H. Johnston, head of the Conference for Progressive Political Action:

"All the returns are not in yet and it would be difficult to analyze the result at this time. I believe, however, from the showing even in the early returns that we have won a great moral victory. Of course, we didn't expect much from an organization that had been functioning only for about three months, and then only loosely in various parts of the country."

"I believe that the vote will have a salutary effect on the other two parties and will be an indication to them that they will have to mend their ways if they want to continue to be the dominant parties of the country. The final vote will show them, in my opinion, that if they expect to live they will have to discontinue those men in office who have been prostituting their trusts. The vote will show up as a great protest vote, and it came despite the warnings of panic and ruin which would appear in its wake if our candidates were elected."

"We will proceed with our plans to organize a party in accordance (Continued on Page 7)

SOCIALIST PRESIDENT



General Calles

VICTOR BERGER, LA GUARDIA WIN

Farmer-Laborites Capture Two Seats in Minnesota—Magnus Johnson In Doubt.

One Socialist Congressman—possibly two—and two Farmer-Labor party Congressmen have been returned to the lower House of Congress as a result of the elections.

Victor L. Berger, Socialist, has been returned in Milwaukee.

Fiorello H. La Guardia, Socialist and Progressive, has won a good victory in New York City.

Knud Wefald and O. U. Kvale, Farmer-Laborites, have been re-elected in Milwaukee.

Leo Kryzcki, Socialist, has a fighting chance for election in Milwaukee.

The fate of Magnus Johnson, Farmer-Labor Senator, from Minnesota, is not yet known.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Congressman Victor L. Berger, one of the nationally prominent leaders of the Socialist Party, was re-elected here in a close contest.

For a time it was thought that Leo Kryzcki, Socialist candidate for Congress in an adjoining district, had likewise been elected. Due to the intentional confusing of the method of marking the ballots by the Republican machine, Kryzcki may be defeated.

The Socialist ticket carried the Milwaukee County elections.

MINNEAPOLIS.—Two Farmer-Labor Congressmen, Knud Wefald and O. U. Kvale, have been re-elected in this State. The fate of Senator Magnus Johnson, Farmer-Laborite, is unknown. He is behind at present, but his strong farming districts have not been heard from yet. He has thus a little better than a 50-50 chance (Continued on page 2)

RE-ELECTED



VICTOR L. BERGER

O'CONNOR PROBE DEMANDED

Coolidge "Labor" Sup- porter Contributed U. S. Funds to War on Workers

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An investigation of T. V. O'Connor, appointed by President Coolidge chairman of the Shipping Board, will be demanded of the next Congressional session and his resignation requested by Andrew Furuseth, head of the Seaman's Union.

"Hearings before the House committee investigating the Shipping Board, records of which will soon be published, reveal O'Connor as the enemy of the working man and war veteran."

"Facts which the hearing brought to light are:

"1. The United States Shipping Board, without authorization, contributed \$162,000 more than one-third of a \$500,000 fund, to break (Continued on Page 2)

DEMOCRATS WIN ONLY SOLID SOUTH

Three States May Go in Third Party Column When All Votes Are In.

The vote for La Follette, Wheeler and the Progressive party will approach 5,000,000 votes. As a vote for a party in the field less than four months, generally inexperienced in political practice, it is regarded as highly satisfactory to those who are sympathetic to the movement.

Wisconsin is certain to go into the La Follette column. North Dakota and Minnesota are expected to end up there also, though, at the present writing, returns are slow in coming in from the rural districts. These districts have always provided unexpected farmer-labor victories.

The returns showed conclusively again that the Democratic party, which claims standing as the "liberal" party of the nation, has strength only in the ultra-reactionary "solid South." The party failed to make a dent in any of the Northern or Western States. In eleven States, the youthful Progressive party left the Democratic party in the rear. These were California, Idaho, Iowa, Minnesota, Nevada, North Dakota, Montana, Oregon, South Dakota, Washington and Wisconsin.

With the count incomplete in many of the strong farming States where La Follette's strength is heavy, the popular vote is estimated as follows:

Coolidge	14,865,867
Davis	8,075,282
La Follette	4,072,856

In New York State, La Follette's vote ran fully up to the expectations of the campaign managers for the third party. He received 454,888; Coolidge polled 1,807,787; Davis, 954,000.

In New York City, La Follette polled 286,937; Coolidge, 633,611; Davis, 495,777. All the Socialist districts turned in pluralities for La Follette. These were the 6th, 8th and 17th in Manhattan; the 3rd 4th, 5th and 7th in the Bronx, and the 6th, 14th and 23rd in Brooklyn.

SCHENECTADY.—The vote for Senator La Follette in Schenectady county was 5,826, to 9,356 for Davis and 24,567 for Coolidge. Of the La Follette vote, 4,615 was on the Socialist ticket and 1,210 under the Progressive emblem, indicating that the people are not afraid of the name Socialist or of the Arm and Torch emblem.

Social-Democrats Recoup on Losses

HAMBURG.—Further confirmation of the theory that the German Social Democratic party touched the low-water mark in the general Reichstag elections of May 4, last, is found in the result of last Sunday's elections for the legislative body of the State of Hamburg.

Compared with the popular vote of last May, the Socialists gained about 1,000, while the Communists lost some 40,000, the Nationalists 30,000 and the "Racialists" (The Ludendorff-Hitler reactionaries), 14,000. The percentage losses of the Communists, Nationalists and Racialists were about 40, 25 and 60, respectively.

It is true that the Socialists have lost ground from their high mark of 1921, when they elected 69 of the total 160 Diet members, as this time they won only 53 seats, whereas the Communists gained seven, the Nationalists ten, and the Racialists four. The People's party lost eight seats and the Democrats two; but the formation of a "middle" Government composed of Socialists, Democrats and People's party men is probable.

The big feature of the Hamburg election was the comeback of the Social Democracy and it is regarded as a good sign by the Socialist campaigners for the coming Reichstag election of December 7.

Gen. Calles Greets U. S. Workers and Socialists

By EDWARD LEVINSON

A new precedent for presidents—one that seems entirely in keeping with the growing political power of Labor throughout the world—was set in New York by the visit of General Plutarco Elias Calles, President-elect of Mexico.

The first callers the President received following his arrival from abroad were a delegation from the Socialist Party come to welcome him back to America and to speed him on a successful administration in Mexico.

The telephone in an outer room of his hotel suite kept ringing all morning. Men who pay income taxes that run into seven figures pleaded for a few minutes with the President and were told he was too busy. One called and staked his case for an interview with the President on his being "a millionaire."

"What else are you?" one of the President's secretaries asked. "I am a noted engineer."

"Well, then I think the President will see you."

And while the millionaire who was also "a noted engineer" waited and took his chances, representatives of the workingmen, of the Socialist Party and the American Federation of Labor found the President ready for them with a cordial hand. One morning, after a crowd of fifty had waited in the corridor for the President to begin his daily program of interviews, they were subjected to another long wait while a group of Mexican workmen, calling to pay their respects to their leader, secured the first audience.

The climax of President Calles' visit to New York came Tuesday night when following a parade of welcome through the working class

Welcome to General Calles

By MORRIS HILLQUIT

Address delivered at the Stuyvesant High School, October 30, welcoming General Plutarco Elias Calles, President-elect of Mexico, upon behalf of the Socialist Party.

In behalf of the Socialist Party of the United States, I extend a cordial and affectionate welcome to President Calles of Mexico.

As citizens of the United States, we welcome him as the chief magistrate and representative of a great and friendly sister republic. As American Socialists and workers we greet him as a comrade in the worldwide cause of human progress and social betterment.

President Calles has set a memorable precedent in honoring us with his presence tonight. Heretofore the heads of the governments of the different countries have been confining their interna-

section of the city, he was the chief speaker at a public reception given in his honor by the Socialist Party in cooperation with the Labor unions of the city. The auditorium of Stuyvesant High School was jammed to the doors with a throng that roared an enthusiastic welcome to the General as he entered the hall. A band broke into the strains of Mexico's anthem and followed with the International. The applause still continued.

Though the General spoke in Spanish and was interrupted after every sentence to permit an interpretation to be made, the audience clung to his every word.

"In my imagination tonight," he

tional intercourse to their own charmed circles. King visited King and President visited President in visits of State attended by pomp and formalities. The diplomatic dealings between the rulers of the nations served to separate and estrange the masses of the people in the different countries rather than to unite them.

Plutarco Elias Calles comes not merely as the representative of the Mexican Government to the American Government, but also and above all, as representative of the Mexican people to the American people. As such he brings us the expression of good will of his people and as such we ask him to convey the assurance of our friendship and comradeship to our brothers and sisters on the other side of the Rio Grande.

We greet and acclaim President Calles with particular joy because he is the first president elected on a

(Continued on Page 3)

said, after the seemingly never-ending applause had finally ceased, "I have seen the upraised bronze arms of the Mexican workers side by side with the arms of the American workmen."

"The comrades who have spoken before me have explained that I have been elected President of Mexico by the will of the workingmen and of the workingwomen. That is the truth. I feel an immense pride that in my hands I carry the banner of the proletariat of Mexico."

"I feel the great responsibility that I have contracted with the direction of the affairs of my country, but I feel certain that I shall never be

a traitor to the interests of the Mexican proletariat."

Turning to Hillquit, Thomas, Joseph Cannon, Algernon Lee and other Socialist leaders on the platform, President Calles thanked them for the opportunity they had given him to address the American workingmen through the audience in front of him.

The cheers of the 2,500 men and women in and outside of the hall re-echoed in the streets as they gave the President a parting cheer while carried him through a narrow passageway lined with a throng pushing and shoving to get near enough to touch Calles' hand.

The new Labor and Socialist President of Mexico, "Tiger of Sonora," they call him in respect to his unceasing fight for the common people of Mexico, was visibly moved by the demonstration.

As one goes back over the inspiring events of that evening, it appears fantastic that at one time the workingmen of America and Mexico could have been at the point of taking up arms against each other. The demonstration should remain in the minds of the American workingmen lest, at any day in the future, hostilities again be a possibility. President Calles' visit to the city has done more to maintain lasting peace between the people on both sides of the Rio Grande than any number of diplomatic councils behind barred doors.

Those who had the good fortune to be in the party that escorted the President back to his hotel will not soon forget; his words of enthusiasm for the reception the common people of America had given him, his hearty hand-clasp and his fervent:

"Adios Camarades."

O'CONNOR PROBE DEMANDED

(Continued from Page 1)

the Labor unions on the Pacific Coast in 1919. This was proved by Thomas F. Rico, Assistant U. S. Attorney General, who said the fund was used to create a "closed shop to union men".

"2. O'Connor informed his Pacific Coast District managers to disregard the clause in the Shipping Board contracts regarding Labor and hire non-union men in open market."

"3. O'Connor has done nothing to prevent the spy, boycott and black-list system applying to 100,000 American workmen and war veterans in coast States the existence of which was shown on investigation by Frank McDonald, president of the California Building Trade Council."

"4. O'Connor is attempting to put Labor conditions back to their status of twenty years ago."

"5. Among other contributors to the strike-breaking fund which is still supporting the non-union system are the Mitsui Company of Japan, which was investigated in connection with the aircraft scandals, and the Dollar Line which purchased seven vessels from the Board."

"6. The Dollar Lines and others are operating with forty per cent of their crews Chinese and Japanese and are sending Orientals through the Panama Canal to operate Atlantic fleets and drive out white seamen."

"The men who work on ships and along the waterfront are in a pitiable plight, according to the committee's records. In many cases they must throw their union cards away before they can get a job, and they must compete with the cheapest form of labor, yellow men from across the sea."

"This same O'Connor, the enemy of organized Labor, was the one who on Labor Day paid the expenses of a group of men to come to the White House to hear President Coolidge's views on Labor to represent themselves in the press as Labor leaders."

"That party with O'Connor arranged should be enough to cause his dismissal from office. The facts brought out in the Shipping Board Committee hearing ought to force the President to act. The fact that Coolidge still harbors such a man should prevent thinking people from voting for him."

Before Socialism can conquer, the public must be convinced that the working class is the class most to be trusted.—Vida D. Scudder.

The more unions there are in one industry the less unionism there can be.—S. H. Wither.

Education Week Protested

(Continued from Page 1)
N. Baldwin, American Civil Liberties Bureau.

Among others who were asked to speak are: Abraham Cahan, editor of Daily Forward; Dr. J. K. Hart, educational editor of "The Survey"; John P. Burke, president of the Pulp, Sulphite, and Paper Mill Workers' Union; Charles Solomon, August Claessens, Rose Schneiderman, and Harriot Stanton Blatch.

The Civil Liberties Union asserts that the collaboration of the American Legion is "obviously largely responsible for the character of the program," and adds that "it must offend, among others, Quakers, who are historically 'extreme pacifists,' and also the members of a large political party, the Socialists, whose emblem the world over is the red flag." The Union's protest to Commissioner Tigert says in part:

"We see no more justification for soliciting or accepting the cooperation of the American Legion than for cooperating with the Knights of Columbus, the Anti-Saloon League, the American Federation of Labor or any one of a dozen organizations whose conceptions of patriotism would differ greatly. To ally the Bureau with an organization which is a military propaganda agency, is to single out a particular and narrow concept of the country's welfare and to sponsor it. Your program is clear evidence of that."

"We note that school authorities are requested specifically to go to the American Legion headquarters to secure speakers for this week. Not even the National Education Association or any other educational agency is suggested for like service."

"We do not expect at this late date that the Bureau will or can take any action to sever its connections with the American Legion in conducting this American Education Week. That connection seems to us most fortunate in its effects not only upon school children, who will be led to believe that the American Legion stands for the one and only concept of patriotism, but also on large sections of public opinion where resentment will run strong against turning over any educational process to a military organization. You utterly disregard the widespread peace sentiment, particularly in the churches and women's clubs throughout the country, when you ally yourself with an organization hostile to their view of the country's welfare."

The Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor has also protested the participation of the American Legion in the so-called Education Week. President James H. Maurer has sent

the following letter to Commissioner Tigert:

"An official program of American Educational Week has found its way into our office. To my astonishment, this so-called educational week is to be held under the auspices of the American Legion, the United States Bureau of Education, and National Education Association."

"As an official of the Bureau of Education, you surely must know that the program submitted for Educational (?) Week will not make for a higher intelligence, or a clearer conception of political and industrial thought. On the contrary, the Legion propaganda program, as you surely must know, will not only tend to stultify the brain, but act as a 'smoke-screen' to beloud just grievances and the short-comings of misfit public officials."

"As an American whose ancestors settled in this country nearly two hundred years ago and as president of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, with nearly five hundred thousand members, I beg to enter my protest to you as head of the Federal Educational Bureau, against allying the governmental Department with independent and private organizations and particularly such organizations as the Legion whose policies are not educational, but for propaganda."

"Hoping you will receive this protest in the same whole-hearted, American spirit the writer feels in sending it, I am

Very truly yours,
JAMES H. MAURER.

New Rand Courses Will Begin Saturday

The Rand School of Social Science announces a series of new courses during the coming week, which will be of interest to all those who are concerned with real education for a new social order. Beginning on Monday, November 10, Marius Hansome is offering a course entitled "The World We Live In," a study in human geography dealing with man's physical environment and its influence upon his social life. The lectures will be illustrated by lantern slides, maps and pictures. Mr. Hansome has just returned from a summer in Europe where he attended the various Workers' Education Conferences and gathered new material which will add greatly to the interest and value of his course.

On Tuesday evening, Algernon Lee will begin his Senior Seminar in "Social Theories and Movements." This course will make a careful survey of the various "Proposed Roads to Freedom" and will examine their points of conflict or of possible agreement. The method will be that of guided discussion, and members of the class will be expected to give considerable time in preparing reports and doing outside reading.

Also on Tuesday evening Miss Margaret Daniels is beginning a course on "Psychology and Methods of Study" which will meet on Thursday evenings as well, at 7 p. m.

On Thursday evening, Professor Scott Nearing is beginning a course on "Current Opinion" which will be of the same character as his course on "Current Events," beginning Saturday at 1:30 p. m. In the former he will discuss some of the leading tendencies of contemporary social philosophy in their relation to the day-to-day experience of the world. In the latter course he will discuss some recent event in this country or abroad, which has figured largely in the news, considering its causes and its significance in the general development of human affairs. Opportunity in both classes will be given for questions.

On Friday evening, December 14, Herman Epstein is beginning a course entitled "With the Great Composers." In this course Mr. Epstein will sketch the lives of a number of great composers of modern times, showing how their works reflect not only their personal history but the spirit of their times. The lectures will be illustrated at the piano. The third evening will be devoted to a concert for violin, cello, and piano, and the closing lecture will discuss "Music of Our Day, and What Next?"

On Saturday, November 15, in addition to his "Current Events Class" at 1:30 p. m., Scott Nearing is beginning a class in "Dynamic Sociology" at 11 a. m. This course will take Lester Ward's "Dynamic Sociology" as a basis and the discussion method will be followed. Mr. Nearing is at present in Mexico gathering documentary material for a book on American Imperialism in Latin America. He may give a course on this subject later in the year at the Rand School.

On Saturday afternoon, November 8, at 1:30 p. m., Mr. Carleton Beals will discuss "Mexican Problems" in the Rand School Auditorium, 7 East 15th street. Mr. Beals knows Mexican life at first hand. He has traveled the length and breadth of the country on foot. He has lived with the people and studied the authoritative literature that has been written about them. He has been through Villa and Zapata districts when those two rebels were openly in arms against the Government. Mr. Beals has known personally most of the leaders of the Carranza and Obregon regimes. He has studied, written, and lectured abroad on all phases of Mexican life. He presents a vivid and fresh interpretation. His recent book, "Mexico, an Interpretation," is an authority.

VICTOR BERGER, LA GUARDIA WIN

(Continued from Page 1.)

of being returned to the United States Senate.

La Guardia Wins By 4,000 Votes

Congressman La Guardia, who bolted the Republican party when the La Follette candidacy raised the question of allegiance to Coolidge and the disgraceful Republican administration to La Follette and the cause of progressivism, was elected by a plurality of close to 4,000 votes.

The campaign was most bitterly waged, La Guardia running as the candidate of the Socialist Party and also as an independent candidate. The Socialists threw their entire strength into the district, which has long been one of their strongest sections. For a time the election of La Guardia appeared to be certain. The old parties, however, soon brought their usually disreputable and shady tricks into the fight and money flowed freely from the Republican and Democratic coffers. This served only to increase the Socialist and progressive determination that La Guardia win.

Many of the Socialist and progressive watchers virtually took their lives into their hands after the polls closed Tuesday, set on guarding every vote cast for their candidate. The returns finally showed up as follows:

La Guardia, 10,800; Siegel, Republican, 7,184; Frank, Democrat, 6,700.

Following the canvassing of the ballots, Congressman La Guardia issued a statement in which he declared his election was a typical demonstration of the desire for a new party of Labor and progressives in this country. He said:

"If you want a statement from a tired man who has been up all night trying to protect his vote in a country where an honest count is supposed to be the rule, I will say this: 'The vote in my congressional district is a test vote of the sentiment in a typical American working class district. The result typifies the results that can be accomplished by a continuation of the union of the forces that have just completed the campaign for La Follette and Wheeler.'

"The progressives working with the Socialist Party in absolute harmony succeeded through their splendid cooperation in defeating two trained, unscrupulous political machines. The Republicans used all the tricks of the crooked game in which they are so well versed. They marshalled their army of bootleggers, job-holders and hangers-on. Therefore, the victory for progressivism was particularly gratifying. It promises well for a new permanent party."

"I can't say too much for the Socialist Party. It was simply wonderful. I want, in particular, the progressives of the nation to know of the remarkable, unstinting work of Mrs. Marie MacDonald, whose ceaseless energy contributed in no small part to the victory we have all won."

La Guardia gave full support to the Socialist Party candidates running for other offices in his district and also make occasional campaign trips into adjoining districts to speak for the candidates running with him on the Socialist ticket. He was the only local candidate in New York State who ran as an accredited La Follette-Wheeler candidate.

NORWICH, Conn.—Two years ago there were 65 Socialist votes here; this year, 111 straight Socialist votes and 645 La Follette Progressive votes. This makes a total for La Follette of 756.

In New York City, Governor Smith cut into the vote of Norman Thomas, his Socialist opponent. Thomas polled 48,137 in the five boroughs. The remainder of the ticket scored larger totals, Charles Solomon, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, polling 73,804. Thomas

and Solomon ran lowest on the State ticket; the votes for the other candidates rising. Louis Waldman ran highest in his race for Attorney General, polling 89,713 votes. Frank R. Crosswaite, candidate for State Secretary, polled 75,292; Theresa B. Wiley, for Controller, 77,565; John Vandenberg, for Treasurer, 74,524.

The Socialist vote for State offices in Schenectady County, New York, follows:

Norman Thomas, Governor	1,812
Charles Solomon, Lieut.-Governor	1,801
Frank R. Crosswaite, Sec'y of State	2,341
Theresa Wiley, Controller	2,468
John Van den Bosch, Treasurer	2,367
Louis Waldman, Attorney General	2,346
Vladimir Karapoff, State Engineer	2,469
C. W. Noonan, Congress	2,130
James Folan, State Senator	2,308

James P. Boyle, Labor man who got the Democratic endorsement and who tried to get the La Follette vote, got 13,065 Democratic votes in the county and 565 Progressive votes to 22,646 for Crowther, Rep. He was badly beaten. There are four counties in the district, the remaining three being overwhelmingly Republican.

Ernest Umpleby, Socialist, polled 1,080 votes for Assembly in the 1st District, and Marie L. Steele 1,300 in the 2nd District.

BUFFALO.—La Follette polled 30,484 votes in Buffalo, 22,467 of these votes being cast as the Socialist candidate and 8,017 as the Progressive candidate.

The straight Socialist vote was larger than ever. Some idea of the large gains made can be secured from the following comparison. The Assembly vote in 1923 was as follows: First District, 570; Second, 833; Third, 672; Fourth, 799; Fifth, 1,338; Sixth, 1,101. In this election the vote in the same districts was as follows: First District, 1,086; Second, 1,506; Third, 1,300; Fourth, 1,489; Fifth, 1,931; Sixth, 1,523.

Radio returns were received Election Night at La Follette headquarters. When it was apparent that La Follette, with little or no organized movement backing him except the Socialist Party, had polled 30,484 votes in Buffalo, while Davis, backed by a powerful organization and three local daily papers, had polled only 32,243 in the city, it was the consensus of opinion of those at headquarters that the new party had been born. Robert A. Hoffman, secretary of the La Follette committee, sent the following telegram to Senator La Follette on Election Night: "Congratulations on your wonderful fight. Buffalo gave you 32,000, equal to Davis. La Follette committee meets Friday night to form permanent Progressive party to fight for your principles."

IGLESIAS RE-ELECTED TO PORTO RICAN SENATE

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico.—In spite of fusion between the two old parties against the Socialists, Senator Santiago Iglesias, President of the Socialist Party and head of the Island Federation of Labor, was re-elected to the Territorial Senate. This is one of the most remarkable Socialist victories ever won, the "Allianzistas" having the moral and almost official support of the War Department in their fight against the Socialists.

Two Socialists will sit in the lower House, the first time the party is represented in both Houses of the Territorial Legislature.

The popular vote is not yet available.

Horrabin Lectures

Tuesday Night

J. F. Horrabin of England, under the auspices of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, will lecture on "Economic Geography and the Working Class," on Tuesday, November 11, 7:30 p. m., 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 therefore an authority on this subject. He is the illustrator of Wells' "Outline of History" and is also an instructor for the National Council of Labor College, London, and the editor of "Plebs," a magazine devoted to Workers' Education in England. This will be the last lecture that he will give in this country before sailing for Europe. Admission will be free to members of the I. L. G. W. U.

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MANLEY HUDSON

of Harvard

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QUESTIONS—DISCUSSION

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THIS Monday Night!

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in the

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Thursday, November 11

at 7:30 p. m.

J. F. Horrabin is the author of the "Outline of Economic Geography" and is an authority on this subject.

He is also on the faculty of the Labor College, London, England.

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DARROW

(against)

versus

REV. JOHN HAYNES

HOLMES

(for)

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THE NEXT JOB—A NEW PARTY

When Senator La Follette was placed in the Presidential race on July 4th, some of his enthusiastic supporters ecstatically declared that he would sweep the country and be the next President.

Others, a little more cautious, said that he would run a good second, poll a staggering popular vote and throw the election into the House of Representatives.

The Socialists, however, while wholeheartedly participating in the nomination of Senator La Follette, urged that the nomination be made part of a movement for the building up of a new party of the producers, to take a permanent place in the political life of the country.

The Socialists were outvoted on the issue of the immediate organization of a party and the nomination of a full ticket for every office to be voted for, and they had to be content with a decision to hold a convention in January to discuss the launching of a party, after the election returns had been fully digested.

The election is over, and the position of the Socialists is fully vindicated. If a new party is not organized in January; if it does not nominate a full ticket for every office at every forthcoming election; if it does not demand and enforce absolute loyalty to the ticket as a whole from every member and every organization within the new party, then the work of the campaign will have been wasted, then the movement that seemed so like a crusade while it was going on will have been a dead loss.

America needs a new party, a permanent Labor party, in which the Socialist Party will take its place as a loyal, enthusiastic cooperator. America needs to join the procession in which all the other civilized nations of the world are enrolled. America has straggled far in the rear too long—the time has come to catch up.

Those who opposed the immediate organization of a new party pointed to the personal popularity and record of Senator La Follette. They pointed to the fact that organizations totalling millions of members had endorsed La Follette. They pointed to the Roosevelt Progressive movement of 1912, when the former President polled 4,126,020 votes, as against 3,483,922 for President Taft and 6,286,214 for Woodrow Wilson, and received 88 electoral votes. They said that all that was needed was a selection of good candidates to choose from, and that the good sense of the voters would assert itself and they would choose the best men.

The campaign was waged, and as time wore on, incident after incident occurred that showed the sterility of the policy of merely naming a Presidential ticket. In sections where Socialists were strong and where a strong La Follette vote was expected, old party candidates, running on the ticket with Mr. Coolidge or Mr. Davis, angled for the support of the La Follette voters. That happened in many parts of New York, noticeably in the 10th, 12th, 13th, 14th and 30th Congressional districts. Only Congressman La Guardia had the courage and manhood completely and openly to repudiate his former party and to stand foursquare for La Follette on the Socialist ticket.

Further, there were certain powerful and influential elements in the La Follette movement that were still wedded to the old, discredited political method of "rewarding friends and punishing enemies." They looked over Congress and selected those men they considered least unfavorable to them; their test was a narrow one, an arbitrary yardstick, measuring each one on how he voted on a limited number of bills, not on his principles, his party and its record, or on his general outlook.

Among those endorsed were scores of members of Mr. Davis' party and scores of members of Mr. Coolidge's party. Still further, the list included such men as Cole L. Blease and Tom Heflin, who are among the lowest grade politicians in the country—bitterly reactionary, opposed to every kind of progress—both of whom waged bitter, vulgar and obscene battle against woman suffrage, both of whom are among the leaders of the Southern Negro baiters and Negro haters. To consider Tom Heflin for endorsement for re-election to the United States Senate; to consider Cole Blease as worthy of endorsement for his first election to the Senate, is the height of fantastic nonsense. And yet La Follette leaders endorsed them and urged that votes be cast for La Follette and Blease, La Follette and Heflin—a combination of names as insane as, for example, Eugene V. Debs and A. Mitchell Palmer!

There were some of this incident. The results in the campaign were confusing. Socialists had candidates for Congress in all districts, and wherever possible they waged an aggressive campaign for them. In some cases, as, for example, the 14th Congressional district, New York, where William Karlin was the candidate, the Socialist had a superb record of years of battling for the workers. But because he had voted "yes" and "no" in a certain way on a few measures certain union officials considered his opponent on the ticket of Strikebreaker Coolidge and Union-Smashing Dawes a "friend" of Labor, and materially aided in the defeat of Karlin.

The absurdity of this situation is clear. The G. O. P. congressman in question represents a district that has a strong Socialist vote; hence his sudden conversion to friendship for Labor. The same is true in practically every other case mentioned. Wherever an old party man is found pro-

fessing his friendship for Labor, there you will find a strong Socialist district.

And here arises the crux of the matter: how will a Socialist strength ever be built up anywhere, if it isn't built up? How are we to get sections of the city where old party men, to get any support, must pretend to be "friendly" to Labor? Why—by building up, and sticking to our own party!

And when we have built up our strength, when we have district after district where the old parties have to make believe to be our friends to hold their vote, we should have the strength to elect our own, we should be strong enough not to feel we must elect a secondhand, twice removed "friend" who will pay attention to the demands of the workers only after all his other business is disposed of, if he can find the time.

The last act in the comedy was the treachery of certain Tammany Hall supporters who also happen to be officials of Labor unions, when they tried to knife the ticket and deliver the vote of the workers to the Wall Street lawyer.

In all these maneuvers, in all the attempts to line up La Follette voters for Tammany Hall locally, and then to throw the La Follette vote elsewhere, only one idea prevailed. That is, that this was a one-campaign movement, and that its only purpose was to elect Senator La Follette as President as a good man, to be preferred as a man to either Mr. Coolidge or Mr. Davis. That La Follette as President, and other "good men" cluttering up Congress—no matter what their party or principles—was the objective of the campaign. Nothing else.

That that objective was utter nonsense was early sensed by our standard bearers. First, Senator Wheeler declared in an exclusive interview in The New Leader that he was working for a permanent party of the workers, farmers, and all progressives, something like the British Labor party. Then Senator La Follette declared in his last speeches that the real campaign would begin after election, for the establishment of a permanent party. In New York, Arthur Garfield Hays, the brilliant La Follette State chairman, realized the anomaly of the situation, and toward the end of the campaign actively stumped for Karlin, attacking the G. O. P. man for his attempt to capitalize La Follette's strength for his own benefit. He, too, declared that the movement must result in a new party, or else it has been a wasted campaign.

The election is over. There are between four and five million votes for La Follette, a wonderful showing. BUT NOT THE LANDSLIDE THAT LA FOLLETTE'S ENTHUSIASTIC SUPPORTERS THOUGHT HE WOULD GET.

It is now realized—what the Socialists have been saying all along—that the Roosevelt vote of 1912 was not a Progressive insurgency but a Republican split. Theodore Roosevelt the elder did not lead a cause; he led a faction of the Republican party, with whole local, county and State committees of the well-organized, well-oiled and well-financed machine, temporarily out of the G. O. P. That is why he got such a vote.

It is now realized that La Follette did not lead a La Follette movement, not a split in either of the old parties, BUT THE BEGINNINGS OF A NEW PARTY.

The figures available at this writing are still scattered and far from complete, but this, at least, is certain—that LA FOLLETTE POLLED HIS HEAVIEST VOTE WHERE THE SOCIALISTS HAD BEEN STRONG; THAT THE DISTRICTS THAT LA FOLLETTE CARRIED IN NEW YORK ARE THE DISTRICTS THAT THE SOCIALIST PARTY HAS CARRIED IN THE PAST—NO OTHERS.

Further. Fully half—and, in many cases, far more than half—of the La Follette vote in New York was cast under the Socialist emblem, and the whole huge La Follette vote in California was cast as a Socialist vote. All this indicates that the voters are not by any means afraid of the word Socialist and of the Socialist emblem. By any name, the movement would be as bitterly assailed by the plunderers of the country; by any name, the workers would support it—when they are ready to support it.

The time has come to take stock. It is a remarkable vote that was cast—a remarkable vote for a new deal. It is the basis for a new party—but unless the leaders of the movement realize that it must be so used, the work of nearly a year, the expenditure of time and energy and money, will have been wasted.

A landslide for Coolidge; what a commentary on the American voters! Tammany Hall protesting its friendliness for Labor and progress—what a farce!

Nearly five million votes for a new party, a Labor party—what a magnificent victory!

Each section of the movement has its task laid out. Ours is to build the Socialist Party, to make it efficient to do the work that it did so well in the La Follette campaign, to prepare the ground for a new party; to perfect its educational and political machinery; to train speakers and lecturers and writers; to serve the new party.

Is this campaign to be wasted? Will Senator La Follette's magnificent work, Senator Wheeler's glorious eloquence and enthusiasm, the superb work of the liberals, progressives and Labor men who cooperated so loyally, go to naught? If not—to work, comrades! January is nearly here, January with its history-making convention at which the new party will be born.

It has been a great campaign, a great lesson. And there are greater duties ahead. Can we afford to fail?

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DEBATE on CENSORSHIP!

JOHN S. SUMNER
Sec'y, N. Y. Society for
Suppression of Vice

ERNEST BOYD
Noted International
Author and Critic

SUBJECT:

Resolved: That limitations upon the contents of books and magazines as defined in proposed legislation would be detrimental to the advancement of American literature.

MR. SUMNER, Negative

MR. BOYD, Affirmative

CHAIRMAN:

CLIFFORD SMYTH,
Editor, International Book Review

TEMP. CHAIRMAN:

JOHN FARRAR,
Editor, The Bookman

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Welcome to General Calles

(Continued from Page 1)

Labor ticket by the toiling masses of his country. By his election to the highest office in the land, our great Southern neighbor republic has suddenly placed itself in the vanguard of modern civilization, side by side with the most advanced countries.

In spite of all the horrors of the last decade in the world's history, in spite of war and destruction, of misery and oppression, of intolerance and reaction, the human race is making gigantic strides towards a better order of things. The old system of social inequality and injustice is fast breaking up. The privileged classes, which have heretofore imposed their rule upon every nation are being driven from their seats of power in one country after another. The toilers of the world, the men and women who produce the wealth and sustain the life of the nations are taking the direction of their governments into their own hands. In England and continental Europe, in Australia and South Africa, the workers or Socialists are either in control of their countries or contending for political supremacy.

The battle lines are being clearly and sharply drawn everywhere. The significant feature of the British elections just closed is not the gain of Conservative seats nor

the loss of Labor seats. These are mere temporary incidents in the changing fortunes of preliminary political skirmishes. The real historic importance of the election is the practical obliteration of the Liberal Party. In the modern political struggles there is no middle ground and no compromise. The issue is between popular rights and special privilege, between producers and profiteers. In this struggle the two irreconcilable interests will probably alternate in power during a short transitional period, but eventually the forces of Labor, democracy and progress will definitely prevail.

Now that Mexico has joined in the triumphal procession, it will not be long before the world will be governed by the men of toil.

We hail the advent of Labor governments because they mark a new and superior phase of social development. Labor government is not class government. Labor wants no privileges for itself. It claims no rights or advantages which it will not cheerfully accord to every being that bears human countenance. Labor government means privileges for none and the right to live and enjoy for all. It means the end of class oppression, national strife and international intrigue. It means social justice and international peace. We welcome you in our midst, President Calles, as the herald of the new civilization, as a fellow worker in the cause of humanity.

What Labor Has Won In The La Follette Campaign

By JOSEPH E. COHEN

Election day ends one campaign and starts another. However badly beaten the reactionary elements, they are all too glad to be over the headache from the many blows they have received. But for the aggressive forces of progress, there is only regret over the little lull until the people are again ready to listen to that should concern them most.

Up to this time Labor took a very hesitating part in politics. It always waited to see whom the old parties selected for housekeepers; then it went in. Too often the door was slammed in its face, and it was left out in the cold. But until this day it never dared set up house for itself. Now it has done so.

From this election on there will be a labor bloc in Congress and in every State legislature and city council. Not only will bona fide workmen and women be selected for office, but they will run on a Labor platform. Too often heretofore they were permitted to climb on behind an old party platform. When they won, Labor often lost.

Representation in elective bodies will more nearly respond to the makeup of the population. A large number of lawyers will return to the practice of law, while their places are taken by those closer to the flesh and pulse of the masses. There will be plenty of farmers, miners, railroad men, machinists, printers, needle workers, mill and factory operatives, educators and engineers administering the affairs of Government. Instead of being a snuggery for politicians, office holding will become the seat of administration for the people's business. This is the brightest sign of the times.

It may take a little while for the old parties to realize that this is the principal fruit of the election. But it will be easier to discover that something has hit both of them where the hitting was good. They have been hurt in their most vulnerable spot—by loss of votes.

In truth, when they pick themselves up and take an inventory of the wreckage, they will find that, like the two derelicts in "The Workhouse Ward," they are able to count only when they put themselves together to make one.

For the conservative and reactionary fractions in the two parties to get together under one flag will be difficult. The Democratic party must keep its name in the South. The Republican party name is too close to many hind-bound voters to relinquish it. Expediency will not have such an easy time.

But it is certain that some covert way will be found whereby the tory crowd will vote for the same candidates. For from now on there are only two parties: Labor and anti-Labor.

The issue has been made. The two armies have come to grips. Labor stands for majority rule and democracy in industry. Capital stands for tyrannical rule by despotic

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"Mexico"..... CARLETON BEALS..... Nov. 8th

J. F. HORRABIN on H. G. WELLS

J. F. Horrabin, the artist who illustrated H. G. Wells' "Outline of History" is in this country, and spoke Saturday, November 1, at the Rand School, 7 East 15th Street. When asked about Mr. Wells, he said:

"Wells knew that such a history would take at least two years of his time, time that could much more profitably be devoted to novels. But he believed then in the League of Nations; he knew that thousands of young men had made and were making sacrifices, and he felt that it was up to him to do his bit. He did not anticipate that the history would be a financial success. But much to his surprise it has actually turned out to be a best seller. And to others as well as to himself, it is encouraging when a best seller is as good as this. For the book not only is good from a literary point of view as a world history, but it really reflects Wells' personality."

When questioned about Wells' personality, Horrabin replied: "He is an extremely lovable person, and his charming modesty is well known to all. When he introduced me to Frank Swinnerton at his home one day, he put it this way. 'Horrabin is doing some maps and drawings to illustrate world history, and I'm doing some underlines for his pictures.'"

"We had long discussions about the precise appearance of a prehistoric beast called untathere. Whether it was a kind of rhinoceros, and it really had a number of horns. One morning I received an express letter beginning in very large capital letters, 'Oh, dear Horrabin, don't put horns on the beast. We shall get into a frightful row with the biologists.'"

"Enormous numbers of people," continued Mr. Horrabin, "were consulted, in addition to the four sub-editors, Sir H. H. Johnston, Sir E. Ray Lankester, Professor Gilbert Murray and Ernest Barker. The result was a terrific amount of discussion about every paragraph and every illustration. Each specialist would insist that the value of the work would be completely ruined unless his point of view on this particular detail was accepted. The time-charts, also, occasioned considerable comment. With the final time-chart came a note from H. G. W. 'Dear Horrabin, here is the final bowl-twister. The rest of the work will be plain, straightforward maps.'"

"Wells realized for himself as the work went on, how little individuals counted in history, and how many of the big named faded when viewed in a world perspective. He greeted me one day with 'Horry, I think we shall manage to keep Queen Victoria out altogether.' In like manner he remarked that Shakespeare and other highly individual artists of his time did not really count from the point of view of the development and progress of the race as a whole."

When asked about America, Mr. Horrabin said, "I am considerably struck with the terrible amount of intelligent curiosity about English affairs displayed by all the Americans that I have met. An Englishman feels acutely ignorant about a number of the things upon which

and the salary is insufficient for the expenditure of large sums such as previous Governors have spent on entertaining, etc.

There has been correspondence on the matter between the British and Tasmanian Governments and it has been made possible for a man in his position to take the appointment. Tasmania has a Labor Government.

O'Grady was born at Bristol in 1866. As a small boy he started work in a mineral water factory, and subsequently served an apprenticeship in the furniture-making trade.

The Real Accomplishments of the Labor Party Regime

By HERBERT TRACY

Nine months of Labor Government secured for the workers far more substantial gains than anything secured for them by previous Governments which have been in power for much longer periods.

The workers have, of course, shared in the general benefits resulting from the improved conditions in trade and increased employment, which are to be counted among the first-fruits of the Government's foreign policy. The Prime Minister's consummate handling of the problem of European pacification, tested by positive results, justifies the claim that he has brought the country back to the high road of prosperity, security, and peace.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer,



Macdonald



Philip Snowden

by remitting £30,000,000 of taxation bearing heavily upon the working people, has likewise conferred material benefits upon them. The increased spending power of the housewife has helped directly to reduce unemployment and to revive trade.

But these are gains in which the whole nation shares, and the Government has in addition to these given special attention to the problems which have reduced the Trade Union workman almost to a condition of hopelessness and despair during the last four years.

The Minister of Labor, as one of his first tasks, set himself to relieve the lot of the unemployed work people. He abolished the restrictions on the grant of unconvicted benefit.

He abolished the three weeks' "gap," which under previous Governments occurred as soon as the twelve weeks' unconvicted benefit had been drawn. He extended from twenty-six weeks to forty-one weeks the benefit payable in the first benefit year. And he increased the weekly rates of benefit by 3s. a week, making it 18s. for men and 15s. for women, as well as doubling the allowance for dependent children; removing the limitations previously applied, and so securing continuous benefit to an insured contributor who is genuinely unemployed and seeking work; and bringing within the scope of the scheme work people thrown out of employment by trade disputes in which they were not directly involved.

The Minister of Labor has also used the powers conferred upon him by the Industrial Courts Act in order to promote public inquiry into the merits of the workers' claims resisted by the employers. He has revived the two Grocery Trade Boards, and started the process of establishing boards in other important sections of the distributive trades.

More far-reaching in its consequences is the work the Government he is expected to endure cross-examination.

"The symbolic fact about Americans to an Englishman is that they always eat butter with their bread."

In addition to being the illustrator of the "Outline of History," Mr. Horrabin sketches comic strips for prominent English journals.

has done to give effect to the International Labor conventions relating to working hours, the use of poisonous paint, and the various maritime conventions.

The eight-hour law, the measure prohibiting the use of lead paint in interior painting, the new factory legislation are all direct contributions to the workers' welfare, for which the Trade Unions have been asking, and asking in vain until Labor took office.

The new Factory Bill is a big measure upon which the Home Secretary and his colleague, Mr. Rhys Davies, have been working ever since they entered upon their duties. It brings factory practice in regard to the working hours of women, young persons, and children, into conformity with the Washington International Labor conventions, and greatly extends provisions relating to the health, safety, and welfare of the factory workers.

In addition, the Home Secretary has been active in extending the regulations for dangerous trades—notably the codes dealing with the dangers from dust in the grinding of cutlery and edge tools and heavier grinding trades, the processes of loading and unloading at docks, and the risks of lead poisoning in electrical accumulator works. A bill on the subject of workmen's compensation for silicosis has been introduced, and much has been done to bring the new Act of last year into effective operation. Attention has been given to the question of medical examination of young persons for factory employment.

The Mines Department has been prosecuting a vigorous campaign to secure greater safety for the mine worker, to extend the provision of pithead baths, to increase the number of inspectors. It has appointed a medical man to investigate first-aid arrangements at the pits, and a veterinary surgeon has been appointed to visit the pits and report upon the care of pit ponies.

The Minister of Agriculture has restored the Agricultural Wages Board, which will secure for the farm worker a living wage. The President of the Board of Trade has taken steps to give effect to the three International Labor conventions, providing that merchant sea-



MARGARET BONDFIELD



Henderson

men's wages shall continue for a maximum period of two months during unemployment due to shipwreck, that no boy under eighteen shall be employed as a fireman or trimmer, and that young persons under eighteen shall be medically examined before serving on a merchant ship, and thereafter be annually examined until they reach the age of twenty-one.

Only the barest summary has been attempted here of what the Labor Government has done specifically for the Trade Union worker. The mere money value of these benefits is enormous, and their value to the work people in regard to health, safety, and general well-being is literally incalculable. The work of the Minister of Health and the Minister of Pensions, if it could be summarized here, would be found still more impressive.

"SAVE YOUR MONEY AND GET RICH"

By GEORGE R. KIRKPATRICK

If the general acceptance of advice would be disastrous there must be something wrong with the advice. Well, employers ministers and moralists generally are forever advising the working people to save their money and become capitalists.

Of course if you have an income of \$50 to \$1,000 a day you will find great comfort in suavely explaining how easy it would be for a person to "save up"—if he is receiving about four dollars a day—and nothing on Sunday. You need only explain the beauty of the virtue of frugality and saving.

Well, let us see. Suppose our 42,000,000 wage-earners should accept the advice to save one dollar a day, 300 days per year, always firmly and virtuously refusing to spend it,—being determined to "save up and get rich, and become employers." The daily market for farm products, manufactured goods, building material and so forth would shrink \$42,000,000 a day and \$12,600,000,000 a year. This would violently, disastrously shrink the domestic market. Merchants would complain about lack of retail market; manufacturers would complain—for lack of wholesale market; farmers would complain because of lack of market for their products; bankers would

complain—because interest rates would fall—down low—manufacturers would need less capital for extending business; there would be less general demand for bank loans except from mortgaged farmers and manufacturers threatened with ruin; so we might expect the bankers to complain too about "dull business," "approaching crisis," etc.; millions of wage workers would be thrown out of employment—and they also right naturally would complain. In short, if 42,000,000 wage earners accepted the advice for a year or two we would have a panic, a sour dose of "hard times."

The advice is so silly and insincere that—as a matter of fact—American business men spend more than \$2,000,000,000 a year in advertising their wares—coaxing people to spend their money. National and international conventions are held to consider ways and means for inducing the people to spend their money.

Just suppose it were practicable for all the wage earners to accept the advice,—all saved up and became employers. Who would work for them as wage earners in order that there might be profits for the capitalist employers?

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Our Natural Resources: For Whom Shall They Be Used?

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Extent and Value of Our National Estate

At one time or another, the Government of the United States has owned 1,442,000,000 acres of land, or 76 per cent of the total area of continental United States. During the last hundred or more years, most of this land was transferred to private individuals, much of it to railroads in the Middle West. In 1921, 433,000,000 acres, or 23 per cent of the land in continental America, remained in the public domain. Ninety per cent of this was in the Far Western States, an area over eighty times as large as that of Massachusetts. Of this 400,000,000 odd acres, 233,000,000, acres, or more than 50 per cent, were reserved. About 70 per cent of this reserved area (154,000,000) was kept aside for national forests; 5,500,000 acres, an area slightly larger than Massachusetts, for national parks, and 71,000,000 acres for Indian reservations.

It is difficult to estimate the value of such an estate, an estate consisting of forest land, of mineral land, with great deposits of coal, oil, potash, phosphate, etc.—of grazing, farm, desert and swamp land. Fallen Secretary Fall, of the Department of Interior, placed the total value of this "national estate" in 1921 at \$12,000,000,000. If the actual value of all of the products to be found in this estate were considered, it would probably be worth, according to the ex-Secretary, a minimum of \$150,000,000,000, two and a half times the estimated income of the entire population of the country in 1918!

And in addition to this there is the almost incalculable wealth contained in the millions of acres of Governmental timber and mineral lands in Alaska. Finally, there is the potential water power of the nation.

The Water Power

The water power now owned by the public is, indeed, among the most valuable and significant of our national resources. With the growing exhaustion of anthracite and bituminous coal, water power bids fair to be the main potential source of lighting, heating and mechanical industry in the household, the farm and the factory. Properly utilized, this vast energy can be of untold social advantage in lightening the burden of the common man.

It was estimated in 1919 that it was possible to develop in our rivers and streams in the neighborhood of 60,000,000-horse power, and that this amount could be greatly increased through the storage of flood waters. On the other hand, only about 8,000,000 of this amount is at present actually available.

Fortunately, most of the potential water power of the nation is now in public hands. The greatest reservoirs of power are on the St. Lawrence and Niagara rivers in the East, at Muscle Shoals in the South, and on the Colorado and Columbia rivers in the West.

The Federal Water Power Act

In the early days of the West, before it was known that electricity could be generated from water power, rights to the use of water on streams on public lands were freely given away for mining, agricultural, manufacturing and other purposes. The earliest hydro-electric projects in this country appear to have been built about the year 1890. Six years later, legislation, passed by Congress, permitted the Secretary of the Interior to issue permits for the generation of electrical power from streams on public lands and reservations. These permits, however, could be revoked at will. Various other bills were passed in later years, none of which, however, mentioned a specific time for the continuance of the permit.

On June 10, 1920, during the last days of the administration of President Wilson, the Federal Water Power Act was approved creating a Federal Power Commission with power to grant licenses to private corporations for the use of water power for as long a period as fifty years. If at the end of fifty years the Government wished to take over the plant, it could do so, providing that it paid the private corporation a sum equal to the net investment in the properties. Among the conditions on which a license is granted is that the company applying has complied with the laws of the State in which its plants are situated.

How Our Water Power Is Being Given Away

As soon as this law was passed and the Federal Power Commission, consisting of the Secretaries of War, Interior, and Agriculture, was appointed, private corporations, which before had held off, flooded the Commission with applications for licenses. The 1922 report of the Commission glories in the fact that, in the two years of the operation of the Act, some 321 applications were received, involving an excess of 20,000,000-horse power, an amount "more than six times the aggregate of all applications for water sites under

Exploitation for Private Gain or Utilization for the Service of as Large a Part of the Population as Possible, Is the Choice That Now Faces the American People—What the Socialists Propose.

By DR. HARRY W. LAIDLER,
Executive Director, League for Industrial Democracy

Address at Mount Holyoke School of Politics, Mount Holyoke College,
Thursday morning, October 30.

Federal control in the preceding twenty years."

Action on applications involving nearly half of these 20,000,000-horse power—namely, those in the St. Lawrence, the Columbia, and the Colorado rivers—has been temporarily suspended pending reports of investigating commissions, and, in the case of the St. Lawrence River, a possible treaty with Canada. During 1921-1922 preliminary permits were authorized for the construction of plants having a capacity of 2,400,000-horse power, while licenses were granted for the operation of plants with another 2,000,000-horse power. A fifty-year license was issued, for instance, to the Niagara Falls Power Company, with a capacity of more than a half-million horse power, and this company was permitted the use for the next fifty years of 19,500 cubic feet per second from the upper Niagara, out of a possible 20,000 cubic feet which treaty agreements with Canada permit this country to divert from the Falls. A similar license was issued to the Southern California Edison Company. Still another firm has obtained a preliminary permit to survey the water possibilities of the lower Niagara.

If the policy of the Federal Water Power Commission prevails, before many years practically all of the water power rights on the public lands and navigable streams of the United States will have been given away to private corporations for a period of fifty years. Once under private control, it will be difficult to get them back into the hands of the public.

Henry Ford's Offer

If it had not been for the fight of Senator Norris and other progressive Senators in the last session of Congress, the Government would have leased to a corporation to be organized by Henry Ford, for a period extending over 100 years, two great dams on the Tennessee River at Muscle Shoals, in Northern Alabama, with water power possibilities of more than 1,000,000-horse power, while at the same time giving title to property which has cost the Government \$85,000,000 and which is

now far more valuable, for the insignificant sum of \$5,000,000. In commenting on the proposed 100-year lease, Senator Norris declared: "Mr. Ford's bill provides that the Ford Corporation shall have the electricity developed at Muscle Shoals without regulation by either Federal or State authority. For the space of 100 years this electricity becomes the property of the corporation, as absolute and as outright as though it were a king or a potentate who owned in fee simple all the property and all the people of his domain. 'The bid provides that these dams shall be constructed at the cost of the Government of the United States. The taxpayers of the country, through the Treasury of the United States, will contribute every dollar that will go into them. When the dams are completed, then a lease will be given to Mr. Ford's corporation for 100 years.'"

In referring merely to the proposed grant of title to property around Muscle Shoals, Senator Norris facetiously wrote:

"This conveyance would in effect be the greatest and most magnificent gift ever recorded in history, and as I have said on a former occasion, it would be the greatest gift ever bestowed on mortal man since salvation was made free to the human race."

Luckily, Mr. Ford's proposal was not accepted by the last Congress and Ford has now withdrawn his offer. President Coolidge, on this withdrawal, wrote his friend that he would be glad to have him renew his offer at some future time.

The Super-Power Trust

There is a definite movement on foot to connect up the transmission lines of steam-driven plants with those of water-driven plants in a vast super-power system. There is also a strong movement on the part of the American Super-Power Corporation to gain control of the largest possible number of electric light companies in this country. A few days ago—October 11, 1924—the New York Times made the following report:

"A plan to bring about a huge

super-power combination through the purchase of stock interest in a number of the largest and most prosperous public utility corporations in the country received substantiation today when the interests identified with the American Super-Power Corporation became known."

Then followed a list of officers and directors, men prominent in the General Electric Company, the Electric Bond and Share Company, the Public Service Corporation of America, the United Gas Improvement Company, the United Light and Power Company, etc. The statement continued:

"Since the incorporation of the American Super-Power Corporation in November, its activities have been conducted with the utmost secrecy so far as the general public is concerned. According to the corporation's own statement to its stockholders, it was organized 'to acquire interests in the various power and light companies in the United States and to cooperate with the management of such companies to further the best interests of the electrical industry. The properties mentioned, with their affiliated companies, serve communities in virtually every part of the country... and it is believed that its objective is eventually a power arrangement of the first magnitude, embracing not only a tie-up of the properties mentioned, but additional properties in which the company is entitled under its articles of incorporation to acquire interest.'"

The Water Power Interests

In every part of the country where there are great water power resources, the big water power interests have been waging a bitter campaign for the possession of water power rights. In my own State of New York this campaign has been going on for years. As I suggested before, the Niagara Water Power Company has secured a long-term lease for the water power form the upper Niagara, and other groups are now busy trying to get control of similar rights on the lower Niagara, the St. Lawrence, the Hudson, and other streams with a

potentiality of more than 2,000,000-horse power.

In California, the water power companies gave to one organization alone over half a million dollars in 1922 to fight the water power bill for the public development of hydro-electric power in that State.

The issue is being clearly drawn, an issue between private monopoly of one of the very greatest resources or of a public monopoly. Both the Republican and Democratic parties stand for the leasing of the water power of the country to private corporations in long-term leases. The Federal Water Power Act was passed under a Democratic administration, approved by a Democratic President, and is being carried out with the utmost eagerness by a Republican administration. The Democratic platform in the recent campaign merely favors that the Government retain title to the water power, a thing which it is almost doing. It says nothing against the issue of licenses to private corporation, long term or otherwise, for the development of that water power. The Republican platform merely states that the natural resources should be conserved by a national Commission, with power to regulate the use of timber. It heartily commends the Federal Power Act.

On the other hand, the Socialists take a position for the public development of hydro-electric power and its transmission to consumers at cost.

The Ontario Experiment

The Socialists thus suggest the same constructive program of public development on which the Province of Ontario has entered. You know the story there.

Viewing the situation in terms of the welfare of the entire community for the longest possible number of years, the people of Ontario determined some twenty years ago that they would develop their own electrical energy. They established a public Commission—the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission—with power to buy plants, to build their own plants, to generate electricity, and to distribute it to the

LABOR'S YOUTH MOVEMENT PROGRESSES

For the first time in the history of the American Labor movement, American Labor is interesting itself in the education and development of the youth and children of the working masses along lines of social idealism.

Labor men and women, both conservative and liberal, and educators working both the fields of experimental education and established institutions such as Columbia University, are all cooperating in this new undertaking. A list of the Executive Committee and officers of the organization follows:

Executive Committee: A. J. Burger, Brotherhood of Carmen; Abraham Brownstein, International Fur Workers' Union of United States and Canada; Louis F. Budenz, Labor Age; Fannia M. Cohen, International Ladies' Garment Workers; Alexander Fichandler, International Ladies' Garment Workers; Joseph K. Hart, The Survey; Timothy Healy, International Brotherhood Firemen and Oilers; R. W. Hogue, Pennsylvania Federation of Labor; Charles Kutz, International Association of Machinists; Grace Butler Kluge, Machinists' Auxiliary; Henry R. Linville, Teachers Union; Bertha H. Mailly, Rand School of Social Science; James H. Maurer, Pennsylvania Federation of Labor; David Mikol, International Fur Workers' Union of the United States and Canada; Spencer Miller, Jr., Workers' Education League; William F. Ogburn, International Brotherhood Electrical Workers; Rose Schneiderman, Women's Trade Union League; Morris Sigman, International Ladies' Garment Workers; A. L. Swift, Union Theological Seminary; Norman Thomas, League for Industrial Democracy; Phillip Umstadter, Printing Pressmen No. 51; Philip Zausner, New York Building Trades Council.

Officers: Chairman, Thomas Curtis, Compensation Department, Building and Allied Trades; 1st Vice-chairman, A. J. Muste, Brookwood Labor School; 2nd Vice-chairman, Maude Swartz, National Women's Trade Union League; Treasurer, Abraham Baroff, International Ladies' Garment Workers; Secretary, Joshua Lieberman.

The International Association of Machinists has added its efforts to those of a long list of Labor organizations already interested in extending the benefits of workers' education to the youth and children of the workers of America, by enthusiastically pledging its support at its Detroit Convention to the National Association for Child Development, which is sponsoring a new movement

National Child Development Association Reports Successful First Year of Operation—Efforts Now Concentrated in Organization of Pioneer Clubs.

By JOSHUA LIEBERMAN,
Executive Secretary of National Child Development Association

of boys and girls clubs known as Pioneer Youth of America. This movement already has the backing of the American Federation of Teachers, International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, International Fur Workers of the United States and Canada, International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers, New York Building Trades Council of the A. F. of L., National Women's Trade Union League, International Brotherhood of Painters, Paperhangers and Decorators Council No. 9, Printing Pressmen's Union No. 51, and many local bodies. The resolution of the



At the Camp

Machinists, one of the largest bodies in the American Federation of Labor, states:

"WHEREAS there has been established the National Association for Child Development, an organization of Labor men and women and educators, with the purpose of bringing up the children of the American workers in the spirit of the Labor movement, and helping them become clear-thinking self-dependent men and women, with a capacity and a desire to help solve the many social and economic problems that face the workers of our country, and

"WHEREAS, this organization, in the work it has so far undertaken, has shown itself loyal and faithful to the Labor movement, and has carried on valuable and educational work with the children of trade unionists in its charge, be it therefore

"RESOLVED, that the International Association of Machinists, in convention assembled, endorses this organization and its work, and calls upon its officers and membership to

cooperate with the National Association for Child Development."

The National Association for Child Development was organized last spring by Labor representatives, educators and parents. The Association undertook for its first activity the formation of a summer camp at Pawling, New York, which was run on a non-profit basis for children of trade unionists. The purpose was to create for these children an environment friendly to Labor and its social aims, where they would learn to think independently and clearly. The camp was democratically managed; all of the children were given an opportunity to plan the activities of the camp. In addition to healthy sports, games, camp-fire amusements, dramatics and the publishing of a camp journal, the children, unacquainted for the most part with farm life and farm management, had an opportunity to grow their own crops, feed live-stock, and watch the development of growth which is so fascinating for the youngsters. Competitive games were replaced by co-

GREET DEBS ON 69TH BIRTHDAY

New York Socialists remembered the 69th birthday of Eugene V. Debs, who is ill at his home in Terre Haute, with a telegram of greeting and good cheer. The following wire was sent by a group of comrades engaged in election work:

"Eugene V. Debs,
"Terre Haute, Ind.

"Affectionate greeting from a group of New York comrades gathered for election work. May you soon be restored to perfect health and speedily resume your place in our ranks; and may you live to see the fruits of our work realized."

Signed—James Oneal, A. Solomon, Warren E. Fitzgerald, William M. Feigenbaum, Ben Belsky, Edward Levinson, Joseph D. Cannon, Henry Fruchter, Frances B. Valenti, Margaret B. Feigenbaum.

Debs was born in Terre Haute, November 5, 1855.

consumer. The Commission immediately went into partnership with some of the cities of Ontario in pursuance of this undertaking.

Today the people of Ontario, through their provincial Government and their towns and cities, own two of the three great hydro-electric plants on the Canadian side of Niagara Falls and the Chippewa-Queenston development below the Falls, one of the greatest in the world. They have acquired thirty hydraulic generating plants, sixty distributing stations, and twenty water powers. In 1923 they supplied some 380 cities and towns of Ontario with 600,000-horse power.

They own a property valued at \$250,000,000. They charge to residents of homes for electric lighting in the larger cities of the province between 1½ and 3 cents per kilowatt hour, less than one-third as much as was charged prior to public ownership. As a result of these low charges, they had saved to the people of the province in reduced charges alone by the end of 1923 over \$100,000,000, and, without increasing taxation, they are gradually setting

(Continued on Page 11)

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THE SOCIALIST MOVEMENT AT HOME AND ABROAD

Through the States

MASSACHUSETTS

Organizer Alfred Baker Lewis has returned from the Western part of the State to Boston, and has been holding meetings in Cambridge, Chelsea and Dorchester. Also in Lynn and Salem. Collections and book-sales have been excellent. Organizer Albert Weisbord held a meeting in the town hall in Amesbury under the auspices of Local Amesbury. He debated under the auspices of the United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers' Union on the question: "Resolved that the workers of America should support La Follette for President in this campaign." The members of the Union voted it was one of the best debates ever held at the Union headquarters. The great meeting for La Follette in Boston, attended by almost 10,000 people, was covered with Socialist leaflets by members of the Young People's Socialist League, and in addition several hundred Socialist pamphlets were sold.

RHODE ISLAND

A large mass meeting was held by the Rhode Island comrades Sunday night, at which Organizer Weisbord spoke together with the local candidates for the State ticket, headed by Fred Hurst.

MAINE

Comrade Laberge is organizing a local in Lewiston and Auburn. Laberge is one of the old standbys of the party, having been one of the only four American members in the whole State of Maine to keep up his membership from the time when the Maine State organization was broken up, to date.

NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT

Comrade Albert Weisbord has been elected District Secretary-Organizer, Comrade Helena Turitz having resigned as District Secretary to enter the Rand School of Social Science as a full-time student.

Italian Socialist Federation
BUFFALO, N. Y.—About fifty delegates, representing Italian Socialists from nearly all the United States, except the Southern and Pacific States, gathered in national convention in Buffalo, October 10, 11 and 12. This convention went on record as the most constructive gathering ever held by the Italian Social-

ists in America. It endorsed the stand of the mother organization, the Socialist Party, in the present political campaign, pledging all the federation's efforts to the election of the Labor-Progressive ticket, headed by La Follette. It decided to combine the Italian Labor Printing Establishment with the Italian People's House of Chicago and make them one corporation under the direct control of the federation.

It also decided to hasten the plan for the changing of the weekly, *La Parola del Popolo*, into a bi-weekly paper—a step destined to bring about the launching of the Italian Socialist daily paper by the year 1928.

James Bettistoni of Buffalo presided at most of the sessions. Serafino Romualdi, acting secretary of the federation, opened the convention. Comrade Ehrenfried, candidate for Congress in the 41st District, spoke in behalf of Local Buffalo, Socialist Party. The report on the newspaper was made by Professor Giuseppe Bertelli, while Valenti reported on organization and propaganda.

G. Artoni, general organizer of the A. C. W. of A., on the Mutual Benefit Societies; Cursi, manager of the Shirt Makers' Joint Board, reported on Trade Unionism; Vincenzo Masseri of Pueblo, Colo., participated in the convention as a fraternal delegate, representing the Italian Columbian Federation of Mutual Benefit Societies; this organization was endorsed by the convention.

Vittorio Butti, a veteran Socialist, 60 years old, was elected secretary of the federation. Bertelli and Romualdi editors of *La Parola*. The following were elected to the National Executive Council of the federation: Paul Velciai, Port Dodge, Iowa; J. Pellegrini, Milwaukee, Wis.; Severino Pollo, Clinton, Ind.; D. Moro, Boston, Mass.; Aldo Cursi, Rochester, N. Y.; D. Desio, Buffalo, N. Y.; A. Pellicci, Old Forge, Pa.; Girolamo Valenti, New York City.

Resolutions, protesting against the reactionary stand of the Paterson, N. J., authorities against the silk workers' strike and the threatened deportation of Nigra and other radical I. W. W. elements and the decision of Judge Thayer, denying a new trial for Sacco and Vanzetti, were passed.

A message of greetings was sent to the Socialists of Italy and to all the victims of Fascist reaction. A message of love and devotion was likewise sent to Comrade Debs.

New York Activities

The New Leader,
7 East 15th street,
New York City.
Dear Comrades:

Now that the election is over, we Socialists must soon take stock and determine our plans for the future. Before we undertake this important task I should like to bear witness to the gallant, intelligent and unselfish work done by many individuals in our ranks. I shall not name them because I could not make the list complete. I refer not only to some who fought a splendid battle as candidates in various districts but also to the Jimmy Higginses who worked steadily up to Election Day, and then watched all Election Day. They were not as numerous as we might wish and certainly our organization was not as strong as could be desired, but that very fact makes the work of these comrades I have in mind,

both in New York City and in some up-State cities and towns, the more significant. I am especially proud of the part that some of our younger comrades played.

In this connection may I say that I think the party owes The New Leader thanks for its faithful work during the campaign.

Since I cannot write individual letters to many of our comrades whom I should like to address, I will be glad if you will give this letter publicity.

Fraternally yours,
NORMAN THOMAS.

HARLEM

A Word of Appreciation
The Executive Committee of the Joint 20th Congressional Campaign Committee, Socialist Party, gives thanks to all the comrades and friends who gave so unselfishly in

On The International Front

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

SWEDEN

Socialists Increased Popular Vote

Details of the recent elections to the Lower House of the Swedish Riksdag found in European newspapers, show that the Social Democratic party not only increased its number of Deputies from 99 to 104, out of a total of 230, but that its popular vote rose from 685,000 in 1921 to about 730,000. In 1921 the Socialist vote was divided between the regular party, which got 640,000 and 93 deputies, and the Left Socialists, who cast 45,000 and won six seats. Since then, the Left Wingers have come back to the fold, while the Communist group has suffered another split, so that its present vote of some 90,000 (the same as in 1921) is divided into 65,000 for the 100 per cent followers of Moscow, who got four Deputies, and 25,000 for the dissenting faction, led by Z. Höglund, which elected one Deputy. In the old House the Communists had seven seats.

Branting's Cabinet

Immediately after accepting the King's request to head a new Government on October 15, Hjalmar Branting, the veteran Socialist leader, announced that the new Cabinet would be made up entirely of Socialists. Its composition was given as follows: Premier—Branting; Foreign Minister—M. Undén; Justice—K. V. Nohin; Defense—P. Albin Hansson; Social Welfare—Gustaf Moeller; Communications—Victor Larsson; Finance—F. V. Thorsson; Education—Olof Olsson; Agriculture—Sven Linders; Commerce—Rickard Sandberg; without portfolio—K. S. Levinson and E. J. Wigforss.

In his statement accepting the job of running Sweden for an indefinite period, Premier Branting

pointed out that the election had shown that the bulk of the voters wanted a big cut in armament and that he intended to try to put such a cut through. In this he expects the help of enough of the thirty-three Liberals to give him a majority.

GERMANY

More Socialist Gains

More straws indicating how the political wind is likely to blow on December 7, when the citizens of the German Republic elect a new Reichstag, are found in reports of local elections in Pirmna, Saxony, and Goslar, Hanover, both quite important industrial towns. The election in Pirmna was held because the Social Democrats had questioned the way in which the board of aldermen had been elected. The feature of the voting on October 12 was the Communist slump and the Socialist gain. Despite the wildest kind of agitation, the Communists polled only 2,317 votes, winning seven seats, against 4,024 votes, with ten seats in the regular election. The Socialists increased their vote from 2,827 to 3,584, winning ten seats, against the seven held in the dissolved board. The Racialists (anti-Semitic) and the Communists suffered worse than the Socialists, their vote falling from 1,644 to 520. The other bourgeois parties about held their own. In Goslar there were 3,000 fewer votes cast than in the Reichstag election last May. The Communists lost the only seat they had in the local legislative body, as did the extreme Right bourgeois group, while the Socialists got 2,036 votes and increased the number of their representatives from five to seven.

Moderate Communists Thrown Out

That the Communist party officials take the order from Moscow to center their electoral fight upon the Social Democrats quite seriously is evidenced by the fact that the Central Committee recently expelled from the party six Communist members of the legislative body of the commune of Weitmar, Westphalia, for the offense of having voted for a Social Democrat for head of the board. The order of ex-communication referred to the "catastrophic failure to recognize the class character of the Communist party" and insisted upon the necessity of waging war to the knife upon the Social Democracy.

LUXEMBURG

Victories In Local Election

The reorganization of the Socialist Party of Luxembourg into a Labor party, with the trade unions playing a big role in the new body, has proved to be a great success, according to the results of local elections held in the tiny Grand Duchy on October 12. Before these elections the Socialists had only five or six representatives on the municipal and communal bodies, whereas now they, as the Labor party, have about sixty-five and control some of the communes. In the capital city a deal was made with the Liberals in the face of the Clerical danger, with the result that eleven Liberals, three Laborites and three Socialists were elected, against eight Clericals. One Communist is reported elected in a small commune. Since October 1 the organ of the Socialists has appeared under the name "Labor Gazette" instead of "The Social Republic," as formerly, but its pro-

gram and tactics are just as militant as ever.

SPAIN

Socialists Nail False Rumor
Following the recent publication of a rumor to the effect that the Spanish crisis, due to the failure of the campaign in Morocco and the inability of Dictator Primo Rivera to handle the domestic situation, was likely to result in the setting up of a Cabinet headed by the Marquis de Estella and containing many moderate Socialists, the Socialist Party's secretariat in Madrid announced on October 30 that there was nothing to this story so far as the Socialists were concerned. The statement emphasized the fact that the Socialists and Labor unionists were against the monarchists and would never enter the Government while the present régime continued. The Socialist tactics will remain as they are unless a national congress should decide otherwise.

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Anti-War Day A Big Success

AMSTERDAM.—The Anti-War

Day arranged for Sunday, September 21, by the Management Committee of the International Federation of Trade Unions as an appropriate commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the out-breaking of the World War was a striking success, judging from reports coming into the headquarters of the International from all parts of Europe and even from South America. When the Management Committee set the day last November and asked the cooperation of the Socialist and Labor International and the Socialist Young People's International, some of the leaders of the invited organizations thought the date was hardly close enough to the actual anniversary of the beginning of the great massacre, but they eventually came around to the Amsterdam point

of view and the work was put across in fine shape.

Here in Holland the demonstrations were nation-wide and the rising tide of anti-militarism, which is making itself felt in many ways disagreeable to the petty militarists serving Queen Wilhelmina, swept through the streets of the principal cities and towns with such force as to make an unforgettable impression upon the onlookers. The Socialist Party and the Federation of Labor cooperated in their usual effective manner and in Amsterdam, The Hague, Rotterdam and the other big cities there were huge meetings, parades and general demonstrations of hatred of war and all its defenders.

In Belgium it was the same thing. Huge processions of organized workers filled the streets of the main

cities carrying banners denouncing militarism and declaring that never again would the workers shed their blood for their bosses. From London, Manchester and scores of other big English cities come stories of stirring anti-war demonstrations.

Similar reports come from Berlin, Paris, Vienna and nearly every European city of any importance, except in Italy and Hungary, where Mussolini and Horthy objected to seeing their favorite pastime held up to scorn and execration by working masses.

Even from Montevideo comes a message to the effect that the Socialists of Uruguay did their bit by demonstrating for peace and against war. To emphasize the international character of the demonstrations prominent Socialists and Labor leaders were shifted from their native lands to other countries for the occasion. For instance, Jean Longuet spoke in Berlin, while Yan Oudegeest of Holland was talking in Paris, and Vienna C. Mertens of Belgium and A. A. Purcell of Great Britain were taking a leading part in the demonstration in that Socialist city.

The Vienna celebration was especially impressive, as is always the case in the capital of the republic boasting the strongest Socialist and Labor organizations, relatively speaking, in the world. A feature was the presentation by the International Federation of Labor of the banner voted to the working class of Vienna by the Congress of the International held there last June. At least 150,000 persons took part in the ceremonies, which included the swearing of a solemn oath by the Austrian Labor forces to defend the flag and its principles to the last breath if need be.

Little Switzerland was aflame with anti-war enthusiasm and in Czechoslovakia there were anti-war meetings in more than seventy cities and towns. From far-off Australia comes a message telling of great meetings, including one in Melbourne where resolutions were adopted calling for complete disarmament and the putting an end to the glorification of war in the school books.

In little Latvia the Socialists, in the face of violent opposition by the would-be Fascists and the Communists, held big demonstrations in Libau and Riga and in some of the smaller towns.

Taken all in all the Anti-War demonstrations constituted striking evidence of the strength of the International.

devotion, time and money to this campaign. Our candidates were our inspired leaders and they gave themselves completely to the achievement of winning for our platform and our principles.

Our motto was: A clean and above board fight for our aims and victory. The organizations that gave yeoman service were: The Jewish Socialist Verband; the Women's Socialist Consumers' League; the Young People's Socialist League; the Dress Makers' Campaign League; the Painters' Union; the Bakers' Union and the LaGuardia Campaign Committee. There was perfect coordination among the groups.

Besides the organizations there were hundreds of workers who gave freely of their services. The follow-

ing speakers were the backbone of the campaign and gave of their services freely almost every night: Alexander Schwartz, Walter Karp, Samuel Kleiger, Hyman Markel, S. S. Heller, N. Chanin, J. Weinstein, J. J. Siegel, Mrs. Siegel, Mary Goff, Rose Perr and Mrs. Kral. Two Y. P. S. L. S., Bernard Schwartz and Rubin Meyerowitz, worked with a devotion and enthusiasm that found an echoing warmth in the hearts of all our comrades. The service given by the watchers is so signal that here thanks is no expression for what we feel.

The Executive Committee feels that the cooperation received is a command from the citizens of Harlem to go on with the building and organization of a new party.

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Local 3, A. C. W. A.
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11-25 Arlon Pl. Bldg., N. Y.
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"Sing a Song of Sing Sing, But Don't Forget the Booze"

By HENRY HARRISON

Hereafter I shall not oblige my imagination to strain and stretch itself to such a degree that it must subsequently picture for me that celebrated prison at Ossining on the Hudson. In the future I shall require only these to bring before me the Sing Sing Institution: an excellent base-ball field; an exquisite garden; a glimmering river; a bunch of Negroes; a huge, gray wall with a lot of little windows (barred windows); a group of ordinary men; and a bottle or two of booze.

From an unauthoritative source I have gleaned that the garden in allusion is the property of Warden Lawes; also, that the house adjoining it is likewise his; at any rate, that both are used by that eminent personage. Indeed, one might point with truth to the whimsical fact that Warden Lawes is not the only gentleman employing the garden to further his pleasures in life, for with my very own eyes I witnessed upon the terrace the presence of a youthful convict, seated, by the way, in one of those contraptions that swings as you rock the entirety. To be sure, there is little likelihood that the convict in question entertained at the time the thought of escape, since it must be noted that he was on the outside of the prison, for not far to the right and above him watched a rather older gentleman whose sole duty, doubtless, is to consider the convicts, especially as far as the

movements of these alluded to are concerned.

As a matter of fact, there are no few of these towers around, these towers that contain a rather eager gentleman whose sole duty, etc. Perhaps they have supplanted the old system; that of placing armed guards along the top of the surrounding wall, and obliging these dwellers of heaven to ramble up and down, keeping a vigilant eye upon anything and everything. At all events, on the Sunday of my visit, I espied no strolling guards upon the wall.

Inasmuch as I have mentioned the base-ball field as the first thing that will hereafter crop up in my memories of Sing Sing, I may as well in justice to order, develop the subject and the incidents concerning it. Peradventure, the Mutual Welfare League (representing the prison of a couple of Sings) was to be pitted against the aggregation known as the Brooklyn Post-Office Team. Both nines were out on the field, cavorting about as baseball disciples will do, and otherwise enjoying themselves preparatory to the heralded contest.

For some reason or another, it seems that fate has ever dropped your correspondent in the most peculiar of places, for, while seated in the grandstand, I found myself among a boozehound or two. Indeed, I shall render an accurate version of the affair concerning the liquor-lover and his cohorts—the two sergeants-at-arms.

To begin with, the bottle-toter had been himself a convict. This was apparent from his conversation with the attending prisoner, and from his knowledge of the many convicts oozing around. However, it is evidently a custom of the prison to select a couple of its sergeants-at-arms, and have these fellows go through the stands with a platter bearing a number of cups containing water, always in desire on a hot day, especially in a grandstand, or in any other place, for that matter. Be that as it may, two pleasant and gentle-looking fellows waded through our stands with these cups of water, both passing the boozehound in the rear of me. After that gentleman had drawn a cup from the tray, and had subsequently drowned its contents within him, he secretly poured some liquor from his bottle into his cup, and placed it back on the platter, which in turn was carried to the water section of the stands. What then happened to the cup containing the liquor I do not know. It is to be presumed, I hazard, that the brandy was put to work, for when the attendant returned another cup was placed on the tray, and, like its predecessor, likewise contained a little of the booze.

In fact, the filler of the cups had unostentatiously dropped a bottle of the precious intoxicant beneath the stands, presumably for the future benefit of his imprisoned friends, and, sad to relate, the cork of the bottle had bade good-bye to its usual resting place, with the appalling result that the liquor flew out and invaded the atmosphere of the ground, although

according to its dropper who so informed the sergeant-at-arms there was still, in the least, a half-a-bottle left.

Let us return to the game that was played previous to the Post-Office affair, for the Mutual Welfare League plays a double-header on Saturdays, and on Sundays. And the league, by the way, is composed of a seemingly capable group of players. On the day before my visit, they defeated the Keystone Club (10-3), and the Elmhurst Grays (8-6). On that Sunday, they trimmed the New York Elks by the score of (8-4), and the Brooklyn Post-Office to the tune of 11 to 5. And in each game the Sing Sing aggregation employed a different pitcher. Let I forget, it should be noted that in the Elks contest, the sergeant-at-arms attending to the thrills of the visiting lookers-on was barely able to navigate his way through the aisles, or so he appraised his friend, the boozehound I have already alluded to. Evidently, Sing Sing is a pretty wet place, although the Hudson is of a serene and non-irritable nature.

Merely as a matter of information, let it be remarked that the Sing Sing ball performers wear striped stockings, perhaps to remind them of the circumstances under which they labor or play. As for the convicts themselves, they were clothed, in part, in white shirts and gray trousers, a highly fascinating combination. Many of those in the stands enclosing the prisoners were Negroes who enjoyed the game immensely, and who were not reticent in expressing their emotion. It would not be inappropriate to add, I think, that there was never a cry of "Crook!" shouted by the visitors to the umpire, a prisoner himself, I have reason to believe. Incidentally, the umpire on bases made one or two raw decisions—in favor of the visiting team. However, one amusing and pitiable cry was raised to the prisoners' stand by a bleacherite as a convict player was "put out." That was: "He's out; how would you like to be out?"

A few paragraphs ago I suggested that we return to the game preceding the one contested with the Brooklyn Post Office. After the bleacherites had filed out to make way for the new arrivals, I, in company with the rest of the would-be spectators, was obliged to walk slowly through the enclosure leading to the stands. Unless memory fails me, we were all counted twice—it may have been thrice—by the guards, suspicious looking individuals, who did not take the trouble of searching us for illicit goods, such as booze, for instance. At any rate, we proceeded to the stands, very slowly, and observed the presence of a number of prisoners who stood hard by, and who were gazing at us as awed a manner as that of our own while we stood gazing at them. Even the convicts who had witnessed the game in quite a jovial mood looked at us in a most significant way as we filed out of the stands with the termination of the last inning. In especial, I was thinking of a fellow who, in reply to a question from our side, "We're getting out at the end of the game; when are you getting out?" yelled back: "Sing Sing dislunetion me. I had with a laugh, 'Nineteen-thirty!' always been under the fancy that prison cells were each blessed with a paneless window that was barred by three iron clubs. The cells of Sing Sing were not like those of my imagination, by any means. From far up the hill I could see the great, gray building with its little holes (the paneless windows) that were barred only once, instead of three times, and once across, in the middle.

Before the prison is a railroad ground, and I was led into wonderland as I viewed it. "I shouldn't be surprised," thought I to myself, "if some convict once escaped by leaping over the wall onto a passing train." Of course, you must pardon me for my tremendous stretch of imagination.

One thing must be said of Sing Sing: It is like a vaudeville bill, in that it is made up of variety. I should not marvel to hear that it has a basketball team, and a football team, and any other team that occupies a niche in athletics. At all events, Sing Sing has its own band, and that was gracious enough to render a few popular selections for us in the progress of the game. It so chanced, by the way, that no less than five "screws" in civilian clothes were seated near this collection of musicians. So a sergeant-at-arms informed the liquor-lover behind me. (A "screw" is, in all probability, a gentleman of no popularity among prisoners. In other words, he is a detective.) It is evident, therefore, that the convicts of Sing Sing are fellows of penetrating eyes.

If it were not somewhat piteous, it would be rather facetious to know of the humor of Sing Sing visitors. The stereotyped standby of the Ossining callers as they walk down the hill, and peer into the recesses of the gray, gray building is: "Better to look in from the outside than to look out from the inside." It is a remark that is uttered by possibly no less than two

hundred persons each week-end. To be sure, there are other standard jokes, but none of them can dare to rival the one in reference. Witness, for example, this jest that has been made more than once, in all probability: "It's so easy for us to get in, and so hard for them to get out." Or, take if you will accept them, these variations: "It's so simple to get in, and so difficult to get out," and "It's so easy for us to get out, and so hard for them." EASY is apparently the Sing Sing pass-word.

There is something pathetic in the unfortunate fates of various more or less human beings. As I bus-rode home, accompanied by a batch of post-office clerks, I was set to pondering a paragraph of William Makepeace Thackeray's, included in his essay: "On Being Found Out."

It goes: Just picture to yourself everybody who does wrong being found out, and punished accordingly. Fancy all the boys in all the school being whipped; and then the assistants, and then the head master (Doctor Badford let us call him). Fancy the provost-marshal being tied up, having previously superintended the correction of the whole army. After the young gentlemen have had their turn for the faulty exercises, fancy Doctor Lincoln being taken up for certain faults in his Essay and Review. After the clergyman has cried his peccavi, suppose we hoist up a Bishop, and give him a couple of dozen! After we have cast off the Bishop, what are we to say to the Minister who appointed him? My Lord Cinqwarden, it is painful to have to use a personal correction to a boy of your age; but really... Siste tandem, carnifex! The hand drops powerless, appalled at the quantity of birch which it must cut and brandish. I am glad we are not all found out, I say again; and protest, my dear brethren, against our having our deserts.

Yes, just fancy our being found out! It is no wonder that we should wax ecstatic as we muse on our luck at escaping punishments. This point was brought more vividly to my mind as I sat in that bus on the way home, for once it was stopped, that we may procure refreshments, and no few of the riders, alighting and then entering an Italian shop, emerged with many a stolen ware. The poor Italian had been so dumb-founded by the deluge that he was at a loss for efficiency, with the result that some of his groceries were "borrowed," and not, of course, paid for. And these were post office clerks who had purloined the boxes of crackers, and other things unnecessary to mention! Post office clerks—trusted men of the United States Civil Service! And to add to the irony of it all, the genial, old Italian tipped his hat to us as we left, and bowed profoundly, a captivating smile on his lips. To quote the comment of a post office jester: "Wait until he takes inventory!"

VOTE SEEN AS A DEMAND FOR PARTY

(Continued from Page 1)

with the platform adopted in our Cleveland convention."

Morris Hillquit, National Committeeman of the La Follette campaign, and Socialist Party leader:

"Upon sober post-election reflection I think the Progressive ticket did exceedingly well. The new party started only in July, without organization, funds, or the background of support and enthusiasm given by local and State candidates. Under the circumstances the vote of 8,000,000 breaks all political precedents. It indicates a strong popular demand for a new political alignment. The skeleton organization created during the campaign and the large popular support received, form a sound foundation for a new political party."

"If the party had been organized two years ago, it would have had some substantial victories to its credit. Organized now, it will have some victories in two years and more in four years. The Progressive movement has come to stay as a permanent and important factor in American politics."

Sidney Hillman, President of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, said the election result as indicated, showed a definite demand of a large part of the population for the formation of a new party. "With a comparatively short time to build up an organization; the Third party followers did good work," he declared. "Anybody who has had anything to do with the building up of a political party knows that the work takes years. It seems to me that only the lack of an organization prevented La Follette from receiving 5,000,000 votes. It is my opinion that a realignment toward the formation of a new party will be well under way by 1926 when the next Congressional elections are held. The Twentieth Congressional district was a test. It was carried by La Guardia, a Progressive."

MILLINERY & LADIES' STRAW HAT WORKERS' UNION, Local 24

United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America
Up-town Office: 50 West 37th Street. Phone Fitzroy 6784
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How Denmark Is Going Ahead With Its Disarmament Plans

Laust Rasmussen is the man who will have the distinction of being the first War Minister to introduce to Parliament a proposal that his country shall disarm.

He is the Danish War Minister and a member of the Danish Social Democratic Party.

For years the Danish Social Democrats have had disarmament on their program, and now that they have become the Government party they have not hesitated to put their ideas into the shape of bills. The Danish Socialist Government, it should be remembered, is dependent on the support of non-Socialist parties, the actual number of party representatives in the Folketing being: Socialists, 65; Left Radicals, 20; Left Liberals, 45; Conservatives, 28; Germans, 1.

The Proposal

The present disarmament proposals were presented to the Folketing at the beginning of October. It has been approved by all the members of the Government. Meanwhile, the Danish representatives at the League of Nations Assembly in Geneva will engage in private conversations with statesmen of other countries, to learn their attitude towards the proposal.

Mr. Rasmussen has given me, in the course of a conversation, an outline of the proposal, and has answered a number of questions to which it gives rise.

"The proposal," said the War Minister, "is to abolish the present

An Interview With Laust Rasmussen, the Danish Minister for War, Who Might More Correctly be Called the Minister for Peace.

By CARL J. ESKELUND

(Political Editor of the Danish Left Radical Newspaper, "Politiken.")

army and navy. At present we have an army, at war strength, of 80,000 men; 8,000 recruits are called up annually; and the total expenditure is about 50,000,000 kroner (about \$10,165,000).

"I suggest replacing this by a police force of 7,000 men, under the Ministry of Justice, and a sea police under the Ministry of State. The military ministries will be abolished."

"Do you think," I asked, "that Denmark's military position is different now from that before the war?"

Arms, A Danger

"Denmark's position is different now," replied Mr. Rasmussen, "because our nearest neighbor on the south, who, in 1914, was armed to the teeth, has now had its military force reduced to a minimum. But, when one remembers that France, rightly or wrongly, has fears that Germany still commands sufficient armed force to threaten the safety of France, with all its great forces, it is obvious that Denmark, even if

it used its means of defence to the utmost, would still be powerless, even against 'disarmed' Germany.

"In that sense, our position is still as in 1914. At the outbreak of the war our forces were completely inadequate to perform the task of defending Copenhagen. Further, the fact that we were even to a small extent militarily prepared was the greatest danger to which we were exposed.

"At the outbreak of the war, Germany asked us if we would block the Great Belt with mines. Now Germany knew quite well that this operation would not be of the slightest value. It only asked in order to test whether Denmark was hostile or not. There was division of opinion as to the reply. But, if we had not finally taken the right course, and refused we should have been drawn into the war, for the simple reason that Germany, knowing that we possessed military armaments, wished to secure that we should not use them against her.

"If we had possessed no arms, Germany would have had no interest in us. And so, you see, our military preparedness nearly caused us to be drawn into the war."

1914 Parallel

"But," I asked, "if Denmark disarms, and then, in a war, is unable to defend its territory, will it not be in a worse position than was Belgium?"

"Not at all," replied Mr. Rasmussen. "In 1914, Luxembourg declared that it was unable to defend its territory. It met the German march into the country with a political protest. Germany admitted that its action was not in accordance with political rights, and deposited 100,000,000 marks as security against damage. After the war, Luxembourg, although it possesses only a police force, became a member of the League of Nations, with rights equal to those of other members.

"Denmark is no more able than Luxembourg to tackle any military tasks, and openly admitting our impotence will not put us in any worse position with relation to the world than if we keep up the semblance of defence."

"Does not the League of Nations Convention oblige Denmark to keep up a certain military armament?" I next inquired.

"No," was the reply. "Under Paragraph 16 of the Convention we are only under obligation, if a member of the League goes to war contrary to the pact, at once to break all commercial and financial connections with this State, and to prevent any communication between our citizens and those of that State. No military armaments are needed for that."

The New Force

"How is this police force to be trained and armed?"

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wholly on police lines, and will occupy four and a half months.

"The arms will be revolvers, carbines, and batons. We shall also provide mine-throwers, to a total cost of 300,000 kroner (\$11,000).

"The sea police will consist of five fishery inspection vessels of 800 to 1,500 tons, one large guard-ship, three fast motor vessels for guard service in the inner waters, and, lastly, twelve hydroplanes.

"These units will be armed as are our present inspection ships. That is, they will carry guns. The hydroplanes will also be armed.

"The total annual expenditure will be about 11,000,000 kroner (\$400,000) against 50,000,000 kroner at present.

"We must, however, for the initial stage, add about 6,000,000 kroner for pensions and officers' half-pay.

"These plans," concluded the War Minister, "represent what our party has always stood for. I believe that the Left Radicals, too, will support them, so that there is a good hope that they will pass the Folketing."

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The Realm of Books

The Color of Life

A Review by Wm. M. Feigenbaum

ILIANA. By Konrad Bercovici. New York: Boni & Liveright, \$2.

AROUND THE WORLD IN NEW YORK. By Konrad Bercovici. New York: The Century Company \$5.00.

Konrad Bercovici, author of "Iliana," a new volume of short stories, and "Around the World in New York," a series of sketches of a number of the national foreign quarters in the metropolis, can say with Bou ben Adhem "Write me down as one who loves his fellow man." The two books are entirely unlike in content and treatment, and yet the character and nature of the gifted writer shines through all his work. A lover of his fellow man, no matter what the color or race or residence; a lover of people in his stories and in his life.

Bercovici is one of the most interesting characters in our contemporary literary world. A Roumanian immigrant, a habitué of East Side cafes (where those who know him can find him any hour of day or night—if they know where to look), one who has learned his English painfully and who even today writes English as though it was an acquired art (in "Around the World," alas—his English is all too frequently in need of polishing up) he has made a place for himself as one of our significant writers. His earlier books, notably "Murdo," were real contributions to American literature. His article a year ago on the Jews of New York was in the opinion of this reader one of the shrewdest, keenest, most brilliant studies on that disputatious subject ever written.

"Iliana" is a series of stories, most of them of the Gypsy life that Bercovici knows so well and writes of so brilliantly; "Around the World" is really a diary of the author's prowling in the city he loves so well. In both he shows his love for the people, his keen understanding, his zest for a good yarn and his pity.

The best story in the book is not a Gypsy story at all. It is "Happiness," a tale of a half-breed Indian girl of Panama who has two suitors, one a thrifty chap, the other a dreamy fellow who would rather look at the stars and sing with the birds than be a brisk business man. Egged on by his rival's success in earning money to impress the girl, he catches a rare tropical bird and offers to sell it in the market. He is offered a fabulous price, but he refuses until the price is raised to \$500; then in a burst of emotion he refuses to sell because he cannot bear the thought of the beautiful bird taken to the cold climate of New York to grace a cage in a flat. The girl takes him because a man who can spurn so high a price for the sake of the freedom of a beautiful bird can make a beautiful girl happy. And he does.

Another story is "Revenge," a tale of a rich young Athenian in Paris, who has nothing to live for until his father is assassinated in a political brawl. But when he sees that his enemy is a craven coward, the joy he took in the revenge he was planning died within him, and having nothing to live for he took his life.

But even in his least excellent work, Konrad tells resounding tales, tales of real men and women with real blood in them, with instincts and no inhibitions. Tales of love and passion and revenge. Tales that you can bite into. Gorgeous tales, tales about people.

The travel book is one that it is difficult to write about without enthusiasm. Bercovici has prowled in every section of the city, and he has friends everywhere. One thing the reader cannot escape; Bercovici writes without malice, and with a single exception, with gentleness and understanding. The exception is the chapter about Negro Harlem, where he writes with fire and passion of the wrongs of that great people. "Any white man who can gaze into Negro eyes without horror of the wrong done them during centuries should be . . . condemned to read the prophet Isaiah's fifth chapter for the rest of his life." Even in his passions, the writer's wrath is tipped with humanity.

It is a fine, brave chapter in a fine, brave book. Every American should read that chapter, if he reads nothing else, and, if, after reading it, he is not overwhelmed with shame for the crimes of the white race, he is not fit for citizenship.

The chapter on the Czechoslovaks is a colorful piece of writing. Our author loves that people and he takes

The War in Pictures

The Amsterdam Bureau of the International Federation of Trade Unions announces the publication by the "Free Youth Press" of a book of war-pictures, with explanations in English, French, German and Dutch. The book, which was compiled by Ernest Friedrich, will at once take a foremost place among anti-war books. It reminds us of facts which are within the memory of all of us, facts which we should like to forget, but which must not be forgotten if man is to retain permanently his present horror of war. What the pictures do is to show us with merciless realism the war as it was, nothing more or less than the most atrocious murder committed by men who had acquired the utmost technical efficiency in the art of killing. The writer makes use of the most effective and reliable material—photographs taken in the war itself. The comments do the rest.

We see, for instance, a picture of a train crammed to overflowing with jubilant "heroes" bound for the front, and, chalked on the carriage, the jesting inscriptions: "To the Shooting Match at Paris," "Keep hammering it," etc., etc. We see the smiling reservist, armed to the teeth, having his photograph taken for his family in the midst of a smiling landscape before he goes to the "joyous little war," and we see men like him a few days later being lowered in great formless heaps into a black grave, the sides of which are bespattered with blood and mud. We see the photographs of men whose whole faces have been shot away, men on whom thirty operations have been performed, men who are still undergoing treatment in the hope of overcoming ghastly eye-holes with skin from other parts of the body or replacing nose and chin. Thousands of such men are still in hospitals, where they have to be fed by artificial means. Their faces are like cabbage heads which have been trodden underfoot, and for many of them the only alleviating circumstance is the fact that, being blind, they do not know how terrible they look.

Apart from the atrocities inseparable from war itself, the book also shows us the demoralizing effects of war on the normal man. We are shown the naked corpses of men, who have been robbed of the last thread of clothing before being thrown into their last resting-place, in mass graves, from which in ordinary circumstances we should shrink in horror. We are shown long rows of hanged men, on whose heads the soldiers, to amuse themselves, have put comic hats, while they have had themselves photographed with their victims, just as an ordinary man likes to have himself photographed with his favorite possession, his violin, his cycle, or what not. Pages of the book are filled with photographs of gallows, hanged men, and men who have been shot.

The book may be obtained from the Publications Department of the I.F.T.U., Tesselschiedstraat 31, Amsterdam. The price is \$1.50 (post free).

no pains to disguise the fact. And the Gypsies—his own people; their story is told with love and understanding. Didn't you know that there is a Gypsy quarter in this American city of ours? There is.

Other chapters, telling of the people and the cafes and the ideals, and the religious and club life, are about the Syrians, the Greeks, the Italians, the Jews, the Balkans and others. The chapter on the Jews is disappointing, but I imagine that I was spoiled by the stirring article referred to above, and nothing short of the noblest sort of writing by Bercovici will please me now on that subject, and this chapter is short of that.

Konrad Bercovici loves life and color and music. And in these books, even though they are not up to his best standard, he gives us light and color and music. May his love never die; may he continue to explore and seek out queer places and peoples, and write about them, and contribute to our literary life the product of his unique pen. There is no other like him in America, and I for one, love him.

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Kipling's Creed

By JOSEPH T. SHIPLEY

Over 100,000 men gathered recently to watch two burly boxers thump heavy blows upon one another, to determine who is the champion fighter of the world. How many of those spectators are members of the Ku Klux Klan is hard to say; but probably every "Koo Koo" wishes he had been there. Transfer the scene to England, and these are the men to whom Rudyard Kipling writes, heart and blood of his England—nay, even we are included in his Anglo-Saxon Empire: "There must be born a poet who shall give the English the song of their own, own country, which means of about half the world . . . a paean that shall combine the terrible slow swing of the 'Battle Hymn of the Republic' with 'Britannia Needs No Bulwark,' the skirl of the 'British Grenadiers' with that perfect quick-step, 'Marching Through Georgia.'"

Of these men over the world, the bulwark and the sword of "all things as they are, may they be so increasingly forever"; of the supporters of the faith that "God's in his heaven, all's right with the world," Kipling is the inspired seer and prophet. Beyond Browning, whose appeal was limited, more than Tennyson, who wove in images and symbols, Kipling reached—and reaches—to the pulses of these men everywhere, their scourge, their hymn-leader, and their emphatic champion.

The men whom Kipling exhorts are the Puritans of all ages, the Puritans that attained their smug triumph with the growth of England under Victoria. In Milton the ideal of duty had risen to the height of beautiful expression, conscious of its lofty end and bent upon service to the Lord. A century and a half had brought the emphasis nearer home; the self-consciousness of the Victorians turned them toward service of their country and their queen. Matthew Arnold pointed out that English culture is Hebrew rather than Greek, a development of the Reformation rather than the Renaissance. Ruskin expressed duty as a principle "making for life, that is to say, for form, that is to say, for beauty"; his esthetics is fundamentally ethics.

Kipling brings to the great mass of his countrymen the message of service, of "Law, Order, Duty and Restraint, Obedience, Discipline," of men who should be masters of themselves and servants of the Empire. The freedom that the English have fought for is freedom to do as their conscience dictates, freedom to do their duty.

Out of this stern creed rises a curious inversion, painful to the enemies of England (Kipling would be correct, in this particular, in including the United States among the English): Before daring to do anything wrong that he desires, the Puritan first convinces himself that he does not desire the deed, but that a sense of duty urges him to it, that it is his bounden duty to undertake it. The business is thus set upon him as a moral task; those who would protest or interfere are agents of the devil. The Salvation Army and Kipling appeal to the same spirit; the early work of the poet, indeed, contains pieces in which God speaks to the sinner miraculously saved, and bids him go forth among his former fellows and stir them from their ungodly paths.

To the men of this land Kipling not only set the ideal, bringing it for the first time definitely before them; he indicated the course by which the end might be attained. The Poem "If" is framed on a million desks; his verses breathe the spirit of fighting at one's post until the death. Kipling is no more pandering to the mood of the time; he denounces democracy for its self-assurance; he is creating the mood; he is rousing the people to a consciousness of their part in the English Empire, and of their duties as Englishmen; he is a merciless lash upon the indifference and apathy of his people. "England, awake!" he cries, and "England, prepare to defend the law!"

What boots it on the gods to call? Since, answered or unheard, We perish with the gods, and all Things made—except the Word.

Against whom is England to prepare? Who is the enemy of the Empire? The rival to its expansion, of course: in Kipling's youth, Russia, and he set about learning Russian that he might watch the foe; in his manhood, the greatest commercial competitor, Germany. French critics hailed Kipling for his discernment in having so early foreseen the World War and urged preparation. I remember another critic who laid upon the Victorian complacency triumphant in Tennyson the burden of the recent conflict; but if any man other than the familiar Kaiser is to receive a large measure of blame, it is Rudyard Kipling. It was he who first proclaimed the Empire of the English; it was he who swung his doctrines into insidious rhythms that swept reason aside, and caught fire in the hearts of every Englishman, making him for the first time alive to his patriotism, jingoistically alive and explosive. Long before any sign of stress was evident he began his campaign of hatred and of warning against England's rival (the terms Armageddon and Hun were first applied by him, years before the war began); on the dread day of the conflict's start he issued his most solemn charge to England:

For all we have and are,
For all our children's fate,
Stand up and take the war,
The Hun is at the gate.

At the close of the conflict he wrote sternly for "strict justice upon the people who had broken the law and let death loose upon the world," and "the resemblance and the desire to keep it present in the minds of the English is likely to govern his thought and life henceforth." Let We Forget, Let We Forget.

The surge of a great vital force, of the fundamental, simple energies, has given an almost irresistible power to Kipling's rhythms. Enjoy them we must, for their roll of the sea, their drive, their massing of emotions into one enormous swell. And in the reading too many of us, attuned to their spirit, absorb the philosophy of Empire, of a world that is made for the race, of an unquestioning obedience to duty, to the call of our leaders in whatever cause, of the glory of war for the fatherland. Kipling's creed, stern, apparently self-sacrificing, yielding to a higher devotion, is the consummate presentation of insular Puritan pride.

Short Notes on Books

"The Little Por Mano," the life drama of Saint Francis Assisi. A play in four acts by Harry Lee (Dutton, \$2). This play won the Poetry Society's Drama Prize of \$500.

Boni & Liveright have added "Beyond Life," by James Branch Cabell to the Modern Library. Guy Holt has written the introduction.

Many of our readers will recall the interest that "The Farington Diary" (Doran) aroused when volume one was printed in America last year. Part of the Diary appeared in The Atlantic Monthly. The publishers have now issued the second volume and it is as deeply interesting as its predecessor. Farington was an artist and his Diary was discovered a number of years after his death. In it he records his opinions of many of the notable men of his time. We have personal reminiscences of such men as Horace Walpole, Turner, the artist, Sheridan, Garrick, and above all, of Napoleon the Great. It is a valuable contribution to the history of that period.

William Bolitho, author of "Leviathan," just published by Harpers, is a South African, half Boer and half English. His real name is William P. Ryall. He started writing under his mother's name, and made it so famous that he cannot change it to Ryall. He is married to a French woman, and when he is not traveling to get material, he lives in Paris. Walter Lippman says of him: "Bolito belongs to a company of those who love and know the genuine life

of Europe, and not merely to the company of those who hate the vulgarity of the modern phase."

Fall books listed by Putnam's include "A Gallery," by Guedalla, "The Windows of Westminster," by the Gentleman with the Duster, which deals with members of the British Tory party; "The River of Life," by J. St. Loé Strachey, editor of the London Spectator, and "The Heritage of Cotton," by M. D. C. Crawford, a book which deals with the history of this great product since its discovery far back in prehistoric times.

The Tailteann Gold Medal has been awarded to James Stephens for his novel, "Deirdre," published last year by Macmillan. The firm is also bringing out this month Mr. Stephens' new romance, "In the Land of Youth."

BOOKS RECEIVED

Fiction
Leaves From a Russian Diary. By Pitrim Sorokin. New York: E. P. Dutton. \$3.
Episodes Before Thirty. By Algernon Blackwood. New York: E. P. Dutton. \$2.50.

All Books Reviewed on this page, and every other book obtainable at the

RAND BOOK STORE
7 EAST 15th STREET
New York City

Light Fancy

EXILE. Poems by Richard Aldington. Boston: The Four Seas Co. \$2.00.

The selection in this volume, entitled "Words for Music," contains two divisions of excellent, delicate irony and light fancy. "Songs for Puritans" and "Songs for Sensualists" sound once more the strains of the old Cavaliers, when Jolly Prince Charlie was heir to the throne, and no woman's virtue was beyond suspicion, in a world of froth and frivolity. Let me quote two of these modern "cavalier songs":

Come whisper, Beryl, all he said
Before you draw your hand away,
And tell me how he turned your head
And how you let your fancy stray.
One tender moment—space—
from me;
I shall not be afraid to hear . . .
But if you granted him his plea,
Lie to me, dear
And the second:

Go tell the shepherd's star, when first
The evening fans her spark awake,
That light is murderous and accurate—
But say not Delia faith can break.
Tell the wild rose, when tranquil days
Have charmed a thousand petals wide,
Tomorrow scatters all her praise—
But say not Delia's kisses lied.
Swear anything that's monstrous, swear
That truth is a fantastic lie,
Take oath that Delia is not fair—
But, oh! that she is false, deny.

I have given two poems to support an idea that grew upon me as I read Aldington's lines, that these verses, clever as they are, can be rolled off readily by anyone who captures the mood. The evening I read the book I wrote five myself for comparison. I have let you see one. Look through "Exiles" for the two poems above; the one you do not find is not by Aldington, but by

JOSEPH T. SHIPLEY.

Social Legislation

INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL LEGISLATION, by Yan Oudegeest.

In a 100-page work on new tendencies of social legislation, by Yan Oudegeest, a Secretary of the International Federation of Trade Unions, special attention is paid to the kind of legislation calculated to do justice to the post-war claims of the workers, and it is made clear that the workers must not be content with repelling reactionary legislation, etc., but they must devote their energies to constructive work also, that is to say, to the advancement of progressive social legislation.

Attention is given to the right to combine and held meetings, the eight-hour day, the housing question, social insurance, and the workers' claim to a share in the control of industry.

The book also contains thirteen reports by experts on post-war social legislation in various countries, including Great Britain, Germany, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Denmark and Holland.

The English edition of the book is on sale at the Rand School Book Store, 7 East 15th street, New York.

The Netherland-America Foundation has sent out a manifesto by A. J. Barnouw, Professor of Dutch literature, language, and history at Columbia University, urging the member of the Foundation to use Felix Timmermans' "Pallister" (Harpers) as a home-study course "because the schools do not offer any training in the art of relaxation." Professor Barnouw says: "So beautifully and convincingly has Timmermans written of his hero's zest for existence that . . . 'Pallister' has been added to the vocabulary of Dutch Belgium and Holland, and, either as a verb or a noun, is used to indicate and describe 'that healthy sentiment which in the days before the war we used to call the joy of living.'"

1+1=2

THIS is a simple arithmetic equation.

And yet this axiom perturbs us somewhat. We wonder whether it is quite so simple when applied to newspaper circulation.

We told one of those hard-boiled circulation promoters on a big metropolitan daily that we intended to double our circulation by the time The New Leader reaches its first birthday—January 19th.

He said, "You're crazy. We spend thousands of dollars for features and advertising and our increase in circulation is only nominal. How can you little fellows hope to increase your circulation two-fold with your limited resources?"

Yes Our Means Are Limited

Well, is our circulation mentor correct? Let us see. He has forgotten one vital element, and that is—the whole of a difference between his class of readers and ours.

In the first place, he is right when he says that our resources are limited. But we do not intend to spend a red cent. The New Leader has an invaluable vehicle for increasing its circulation—far more effective than money or advertising—ITS LOYAL ARMY OF READERS.

Yet We Can Double Our Subs

It is this legion of faithful readers we had in mind when we made that "rash" statement about doubling our circulation. That is an asset the other papers do not possess. They have readers—indifferent, disinterested buyers of their publications, but The New Leader reader is a reader plus—a reader and a booster.

We have faith in the faithfulness of our readers—they are the real circulation managers. They are the ones who are going to double the circulation.

If All Of Us Do Our Bit

The proposition is quite simple—simple perhaps as 1 + 1 = 2—on one condition, that all our readers do their share. As a devoted friend of The New Leader this is your task: Every reader should by January 19th obtain just one new subscriber. If you have been following the "Band Wagon" you should know that many of our readers are securing as many as three, four and five new readers every week. Double the circulation. Come to think of it, if some energetic readers are getting three to five subscribers per week, we can see our circulation trebled.

This is the formula that spells added influence to the Leading Socialist Weekly in the United States:

Your present subscription + your friend's subscription = doubled circulation. Apply this formula! NOW ALL TOGETHER.

Here's My Quota Toward "Double the Circulation Campaign"

The New Leader,
7 East 15th St.,
New York City.

Find enclosed \$..... for months' subscription, to be sent to

Name

Address

City State

EVERY READER A CIRCULATION SPEEDER

D R A M A



JANET BEECHER

will return to Broadway in "A Steam Roller," a new play by Laurence Eyre, which opens Monday night at the Princess Theatre.

The "Firebrand"

A Superb Comedy by Benvenuto Cellini at the Morosco Theatre.

The double difficulty involved in an historical comedy, that of writing a good comedy and creating a true portrait, has resulted in a double triumph for Edwin Justus Mayer, in his comedy of Benvenuto Cellini. As a drama, "The Firebrand" is deft, sure, and subtle; this first play has the swift flow a practiced hand imparts; there is sentiment carried to the breaking point, and—just before it bursts into sentimentality—stuffed to the heart by a sudden irony; there is a curious twisted beauty that mocks itself—and yet retains its dignity and beauty; there is a playfulness that rolls out to the audience as a ball of worsted to a puppy-dog; there is genuine beauty and art! As a portrait, the piece catches the man who sums up the Renaissance: Cellini the braggadocio, the rake who deliberately assumes the swaggering pose, to win pre-eminence in a land of swaggers; Cellini the boaster who can laugh at his lies and his attitudes; Cellini the lover who can be true to beauty though a duchess call and hold release from hanging in her embrace; Cellini the artist, the artist beyond all, boastful there of his supremacy, yet to himself humble in his art, and there sincere and steadfast. "The Firebrand," for all its elaboration and sophisticated superficialities, is as beautifully chaste as one of its hero's choicest obalices.

Into this golden cup of art is poured the wine of a clear and stimulating presentation. The producers, Schwab, Liveright, and Mandel (The Three Musketeers), were wise in selecting Woodman Thompson to create the settings and the costumes; his decoration is equal to the mood called forth—workshop, garden, and balcony all won admiring gasps from the spectators. The cast, with the exception of an over-earnest apprentice, was as suave, assured, or precipitous as the part demanded; Joseph Schildkraut might have been cast in the author's mould; Nana Bryant was a wise and bewitching—when not an arrogant—duchess; and E. G. Robinson, as the Duke's cousin, was a genuine Medici scoundrel. The other players rose to their parts, and joined in creating one of the best comedies in the history of American drama.

One is tempted to write without ceasing about "The Firebrand"; there are so many angles of interesting comment from which to view its excellencies. Shakespeare himself borrowed his plots and byplays no more completely than did Mr. Mayer; the Autobiography is but one of a dozen sources, which are boldly and openly drawn upon. The author has won the spirit of Boccaccio; he has taken Falstaff's account of his street fight bodily for Cellini, down to the fact that his listener saw the actual combat, and knew how many his "two dozen opponents" really were. He has the lover, while embracing the duchess, borrow the poetic line; "The night has a thousand eyes," with double effect; then (as much a swaggarer as his character) breaks the quotation with her reply: "While the room has none." Yet every bold seizure is by right of eminent domain; whatever may be moral in conduct, in art too success justifies a measure, and "The Firebrand" succeeds.

J. T. S.

Shaw's Mrs. Warren Now Moral

English Censor Removes Ban of Twenty-two Years

FROM London comes the news that the Lord Chamberlain, whose word is supreme in such matters, has removed the ban which his predecessor in 1902 placed on George Bernard Shaw's "Mrs. Warren's Profession," and that it will be publicly produced for the first time in the British metropolis this fall. "Mrs. Warren's Profession" was introduced in America by the Arnold Daly Company in New York in 1905. It created a furore because of the frankness with which it handled a theme that has since become quite familiar in the theatre. Apparently the censorial viewpoint has undergone a change in London.

Pinero a Prolific Dramatist

Speaking of prolific play writers, it may be of interest to know that up to the present time, Sir Arthur Pinero has written 49 plays. "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray" now at the Cort Theatre, with Ethel Barrymore, in the leading role, was the 29th on the list, and the second of his serious plays, which style of writing was ushered in with "The Profligate" in 1889. Pinero is 69, and his last play was "The Enchanted Cottage," produced in 1922.

Gemier Makes Address at Columbia University

Firmin Gemier, the director and chief actor of the National Theatre of the Odéon of France, which begins its American season at Jolson's 59th Street Theatre on Monday night, addressed the faculty and students of Columbia University Monday afternoon. Speaking in French, Gemier said, "that the theatre has entered into one of the most significant periods of its history, that stage decoration must not be permitted to assume too great an importance, since its chief duty is to frame the picture provided by the author and interpreted by the actor. In approaching any play for the first time, he as director and as actor, regarded it, whether a classic or modern piece, as an entirely new adventure. Traditions are, of course, valuable, but the living must not be strangled by the dead."

Labor and Capital Play

Joseph E. Shea is rehearsing a play dealing with Capital and Labor, called "Man to Man." John E. Keller will play the principal role and is also staging the piece. Others in the cast are Frank Shannon and George Dill.



WILTON LACKAYE in Willard Mack's interesting play, "High Stakes," now playing at the Eltinge Theatre.

THE NEW PLAYS

MONDAY

THE THEATRE NATIONAL DE L'ODEON of France with Gemier and his company will open at Jolson's 59th Street Theatre for a three-week season Monday night. "L'Homme qui Assassina" (The Man Who Killed), by Pierre Frondaie, from the story by Claude Farrère, will be presented on Monday and Tuesday nights and Tuesday matinee; "Le Procureur Hallers" (Attorney Hallers), by Henry de Gorsse and Louis Forest, on Wednesday and Friday nights and Saturday matinee, and "L'Homme et ses Fantômes" (Man and his Phantoms), by H. R. Lenormand, on Thursday and Saturday nights.

"SIMON CALLED PETER," a dramatization of Robert Keable's book of the same name, by Jules Eckert Goodman and Edward Knoblock, will be presented by William A. Brady, Monday night, at the Klaw Theatre. The cast is headed by Leonard Willey as Peter Graham and Catharine Willard as Julie Gamelyn. Supporting them are: June Webster, H. Tyrrell Davis, Herbert Bunston, Josephine Evans, John Gray, Richard de Sylva and Harry Ullock.

"A STEAM ROLLER," a new play by Laurence Eyre, will open at the Princess Theatre Monday night, with Janet Beecher and Bruce McRae starred. Others in the cast include Olive Wyndham, Ernest Cossart, Thais Magrane, Catharine Proctor, Helen Chandler and Fairfax Burgher. The play is under the management of George Baker.

TUESDAY

"DESIRE UNDER THE ELM," a new play by Eugene O'Neill, will be produced by the Provincetown Players at the Greenwich Village Theatre, Tuesday evening, with Walter Huston in the leading role.

"MADAME POMPADOUR," a play with music by Leo Fall, will open the new Martin Beck Theatre on Tuesday night. Clare Kummer is responsible for the adaptation. Charles Dillingham and Martin Beck are the producers.

"SHIPWRECKED," a melodrama by Langdon McCormick, will come to the Frazee Theatre Monday night, produced by Daniel Kusell. Gilda Leary and Edmond Elton head the cast. The theatre will hereafter be called Wallace's.



FIRMIN GEMIER

director and actor, National Theatre Odéon, Paris, and his players open a three weeks' engagement at Jolson's 59th Street Theatre, Monday night, in French plays, both modern and classic.

'Dixie to Broadway'

A Peppy Negro Show with Florence Mills at the Broadhurst

Pep, life, melody, rhythm, color—that's the entertainment you get in "Dixie to Broadway," the Negro show that is on view at the Broadhurst Theatre. Humor, dancing, singing; situations that are risqué and yet funny; and a dancer who makes you want to stand up and shout with joy—that's what you see in "Dixie to Broadway." "Dixie to Broadway" is broad fleshly entertainment if you will. I saw more acres of brown and "high yaller" skin frankly exposed to the naked eye than ever before in my life. The jungle dance in which Miss Florence Mills, the star of the entertainment, led a bevy of the liveliest dancers I ever saw, was sensuous, throbbing. But you don't mind that. Not a blush mounts the cheek of the beholder because of the frankness of it; the dark, graceful creatures who dance with such abandon seem to be but children in their abandoned joy.

The dancer who filled me such enthusiasm, however, is not Miss Mills, but a veritable genius named Johnny Nit. Johnny danced his way into everyone's hearts and he was greeted with a tornado of applause.

Of course, there isn't much of a story to the entertainment. It is a series of colorful, musical scenes; and he said here that if there is to be better singing and dancing on the Rialto, the managers of other entertainments will have to get very, very busy to beat these merry men and maids. The jazz gets into your blood the moment Mr. Will Vodery lifts his baton to lead his orchestra, and the tempo does not slacken until the end. One scene deserves special mention.

"In Darkest Russia" is a burlesque of the Chauve Souris, and it is better than the original. Led by Miss Mills, a bevy of Russian soldiers (each with a soviet star on the helmet) go through a synopsized, quickstep March of the Wooden Soldiers that was as superior to Mr. Balief's as Mr. Balief's was superior to the ordinary cheap vaudeville. How they danced and marched! And how the audience cheered! There was inspired genius in it.

There were other burlesques, too, the chorus doing Bambalina, being especially good.

Out of the wealth of material it is hard to select those worthy of special mention, but a word must be said for Miss Mills, Mr. Nit, Hamtree Harrington and Cora Green.

It is hard to resist the temptation to moralize about the Negroes after seeking such a show. I looked at it and clapped until my palms were sore, and went home and pondered on the wonderful Negro race that can be enslaved, and come back and laugh. That can be persecuted and lynched and exploited, and come back and laugh. That can live as Negroes are compelled to live in "free America"—and come back and dance their way into my heart. So I went out and delivered an impassioned speech on the street corner denouncing the treatment that the Negroes have been subjected to—and I felt that I had paid part of the debt I owed the race for the wonderful afternoon they had given me.

W. M. F.

Andreyev's "He Who Gets Slapped," at Capitol's Fifth Anniversary

The Capitol Theatre's fifth anniversary next week is marked by the presentation of "He Who Gets Slapped," adapted from Leonid Andreyev's dramatic play. Victor Seastrom directed the filming. Lon Chaney is playing the role of "He." Norma Shearer and John Gilbert play the leading roles. The supplementary films include an animated cartoon on the anniversary by the artist, Julian Ollendorff; a short film, "In the Silence of the Night."

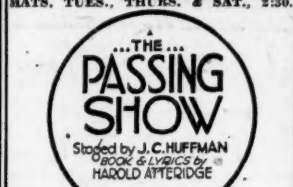
The musical program includes Tchaikovsky's "1812" overture. "The Dance of the Hours," from "La Gioconda," with Mlle. Gambarelli. In commemoration of Armistice Day, there is a dramatic staging of the theme, "There is No Death," with Geoffrey O'Hara's famous song of that title sung by Peter Harrower. This is followed by Grig's "Morning," sung by the Capitol soloists, and Frank Moulan will appear in the prologue to "He Who Gets Slapped."

The Actors' Theatre, (formerly Equity), announces the appointment of David Wallace as Business Manager of the organization. Mr. Wallace is well-known on Broadway, having been with Arthur Hopkins as general manager for the last eighteen months, and before that with William Harris, Jr. and William A. Brady.

T H E A T R E S

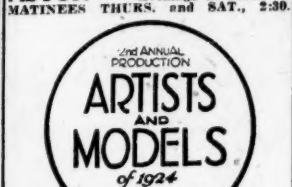
America's Foremost Theatres and Hits, Direction of Lee & J. J. Shubert.

WINTER GARDEN Evenings 8:30. MATS. TUES., THURS. & SAT., 2:30.



Evenings (Except Saturday and Holiday) Best Orchestra Seats \$2.50, (No Higher). Good Balcony Seats \$1.50, \$2, and \$2.50. Famous Runway and Smoking Restored

ASTOR 45th Street and Broadway Evenings at 8:30. MATINEES THURS. and SAT., 2:30.



50 MODELS from the STUDIOS and a GREAT CAST.

JOLSON'S 59TH ST. MON. 8:15. MATINEES TUESDAY and SATURDAY

GEMIER

THEATRE NATIONAL DE L'ODEON OF PARIS

FIRST WEEK: Mon., Tues., Even. Tues. Mat. Only Times

L'HOMME QUI ASSASSINA

Wed., Fri., Even. Sat. Mat., L'E PRO-CUREUR HALLERS; Thurs., Sat. Even., L'HOMME ET SES FANTOMES, by LÉ-NORMAND.

Second Week, Nov. 17: Mon., Tues., Even. Tues. Mat.: L'E MARCHAND DE VENISE; Wed., Sat. Even., Sat. Mat., L'E BOURGEOIS GENTIL-HOMME; Thurs., MONSIEUR BEVERLEY; Fri., L'HOMME ET SES FANTOMES.

SUNDAY NIGHT—WINTER GARDEN

ALWAYS THE BEST SUNDAY ENTERTAINMENT IN N. Y.

BIG BILL OF ALL-FEATURE ACTS

SMOKING PERMITTED IN ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE

COMEDY Thurs., 41st St. E. of B'way Even. 8:30. Mats. 2:30. MATINEES THURS. and SAT.



"Full of Laughs. Must be recommended as one of the worth while of the season."—Alan Dale, N. Y. American.

40th ST. TREASURY B'WAY, E. 835



"Naughty, but never cheap or vulgar. Provides excellent, sophisticated fun to any one who is not hypocrite enough to pretend it doesn't."—George Jean Nathan in Judge.

AMBASSADOR 49th W. of B'way MATINEES, WED. and SAT., 2:30.

FAY BANTER

(By arrangement with SAM HARRIS, JR.)

DREAM GIRL

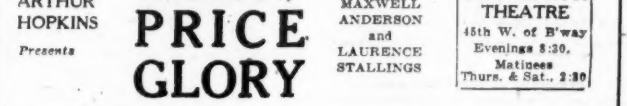
With WALTER WOOLF

Staged by J.C. HUFFMAN

4th Big Month!

"A RUDDY GEM."—Percy Hammond.

ARTHUR HOPKINS Presents



GOOD BALCONY SEATS \$2.50, \$2, \$1.50, \$1. ON SALE AT BOX OFFICE.

RITZ THEATRE, 45th W. of B'way Even. 8:30. Mats. 2:30. MATINEES WED. and SAT., 2:30



GOOD BALCONY SEATS \$2.50, \$2, \$1.50, \$1. ON SALE AT BOX OFFICE.

The GUARDSMAN

By FRANK MOLNAR

"One of the gayest things in town."—Percy Hammond.

WITH

Lynn Fontanne Alfred Lunt

Helen Westley Dudley Digges

GARRICK THEATRE 65 W. 38th St.

EVS. 8:30. MTS. THURS. & SAT. 2:30.



A LAFF RIOT

MATS. WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY

Poems of A.H. Woods

Song: The Eltinge Theatre (To the tune of Thursday and Saturday Matinee)

When tough luck breaks And keeps you squirming, Go see "High Stakes" And Lowell Sherman: The fun you'll get Will make you say "I think I'll get Some other day." But if good fortune Lights your brow, Go see this drama Anyhow

Song: The Hudson Theatre (To the tune of Matinee Wednesday and Saturday)

Make no mistake, Go see "The Fake," It has a story full of meaning: Absorbing too By Lonada, who Wrote "Aren't We All?" and gay "Spring Cleaning." While Godfrey Tearle, The leading factor, Is England's most Distinguished actor

Song: The Belmont Theatre (To the tune of Matinee Thursday and Saturday)

This is the tale the author spins— That love forgives a lot of sins; The greatest story in the world Is here with various twists unfurled. His "CONSCIENCE" slew him when he lost her— Why not? Her name was Lillian Foster

Song: The Belmont Theatre (To the tune of Matinee Thursday and Saturday)

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MRS. COBURN

puts a delightful touch to the blustering Samuel Sweetland of Mr. Coburn, in Eden Philpot's comedy "The Farmer's Wife," at the Comedy.

Vadja's "Fata Morgana" at Bronx Opera House

"Fata Morgana," the Theatre Guild's success, by Ernest Vadja, with Emily Stevens in the featured role, comes to the Bronx Opera House for the week of November 10. Mathilde Fay (the cousin from Budapest), is played by Emily Stevens, as at the Garrick Theatre. The production is designed by Philip Moeller and the settings and costumes are by Lee Simonson. Monday, November 10, Martin Brown's dramatic production, "Cobra," will come here from the Longacre Theatre.

Broadway Briefs

Queenie Smith, of "Be Yourself," at the Sam H. Harris Theatre, and Lewis Gensler, composer, will broadcast musical hits of the show from Gimbel Brothers radio station, WGBS, to-night. Don Roberts, has been added to the cast of the same show.

The art studies of the girls of "Artists and Models," now on display in the lobby of the Astor Theatre, will be changed every second week. Art students of The New Leader take note!

"In Heidelberg" began an engagement in Philadelphia on Monday.

Dallas Welford has joined the cast of "The Werewolf," at the 49th Street Theatre, playing the role of Don Elphas.

At the Majestic Theatre, Jersey City, Monday night, the Messrs. Shubert presented Francine Larrimore in the new Cosmo Hamilton's comedy, "Parasites."

Nora Bayes at the Palace this week is singing Sissie and Blake's latest song, "You Ought to Know," recently introduced in "The Chocolate Dandies," at the Colonial Theatre. Paul Whitman will record the number.

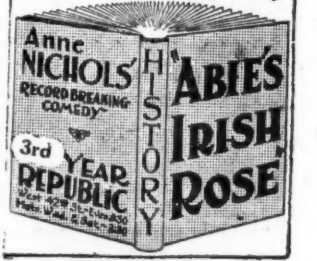
Mae Dealy, formerly of the Winter Garden, has joined the cast of "Artists and Models" at the Astor Theatre.

"Little Jessie James," the musical comedy that ran a year on Broadway, will be the attraction at the Shubert-Riviera Theatre beginning Monday evening. A Paul Whitman band is included.

The photoplay concert at the George M. Cohan Theatre this Sunday will have Ernst Lubitsch's "Three Women," with Pauline Frederick, Marie Prevost, May McAvoy and Lew Cody.

Mme. Simone will continue her performance of "Mme. Sans-Gêne" at the Henry Miller Theatre next week, instead of offering the new program previously announced.

The Play that is Making History



"The Grand Street Follies" will end its run at the Neighborhood Playhouse on Sunday night, November 16. The first play of the new season, "The Little Clay Cart," will open late in November. It will be followed by "Extras," by James Joyce.

A public meeting of the Actors' Theatre (Equity Players), will be held at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre on Sunday evening, at which "The Theatre, Present and Future" will be discussed by Chrystal Herne, Ernest Boyd, Cosmo Hamilton and Hendrik Van Loon.

Helen Lee Worthing, will play a leading role in "Oh, Baby," L. Lawrence Weber's musical comedy for which William Le Baron has written the book, and William B. Friedlander the lyrics.

Hazzard Short, will be in charge of this year's Equity annual ball to be given at the Hotel Astor, Saturday evening, November 15. Short originated the "Midnight Jollies," which have been a feature each year.

Daniel Mayer has purchased the English rights of "Dancing Mothers," and will present the comedy in London.

Sidney Howard, whose comedy, "They Knew What They Wanted," has been placed in rehearsal by the Theatre Guild, is the author of a volume just issued by Scribner's entitled "Three Nights' Up."

THEATRES

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EVE. 8:30
MAT. TUES.
& SAT. 2:30.

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East of Broadway

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BEGINNING MONDAY NIGHT

THE

Theatre Guild Success

"Fata Morgana"

A Comedy in Three Acts by

ERNEST VAJDA

Translated by James L. A. Russell

Emily Stevens

Direct from a Seven Months Run at

Broadway with a Distinguished Cast

WEEK OF NOV. 17

CORRA.

Direct from one year at the Longacre

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HE WHO GETS SLAPPED

with LON CHANEY.

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A Metro-Goldwyn Picture.

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CAPITOL GRAND ORCHESTRA

BALLET CORPS AND ENSEMBLE

Presentations by ROTHAEL "ROXY"

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N. Y. SYMPHONY

WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor

AEOLIAN HALL, Sunday, Nov. 9, at 3

MISCHA MISCHAKOFF

Soloist

Impressions of Italy, CHAPENTIER;

Evening (Orchestra) by Saint-Saens;

SCHUMANN; Turkish March, MOZART;

Concerto in D. for Violin with Orchestra,

TSCHAIKOWSKY. Five Dances from the

"Nutcracker" Suite, TSCHAIKOWSKY.

GEORGE ENGLER, Mgr. Steinway Piano.

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Aeolian Hall, Saturday — First Recital

(Steinway Piano) Nov. 8th, Aff.

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Aeolian Hall, Tuesday Even., at 8:15

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Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Carnegie Hall.

Aeolian Hall, Wed. Eve., Nov. 12, at 8:15

SHURA

CHERKASSKY

PIANO RECITAL

Mgt. Loudon Charlton. (Steinway Piano.)

Town Hall, Tues. Eve., Nov. 11, at 8:15

GRACE LESLIE

CONTRALTO

Mgt. Haensel & Jones, Mason & Hamlin Piano

Mischa Elman, who is offering a

series of three chamber music concerts

by string quartet this season at Town

Hall, will present quartets by Haydn,

Mozart and Schubert at the first ap-

pearance on the evening of November

19th.

Mr. Elman, occupying the desk of

first violinist, will have as his as-

sociates Edward Bachman, second violin;

Nicolas Moldovan, viola, and Horace

Britt, cello.

At the Cinemas

BROADWAY—Reginald Denny in

"The Fast Worker," by George

DRAMA

"Mme. Sans-Gene"

Mme. Simone Reveals Her
Versatile Self in Sardou's
Comedy at Henry Miller's

For her third selection, Mme. Simone has wisely chosen a comedy, revealing a new aspect of her versatile self as Madame Sans-Gene, in the play of that title by Sardou and Moreau. The play is a curiously constructed one; Sardou apparently relied on his technical skill to put across the footlights a drama in which the most interesting character is not a genuine center of the action. The plot does not pivot around this frank, buxom, vulgar yet sincere laundress and camp-follower of the French Revolution, who becomes a duchess and must conduct herself at court. Catherine, known for her devil-may-care attitude of enjoyment of what life brings as "Madame I-Should-Worry," on two occasions, twenty years apart, saves the life of a Prussian officer. This furnishes the play with its plot; this, and the duping of Napoleon necessitated by the second rescue—the officer being in love with the Empress. But all the vivacity of the play, all the animation and stir that justify its revival, proceed from the lively, the crude yet genuine Madame Sans-Gene.

In the part, Mme. Simone displays a lightness and ease that are refreshing after the heavy emotional roles of her two preceding bills. With an abandon that seems slightly overdone to the more sedate American bourgeoisie, yet which catches the very shoulder poise and hinted swagger of the vivandiere (and we have seen it in the stride of some of our own uniformed ladies, on their recent return from French rear-lines!) she moves in naive, ungraceful gestures about the drawing room, as though she were still swinging a laundry basket to her shoulder, or sweeping an iron across an immaculate surface. Indeed, she tripped about the drawing-room more effectively than she ironed; for three handkerchiefs would have been burned through in the time she let that iron rest on one. Raoul-Henry was an effective Marshal Lefebvre, husband of the carefree Catherine; Andre Baquet was a somewhat noisy Napoleon; the others played capably in what is the best presentation Mme. Simone has given on this tour.

J. T. S.



LILLIAN FOSTER

an artist of skill and ability who plays Madeline, the wistful child wife of the I. W. W. hunkie, in Don Mullally's conscience, at the Belmont.

Vaudeville Theatres

B. S. MOSS' BROADWAY

The Broadway Theatre, beginning Monday, will include a new first run feature photoplay, Reginald Denny in "The Fast Workers," an adaptation of George Barr McCutcheon's adventure story.

The vaudeville acts will include Albertina Rasch Dancers, Thomas F. Swift and Company, Ray Huling and Company, William Barrett and Johnny Small, Kelly and La Tour, and other acts.

PALACE

Cecil Lean and Cleo Mayfield, Willie and Eugene Howard, Herman and Sammy Timberg, James Watts, Ann Gray, Hugh Skelly and Emma Heit, the Correll Sisters, the Luster Brothers.

HIPPODROME

Sophie Tucker, Charles Kellogg, Frank Farnum and his Syncopators; Gaston Palmer, Takka-Takka and Yoga Taro; Javanese and Balinese dancers, Weager Brothers, Willie Frick, Kathleen Pope and Fred Gerner; Texas Four, Picchani Troupe, and the Hippodrome ballet.

MUSIC

With the Orchestras
NEW YORK SYMPHONY

The program of the New York Symphony Orchestra, Walter Damrosch conductor, at Aeolian Hall, Sunday afternoon, follows: "Impressions of Italy" (Chapentier); "Evensong" (Schumann); "Turkish March" (Mozart); violin concerto (Tschaiakowsky) played by Mischa Mischakoff; five dances from "Nutcracker" suite (Tschaiakowsky).

At Carnegie Hall, Saturday morning, November 15, the first of this season's Symphony Concerts for children will include "Carmen" suite (Bizet); andante from "Surprise" symphony (Haydn); "Children's Corner" (Debussy); "Turkish March" (Mozart).

PHILHARMONIC

The Philharmonic Orchestra, directed by Willem van Hoogstraaten, will begin its Metropolitan Opera House series to-morrow afternoon with a program which includes Beethoven's Seventh Symphony, the Prelude to "Lohengrin" and the Saint-Saens Piano Concerto, No. 4. Guionar Novaes will be soloist.

On Wednesday evening, at Carnegie Hall, another Student's Concert will take place. The program will include representative music of several periods. Brahms' First Symphony is announced for the Philharmonic concerts at Carnegie Hall on Thursday and Friday. Debussy's "Rondes de Printemps," Strauss' "Don Juan," and the "Egmont" Overture of Beethoven complete the program.

STATE SYMPHONY

Tuesday, November 11, the first afternoon concert at Carnegie Hall, will open the Brahms-Tschaiakowsky series. Sunday afternoon, November 16, at the Metropolitan Opera House, Josef Stranaky will present a Bohemian program commemorating the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of the Bohemian, Friedrich Smetana (born in 1824 at Lietomischl, Bohemia).

Music Notes

Walter McNally, baritone, makes his American debut, under the management of Pat Casey, at the Longacre Theatre, Sunday evening, November 16.

Jascha Heifetz will give his first New York recital at Carnegie Hall Saturday afternoon, November 15.

Olga Samaroff's recital will take place at Aeolian Hall on Tuesday afternoon.

Harriet Eells, mezzo-soprano, will make her New York debut at Aeolian Hall on Wednesday afternoon, with Kurt Schindler at the piano.

Virginia Carrington Thomas will give her organ recital Monday afternoon at Town Hall.

Ida Beck, pianist, is to make her New York debut in recital at Aeolian Hall on Thursday afternoon.

Nicholas Medtner, Russian composer-pianist, will give his first piano recital at Town Hall on Thursday evening.

Mme. Ettore Cadorin, contralto, is to give a song recital at Aeolian Hall on Friday afternoon.

The Kibalechich Symphonic Russian Choir are on a tour of the New England States and the South.

The second of the series of four recitals which Nina Tarasova is giving in New York is scheduled for November 23 at Aeolian Hall.

Revival of "Tales of Hoffmann" at Metropolitan

Offenbach's posthumous romantic opera, "The Tales of Hoffmann" will be revived at the Metropolitan on Thursday evening. Urban has provided a new scenic outfit. Mr. Hasselmann who has supervised the rehearsals will conduct. The cast will be as follows: Olympia will be sung by Joan Ruth, a newcomer; Giulietta and Antonio by Lucrezia Bori; Hoffmann by Miguel Fleta.

Other operas next week: "Lohengrin" Monday night with Jeritza and Laubenthal; "Andre Chenier" on Wednesday evening with Easton and Gigli; "Ferdinand" as a special matinee on Friday with Jeritza and Martinelli; "Mefistofele" on Friday evening with Alda and Chaliapin; "Die Meistersinger" Saturday matinee with Rethberg and Laubenthal; "Rigoletto" Saturday night with Mario and Fleta. Tomorrow night's Opera Concert will be an "Italian Night."



ERNEST HUTCHESON

begins a series of seven programs on The Literature of the Piano, at Aeolian Hall, this afternoon.

Music Notes

Wanda Landowska will begin her series of three concerts of 17th and 18th century music for harpsichord and piano at Aeolian Hall on Monday evening with a program devoted to Johann Sebastian Bach, including the Vivaldi D Major Concerto, and the Chromatic Fantasy and Fugue, and shorter works by Pachelbel, Telemann, Couperin, Le Grand and Rameau, whose "La Poule" is played by request. The C Minor Partita of Bach will be played on the piano.

George Barrere's Little Symphony will give their first concert at Henry Miller's Theatre tomorrow night. The program will comprise symphony in A Major (Mozart); "Puppazzi" (Schmitt); "From the Life of an Ant" (Hugolli-Chisarn). Ratan Devi will be the soloist, her numbers include an East Indian song and a group of Kashmiri folk songs.

The Marquette Club will hold a concert Sunday evening, in the ball room of the Hotel Plaza. A program of spiritual music and specialty numbers will be given by members of Sissle and Blake and their "Chocolate Dandies" company.

OUR NATURAL RESOURCES: FOR WHOM SHALL THEY BE UTILISED?

(Continued from Page 5)

aside out of revenue enough to pay for the entire hydro-electric power system within a generation.

They have lightened the burdens of the housewife. They have made it practicable to use electricity on the farms of the province. They have eliminated that corruption that comes from licensing out the natural resources of a country. They have developed an engineering corps of unusual ability. They are now ready to develop their side of the St. Lawrence as a public enterprise and are hoping to see the day when the State of New York will join hands with them in the complete development of this great enterprise wholly for public gain, not private pelf. What they have done in Canada, are we as a people too stupid or corrupt to accomplish?

A Concrete Plan for Development

Along the lines of the Canadian experiment, Senator Norris, in the last session of Congress, introduced a bill for a nationwide public super-power system which had in it the following features:

1. Conservation of the natural resources of the nation, especially of water power and fuel, and their utilization in the development of hydro-electric power.
2. The distribution of this power to the people at cost.
3. Federal aid to State and municipal groups for the development of local power systems.
4. A bond issue of \$500,000,000 by the Federal Government as a revolving fund for the initial financing of the system.
5. The appointment of an independent and permanent Commission, subject to recall by Congress for cause, the whole system, however, to be removed from politics.
6. A Government power system at Muscle Shoals, to be made part of a general super-power system; the governmental development of the Boulder Canon project on the Colorado River; the manufacture and distribution of nitrate and fertilizers to the farmers at cost.

Oil

Until the Withdrawal Act of 1909 the United States Government gave away its oil lands on the public domain for a small compensation. In 1909 a considerable territory was withdrawn from private entry and kept as naval reserves. Naval Reserve No. 1 (Elk Hills), in California, comprised nearly 40,000 acres; Reserve No. 2, in Buena Vista Hills, about 30,000, and Reserve No. 3, the Teapot Dome reserve in Wyoming, a little over 9,000. All of these reserves were proven oil lands. The Withdrawal Act reversed the old policy, because it was rapidly becoming apparent that petroleum was more than an article of commerce; that it had become a military factor of the first importance.

As M. E. Ravage declares, the reservation of this land was regarded as "an insurance policy—a thing laid up for some unexpected, even unlikely, but supreme need. The oil was to be left in the ground, and for the time being forgotten, against the time when supplies should become exhausted or so high in price as to be for the Navy in effect prohibitive. It was thought to be a perfect plan. The underground pools were a kind of national tanks, which cost nothing to erect or to maintain. The oil could be kept in them an age, if necessary, secure against loss by fire or evaporation or anything else." In 1913 the country, feeling that its reserves were safe, began to build nothing but oil-burning ships.

It was soon discovered that a certain portion of the oil in these underground tanks could be drained off by neighboring operators. Three plans were suggested for remedying this situation.

1. That special care be taken to protect the boundaries of the oil reserves with a belt of adjoining land, indemnifying the owner by land of equal value.

2. That a small number of wells be drilled within the reserves to offset the flow of the Government's oil into the lands of its neighbors.

3. That suggested by Senator Fall and his associates, that the entire content of the reserves be drained off—and a rather minor fraction of it—stored in surface tanks as a means of escaping the loss of some small part of it!

The last view, as you know, won out. The reserves were secretly transferred to the Department of the Interior, and in 1922 were given to Doheny and Sinclair. I cannot go into the details of the transfer. The net effect of all of the terms of the agreement in Reserve No. 3 in Teapot Dome was that the Government bartered away some 26,000,000 barrels of oil, created as a protection in national emergency, "for the insignificant consideration of 1,500,000 barrels of fuel oil [oil remaining after the gasoline, kerosene and lubricating oils had been refined away] stored in tanks at the seaboard, which, had the oil been left in the ground and used as intended, it would never have been needed." In addition, the agreement bound the Government to purchase a variety of supplies for the Navy from Sinclair at the market price, though it had been securing an average of 10 per

cent reduction on similar commodities. The Socialist program is that these oil lands be restored to the nation and be conserved for the benefit of all.

Coal Lands

We would have the coal lands in the public domain developed by the people in connection with the development of the proposed national super-power system. We now own big, undeveloped coal fields in Northern New Mexico, in Southern Colorado, in North Dakota, and in Alaska. The Alaskan fields have been permanently reserved, part of the coal to be mined under a leasing system, part to be retained by the Government for its use when in the opinion of the President such mining becomes necessary by reason of an insufficient supply of coal at a reasonable price, for the Government railroads and other public works, for the Navy and our national protection, or for relief from monopoly or oppressive conditions.

Originally coal lands were sold by the Government by outright sales; later, under the Secretaryship of Dr. James R. Garfield, at actual approved value. Under the new dispensation, areas which formerly sold at from \$10 to \$20 were sold at \$500 per acre.

More and more the Progressives believe that, from the standpoint of the best kind of conservation, the States and the nation must develop their own coal lands for the good of all; for under private development the one object has been the greatest immediate profit, irrespective of the good of this or the coming generations. Mr. Francis S. Peabody, of Illinois, who was chairman of the committee on coal production of the Council of National Defense, in speaking at a hearing on the mineral land bill before the Senate Committee on Public Lands on June 13, 1917, said:

"We have the cheapest production of coal in the world... and have used it like drunken men. We have wasted our substance by taking the nearest coal because we could produce it cheapest. We have had no thought of conservation of life. We kill three men in this country for every man killed on the other side, with more dangerous mining conditions on the other side."

In order to avoid such wastes in the future, to guarantee a good life to the miner, and to conserve the interests of the consumer, many progressives favor a plan of mine nationalization similar to that which has been worked out by the Nationalization Research Committee of the United Mine Workers of America. This, however, is not now an integral part of the present Progressive platform. Their program is one of strict conservation in regard to the mining of coal and of the other minerals found in our domain.

Our Forests

Finally we come to the forest lands. About one half of the far western lands are owned by the Government in national forests, and most of this land supports a virgin timber growth. As a result of a Presidential proclamation of 1891, the national forests are now retained permanently. Since the passing of the Weeks Law of 1911 we have purchased several forest areas in the Appalachians, the White Mountains, etc.

You have all read of the terrible waste of forest land under private control. The denuding of our forests has been one of the crimes of the century. They should be conserved by the Government. They should also be developed scientifically by the Government. Immediately after the World War, Benton Mackaye, then of the Department of Labor, proposed an elaborate plan for Federal development in such a way that the lumber would be utilized to the full, future generations would be safeguarded, and the lumber-jacks would be converted from a "hobo" to a family man. These results could be attained by the development of forest working units. One portion of the unit could be cut down each year. The workers would be located at some central site and would return to their homes each night.

"By placing each logging unit under forestry so as to obtain there for a continuous lumber yield," declared the Secretary of Labor, "the lumber camp and the 'bunk house' can be converted into a forest community. The woods worker could then have a home as permanent, at least, as that of his fellow workers in other industries, and the so-called 'wobblies' would be in process of extinction."

Finally, the Progressives would proceed with the policy of irrigating our arid lands and reclaiming our swamp lands, it is hoped with more efficiency and more speed than has been the policy in the past.

Our natural resources can be regarded, in short, in one of two lights: either as a great empire for exploitation for private gain, with the motto "After us the deluge," or a great trust, to be utilized in such a way as to serve the interests of as large a part of the population as possible for the longest possible period of time. The Socialist prefers to look at the problem from the latter angle.

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Saturday, November 8, 1924

CALVIN COOLIDGE

CALVIN COOLIDGE has been elected by a huge majority, his vote taking on the dimensions of a landslide. All we can say it that for the people who want that kind of a President, that is the kind of a President they want, and the country has the President it deserves.

Coolidge was elevated to the Presidency by accident, just as he rose to the Vice-presidency by accident. Up to last week, it was possible to say that he was not the chosen head of the nation, and therefore he was not representative of it. Today, intelligent people stand aghast that such a man, with such a record and running on such a platform; representing a party like the G. O. P., with its recent record, should be the deliberate and overwhelming choice of a civilized nation.

There is nothing hidden in Coolidge's record. As Vice-president he was utterly colorless, his only emergence from complete obscurity having been when articles appeared in a women's magazine signed with his name, warning over all the anti-red garbage that had been A. Mitchell Palmer's stock in trade. He sat in the President's Cabinet and heard the naval oil leases discussed. He sat in the chair in the Senate and heard the truth about the corruption that accompanied the leasing of the oil reserves—and he said nothing.

As President his first official act was to appoint the notorious C. Bascom Sless as his private secretary, less than a year after Mr. Sless's correspondence, offering public offices for sale, had been published, creating a nation-wide sensation. A few months later, when the country rocked with the oil scandals, he was silent.

When fact after fact was revealed, showing corruption in the very highest places, President Coolidge remained silent, speaking only on one occasion, and then to castigate, not those who had disgraced his administration and the country, but those who had exposed the corruption. He did not dare discharge the unspeakable Daugherty. When Denby was forced out of the Cabinet in spite of Coolidge's spirited defense, the President took occasion publicly to thank him for his patriotic services to the nation. Coolidge early lined himself with those seeking to reduce taxes for the very wealthy—notably, Mr. Mellon, whose \$1,100,000 annual income tax would bear slashing, Coolidge thought. Coolidge was eager to turn over to Henry Ford the fabulously valuable water power site at Muscle Shoals at one-seventeenth of the cost of development to date. And he vetoed the bill to pay living wages to post-office clerks.

The unspeakable Daugherty was a delegate to the convention that nominated Coolidge. He has taken a stand on every public question on the side of reaction, on the side of the plunderers, on the side of the few. And during all the months of the campaign, he said not one word on the subject in everyone's mind, the Klan.

The people knew all that, and they elected him. They gave him a huge majority. They deliberately gave him a mandate to go ahead in the way that he has gone to date.

Very well; the people have chosen and they deserve the kind of Government they have.

Meanwhile, there is no hope for America except in the early creation of a large, active, growing, functioning party of those who do the country's work. And to that cause we dedicate ourselves.

BRITISH LABOR'S VICTORY

THE Socialist and Labor forces of Great Britain won a great victory at the elections on October 29. When the results of the election are fully digested, that fact will stand out as the great feature of a great political event.

True, Labor lost the Government; true, Labor lost about one-sixth of the seats formerly held; true, some of the ablest of the Labor members were defeated. Parliament without Margaret Bondfield, Emmanuel Shinwell, Frank Hodges, William Leach, and a few others, will be a poorer place than the House with the presence of those fine Socialist statesmen.

But in spite of the greatest attempt in British history to inflame the passions of the people against an imaginary danger, with the entire press against them and lying lustily day after day, every single Labor and Socialist voter remained true, and fully two million more were added to the army fighting for emancipation. And the enemies of the workers have been driven together into one camp. That indeed is an achievement.

Labor had ruled for nearly a year. Labor had shown that the hope of the future lies in the hands of the people who toil, in the hands of the Socialist movement. Labor had shown the way to international decency and understanding; and the exploiters of the workers, the bankers and industrialists, the professional "statesmen," the diplomats, were enraged that their former monopoly of Government was being taken from them by mere workers.

Consider the facts. A frantic attempt to get out the stay-at-home vote; the means, waving the red flag and arousing hysteria against Socialism. And yet not one single Socialist and Labor voter was alienated, but the Liberal party, panic-stricken by the possibility of continued Labor rule, succumbed. The Liberals, abandoning their alleged principles, rushed into election deals with the Tories—who had again proclaimed their adherence to the principles of Protection which they are supposed to abhor—and supported fully 300 Tory candidates. That tells the story.

The Tory vote increased about two million. The Liberal vote decreased about as much. But Labor gained close to two million. That is the significance of the election.

In Aberavon, Ramsay MacDonald's home constituency, there were Liberal and Tory candidates in 1922, and MacDonald was elected by a minority vote. In 1923, the Liberal had withdrawn, and MacDonald secured a clear majority. But the Liberals did not fight MacDonald, and it was openly charged that there was a deal to throw Liberal votes to the Socialist leader. In 1924, however, both party machines threw their greatest strength into the fight to defeat MacDonald. Instead of tacit consent to the election of the Socialist, there was active fusion against him; and MacDonald's vote increased by thousands! That is an epitome of what happened everywhere.

In 1923, MacDonald declared in Parliament that "there is room in this country for only two parties, the Capitalist party and the Socialist and Labor party." His words were prophetic. Asquith is beaten; Lloyd George has triumphed, but instead of his customary unopposed election, 4,000 of his supposed devoted constituents voted Labor against him. The Welsh Wizard leads less than forty-five forlorn Liberals.

The line-up is plain: it is Capitalism against Socialism. The supporters of the present system have everything; they have wealth and a powerful press; they have the ear of the country; they have men experienced in administering office; they have the loyal support of the permanent Civil Service, whose officials sabotaged MacDonald's administration and thus contributed to the hysteria that brought about the downfall of his Government.

But they are fighting a losing cause. The masses, "poor in all, but grief and wrong," know them. The lines are drawn. The fight is not over a treaty, nor over the administration of a particular department. It is over the question of whether exploitation of the masses will continue forever, or whether the future of the world lies in the hands of those who make the world and do its work.

Well done, British Comrades! Your work has been an inspiration to us and to our comrades the world over. We trust you, and we look to you certain that the future will justify our confidence in the ultimate triumph in your cause, which is our cause.

ELECTION HUMOR

THE campaign, as the Herald-Tribune said the day after election was almost devoid of mirth, but there were certain incidents that led one to crack a sour smile. Then, to prove that it was telling the truth, the same paper in another column of the same page says that the American people had chosen a President "against the voice of slander, against every selfish group." Mr. Coolidge may see the joke, but his millionaire friends, his banker friends, and Mr. Daugherty—who helped nominate him—will bust out laughing.

Then, to clinch the joke, the same paper prints a signed feature story of the life and fees of Mr. Coolidge, in which we are told that "early in the administration a political investigation was undertaken by the Senate into various leases of naval oil reserve lands which had been made in the administrations of Presidents Wilson and Harding, and this led to other inquiries which often involved scandal-mongering of the most irresponsible, malignant and disgraceful kind."

That joke is nearly as funny as Tammany Hall's campaign crack that it stood for "honesty and decency."

TAMMANY'S STINK BOMB

AS WAS to be expected, Tammany exploded a stink bomb at the last minute of the campaign, with the obvious purpose of throwing the La Follette camp into a panic.

That joke failed of their purpose does not at all detract from their intentions. They did their darndest—and it wasn't their fault that they didn't succeed.

The bomb, of course, was the lying statement that organized Labor of New York had deserted the cause of Senator La Follette and had gone over into the camp of the union-smashing Wall Street lawyer that Tammany was supporting for President. A few Tammany henchmen, some of them on the payroll, as beneficiaries of Tammany Hall, had attempted to get such a resolution through the executive of the Central Trades and Labor Council, but they were voted down. The henchmen of the Wigwam then met in secret meeting, and headed by John Sullivan (\$5,000 a year by grace of Tammany Hall—in addition to his labor salary) solemnly declared that "Labor" had gone over to John W. Davis. The press then gleefully reported that by the secret meeting of eleven men, active Tammany workers, 700,000 votes were automatically transferred from La Follette to Davis. It was hoped, of course, by that lying statement, to stampede Labor elements. Of course, the attempt of Mr. Sullivan, Mr. Coughlin, Mr. Curtis, Mr. Costello and their fellow Tammany men can be ex-

plained very easily. Tammany is in bad odor with the national organization of the Democratic party, which very naturally views the Wigwam hosts with suspicion. The Ku Klux elements of the Democratic South has no use for the organization that is largely made up of racial groups, Irish and Italian Catholics, and Jewish. The conduct of Tammany hoodlums at the Madison Square Garden Convention further alienated the national managers of the party. In 1920, there was a difference of over one million votes between the candidate for President and for Governor. The national leaders of the party naturally suspected that Tammany knifed the national ticket and entered into deals to trade votes, sacrificing Cox for Smith.

Tammany wants to be in good graces of the national leaders of the party, however, and so Governor Smith's oft-repeated determination to take off his coat and vest to work for Mr. Davis' election. That his promised nation-wide tour was abandoned after one speech for Davis is significant. There was talk again that Tammany would knife Davis for Smith, trading votes for Coolidge; even angling for La Follette votes for Smith. If the results showed a huge difference again between the vote for President and for Governor, as was anticipated, Tammany would consider itself out of the pale, and not in line for patronage in the event of a Democratic victory.

That, and that alone—not any desire for the election of the elegant Mr. Davis of Locust Valley—caused Tammany to try to get out a vote for the Presidential candidate that it half-heartedly supported.

Mr. Sullivan, president of the Central Trades Council, is on the payroll by grace of Tammany. Mr. Peter J. Brady is on the city payroll by grace of Tammany—besides other well paid jobs. Others of the same group are either on the payroll, or else they would like to be. Mr. Brindell is in Sing Sing, and a Christmas pardon for him is said to be in Santa Claus' pack. For all these reasons and many others, the ruling clique of the local Labor movement is bound up with Tammany Hall.

The Labor movement had compelled the endorsement of La Follette. The local bosses didn't like it, but they could not stand out against their membership—until the last minute, when they thought they could put it over in secret.

But they had to try to earn their keep. The workers were enthusiastic for La Follette. Tammany had to make good for the national ticket, or loose the prestige it is passionately eager to get and to hold. And there you have the clear chain of circumstances.

It is a valuable lesson for the La Follette leaders. They declined to nominate Congressional candidates and a State ticket. They left the way open for double dealing with some of their supporters. They found the most ardent supporters of Davis and Coolidge being endorsed by the elements that were supposed to be back of La Follette—with confusing results. They want to organize a permanent new party, and by allowing some of the prominent La Follette people to endorse and support Smith, who was talking about taking his coat and vest off for Davis, they again confused the issue and placed obstacles in the path of those who were doing the ground floor work of building the new party.

And finally, by dealing, not with the members of the Labor movement, but with the leadership—known for its lack of vision and affiliation with Tammany Hall—the La Follette movement left the way open for the trick that was attempted at the last moment.

The new movement is gaining every day in strength and in experience. One of its most valuable lessons has been learned. The lesson has taught us that we must build a party from the ground up; to refuse to deal with the "labor lieutenants" of Tammany Hall; and to name candidates for all offices in all forthcoming elections—and to insist upon absolute loyalty to the ticket as a whole from all the party workers.

NATIONAL "EDUCATION" WEEK

WE have been asked to denounce the unscrupulous attempt of the militarists and Junkers of America to make National Education Week a week for the glorification of 100 per centism and of denunciation of the only elements in America that are working for progress.

We confess that when we first saw the audacious plans; when we saw that the American Legion was a partner of the Educational department of the Government in getting all the old bogies and ghosts out of Archie Stevenson's attic to frighten the school children, we were mightily indignant.

But then the election came, and we saw the majority by which Calvin Coolidge was elected. And if Calvin Coolidge is America's idea of the right man for her highest and most influential office, then the plans just made public for waving the red flag and trotting out Martin Littleton's bogeyman are proper for America's "Education" Week.

P. S.—There are going to be protest meetings all over the country. Make them the successes they should be and show the militarists and sabre-rattlers that they can't get away with it.

USE THE RAND SCHOOL

THE VERY first concern of our party locals and branches, now that election is over, should be to make provision for training a good number of the younger comrades to serve as propagandists and organizers. There are plenty of young men and women who are interested in the movement, who have good native abilities, and who need only a reasonable amount of comradely attention and tactful guidance to develop them into splendidly efficient party workers.

In this city, at least—however it may be elsewhere—this task presents no serious difficulties. The Rand School stands ready to aid the party, as it has done in the past. The courses in economics, history, social theory, Labor problems, and public speaking, taught by Comrades Berenson, Lee,

Claessens, Mansome, and others, are well adapted to the purpose. It remains for the party organization to see that these classes are filled to the limit.

HOLDING ONE'S OWN

IF you won \$8 at penny ante, that would be a victory, wouldn't it? But if you should have happened to have won \$20, that would have been a . . . triumph? Go on, that would have been merely holding your own.

That is, if you were stricken by the queer arithmetical logic that seems to obsess a member of the Herald-Tribune copy desk. It happened thusly:

In certain municipal elections in England and Wales last week, the Conservatives gained 50 seats and lost 42, a net gain of eight seats; the Liberals gained 18 and lost 42, a net gain of 24, while the Laborites gained 51 and lost 31, a net gain of 20.

Although the despatch specifically stated that the "Conservatives slightly improved their position but the Laborites more than held their own," the Herald-Tribune headline writer just couldn't see it that way. So the large "head" blandly asserted that "Conservatives gain in British local elections." And, on second thought, evidently, the small "deck" or secondary headline murmured that "Labor holds own."

Maybe, the theory back of that headline was to minimize the Labor party and its achievements or maybe there was no theory at all, just stupidity.

THE BRASS CHECK

WHEN General Calles, President-Elect of Mexico, was in New York, he was the guest of honor at a dinner at an expensive hotel, presided over by Elbert H. Gary of the Steel Trust.

He was also the guest of the Socialist Party at a reception in the auditorium of the Stuyvesant High School, preceded by a parade on Second Avenue, that was one of the most enthusiastic affairs New York has ever known.

The banquet with the bankers was fully reported in the daily newspapers with pictures of the noble "Judge" Gary; but one would have had to search the papers with a high powered microscope for an account of the Socialist reception. And yet, the entente between the Mexican workers and the American workers, symbolized by the Socialist meeting, is of far greater promise for the peace and happiness of both Mexico and the United States than the meeting with the bankers, who are panting to get into Mexico, to exploit the people there.

Similarly, the newspapers fairly screamed the news of the loss of power by the British Labor Government; practically none of them detailed the tremendous increase in votes won by MacDonald's party, except in small type and under obscure heads. Likewise, the news that the Swedish Government is again in Socialist hands was virtually suppressed.

And the moral? The moral is—build up your own press, and the enemy won't be able to get away with that sort of business.

EDWARD CARPENTER

ALL England has just celebrated the 80th birthday of Edward Carpenter, poet and prophet of Socialism and democracy. On his birthday, a large part of the first page of the London Daily Herald, the official Labor party and Government organ, was devoted to the life and work of the poet, in addition to articles in other parts of the paper devoted to him.

Carpenter has been a clergyman, university teacher, lecturer and author in his lifetime. Among his books are "Towards Democracy" (1883); "Civilization, Its Cause and Cure" (1889); "Love's Coming of Age" (1896); "Pagan and Christian Creeds" (1920), and many others. He wrote "England, Arise!" one of the best loved of the Socialist songs of Great Britain. It was that song that the Labor Party Conference sang to greet Ramsay MacDonald when he announced the dissolution of Parliament.

A member of the Social Democratic Federation from the very beginning, he was an intimate of H. M. Hyndman, William Morris, Belfort Bax, and other Socialist pioneers. He was also an intimate of Walt Whitman in the United States.

A stanza of "England, Arise!" is significant today:
England, Arise! the long, long night is over,
Faint in the East behold the dawn appear;
Out of your evil dream of toil and sorrow
Arise, O England, for the Day is here!
From your fields and hills,
Hark! the answer swells—
Arise, O England, for the dawn is here!

Carpenter is an enthusiastic supporter of the Labor party, and sees fulfillment of his prophecy of its growth in the song.

In New York City, there were 149,333 votes for President on the Socialist ticket, and 5,336 for the Communists. They had four dailies working for them day and night, and the "moral" support of the Moscow wise men. The Socialists were hampered for lack of funds, and had only one foreign language daily. We await a thesis from Moscow to the effect that the election shows the wisdom of the attempt to destroy the Socialist Party and "unite" the workers behind the disreputable Foster, to lie and slander and disrupt. Long live the "United Front!"

John Spargo explains that in calling La Follette a reactionary, he did not mean to question the Senator's moral integrity. Johnny-on-the-Spot posing as an expert on moral integrity—that is the richest bit of humor the campaign produced.

One of the inspiring aspects of the campaign in Greater New York has been the fine work done by the Young People's Socialist League. All over the city Yipsels were in evidence as managers, chairmen at street meetings, and devoted Jimmie Higgines. It is high-time that the party organization wake up the potentialities of the League and take appropriate action.

THE Chatter-Box

Love Song—Style A. D. 1894

I gave you for your keeping
Until Death do us part,
My youth, my dreams, my laughter—
And my all-trusting heart;
And you forget the summer,
Your promise for my kiss . . .
Has autumn cooled your ardor?
Will winter blight our bliss . . .
ad inf.

To the sesame of these ardent words opened the door to Laura Jean Libbey's library of teary, bleary romances. But thirty years have passed over the good old fashioned girl and the old fashioned way. True, there are still frail echoes of sentiment wandering about forsaken alleys in these steel-stalked cities, and Ford ridden cmented rustic lanes, muttering of broken hearts, ruined maidens and children of shame. But every riveting hammer and shrieking saxophone bludgeons them into the great silence.

The modern Jane, with her tresses, her acquired suffrage and her emancipated hip, can hardly grace the scenario—of "The Broken Heart." And her old nemesis Desperate Desmond has long gone in for the Funny Page.

As for the rose-scented garden, where rendez-vous and dread immorality were perpetrated by dishonest Don Juans on trusting young damsels, let us confess to our modern selves that the garlic-scented Sbnways during the rush hour jams have proven extremely adequate and popular substitutes. Not as aesthetic perhaps, but as intriguing as any jasmind garden.

It is to be regretted that we have not as yet overcome the Victorian modesty of our forbears about sex conduct in public. So we are still covert and hypocritically discreet. But with time and Hylianized Subways we can hope that franker and closer contacts between the sexes will be encouraged. We may all live to see anew the days of the decadent Roman Empire, using the I. R. T., B. M. T. and B. R. T. cars for public boudoirs and brothels.

May we psycho-analytically inclined readers of the Subway Sun suggest that they use the following headline for their next issue:

"Why suffer with Suppressed Desires? A five-cent-fare on any of our lines will give you a new thrill, a new romance, a great experience? Try our Rush-Hour Revel."

Love Song—Latest Fashion

Subway Lament

Ah, yester-eve I stood so close
And drank her eyes and drank her lips,
And all the car was like a sea
That bore a thousand treasure ships,
And all the air was like a lace,
A dazzling net, a jewelled sieve,
And held us tangled with our joy;
For I had met her yester-eve.
But now, no glitter in the cars—
The hour has lost its Circe-spell . . .
I have not met my love tonight—
She must have journeyed by the "L."

We have been obliged to use the I. R. T. lately since the apti-parking crusade of the Police Department makes it impossible for us chauffeurless aristos to use our monoxide shoppers in ordinary business travel through the streets; thus our sudden outburst and ecstatic fervor over the Subway. We hope to continue along these lines until the Traffic Squad gets rescinding orders.

Jim Oneal is feeling better, and browsed about the office last Saturday for a circumspeting spell. Overworked Bill and Ed. heaved concerted sighs of relief. Those boys have been hard put to the Herculean task of getting this paper out that they won't have energy enough left to feel the full effect of this puff. Welcome back, Jim, Salute!

Page, Nick the Butler

Quoth Lady A. G. M. of Plainfield, N. J.:
"The man who wishes the United States to spend less on the Public Schools and more on drinks, seems better fitted to be at the head of a Distillery, than President of Columbia University."
Very well quothed, Miss A. G. M.

Of Man-made Gods

The little tin Gods, in conclave,
Shook their heads in grave concern;
Predicted eternal chaos
Should you and I but learn
That a fire God, gold God, love God,
Or of putted stained glass can be
Naught but a meaningless symbol
To the God in you and me.
G. Harrison Riley.

We shall discuss the aftermath of the election in subsequent installments as soon as we recover our voice and equipoise. That is why we chose the Subway for our stint.
S. A. DE WITT.

After Pyrrhus had beaten the Romans in his first battle with them he surveyed the field, strewn with the corpses of his own men, and exclaimed: "One more such victory, and I am lost!" Our British comrades, summing up the loss of forty-two seats in Parliament and the gain of millions in their popular vote, may well say: "One more such defeat and all Hell can never beat us again!"

Coolidge attributes his election to the workings of a Divine Providence. That lets the American people out, but isn't it hard on Providence to blame Coolidge on it?