

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:  
One Year.....\$2.00  
Six Months.....\$1.25  
Three Months.....\$.75

# The New Leader

LIBRARY  
15th ST., N. Y.

A Weekly Newspaper  
Devoted to the Interest  
of the Socialist and La-  
bor Movement.

Vol. II, No. 38.

Twelve Pages

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1925

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

Price 5 Cents

## BEHIND THE SCENES IN COAL

By LOUIS F. BUDENZ

HAZELTON, Pa.

"EXCURSIONS" of "ulti-  
mate consumers" to the  
coal field is what is  
needed. If we could only get  
thousands of car-loads of these  
city dwellers to come up here  
to see how the miners live and  
work, we could get somewhere  
with the Coal Question."

That was the thought that oc-  
curred to me as I "looked over" the  
mining patches which run for miles  
up and down and around the city  
of Hazleton. The solicitous daily  
press could not get away with those  
cartoons, which they seem to keep  
in stock, depicting the miners and  
operators as equally guilty in the  
rise of the cost of coal. Cynical  
editorial writers could not make a  
dent with their stuff about the fail-  
ure of the men to agree to "arbitra-  
tion." The propaganda machine of  
the operators would be less cocky  
in its charges that the present  
strike is a "crime" on the part of  
the men from underneath the ground.

### A Scene of Misery and Poverty

Go to the patch at Milnesville,  
back of the oldest company store.  
There you will find families of thir-

## Miserable Poverty and Deadly Danger Daily Lot of Pennsylvania Miners

teen living in two and three rooms—  
in unpainted shacks, penned in by  
stockade-like fences. With the open  
fields a short distance away, you  
will see these "homes" built one  
against the other—with scarcely  
room in the "yards" for children,  
goats and geese to tumble about  
in—with entry in muddy alley-ways  
that the winter makes almost im-  
passable. Ditto in the picture at  
Lattimer and Ebervale, as your  
machine puffs and pulls and bounces  
through culm banks and filled-in  
abysses. If the hard-coal miner is  
getting a "living" wage, it isn't  
evidenced in his dwelling.

"Mollywood" is some improve-  
ment, but its homes would be  
looked upon with scorn by the  
average city worker. And nothing  
is more depressing than to  
come upon Beaver Meadows, with  
its drab houses and culm banks  
and long, dreary acreage of coal  
mud, after an exhilarating run  
over the majestic Broad Moun-  
tain. You cannot avoid compar-  
ing Man's miserable treatment of

### Man with what Nature intended for him.

Dr. E. P. Hanlon, the genial med-  
ical adviser of District 7 of the  
Mine Workers, uttered what is in  
every man's thought, when he said  
on a mining "tour" with me:

"These poor devils deserve every-  
thing they get—and everything they  
can get. These shacks are their  
present portion, after risking life  
and limb and eyesight beneath the  
earth."

### Seven Busy Hospitals

Hard coal mining is particularly  
dangerous. You can tell that by  
the number of miners' hospitals up  
"in the anthracite." There are  
seven in all—and they are kept  
busy, even in these days of "first  
aid" and "safety first" advertising.  
The talk among the men about ac-  
cidents sounds much like our own  
conversation every day in New York  
about taking a trip on our famous  
5-cent subways. It is a constant  
subject of reference.

"There is Jake Scheider up at  
Ebervale—the fellow that comes to  
the pay car, with no eyes, no hands  
and only one leg."

"There is this one with the glass  
eye and that one with the wooden  
leg and the other who got burnt."

And so the business runs—through  
a lengthening list of maimings and  
deaths.

### Forced to Start Own Hospital

In the old days the men were al-  
lowed to die like flies, many being  
literally strangled in their own  
blood, after a mining "mishap." The  
nearest hospital from this section  
of the region was St. Luke's, in  
Bethlehem. If the occurrence took  
place after the night train had left  
Hazleton or Tamaqua, the man was  
obliged to lay over all night, no mat-  
ter how serious his injury.

Now that has been remedied in  
part by the Miners' Hospital at  
Coaldale, overlooking the culm  
mountain of the L. C. and N. Com-  
pany—the Lehigh Coal and Naviga-  
tion Company. Started by the  
miners with one day's pay donation  
and the contribution of a like  
amount from the company, it was

later taken over by the State of  
Pennsylvania and "has been an un-  
told blessing to the men," as  
Brother O'Donnell of the union told  
me.

"Why," he said, "they can even  
straighten out mangled legs by mak-  
ing them both short. Before, we  
had to go with one leg longer than  
the other." And he reinforced the  
statement by concrete example.

### Death Toll Still a Great One

It is little wonder that the men  
have been so enthusiastic for safety  
laws, which have required the com-  
panies to provide "first aid," have  
made it essential that a miner have  
experience and be able to pass tests  
before working in the underground,  
and have thrown safeguards around  
the hard coal job. With all these  
precautions, the toll is still great.

With these obvious needs for a  
decent wage, and a higher wage  
than the average of \$1,700 which  
the men now receive, the men are  
concerned in this fight, even more  
than about the age, with the win-  
ning of the check-off. Both are  
wanted, but the check-off seems to be  
the big demand. For twenty years  
the anthracite miners have asked  
for it; for that long it has been  
denied. Even though the companies  
"check-off" for everything else—for  
Red Cross, for dynamite, household  
goods, clothing, beneficial society  
dues and taxes. Every pay day, all  
these things come off automatically  
in the company's office before the  
man is paid.

The union due check-off would not  
merely save the union a great ex-  
pense in buttons and receipts, it  
would also put an end to the "but-  
ton strikes" which the men are  
anxious to stop and which are the  
cause of loss of time.

### The Importance Of the Check-Off

At the present time, one negli-  
gent miner—indifferent to his union  
duties—can hold up a whole mine  
by falling back in his union obliga-  
tions and coming to the mine with-  
out his button. The entire crew of  
union men suffer because of the  
slipping of one of their careless  
brothers. The check-off would stop

another phrase of religious veneration to them.

Battle as they may in District 1  
over inter-union questions, with  
even a show of bad blood at their  
conventions, when the hour of strike  
comes the tools fall to a man. There  
is no bickering about that; the union  
has called and they follow. The  
differences among themselves must  
wait until the battle with the com-  
mon enemy is over. In Slavish,  
Magyar, Italian or the Irish brogue  
—still so common even among chil-  
dren in the hard coal region—the  
word "union" has a universal mean-  
ing that is inspiring to anyone who  
has not known of how the hard coal  
men have fought for it and what it  
has brought to them.

### The Lattimer

#### Massacre Remembered

As if to remind me, my hosts in  
Hazleton took me to the scene of  
the Lattimer massacre in 1897—an  
atrocious deed on the part of the  
operators, which really made the  
union in this part a permanency.  
That was before the company store  
had ceased to bully the men into  
buying from it at exorbitant prices.  
It was before much of the present  
safety legislation was on the  
statute books of Pennsylvania. It  
was still in the days of gunmen and

(Continued on Page Two)

## ENGLAND'S CRISIS

Revolution Only Alternative to Peaceful Socialization  
of Nation's Industry—The Views of Two Labor  
Members of Parliament Visiting in America.

By PAUL F. SIFTON

NATIONALIZATION or revolution is not far off in Great  
Britain, and of the two alternatives the Tory Government  
will probably choose nationalization in the near future.  
J. J. Lawson, British coal miner M. P. for Durham, predicted  
in a speech in New York on the eve of his return to England.

"It wouldn't be strange if our  
opponents are compelled to nation-  
alize," Lawson said. "We are in  
an industrial and economic crisis  
that cannot wait until a Labor Gov-  
ernment takes power."

"We are facing this crisis now  
because of the war, but the crisis  
Great Britain is facing today would  
have had to be met sooner or later,  
as it will be by every great nation  
under the present organization of  
society."

### Says 2,000,000 Are Jobless

"The figures say we have 1,500,000  
unemployed but if the truth  
were known the total would be 2,000,000. We are paying interest  
on our war debt at the rate of a  
£1,000,000 a day. We are suffering  
because we won the war and the  
others are paying reparations."

"Reparation payments broke our  
shipping, damaged our coal and en-  
gineering industries and brought  
the whole nation to a standstill. If  
you in the United States ever get  
in a war and it looks like you're  
going to win, my advice to you is  
to make sure that you do the paying  
for it, not the other fellow."

Lawson denied that the British  
payment of unemployment relief  
to British workers was in any sense  
a "dole." It was, he said, money  
drawn from a fund to which the  
workers and the employers had con-  
tributed or would have to contrib-  
ute in the future.

### The Labor Movement a Religion

The short dark miner stuck out  
his chin and his eyes flashed in their  
sockets as he told of the present  
misery of the workers in Britain  
and how it was proposed, before  
the miners' victory, to drive the  
weekly wage of British miners down  
to \$8 a week for a single man and  
\$8.60 for a married man.

"We're no reds, but we would  
never stand for that!" he shouted.  
"We, who get out the food that  
drives modern society, would never  
consent to such a standard of liv-  
ing. The other workers of Britain  
realized that we were the spear-  
head of the whole Labor movement  
and stood by us. We won, and we  
will continue to win because, in  
England, the Labor movement is a  
religion, with the men and with the  
women."

"I come home from a Labor  
meeting and find that my wife is  
as bad as the rest of them. She  
says, 'Well, where've you been,  
away all this time?' but, after an  
hour or so, when I say, 'How about  
it—a little walk tonight?' she says,  
'Sorry, but you see, I have a meet-  
ing of the woman's section of the  
I. L. P. tonight.' Next night it's  
the same."

"Throughout the north of Eng-  
land there is an active Labor wo-  
man in one house out of three. And

throughout England, there is the  
same spirit."

### Served in the War Department

Lawson told of the freeing of  
the schools of his home country,  
opening them to the children of la-  
borers and of how, after that was  
done, the Labor Board of Education  
cleaned the bosses' propaganda out  
of the histories and other text-  
books. Lawson, who served in the  
(Continued on Page Two)

By EDWARD LEVINSON

BOOKS. Large books and  
thin ones; blue-covered  
books, pink, red, tan, grey and  
white-covered books—a moun-  
tain of books coming in the  
door; mountains more going  
out.

Irving, the office boy, and half a  
dozen assistants impressed into  
service, pile the books almost ceil-  
ing high on every inch of available  
table and desk space. Somewhere  
in the corner, after navigating through  
tall columns of books, one may find  
Editor Oneal, whose letter started it  
all. His desk, alone, has thus far  
withstood the encroaching columns  
of books. But already Ira has be-  
gun to size up the desk with a glint  
of possession in his eye. Tomorrow  
a towering column of Scott Near-  
ing's "American Empire" or August  
Claessen's "Logic of Socialism" will  
sit in the seat of the mighty.

It is remarkable the change that  
has come over The New Leader  
office since Editor Oneal dropped  
those letters of his down the mail  
chute at the General Post Office.

Late last week a single postcard  
from P. F. Delaney floated into the  
office as innocently as possible  
sandwiched in between some letters  
for the business office and a bunch  
of the inevitable picture postcards  
that come in every summer vaca-  
tion-time mail.

Then came Monday. And with it  
the deluge. And the rain hasn't let  
up yet. A fat stack of postcards  
each day. First the New York re-  
plies came in. Then came the New  
Jersey and Pennsylvania mail. Be-  
fore the office knew it, New Eng-  
land postmarks started to mingle  
with mates that had been marked  
in and near the metropolitan dis-  
trict. Like a whirlwind, the mid-  
Western mail engulfed us. The first  
from the far West found their way  
in just before going to press. Now  
our mail looks as though we are con-  
ducting correspondence courses with  
every State in the Union.

And they all tell the same story:

## DID YOU RETURN YOURS?

The New Leader  
7 East 15th Street  
New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

Please send me at once the complete set of 22 books and two half  
yearly prepaid subscriptions to the New Leader. When the postman  
delivers the package I will give him in full payment only \$2.90 plus a few  
cents for collection. It is understood that the subscriptions can be used  
by anyone at any time.

Sign *Eugene P. O'Connell*

Street No. or R. F. D. *1215 1/2 St. John St.*

City or Town *New Haven Conn.*

"Please send me at once the  
complete set of 22 books and two  
half-yearly subscriptions to The  
New Leader."

To make sure their request was  
no ordinary, patient one, 31 marked  
their cards in heavy black pencil  
or in blue crayon: "Rush." "Make  
it snappy," says another postscript.  
Still another has found room on the  
card to scribble the plea, "Send the  
books post-haste. I've already  
cleared a space on my book-shelves  
for them."

Here is a five-minute period in  
The New Leader office these days:  
Over across the hall where the  
business office holds sway our al-  
ways hard-working stenographer is  
working like a little dynamo. Before  
her is a stack of postcards. Swift-  
ly she enters names and addresses,  
copied from the cards, into a book  
of impressive size. She has had  
barely a chance to scan the name  
and enter it when the other stenog-  
rapher of whom The New Leader  
boasts has snatched the card from  
the desk. She makes out two sub-  
scription cards, each for a half-  
yearly sub. As soon as she has a  
pile of ten or fifteen, Ira comes on  
the scene. Snatching up the cards,  
he makes off with them to the edi-  
torial office, which looks more like  
a shipping department now.

In the editorial office there is an-  
other scene of busy-bees. Irwin's  
loyal assistant, who worked late into  
the night Monday and Tuesday  
wrapping up small-sized libraries  
for mailing the next morning, holds  
command at the "slot" of the huge  
copy desk that used to adorn The  
New York Call office.

Jack seems to have as many arms  
as an octopus. With lightning speed  
and precision, he snatches a book off  
the top of each of the 22 piles.  
Neatly he straightens his pile. At  
his elbow is a third assistant. In a  
twinkling, that important personage  
is at work wrapping and tying the  
books in a stout, strong paper ready  
for the rigors of a trip through the  
mails.

Looie, a husky young Yipsel from  
Hoboken, stands waiting at the door  
alongside of his trusty wheel-bar-

James Oneal, Editor of The New Leader, mailed a letter  
to every reader Sept. 10. If you have not replied, please  
do so at once.

If you did not receive the letter, write immediately. There  
is a letter here for you and we want you to have it.

THE NEW LEADER,  
7 East 15th street, New York City.

## SOCIALISM vs. TALK

Nomination of La Follette and Work Draws Wisconsin  
Issue Clearly—Democratic Weakness Causes Elim-  
ination of Candidate—Work's Vote Is 5,000.

A clear-cut fight between the timid "progressivism" repre-  
sented by another "capture" of a Republican nomination, on the  
one side, and straight-out independent political action through  
the Socialist Party on the other, is the result of the Wisconsin  
primary election held Monday.

Robert M. La Follette, Jr., has secured the nomination as a  
Republican. John M. Work has secured the nomination as the  
Socialist candidate for the Senate. The Democrat failed to se-  
cure enough votes to entitle him to a place on the ballot. Work  
received 5,671 votes, La Follette 170,727.

By MARX LEWIS

MILWAUKEE, Wis.  
WITH four candidates in  
the field entering what  
may prove to be a neck-to-neck  
race for the Senatorial seat  
left vacant by the death of  
Senator La Follette, Socialists

of Wisconsin are bending every  
effort to elect John M. Work,  
their own candidate, as the  
first Socialist to serve in the  
United States Senate.

The possibility of electing a So-  
cialist to the Senate was improved  
by the recent primaries, in which  
the so-called Progressives, having  
repudiated the program upon which  
Senator La Follette made his cam-  
paign for the presidency last year,  
succeeded in capturing their old  
place on the Republican ticket, while  
the regular Republican candidate  
was compelled to become the inde-  
pendent candidate.

It is believed that the decision of  
the regular Republicans to carry the  
fight on until the elections, instead  
of retiring, as they have in past  
years, after they were eliminated in  
the primaries, will equalize the  
standing of the various candidates,  
including the Democratic candidate,  
who will receive a large vote be-  
cause of his personal popularity in  
the State. The equalization gives  
the Socialists an opportunity to  
elect Work.

### Young Bob Forgets His Principles

The primary campaign, in which  
young La Follette, Roy P. Wilcox,  
the regular Republican, Francis E.  
McGovern, former Governor who  
ran as middle-of-the-road Progress-  
ive, and Daniel Woodward, Ku Klux  
candidate competed for the Republi-  
can nomination, failed to develop  
the issue upon which the Socialists  
are making their campaign, namely,  
the desertion by young La Follette  
and the machine which he repre-  
sents of the principles for which his  
father fought.

The regular Republicans, unable  
to find much to the platform on  
which young La Follette ran to  
base an issue on, went back to the  
campaign demands that the de-  
ceased Senator made in his cam-  
paign for the presidency last year,  
and to an attack on the State Ad-  
ministration.

The Progressive Republicans, hav-  
ing deserted those campaign de-  
mands, were unwilling to either ad-  
mit that there was any desertion or  
to stand up in defense of those de-  
mands, continued to attack the Cool-  
idge administration, and said State  
issues were not involved.

### Democrats Knife Own Man

The Democrats, having nominated  
a man who was generally conceded  
to stand head and shoulders above  
his party, discovered after he had  
been designated that he disagreed  
with the party and with the plat-  
form on which he ran on the ques-  
(Continued on Page 2.)

# BEHIND THE SCENES IN COAL

(Continued from Page 1.)

deputy sheriffs and fear and terror in this section. Marching miners, standing by the union, were shot down in cold blood—most of them in the back—by an army of deputies. The little old school house still stands, to which they rushed for refuge, as they were "brought down" from the back.

In the long series of attacks on

the union miners which have dotted Labor history, this massacre at Lattimer (in the shadow of Hazleton) is almost forgotten. Such things are not dreamt of as being possible in hard coal. It is generally assumed that the anthracite mining union conditions were always the same as they are today.

But such is not the case, of course. The men have had to face the same thing in the past, as have the soft coal miners in West Virginia, Colo-

rado, and other battlegrounds. They have won their battle up to a point—up to the point that the strike-breaker and the gunmen no longer trouble them, that the company store no longer bullies and robs them, that the local official no longer has fear of them. That has been won by the UNION.

They continue to look to the union to make the further gains that they need—to wipe out that miserable housing, to give them

decent wages, to put them as a group in a position of power to decide for the future their own destiny in every detail. When they have gotten that far along the road, the union can make another demand, not of the operators but the Government: that the mines be dedicated to service—in- stead of the profits which caused Lattimer and which have caused the wastes and loot in the industry for so many years in the past.

## ENGLAND'S CRISIS—3 DATES TO REMEMBER

(Continued from Page 1.)

war as an artillery private, attended Ruskin College and Oxford. Under Premier MacDonald he had the pleasant experience of being Financial Secretary to the War Department. In the first Labor Government he finished his training in practical trade union and party politics.

"There is a new force in England," he said. "It is the result of a century of struggle, a century's struggle to be free."

Not, perhaps, for the older people of today, he explained, but for the children who, in Durham, when a strike or slack times makes food scarce in the miners' cottages, are fed at the school-house.

Dr. Hayden-Guest, Labor M. P. for Southwark, the slum quarter of

London, also spoke, outlining the probable make-up of the next Labor Government and its policies.

Ramsay MacDonald, regardless of criticism from within the Labor Party, retains the confidence of the voters and is still the leader, Guest said. If, as was possible, Baldwin's Government went to the country within a year, MacDonald would head the Labor Party in its campaign.

**Dr. Hayden-Guest On MacDonald**

Guest pictured in some detail the Labor Party's plan for consolidating and socializing the British Commonwealth of Nations by boycotting all goods made by sweated labor, by buying and selling wheat, meat, textiles, metals and other commodities within the commonwealth first and with other countries when and if they were willing. The British Labor Party stood, he said, for dominion status for India and world peace through economic reorganization.

"We realize that we must think and plan big. In the future, we must deal with big nations, with Russia, France and with the United States. And, we, in the Labor Party, have faith in the capacities of the plain man for creativeness, for execution and for social and moral greatness. Once we attend to the 'kitchen detail' of life, housing, food, and health, we can devote ourselves to the real business of living!"

Guest predicted a Labor Government with a working majority for 1930.

New York Socialist activity is beginning to hum.

These are the events that stand out as red-letter dates to every New York Socialist:

First there is the great Cooper Union rally which will mark the opening of the New York City Municipal campaign. Norman Thomas, candidate for Mayor, Charles Solomon and Samuel A. Beardsley, his running mates, will officially open their campaign. The date is Tuesday evening, Sept. 22; the place, Cooper Union, 8th street and Fourth avenue.

There is Brownsville's opening of its campaign on Friday evening, the 25th. When this strongest of the strong Socialist districts in the city starts its campaign, everybody knows that the fight is on. Norman Thomas will be the principal

speaker at the meeting which will be held at the Brownsville Labor Lyceum. Others will be Comrades Charles Solomon, a great local favorite, and the candidate for Comptroller; Samuel A. Beardsley, candidate for President of the Board of Aldermen; Dr. Louis Sadoff, who is making the race for Alderman, and Mrs. Sadie Rivkin, the candidate for the Assembly seat.

On the Monday previous, that is next Monday, Sept. 21, the Comrades of Greater New York will have an opportunity to hear first-hand reports from the American delegates to the great International Congress which recently completed its session in Marseilles. Morris Hillquit and Judge Jacob Panken will be the speakers at the meeting, which will be held at the People's House, 7 East 15th street.

## UNITY CENTERS OPEN

THE Educational Department of the I. L. G. W. U. is making elaborate preparations for the celebration of the re-opening of their educational season. This will take place Saturday evening, November 14, in the auditorium of the Washington Irving High School. The program will consist of a concert performed by prominent artists, followed by a dance in the gymnasium. Members of the I. L. G. W. U. with their families are invited to the affair. Admission will be by ticket only, which will be distributed free amongst the local unions.

I. L. G. W. U. Unity Centers have been re-opened in the following New York Public Schools:

P. S. 63, 4th street, near First avenue; P. S. 171, 103rd street, between Madison and Fifth avenues; P. S. 43, Brown place and 135th street, Bronx; P. S. 61, Crotona Park East and Charlotte street, Bronx; P. S. 150, Christopher avenue and Sackman street, Brooklyn.

Classes in the English language will be organized for beginners, intermediate and advanced students. They will meet on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays. Lessons in Applied Economics, the Development of the Labor Movement and Psychology will be given weekly.

The studies in the Workers' University of the I. L. G. W. U. will be resumed on Saturday, November 7, at 1:30 p. m.; one week earlier than the opening celebration. As previously, the classes will meet in Washington Irving High School. The announcement of the activities in booklet form will soon be ready for distribution among the members of the organization. For further information apply to the Educational Department, 3 West 16th street.

## Anti-Fascist Meeting This Sunday Afternoon

The Anti-Fascist Alliance of North America will hold a mass meeting and demonstration this Sunday afternoon, September 20, in the Central Opera House, 205 East 67th street.

The speakers will be Norman Thomas, Carlo Tresca, Arturo Giovannitti, Richard Brazier and William Z. Foster. Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, of the American Civil Liberties Union, will preside.

The cure for democracy is more democracy. The danger to the world lies in autocrats and autocracies and privileged classes.—Walter Page, England.

## SOCIALISM vs. TALK

(Continued from Page 1.)

tion of the League of Nations and the World Court. They held another conference and decided to go into the primaries to beat their own nominee.

To complicate matters for the Democrats, the Progressives brought into the State Senator Burton K. Wheeler, who ran with Senator La Follette at the head of the third party ticket last year, to speak for La Follette.

If there was any one thing upon which those opposed to the Progressive group agreed as a point of attack it was the Blaine administration at the State Capitol. But this young La Follette avoided by declaring in his speeches that he was running for a Federal office and that he had nothing to do with the State machine. He succeeded in getting the support of the Blaine machine, with its thousands of employees and their families working for him, without incurring any of the liabilities chargeable to the State administration.

The Socialists endeavored to bring some order out of the chaos by centering the attention of the voters on the fact that while young La Follette was a candidate merely because he bore the name he did and enjoyed the prestige his father created, he had repudiated his father's principles. They said they would be willing and happy to defend against all comers the principles Senator La Follette campaigned for last year.

These principles, they pointed out, included Government ownership of all important public utilities, the creating of a third party in which the farmers and workers would be represented, the curbing of the power of the Federal Supreme Court, and other issues more fundamental than any which separated the regular Republicans from the so-called Progressives in the present.

But the Progressives continued to attack Coolidge; the regular Republicans continued to attack the things the late Senator stood for and the Blaine machine; and the Democrats, realizing that they stood no chance, were wondering whether they ought to support the regular Republican or stick to their own. The fling by the Republican can-

didate of an independent nomination has the effect of continuing the chaotic situation, for it is certain that the balance of the campaign will be fought on very much the same line. To the extent that it will continue that situation it will make it difficult for the Socialists to present their position on the issues. But it will also have the effect of diverting from the Progressive-Republican candidate thousands of votes that he would have otherwise received, equalizing the relative standing of each of the candidates. Lack of finances is preventing the Socialists from taking advantage of the unprecedented opportunities that offer themselves up to the State. The distribution of literature will be limited, and no more than a few meetings can be arranged. But a press service setting forth twice a week the Socialist position has been inaugurated, and the newspapers are giving the Socialists considerable publicity.

### Gents' Furnishing

**THE OLD RELIABLE**  
LARGE STOCK GREAT VARIETY  
IN  
**MEN'S FURNISHINGS**  
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES  
**S. WEINGARTEN**  
1332 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK  
(Near 112th Street)



### A Radical Difference

will be made in the clarity and strength of your eyesight by the marvelous new "Punctal Glasses." Let us prove it to you by actual demonstration.

All departments under the personal supervision of Dr. B. L. Becker.  
111 East 23rd Street, Near 4th Avenue  
131 Second Avenue, Corner 8th Street  
218 East Broadway, Near Clinton St.  
100 Lenox Ave., Bet. 115th & 116th Sts.  
282 East Broadway, Bronx, N. Y.  
803 Prospect Avenue, Near 163rd St.  
1708 Fulton Avenue, Baysville, Bklyn.

**DR. BARNETT L. BECKER**  
OPTOMETRIST—OPTICIAN

## People ARE Like That

YOU rose to the occasion in grand style. The cards are pouring in from the Eastern states and soon we will hear from the West. Thousands of books are going out and the shipping department is a beehive of activity. Editor Oneal's letter and offer is a smashing success. Every day the response is greater. It's a wonderful offer, only made possible through our friend who gave us this storehouse of books. He is here in the office now, all smiles and delighted that these thousands of books will soon be working for Socialism in all parts of the country. Give three cheers for him, he's one of the best and modest—well, he made us promise not to mention his name.

Some of us who received Oneal's letter are enclosing the postcard in an envelope. That's not necessary, because the postcard is a regular United States stamped card. Just sign your name and address and mail. Many readers are sending check or money order for \$2.90 back with the card. That's O. K. and you can do the same if you wish, but it's not necessary, for if it's easier for you the postman will collect from you when he delivers the books. There are thousands of books, but don't delay; send in your card today. Your books are here. Send for them now.

Editor Oneal requests that all readers who did not receive his letter of September 10 write him without delay. Do it now, for tomorrow may be too late.

It seems that August Claessens did battle at one of his recent meetings with a persistent heckler. August's hot-shot answers finally so nettled the questioner that he exclaimed angrily, "All you Socialists are crazy, anyway." To which the little giant replied: "Some time ago a census was taken of a large State Institute for the Insane at Buffalo and among the occupants were found 2,198 Democrats, 3,287 Republicans, but not one Socialist."

Which reminds us of that classic of August Klinker: "A dog never comes until after his master whistles but the worker must be on the job before the master blows the whistle."

"I am indeed sorry to have disappointed you for the last two weeks, but it was an oversight on my part. Our family enjoys your, or rather our, paper very much, as we all read it from the feature story to the Chatterbox. Enclosed find check for subscription for year."

Faterson, N. J.

Abe M. Abramson.

"Enclosed find check for \$3 for my subscription and a copy of Oneal's book, 'The Workers in American History.' You surely publish the best paper in the country. Yours for freedom."

Pittsburgh, Pa.

G. Finkelstein.

Readers of The New Leader are book buyers, and for that reason we want you to become acquainted with the Rand School Book Store. No matter whether a resident of California or New York, this well-known book shop is at your service.

For those who buy by mail a splendid mail order department is maintained where prompt and careful attention is given every communication. Should you live in New York or vicinity drop in and look around. You will be agreeably surprised and interested in the large number of books on many subjects which are always carried for the convenience of patrons.

"Any book on any subject," is the motto of this book mart. So whenever you think of books, bear in mind the Rand School Book Store. The address is 7 East 15th street, New York City.

The Society for Tired Radicals met last week, as usual. Charges were filed against Brother Wiffo, it being alleged that he contributed one dollar to the campaign fund of Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for Mayor. The brother's defense was that a pretty girl had solicited a campaign contribution and that he had promised a dollar without any intention of making good the pledge. The defense was taken under consideration by the trial committee.

Brother Windy delivered his scheduled talk on "What I Did For Socialism Before the War." After touching briefly on the activities of Debs, Hillquit, Irwin, and others, the brother proved conclusively that in the main essentials he had been the motive force for radicalism before 1914. During the discussion all who spoke claimed they had never received proper recognition for their work in the Socialist movement, many expressing their surprise that the movement was making progress today without their cooperation. There will be a general discussion at the next meeting under the heading "The Errors of the Socialist Movement."

"I have just received the twenty-two books and am more than satisfied. They shall be kept in circulation. It's the printed word that counts, and this step of The New Leader is another sign that radicalism in America is forging ahead. Surely every reader will follow the advice contained in Oneal's letter. The New Leader is splendid, but there is one improvement I should suggest, please give more news of American conditions. Let's do our job here, which is to awaken the American people who are only slightly interested in the situation abroad."

Philadelphia, Pa.

Charles A. Palmer.

"It seems to me that if the Socialist speakers would study Psychology much greater progress could be made. During the past summer I have heard speakers in the rural communities talk about strikes (where they never had one) and speakers in the cities talk about the farmer's troubles. To reach people successfully one must know their state of mind and mental processes. Why not follow the line of least resistance by talking about conditions surrounding the people who are in the audience before us? One of the most successful Socialist propagandists I ever heard had no cut-and-dried talk. He used the daily paper as his text, explaining the Socialist position on subjects uppermost in the public mind. I should like to hear from other readers of The New Leader on this subject."

Cleveland, Ohio.

Henry L. Woodward.

Dear Rufus:

"I have received the twenty-two books. You certainly have a lot of smart men writing for Socialism. This will give me a fine bunch of reading for the winter and enough books to start something among the neighbors. I don't want to hurt your feelings, but what I would like to know is why, with such bright men writing Socialist books, your editor lets you write for The New Leader. Honestly you are worse every week. Come back to the farm; there won't be much work this winter. Your Uncle says the airdale has five good pups."

Branchville, N. J.

Bartholomew Depew.

### THE THIRD INSTALLMENT OF Alma, the Girl Who—

With the coming of Spring all was changed. Loving freedom, the child on every opportunity would remove her clothes, and like a waif of the wind would gambol over hill and dale. Tiring, she reposed in some remote mountain pool and the coming of darkness met Alma fatigued but supremely happy on her way homeward to her supper of fried herring and raisin cake.

Thus, as children invariably will, the child grew older. Care-free, she hewed to the line, letting the chips fall where they may as she wended her way through a happy childhood. In many ways Alma was most unusual. "Jack and the Beanstalk," "Little Red Riding Hood" and "The Three Bears" held no deep interest for her. The fields, the trees and animals were her books. Thus was established a foundation which was to stand her in good stead when the storm broke. Next to her parents she loved her uncle, his annual birthday gift of a subscription to The New Leader keeping the affection at boiling point. Unable to read in her younger years, Alma carried The New Leader with her to ward off the goblins only discernable to children's eyes. So the years went by until the tenth birthday, when her story really begins.

(To be continued in our next)

## MEN'S AND YOUNG MEN'S

# New Fall Suits AND Top Coats

The finest Assortment of All the New Colors and Patterns. All Sizes and of the Finest Materials.

# \$22.50

We also have a Good Selection of Imported All-Wool Light-Weight Suits.

### REMEMBER—

That our Store is Recognized as an Outstanding Institution Catering to the Organized Workers and their Friends.

## THE F. & S. STORE

S. E. Corner 84th Street and Third Avenue

Remember the Address! Just Off the "L" Station

For the Convenience of the Working Public: Our Store is Open Daily to 9 P. M. and Saturdays to 11 P. M.

# "THE AMERICAN TRADITION"

By JAMES ONEAL

## Labor Union Disputes

IN THE September number of the American Federationist an editorial is devoted to "American Labor's Political Policy" which presents the usual argument against organized workmen establishing their own political party. There is little that is new in this pronouncement, but one statement is important because it presumes something that is rather surprising.

"A class political party is contrary to American institutions and traditions," reads the statement. Even if such a party were opposed to American traditions this would be no argument against it. The same may be said of American institutions. Slavery was once an American institution. In fact, the statesmen of the South generally referred to it as "our peculiar institution."

Slavery had also come down as a tradition since 1619. It had become so interrelated with all other American institutions that many people of the North were reconciled to it even after the Civil War had begun. To assert that we must not venture on a new course because it is in conflict with traditions and institutions is a counsel of despair. No movement worth its salt should ever be afraid to challenge traditions and institutions, however hoary they may be.

But it so happens that class parties are not alien to American institutions and traditions. The editorial makes the assertion without making any attempt to prove it. We cannot accept it without such proof and he who attempts to offer it will have to sweep much American history aside to get intelligent men and women to accept it.

The first conscious political alignment in American politics after the American Revolution was the group who succeeded in carrying the adoption of the Constitution. The late Woodrow Wilson said of this incident that the Constitution "had been urged to adoption by a minority under the concerted leadership of a few men representing a ruling class." This would indicate that instead of a class party being alien to American traditions and institutions it was established as an institution at the birth of the American Republic.

Then came the Jeffersonian upheaval in 1800. All historians with any reputation at all contend that this party was one that appealed to the class of small farmers who contested the rule of a "minority representing a ruling class." In the ensuing years the Jeffersonians grew conservative and they were ousted from power in 1825.

The Jacksonian party came into power. The testimony of the historians is unanimous that this party represented especially the farmers of the frontier in most of the States who were opposed to the moneyed aristocracy of the East. Jackson's destruction of the National Bank was a notable incident in this fight against the capitalist class of the East. So another class party obtained power and confirmed the American tradition of class parties.

But Jacksonian Democracy also grew conservative and fell into the class of slave owners. The Whig party also rose to represent the

LABOR is starting its new year shortly after Labor Day with a concerted effort to do away with inter-union fights in the building trades. This is one of the most serious evils within the Labor movement and if it can be stopped the whole Labor movement will have thrown off one of its heaviest handicaps.

A meeting has been called by the National Board of Jurisdictional Awards to be held in Washington, beginning September 22. Representatives of the building trades unions, the building trades department of the American Federation of Labor, and the associations of contractors, building trade employers, architects, and engineers, will meet to work out ways and means of strengthening the influence of decisions reached in jurisdictional disputes. The aim is to eliminate disputes that tie up work, cause strikes and bring on civil war within the Labor movement.

Called in the midst of the fight between plasterers and bricklayers, the meeting takes on added importance.

Jurisdictional disputes are over which trade is to perform a certain kind of work. Each union has jurisdiction over a certain kind of work. But with changes in the building industry in the type of material used or in the way the work is performed, a dispute arises between two trades to see which will do the work. The plasterers, for example, say the work is plastering; the brick-

layers say it comes in their trade.

Both sides want the work. If it is called plastering, bricklayers miss out on so much work; they will be idle more days than usual. If it is placed in the bricklaying trade, plasterers lose out on so much work. For an outsider, jurisdictional disputes often seem ridiculous, but to the men who need work it is the difference to them at the present time, as the trade organizations are constituted and as the relations stand between them, of having more work to do or less work to do, and this means more or less money for the support of the family.

How the jurisdictional fights affect the Labor movement itself came out when the headquarters building of the American Federation of Labor was being constructed. A dispute arose between two trades over a certain material that was being used in the building. After repeated efforts no agreement could be reached, and finally the American Federation of Labor had to substitute another material to settle the fight and finish its own headquarters.

This was some years ago, and since then much harm has been done the cause of the working people throughout the whole country by the alienation of prospective union members through these inter-union fights and the strikes that they have caused. DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL ACTION, NATIONAL CATHOLIC WELFARE COUNCIL.

more wealthy aristocracy of slave owners and the Northern capitalist class. These two class parties faced each other almost down to the Civil War.

### Some Modern Class Parties

They were succeeded by the Republican party which challenged the supremacy of the slave-owning class. It had its origin in the farm-class of the Ohio valley and the Northwest. It soon came under the control of Northern banking and capitalist interests and to this day it is frequently referred to as the party of "Wall Street." Now Wall Street has no meaning whatever if it does not mean the higher financial class that exercises so much influence over the American Government. This party has also fulfilled

the American tradition of class parties.

There was the Populist party of the nineties. Who does not know that it was a party of the farming class waging war against the banking, railroad-owning and trust-owning classes? It is impossible to understand the Populist party except on the basis of its representing a class. Will the writer of the editorial contend that it also represented bankers, railroad kings and trust barons?

"A class political party is contrary to American institutions and traditions." If this be true, what are we to say of the numerous "Bills of Grievances" which the A. F. of L. itself has adopted since 1906, each one citing the evidence which showed that either one or the other

or both of the major parties were servile to the capital-owning class? Every one of these documents must be expunged from A. F. of L. records if this dictum that "American institutions and traditions" are in conflict with "a class political party" is to be followed.

Consider the matter from another angle. If the above dictum is true, then each political party represents the welfare of every human being in the United States, including the organized workers. If they are not class parties, then they represent everybody and nobody has any grievance against any of them. It therefore follows that any attempt to change the policy of any of these parties is absurd and unnecessary.

### Some Final Considerations

Let us take another view. There are no class parties. However, Democratic and Republican judges have employed injunctions to break strikes. Courts have plundered union treasuries. But we shouldn't worry. Parties do not represent classes, so that when courts and judges do these things they do them as much for the welfare of members of trade unions as for the employing class! If anybody doubts this, all that he must do is to have faith in the belief that class parties are alien to our traditions and institutions.

It is within the right of every A. F. of L. official to oppose organization of a Labor party if they wish, but it isn't necessary to be so absurd in taking that position. We believe that it is a weak position and that it brings penalties to the organized workers, but we do not expect American history, rational reasoning and logic to be swept aside in arguing against a Labor party.

That this course is taken only emphasizes the fact that its supporters have little in American history, rational reasoning and logic, to support their view. Those who base policies and programs upon a complete misunderstanding of American history, traditions and institutions are certain to realize disappointment. The organized workers are entitled to better service and they alone can get it by insisting on it.

The Socialist Party upholds the American tradition by being a class party. It represents the producing masses of the nation. It is proud of it. It bears no share of guilt for the measureless injustices heaped upon the working class by parties owned by the capital-owning class.

## Talks With Thomas

## A Weekly Letter from the Socialist Candidate for Mayor of N. Y. City

THE end of the primary leaves us in a very encouraging situation with plenty of ammunition furnished by our enemies. This is true whether or not there is a so-called third party ticket put up and controlled by Mr. Hearst. We are the "third party." We have organization, a platform, candidates, and a far-visioned educational program that is bound in the end to win. There is no excuse for any real progressive to support a mushroom movement engineered by Mr. Hearst for his own purposes without hope of winning, without an educational program, or continuity. Such support will only delay the building up of a powerful Labor party which even as a minority party will be influential in compelling better government.

There is every reason why progressives, even those who are not yet prepared to come all the way with us, should support our ticket and platform this year. It is out of the question that they should support Mr. Waterman with his avowed intention to deliver the city over to further transit contracts with private interests, and with his absurd assumption that such a policy can be followed out without raising the five-cent fare or assessing part of the cost of construction against real estate.

Certainly Senator Walker has given no reason why men with a vision of what New York City's government might mean for the millions of our fellow citizens should vote for him. The newspaper editorials are giving almost hysterical thanks to Governor Smith for delivering us from Mayor Hylan, but not even they have got around to any great enthusiasm for Senator Walker. I am not afraid to prophesy that four years hence, if Mr. Walker is elected, honest citizens who now rejoice

in Mayor Hylan's defeat will have to acknowledge that at the very least there has been no improvement in city administration. New York will be a wider open town than it is today, and if Senator Walker is too clever to make some of Mayor Hylan's mistakes you can be certain that his cleverness will benefit himself and Tammany Hall more than the city.

Only today I have had occasion to see something of the shocking conditions that characterize New York housing. Senator Walker has been as silent on a constructive municipal program for housing as Mayor Hylan or Mr. Waterman. He also has been silent on the coal emergency. He has given us no reasonable transit program, no plan for the control of markets, no assurances that he will try to bring a new spirit of intellectual freedom and real democracy into the schools.

It is our job as Socialists, yours no less than mine, to bring home these truths to our friends and neighbors. It is our job to point out the constructive program we have developed on housing, coal, market, transit and schools. The bitter charges the Democratic warriors have hurled at each other cannot help arousing thousands of voters to the nature of old party tactics. This gives us our opportunity. The ground is plowed but we must sow the seed. That means work and plenty of it. Let Party headquarters know what you will do. We want canvassers, clerical helpers, speakers, watchers at the poll, financial supporters. There is some work for everybody. As a beginner, let's get out a big, enthusiastic crowd for our ratification meeting in Cooper Union, Tuesday, Sept. 22.

*Norman Thomas*

## The Socialist Rough Writer

By M. MULFORD

III.  
"There was an old woman  
And she lived in a shoe,  
She had so many children  
She didn't know what to do!"

Mother Goose.  
Phil Engle of Denver, over a dozen years ago, said that there was nothing new under the sun which could not be used

as a topic for social revolution. He spoke true: I shall take for my text the foregoing jingle from none other than the famed Mother Goose to prove this.

We may take for the name of the text, based upon the foregoing jingle, "Evils of Over-Production."

America is the "Old Woman" of Mother Goose, and her workers are the children—and because of the over-production that characterizes our present state of living the Mother does not know what to do with her children. The mother finds that she has enough work, and to keep it up simply means that an excess will be the result. The children suddenly find themselves unemployed. And over-production could not be in a Socialist State, where the powers of organized so-

ciety control production, and a system of co-ordination is worked out for the benefit of all.

### Buffalo

Robert A. Hoffman, Socialist candidate for Councilman, is making a good and clean fight. The press is even conceding that he will be one of the four nominated to run in the final election. Shyster henchmen of the old parties are trying to defeat him. He is going into the courts to force the Board of Elections to accept his petition without designating what term he wants, two or four years. Buffalo is an open-shop town and big business desires to keep it so and is bitter against the Socialists. The organized workers remember that it was the Socialists who organized the street-car men and the store girls a few years ago and they have led the fight against the open shop. One reactionary Labor leader opposing the Socialists has an office whose clerks are not members of the B. S. and A. U. Socialists look forward to a revival of their organization and they are beginning to sell The New Leader at street meetings.

## BEWARE OF CLOGGED BOWELS

You shorten your life many years when you carry in your system waste matter that nature intended to be evacuated.

# EX-LAX

The Sweet Chocolate Laxative

evacuates your bowels, regulates your liver and keeps you hale and hearty. Good for young and old.

At all drug stores—10, 25 and 50c.



## Superior to Pastes and Powders!

More than half your teeth are under the gums. Here lodge bits of food and the solid substances from tooth paste and powders. Here pus and pyorrhea develop.

Small Size 25c.  
Family Size 75c.  
In Sanitary Glass Container.



Because it is liquid, free of grit and solid substances AMEGIN, the dread enemy of PYORRHEA, penetrates the gum issues, soaks into the deep places, destroys germs, cleans up pus.  
AMEGIN, a SAFE dentifrice, is the oral prophylactic medication recommended by leading dentists. It will keep your teeth white, your breath sweet and make sensitive, bleeding gums firm and healthy. It also keeps your tooth brush sanitary. AMEGIN is pleasant to use, refreshing, exhilarating. No solid matter to get under gums.  
Get the AMEGIN habit and know the joy of a healthy mouth and a germ free tooth brush.

# AMEGIN

Pronounce it AMMA-JIN

PYORRHEA LIQUID

It Heals as It Cleanses!

Ask Your Druggist About Amegin!

A Product of Karlin Laboratories, New York.



DRESS WELL AND SUCCEED  
In "Majestic Made to Measure Clothes"

## SUITS and OVERCOATS

To Measure Only

## See Our Fall Selection of Woolens

It's a gallery of the best and finest in design, color and fashion

WE MAKE YOUR SUIT AND TOP COAT TO YOUR MEASURE FIT STYLE

With every Suit you ORDER now you will get  
**A PAIR TROUSERS TO ORDER FREE**

### PRICES FOR SUITS

\$25.00 \$31.50 \$37.50 \$42.50

Extra Fine \$47.50

Top Coats - \$25 to \$35

## Majestic Tailoring Co.

For Style, Quality and Fit

106 East 14th St.  
bet. 2nd & 4th Aves.  
112 West 116th St.  
bet. Lenox & 7th Aves.  
138 West 14th St.  
bet. 6th & 7th Aves.

83 Delancey St.  
Corner Orchard St.  
2391 Seventh Ave.  
bet. 130th & 140th Sts.

38 East 12th St.  
bet. Bway & Union St.  
98 Second Ave.  
Near 8th St.  
953 Southern Blvd.  
Near 162nd St.

Ask to See the "MICHIGAN"

3 ROOM HOME OUTFIT AT \$147

\$1.50 WEEKLY DELIVERS \$100 WORTH

# Michigan Furniture Co.

HARLEM:  
2174 Third Avenue

BRONX:  
3251 Third Avenue

# A VISIT TO SOCIALIST PERU

By SAMUEL CHUGERMAN

I VISITED Peru last night, via this wonderful book\* and an easy chair. I found myself transported to this fairest land of South America, among the Incas, a vanished race, but living 12,000,000 strong in the finest civilization that the Western Hemisphere has ever seen. I saw a country comprising about one half of the South American continent, a perfect communistic state in the 12th century B. C. I felt as insignificant as Mark Twain's "Connecticut Yankee at King Arthur's Court," and smaller still when I stood in the Cit. of Kings, the ancient Cuzco.

## Where Cooperation Flourished

I saw a land where every Socialist tenet which the modern masters say has never been tried, flourishing like a full-blown flower; where every child was supported by the State until able to work, and then entitled to retire at the age of 60 on a substantial pension; a realm where poverty and private property and money and petty wars were unknown and taboo; where the whole land was covered by a mighty system of post roads, aqueducts and canals; the inhabitants a noble race of red men (virtually Reds in every sense of the modern word), prospering in the most absolute and autocratic monarchy that ever existed, maintaining it by means of the most communistic State the world has ever witnessed.

I saw Bellamy's Utopia before me, in the living, pulsating flesh, a dream of the future living in the present. I heard the name of Mano Capac whispered in adoration, the equal of any Moses, Buddha or Christ that ever lived, who had created this ancient empire of democracy, with a code of laws and morals in a civilization that can well be set up as examples for America or Europe of today, who by his works stands forth as the greatest law-giver of the world. He fused wild Indian tribes, not by extermination and rapine, but by efficient, brotherly annexation, into a highly civilized nation. His hands were never red with the bloody deeds of a Caesar or a Napoleon or a Tsar.

## Looking Backward With Bellamy

I read one of his wise laws in the rope language of his day, that if a man were accused of stealing

\*THE WORLD OF THE INCAS, A SOCIALISTIC STATE OF THE PAST. By Otfried Von Hanstein. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$2.50.

## Schools

### The Language-Power English School

STATE BANK BUILDING  
Fifth Avenue at 114th Street  
The largest and most successful school in New York devoted exclusively to the teaching of English.  
Day and Evening Classes  
PRIVATE LESSONS

### The UNIVERSITY Preparatory School

STATE BANK BLDG., FIFTH AVENUE AT 115 STREET

### Commercial College Entrance

Day and Evening Sessions Catalogue Upon Request

## DEUTSCH BROS.

Life Time Service Guarantee  
We will keep any furniture purchased from us in perfect condition as long as it is in your possession.

GO TO OUR STORE NEAREST YOUR HOME—OPEN MONDAY AND SATURDAY EVGS.

Harlem  
Third Ave., cor. 123d St.

West Side  
6th Av. cor. 20th St.

Brooklyn  
Broadway, cor. Saratoga Ave.

Money Back Guarantee  
Money back if you are dissatisfied or can equal these values elsewhere.

Downtown  
Avenue A, cor. Fourth St.

NEW YORK'S MOST POPULAR FURNITURE HOUSE

CASH OR CREDIT

SEND FOR DEUTSCH BROS. FREE CATALOG

## The Amazing Growth and Brutal Spoliation of An American Socialist State of the Past

and it was shown that he was driven to it by want for which he was not responsible, then the punishment was to be meted out not to him, but to the official who had neglected to look after him in his misfortune. Modern criminal codes and courts, defenders of private property at the expense of life, liberty and happiness, take notice.

I saw compulsory State Labor so justly imposed that no one felt it a burden especially as the workers were fed and clothed from the national stores. Men did all the heavy work, as there was no machinery, but the women helped in seed and harvest time. There was no mortar or cement, yet all their temples of tremendous stones were absolutely air and water tight.

I was indeed looking backward with Bellamy, for I saw a kind of colonization that the British Empire would shudder at. No slavery, no bloody conquest of inferior peoples, but an advance upon foreign territory with gifts of gold and useful articles, for these were their brothers, and if any force was ap-

plied it was done in the same manner as a father does to his unwilling or errant child.

All work is done to the glory of the nation; the product is evenly distributed. There is a caste system which ties men to their birthplaces and stations in life, but each one is a citizen, a wheel in a great highly efficient mechanism of State machinery which revolved for one purpose only, the care of all the citizens of the kingdom. Life was enjoyed by all free from want and care, and a calm and peaceful old age was their reward.

## The Scene Suddenly Changes

I saw the richest gold country in the world, passed through one of their Temple Courts and its Golden Garden. The scene was beyond the dream of any fairy land "with its golden sacred columns, golden figures of animals, silver bushes and trees whose delicate branches trembled in the breeze, heads of maize with silver leaves and stalks bearing golden grain, bearded with the most

delicate silver filaments; on the branches golden birds; cockchafers and butterflies with wings of sparkling gems seemed to fly in the air, while lizards, serpents, snails and little mammals, all made in gold or silver, with eyes of precious stones, crept along the ground. Wonderful fantastic flowers adorned the beds, and amid all this artificial magnificence rose the natural beauty of real shrubs kept moist by the water flowing in golden pipes to basins of the same precious metal."

Suddenly the scene fades into one of carnage and destruction. The Spaniards under Pizarro, with the sanction of the Pope and the most Christian Spanish King descend like a blight upon the paradise of the Incas, and within less than 100 years the population is reduced from 12,000,000 men and women, including an efficient army of 300,000 men to a pitiful handful of 567 starving Incas, conquered by a swineherd and a handful of Christian murderers, armed with guns and cannon, all in the name of the

vassals of the Prince of Peace. The pity, the tragedy of it that such a great civilization, such noble children of man should be wiped out of existence, as ruthlessly, as wantonly as a fire destroys a field of golden corn.

Not only did their material civilization virtually disappear from the face of the earth, including their finest cities and temples, their marvelous methods of surgery seen in skulls found showing trepanning operations of which no modern surgeon need be ashamed, but their spiritual civilization, their folk lore and legends, their rules and laws of preventive hygiene, their humane practices, their cooperation and mutual aid, so much more important even than their hot and cold running water in their bath rooms in the temples, their canals and cultivated farms, all went down in the ruin of a murderous onslaught.

## Only Towns In Ruins

Now I see only towns in ruins, fruitful farms and vineyards turned

into wilderness, the inhabitants servile slaves of the Spanish conquistadors; destruction, death and desolation everywhere, the conquerors busy with loading their ships full of gold to enrich the decadent civilization of their European masters.

The Inca Paradise had become a hell, the Inca rulers were engaged in civil war of brother against brother, egged on by the wily and hypocritical Spaniards; finally their King killed like a common criminal because he had "several wives, worshipped a Sun God, and squandered his treasures," which by right of conquest belonged to Pizarro. With sword and gunpowder, he baptized the leaders and tried to make good Christians out of them, but they preferred to be dead Incas rather than good Christians and died on the battlefield by the hundreds of thousands.

The Pope sanctioned it all and ordered Pizarro through the Spanish King, to acquire the countries of America so that "every damned and heretic soul may be rooted out there, and only the doctrine of truth be tolerated."

## "The Greatest Tragedy Of All History"

I awoke from this greatest tragedy of all history to find myself finishing the last page of "The World of the Incas," the story of the murder of 12,000,000 civilized people by one man, Pizarro. The glory that was Greece and the grandeur that was Rome did not outshine the nobility and humanity that lay in this greatest of all civilizations, with its kindly instincts and most varied of all gifts utterly destroyed by fanaticism and lust of gold.

Yet near at hand was the Saturday Evening Post of August 8, (Continued on Page 11.)

## A Message to Birth Controllers

(Written at the kind invitation of Her Preventive Eminence the Exalted Balailama of the Sect, Margaret Sanger, on the occasion of the Sixth International Neo-Malthusian and Birth-Control Conference).

THE plan to limit parenthood to strictly premeditated cases is but a part of a larger program to socialize human endeavor, whereby a guy can still think, or feel, or even say things as he darn pleases, but before he can move any of his body he has to see whether the signal says "Go" or "Stop."

Marriage contracts of the future will, after a goodly number of whereases, contain a clause to the effect that "Be it further agreed, That on and after such a date, upon a thirty days' written notice by one of the contracting

parties, duly countersigned by the other party, and approved by the Propagation Committee of the Ward, the wage-earner's employer, and the landlord, the said parties shall proceed with a consistent endeavor to conceive a child, in accordance with pages so and so of the Eugenics Manual."

Then, for the first time in the life of humanity, love will fully spread out her wings, moonbeams will lose their dangerous sting, and the word "chaperon" will be followed in the dictionaries by a dagger, meaning "obsolete."

Fees for christenings and for infant burials will drop below cost because of great competition among priests and among undertakers. Many clerics will even go on Chantiqua circuits to try to prove that birth control is contrary to the Darwinian theory and to the true biological origin of man.

Automobiles and phonographs had to be first introduced to the rich; then we also bought them to show that we did not belong to the lower middle class. So, seeing that the rich and the rich-to-be already use and even over-use contraceptives, their universal adoption in this country is assured. Simply tell Tony Frattamio and Mrs. Silas Hayseed that to use them in a sign of good breeding. Don't waste your breath explaining to them teleological aspects of monistic consciousness.

The only considerable expense to the country, when birth control is made compulsory, will be the building of large flood basins along our principal rivers, because of rapid destruction of forests for pulp paper. Women will have plenty of leisure to read, and then men, in order to attract their love and respect, will also have to read something besides daily papers. The expense of such reservoirs will have to be paid out of savings on hos-

pitals, prisons, charities, abortions, etc.

Personally, I hope never to live to see the day, because I have big plans of my own in another direction. I've got some big inventors developing for me wonderful machines for making first necessities of life in tremendous quantities. These machines will require only small children to run them. With large families, I can get any number of ragged and sickly kids to operate the machines, and their parents will be glad to compete at the same wages. But with this blamed neo-malthusianism, the Labor unions and child welfare societies will make a fizzle out of the whole scheme, and I may even be forced to go out and do some useful work myself. However, I am quite optimistic because I know by long experience that most people are too stupid and inert to vote to their own advantage; this sublime faith gives me courage to live and to work for my own benefit.

## THE UNION MAN'S DUTY

By EUGENE V. DEBS

THE making of a true Union man is a process of vast importance to the Labor movement. The mere enrollment of a name on the roster of a trade union is of itself of no significance. It may amount to little or nothing either to the signer or the Union. It may be the beginning in the making of the Union man, but that depends mainly upon the stuff there is in him. If he be morally weak by nature, lacking pride of character and self-respect, and if he joins the Union only because it is the proper thing to do, the chances are that he will play his part poorly in the affairs of the Union, for the making of a true Union man is not in him.

Workingmen talk much about their rights, and this is a healthy indication, but let it be understood

## The Stuff That a Real Unionist Is Made Of

that workingmen will never have their rights until they know their duties and have the courage and manliness to perform them.

### "The Feeble Craft Union"

It is well understood among intelligent workers that as individuals, face to face with the vast, organized power of Capital which grinds, exploits, and oppresses them, they would be helpless and reduced to abject slavery. It was due to this understanding which was borne in upon them in the struggle with their masters for better working conditions and more bread for their families, that they organized for their self-protection and for the promotion of their common interests what is now the Labor movement, a movement that holds out greater promise to the human race than any other in all recorded history.

From the feeble craft Union, consisting of a handful of small-shop employees, to the industrial Union, embracing the thousands of workers in a modern industry, is a cycle not yet completed, but soon will be in the unceasing evolution of the Labor movement.

From the very beginning of Organized Labor to the present day the struggle has been waged by the workers to wrest from their unwilling masters the right to organize, the right to act collectively in dealing with the buyers of their labor power, and have had to fight every inch of the way for every concession that has been made to them in the way of higher wages, shorter hours, and better living conditions for themselves and their families.

### The Labor Movement's Mission

The mission of the Labor movement is essentially one of education, for its members well know that only through their increasing intelligence and the growing consciousness of their identity of interests as a class can the workers ever hope to emancipate themselves from industrial servitude and be-

come the masters of their own destiny.

In this great work undertaken by the Labor movement every true Union man has his duty and he cannot shirk it without being the betrayer of his own manhood and forfeiting the respect of his fellow-men.

It is unfortunate, indeed, that so many so-called Union men are satisfied to have their names enrolled, to wear a Union badge, and to pretend being Union men, while they do little or nothing to justify that honorable title.

A true Union man knows what the Union is, why it is, how it came to be, and what it is for; he is a thorough believer in its principles, and he takes a just pride in its high ideals; he is a reader of sound economic literature, not an idler and a shiftless time-server; he is a thinker, and has ideas of his own and is not the mere blind follower of a leader, so-called, who may himself be lacking in all the essential qualities of a real Union man.

### The Genuine Unionist

The genuine, bona-fide trade unionist is a man in the real sense of that term. He is militant in spirit and unafraid; he stands for it at all times and under all circumstances.

He realizes that unity, political as well as economic, is essential to the success of the workers in their daily struggle, and he is, therefore, active, energetic and determined in the support of the Union and in building it up to its highest proportions; he is kind and helpful and encouraging in his relations with his fellow-unionists, and is quicker to fight to resent a wrong done them than if done to himself.

He pays his dues promptly and in advance; he attends meetings regularly, and he is always ready to serve his Union in every way in his power, thereby setting a good example to his fellow-members and reaping as his reward the moral satisfaction of living up to the best he knows, and the respect and love

of his Union brethren, with which his life is rich indeed and without which it would be barren and fruitless and hardly worth the living.

It ought to be the high purpose of every man and every woman who wears a Union badge to incarnate the fine principles of the Labor movement and to strive in every way possible to serve it worthily and to speed the day of its glorious triumph throughout the world.

### THE Workmen's Circle

The Largest Radical Workingmen's Fraternal Order in Existence.

85,000 MEMBERS  
\$3,200,000 ASSETS

750 Branches All Over the United States and Canada

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

Sick benefit, 15 weeks per year, at \$5 per week. Many branches pay additional benefit from \$3 to \$5 per week. Contribution benefit, \$200, or nine months in our new sanatorium, located in the most beautiful region of the Catskill Mountains—besides the regular weekly benefit. For information apply to

THE WORKMEN'S CIRCLE

175 East Broadway, N. Y. City

Telephone Orchard 6816-6817

### Workmen's Furniture Fire Insurance Society

INCORPORATED

New York and Vicinity and 49 Branches in the United States.

Established 1872. Membership 44,000.

Main office for New York and vicinity at 241 East 84th St. Phone Lenox 3559.

Office Hours, 9 a. m.-6 p. m. Sat., 9 a. m.-1 p. m. Closed on Sundays and Holidays

Brooklyn Office open only Mondays and Thursdays, from 6:30 to 8:30 p. m.

Labor Lyceum, 949-957 Willoughby Ave.

For addresses of Branch Secretaries, write to our main office.

### Buy Direct From Manufacturer

O.W. WUERTZ & CO.

PLAYER-REPRODUCING

PIANOS

Standard of Quality Since 1895

RADIO-GRAMMOPHON-RECORDS

ON EASY TERMS

TWO 3<sup>RD</sup> AVE. COR. 85<sup>TH</sup> ST.

STORES 3<sup>RD</sup> AVE. COR. 152<sup>ND</sup> ST.

**LONG**



\$5

THE smart hat for fall in all the new autumn shades, with contrasting bands to match.

"and they wear like the name"

**LONG**

The Custom Fitter

### M.J. Roth INC.

Third Ave. at 84th St.

STATIONERY — TOYS

BOOKS & DOLLS—KODAKS

43rd ANNIVERSARY SALE

OF SCHOOL GOODS

(During September)

Bargains in Every Department

Souvenirs with Every 25c Purchase

### Lawyers

WILLIAM KARLIN, Lawyer

291 Broadway

Telephone

Worth 8248-8247

### S. HERZOG Patent Attorney

116 Nassau Street,

Evenings and Sundays, 1238 Glover Street,

Brooklyn. Take Lexington Avenue Subway to

Union Bar Extension, to Zerega Avenue Sta.

### UNION OFFICE SPACE TO LET

PEOPLE'S HOUSE—Two adjoining rooms,

particularly suitable for Labor union

executive offices, for rent. Also single Office

Room available. Inspection invited. In-

quire, People's House Manager, 7 East 15th

Street, New York City.

### Trusses

When your doctor sends you to

a truss maker for a truss

bandage or stocking, go there and

see what you can buy for your money.

Then go to P. WOLF & Co., Inc.

COMPARE GOODS AND PRICES

1499 Third Ave. 70 Avenue A

bet. 84th & 85th Sts. bet. 4th and 5th Sts.

(1st floor) Open Even., 7:30 p. m. (Open Even., 9 p. m. SUNDAYS CLOSED Special Ladies' Attendants)

# A PAGE OF EXCLUSIVE FEATURES

## Sunshine Dope

YOU coal-diggers who are working half time or not at all might be getting a little grouchy before long, so I guess I better hand out some Pollyanna stuff to peg you up.

To start with there are worse things than no work—one of them is work. In fact the only reason most people do work is because they are not smart enough to live without work.

Work has been the badge of inferiority ever since the good Lord kicked Adam and Eve out of Paradise and told them to earn their living by the sweat of their brow. Bearing children in pain, forcing snakes to crawl on their bellies and earning a living by hard work are consequences of the original sin. They are the punishments inflicted on you and me and Betsy and the snake because Eve ate the wrong apple. It hardly seems fair to punish us for the sins of such a distant relative as Eve. Moreover, stealing one apple isn't such a horrible crime. I stole millions of apples in the innocent days of my youth, and while the neighbors all agreed that I should be sent to the reformatory, nobody proposed to send my great-grandchildren to the rock pile for the apples I swiped. Nevertheless the curse is upon us and we are supposed to work it off or out by the sweat of our brow.

Work, then, is the result of the fall of man. It is the fruit of sin, and the fruit of sin can't help being anything else but sin. This has been fully recognized by the best people of all ages and they have worked their gray matter overtime to make others do the sinning for them. Go back in history and you will find the best people, the nobles, the blue-bloods and leading citizens, were always those who managed to get by without work; while the hewer of wood, the drawer of water, and the builders of palaces and temples were inevitably marked down as yokels, boobs and rubes.

They can talk to me about the dignity of Labor until the cows come home to roost. I know better. If there is such dignity and nobility attached to work, how come that the people who work the hardest are universally regarded as the mud sills of society? Respectability increases with the distance from useful work. The further away we get from doing anything useful the more we are looked up to.

Take the Negroes, for instance. Here is a worker for you. He raises nearly all the cotton that is in our wool suits. He sweetens our coffee by sprinkling the sweat of his brow among the sugar-cane. He's the boy who wrestles with axe and saw in cedar swamps and yellow pine forests to bring out the stuff that builds our bungalows. He lays most of our streets and railroad tracks. He digs sewers to keep us healthy and coal to keep us warm. If there were any dignity to Labor the Negro would be as dignified as the chief undertaker at the President's funeral. Well, is he?

Now please compare the Indian to the Negro. Does the Indian work? Did he ever work? Is there anybody within the sound of my voice who ever noticed an Indian work or even go through the motion of looking for work? Is it not a scientific fact that the real thoroughbred and full-blooded Indian would rather starve than soil his hands by labor?

All right, then, look at his majestic mien: at his noble bearing, at his slender, tapering fingers. Observe the zest with which he enters play, sport or war. Hasn't he got all the manners and earmarks of a born aristocrat? Well, fellow-workers, he is an aristocrat. Anybody who gets by without working is an aristocrat. So we call him the "noble red man," the free son of the forest, and in reverence for his aristocracy we give him farm land, oil land, coal land and a retinue of double-fisted, simple-minded, bony-headed tenants and wage slaves who keep him in aristocratic idleness.

The respectability of idleness and the corresponding disrespectability of Labor are so deeply imbedded in the human mind that the only way that has been found so far to make the Negro better than the white man is by crossing him with the Indian. I know Indian tribes who are at least half Negro. But do you think this mixture of black and red made them brown? If they were seven-eighths white and one-eighth black they would be Negro, but being half black and half red makes them just a little better than white, and the noble Anglo-Saxons who are lucky enough to lasso one of these saddle-colored squaws are the leading citizens of the border land of red, white, and black. Some of them and their colorful offspring became Congressmen, Senators, Governors, and even bankers, and nobody ever dreamed of looking down on them for the diversity of their make-up. And those of you who have dug up coal in old Indian territory or worked in the oil fields thereabouts will bear me out when I repeat that the only way to make a Negro superior to a white man is to cross him with an Indian.

Well, what's the explanation of this flagrant violation of all the sacred laws of natural race antagonism and so forth? Just this, brother. Anybody who can live without work belongs to the better class. The Indians, as previously stated, are natural born aristocrats. By act of Congress and in recognition of their aristocracy they and their mixture became land owners. Then, by the simple expediency of marrying a squaw of undefined color, any poor but wide-awake white man could hoist himself into the sacred precincts of the idle rich.

This strange, nay remarkable, phenomenon has been best explained by my friend Victor, a full-blooded Choctaw Indian. In speaking of the race problem he said to me once: "The only way to solve that right is by giving to every Negro a section of land. If that is done 10,000,000 white men will swear the blue down from the sky that they have Nigger blood in their veins." And while my Indian friend Vic. is in the McAlester Penitentiary now for making postal money orders out of ordinary white paper he is nevertheless dead right.

If any further proofs are needed of the degrading effect of labor, especially of the hard and essential kind, let me point out the honorable fate of the Indian who actually descended to labor. The Mexicans who are now working on our railroads and streets, in mines and rolling mills, instead of the inferior Caucasian have looked out, are about the only 100 per cent Americans we have in these parts. They were here before Columbus was born.

## LOVE ONE ANOTHER



—DRAWN BY ART YOUNG.

## American Journalists Indict Capitalism THE HISTORY OF SOCIALIST THOUGHT

By HARRY W. LAIDLER, Ph.D.

### ALBERT BRISBANE:

America was the happy hunting ground for the experiments of the Utopian Socialists—Cabet, Owen, Fourier. The philosophy of these utopians also secured the adherence of a brilliant group of America's mid-nineteenth century intellectuals. Chief among these was Albert Brisbane, father of the journalist, Arthur Brisbane. Brisbane was born in 1809 in Batavia, N. Y., the son of a well-to-do landowner. He received a thorough education and traveled and studied extensively in Europe. While there he became acquainted with the work of St. Simon, and devoted much of his time and money to the propagation of his views. Shortly after Fourier's "Treatise on Domestic and Agricultural Association" was published, Brisbane obtained a copy. He became enthusiastic about it. "For the first time," he writes, "I had come across an idea which I had never met before—the idea of dignifying and rendering attractive the manual labor of mankind; labor hitherto regarded as a divine punishment inflicted on man. To introduce attraction into this sphere of commonplace, degrading toil—the dreary lot of the masses—which seemed to overwhelm man with its prosaic, benumbing, deadening influence; to elevate such labors, and invest them with dignity, was indeed a mighty revolution!"

He went to Paris in 1832, studied the details of the system under the personal direction of Fourier, and on his return to the United States worked quietly in behalf of Fourier-

ism until 1840, when he published his "Social Destiny of Man." The book was a reprint of the striking passages from Fourier's works, accompanied by Brisbane's comments and illustrations.

Horace Greeley and Fourierism: It met with instant success. Incidentally it proved one of the means of converting the famous newspaper man, Horace Greeley, to Fourieristic principles. Following his conversion, Greeley, as editor of the New York Times, entered into an arrangement with Brisbane whereby the latter was to edit a column each day on the theories and practice of Fourierism. This column, assisted by editorial comments, did much to advance the ideas of the French utopian. Greeley, who was long regarded as the foremost editor of his time, also gave unstintingly of his energy and means to forward this movement.

His interpretation of Fourieristic principles is contained in the famous debate with Henry J. Raymond, then editor of the Courier and Enquirer, and later editor of the New York Times. The debate was printed in some twenty-four issues of the Tribune from November, 1846, to May, 1847. The earth and all natural products, contended Greeley, were, in the beginning, intended for the use of all. But "civilized society, as it exists today, has divested the larger portion of mankind of the unimpeded, unpurchased enjoyment of their natural rights. That larger portion may be perishing with cold, yet have no legally recognized right to a stick of decaying fuel in the most unfrequented morass, or may be famishing, and have no legal right to pluck and eat the bitterest acorn in the depths of the remotest wilderness."

Adam Coal-digger.

"The only solid ground on which this surrender of the original property of the whole to a minor portion can be justified is that of the public good—the good not of a part, but of the whole." But the misery of mankind indicates that this dispossession of the people from their rights has not been for the common good. Tens of thousands are far worse off today than they would have been "if Nature's rule of allowing no man to appropriate to himself any more of the earth than he can cultivate and improve had been recognized and respected by society. . . . But those who have been divested of an important, a vital natural right, are also entitled to compensation."

The Right of Labor, secured to them in the creation of the earth, taken away in the granting of the soil to a minor portion of them, must be restored. . . . But the right to labor—that is, the constant employment with a just and full recompensation—cannot be guaranteed to all without a radical change in our social economy. . . . The ultimate and thorough remedy, I believe, is Association.

"By Association I mean a social order which shall take the place of the present township, to be composed of some hundreds or some thousands of persons, who shall be united together in interest and industry for the purpose of securing to each individual the following things: (1) An elegant and commodious house; (2) an education, complete and thorough; (3) a secure

subsistence; (4) opportunity to labor; (5) fair wages; (6) agreeable social relations; (7) progress in knowledge and skill. As society is at present organized, these are the portion of a very small minority. But by Association of capital and industry they might become the lot of all; inasmuch as Association tends to economy in all departments, economy in lands, fences, fuel, household labor, tools, education, medicine, legal advice and commercial exchanges. . . .

"The property of an Association will be vested in those who contribute the capital to establish it, represented by shares of stock, just as the property of a bank, factory or railroad now is. Labor, skill and talent will be remunerated by a fixed proportion of their product, or of their proceeds, if sold. Men will be induced to labor by a knowledge that its rewards will be a certain and major portion of the product, which, of course, will be less or more, according to the skill and industry of each individual. The slave has no motive to diligence except fear; the hireling is tempted to eye-service; the solitary worker for himself is apt to become disheartened; but men working for themselves, in groups, will find labor not less attractive than profitable. Moral offenses will be punished by legal enactment, and they will be rendered unimportant by plenty and education. . . .

In reply to Raymond's contention that there was little difference between his proposed communities and the present form of ownership, and that "Association would be merely a plan for extending the relation of landlord and tenant over the whole arable surface of the earth," Greeley declared:

"By no means. The capital of a mature Association would be, perhaps, \$500,000; of an infant Association, \$50,000; and this increase of value would be both created and owned by Labor. In an ordinary township, however, the increase, though all created by Labor, is chiefly owned by capital. The majority of inhabitants remain poor; while a few—merchants, landowners, mill-owners and manufacturers, are enriched. . . . In Association those who furnish the original capital are the owners merely of so much stock in the concern—not of all the land and other property. Suppose that capital be \$50,000. At the end of the first year it is found that \$25,000 have been added to the property by Labor." For this amount new stock is issued in such a way "that when the property of the Association is worth half a million, capital will own about one-fifth of it. . . .

"Under the present system, capital is everything, man nothing, except as a means of accumulating capital. Capital founds a factory, and for the single purpose of increasing capital, taking no thought of the human beings by whom it is increased. The fundamental idea of Association, on the other hand, is to effect a just distribution of products among capital, talent and Labor. . . .

In answer to the contention that individual reform must precede social reform, Greeley again replies: "I am as well aware as you are (Continued on Page 11).

## John D., Poet

The Fall of Ida—Communists and Realists  
Bourgeois Bed Time Stories

"I was early taught to work as well as play!  
My life has been one long, happy holiday,  
Full of work and full of play—  
I dropped the worry on the way—  
And God was good to me every day."

THUS John D. Rockefeller, at the age of 86, breaks into fine poetic frenzy, inspired by the thought of his Christian career. Let no cynic carp at the sincerity of the Oil King's sentiment. The old gent undoubtedly thinks that his life has been "one long, happy holiday," and undoubtedly there are a number of independent oil men who wish that it had been.

It is interesting to know that he dropped something on the way besides his competitors and bright new dimes. Up to the time we came upon this rhapsody it was our impression that John D. had sat up nights worrying about how he was going to get by with only 100,000,000 or so in the old sock and the grocer's bill coming due on the First. Now his troubles, at any rate, are off our conscience and we can start in worrying about Judge Gary and whether he is sitting as pretty as he might.

And speaking about Rockefeller and Judge Gary, we come to a lady named Ida Tarbell, who has written biographies of both. She wrote the life of John D. in her history of the Standard Oil some years ago when she was a bit younger and before she had awakened to the fact that among our better classes it isn't good form to blurt out all you know in public. In fact, what she told us about John wasn't exactly complimentary. With quick, sure strokes she painted a picture of an incorrigible business buccaneer as evildoer: forced a railroad to give a hidden rebate or scuttled a competitor by dirty work at the crossroads. Despite the prayerful efforts of Ivy Lee, John's faithful press-agent, and the devotions of a prostituted press, the picture that Ida gave us of the real life of that bald-headed old scamp will be one that will stick in our memory long after the last laudatory newspaper obituary has gone yellow with age.

But Ida has reformed. With head bowed in repentance, she has joined the ranks of the Big Business Boosters and by way of expiation has written a life of Judge Gary that endows that steely slicker with the virtues of St. Francis of Assisi, Sir Galahad and Florence Nightingale. Her life of Gary has been appearing in McClure's Magazine and constitutes one of the brightest gems in American journalism's crown of irony.

The plan was obviously to have "the jedge" come across with sufficient kale to back old S. S. McClure's fast-waning publication. It would have been only decent of him to buy a couple of thousand copies and distribute them among his loyal Slovenes, Hungarians and Poles in the steel mills so that the hired hands could read for themselves just what a noble benefactor of mankind they were working for. But though Ida did her part and served up the hokum in her best latter-day style, something went blooie. We hate to gloom up you boys and girls, but you must be informed that McClure's is now for sale to the highest bidder and he doesn't have to be too darned high at that.

You might drop around at the McClure offices next pay day if you want to buy a magazine property dirt cheap. Perhaps they will throw in Ida to bind the bargain.

Well, to change the subject, here we have been running for Assembly for two or three weeks and there hasn't been a word in the papers about it. You might think we were conducting a private campaign.

The only folks who seem to be at all hot up about our candidacy are our Communist brethren who come busting into our meetings with the news that we are traitors to the working classes. Well, maybe so, maybe not. At any rate, we are glad that we don't have to write a "thesis" on the Tactic of Treachery. All the Fourteenth Street Revolutionists, you know, are writing "theses" nowadays explaining just how decency and fair play and honor are low forms of bourgeois morality and that the only way to get a real cooperative commonwealth is to stab all the other cooperators in the back. This is loads of fun and serves to while away many an otherwise dull evening. Diversions such as busting up unions, other people's meetings, and writing "theses" about it all, serve to keep the boys' minds off serious subjects and if they do get pinched once in awhile there is always some sucker liberal or "yellow Socialist" just around the corner to furnish bail and pay fines. Of course, if any real violent revolution ever did come along, the boys would be found crowding into the back-room of the nearest police station yelling for protection. But we can't rail at this. Barricades, after all, are draughty places where it is easy to catch cold, especially in the feet, and it would be downright shame to expose such gigantic intellects to the perils of common street-fighting.

Once more to change the subject abruptly, we were talking with Mary Fox, Ben Stolberg's wife, the other day. She knows more about books and Greenwich Village real estate than any other woman of our acquaintance, and told us something that throws an interesting light on that queer thing, the human being. She says that the loudest howlers of all against roots in the Village come from the class that we sometimes (God save the mark!) call "intellectuals." But she goes on to say that it often happens that she can offer them a whole house in which they can live and be landlords by subletting rooms. Then the June suffers a sea-change. They instantly decide that that top-floor room laid out along the lines of a sardine-can should fetch at least 80 bucks a month and that it would be a downright shame to charge anything less than \$125 for that living-room on the second floor even if the fireplace has a defective flue.

A mad, sad, bad world, my masters, with just enough glad in it to keep us from jumping off the dock despite the cordial invitations of our Communist buddies.

McAlister Coleman.

# "LOVERS OF THE CAUSE OF RIGHT"

By S. H. STILLE

I HAVE entered the homes of nearly two thousand people in the State of New York in regard to the Socialist Party. I know the feeling of the people I have canvassed; I know their attitude towards our party.

We may read many things in books and papers about building a party, the plans and methods, etc., but there is nothing in the world so enlightening as going among the people themselves, meeting them in their homes, in their unguarded moments and finding their souls bared before you, having them commune with you of all that is in their heart. Comrades I feel I am in a position to pass some judgment on the situation.

To begin with, I know at least 75 per cent of the registered voters of our ticket will pay dues into the Socialist Party. In the next breath you ask, will they attend the meetings of the Local? To that I must answer. Likely not. So many times when I go into a community to see the voters, old time Socialists believe that I will bring into the Local an army fitted and equipped in a uniform that will swing into the harness and permit the old warriors to retire, or that they will at least fall in line immediately.

This is an illusion. It is impossible. You cannot reasonably expect such a thing to take place. Most of the new registrants are new in their radicalism. Many of them have just cast their first vote for Socialism. The older Socialists in the organized Party would have these new converts come in and immediately assert themselves. Folks! They, the new comers, expect to find an organized movement and cast their vote, thinking they are helping a movement well on its feet and firmly established. It is provoking to have old and true Socialists ask the eternal question, will they attend meetings of the locals? If the leaders of a Local cannot make the meeting sufficiently inter-

## Encouraging Prospects For Socialism Reported by Organizer S. H. Stille

esting to hold members, how can we expect them to come?

Many of our Locals meet in old smoked and unventilated rooms that are not at all inviting. They elect a chairman; then follows the regular routine. Rather trying to the worker whose mind is not alert to technicalities after a hard day's labor. They seek recreation, even in their policies. They must be awakened. The monotonous droning of reading the minutes does not encourage earnest thinking. If the good and loyal Socialists, who so vividly recall the old times of the Party, cannot make the Local meetings interesting then the members will not attend. If we expect to take over the management of the Government, as we all sincerely hope, and so successfully, we surely

ought to be able to run our Locals in a satisfactory manner.

There are many other reasons why new members will not attend Local meetings. For example, let us take the railroaders, and by the way the periodical "Labor" is doing much towards winning the railroader to our cause. I have found many who have been converted to Socialism by "Labor." The railroaders work all hours of the night and they have personally informed me that they cannot be active in the Party as they are out of town most of the time. However, they are willing to help support the Local and pay their dues, so I take their applications and they become the so-called "Silent Members," as far as attending meetings are concerned. Yes they pay their dues. It is

up to the Local to collect them.

One of our members, who is active and well known in the movement, told me that if the Socialist Party was to be a dues-collecting agency she would have nothing to do with it. We cannot develop our Party if our members support such views. It is a pessimistic view, and pessimism of this nature cannot build anything. It retards progress and tends to pull down the existing edifice.

Many workers work, nay, slave all day long. If they have a car they go out in the evenings for some undiluted air and try to get away from the noise of the city. Can you blame them for that? The struggle is very keen at present and it takes an enormous amount of energy to keep forging ahead, and it

is becoming much more so, and will work a great change in the lives of people.

Again, there is a terrible silence on the part of the worker in regard to changes. Have you ever noticed the piercing silence just before a terrible electrical storm? So it is in the Labor movement. There is at present a silence just as before the storm that may break sooner than we realize. I see it coming. I see the clouds in the distance. If there ever was a time that we should prepare our Party for great activity it is now. Get members even though they be silent in regard to the meetings of the Local. From time immemorial a few have waged the battle for the toilers and the under dog. It is so now and it will be so for a long time to come. Thousands of dollars in dues can

be collected if the Locals go about it with a system. This money will enable us to place organizers and speakers for the Party in the field; and will help us spread the gospel of Socialism in the homes. Without money we cannot have a party working as it should. You know what it means to work without being compensated. You cannot exist very long and have to seek other ways of obtaining a livelihood. No matter what your enthusiasm, one must have means. Members must and should realize that our workers as well as other workers must be paid sufficient to insure them the necessities of life. To do this, members of our Party must collect dues. It can be done if we put our shoulders to the wheel.

We have everything to encourage us in the work. There are thousands of people in this State who will gladly pay their dues and help to keep the ship afloat. They are pure gold. They are good and loyal. They are class conscious. They are idealistic. They can always be depended upon. I see a gradual warming of the rank and file to our plans. The terrible bitterness is softened now and people are more ready to listen. We seldom find the opposition that once existed. People are thinking more as time moves on. Don't expect the mass to think too much. Thinking is one of the last achievements of man and we have not as yet fully developed our faculties. We have been educated to the use of our hands, but it has not been to the interest of the ruling class that we be mentally as skilled.

On the whole we should be encouraged with the outlook for our cause. We are fast moving toward a Socialist order from the capitalist side with the centralizing of industry and with the organized movement of international Socialism. It is a slow process, but it is as inevitable as the rising sun. Now as always the illusions of the pessimist fail and the dreams of the prophet unfold into realities, and our cause moves on. We cannot fail. Apples fall when they are ripe. Lilies bloom in season. Comrade Debs is right when he says, "We are living in the dawn of a new order, a new civilization, a new day." Comrades, let us go out and greet the dawn as true sons and lovers of the cause of right. Are you willing to do your part? Will you answer the clarion call of Debs and move a little closer and close up the gaps in our ranks?

## WORKING FOR PROFIT

THREE-FOURTHS of the population of the great industrial countries are actually spending their lives in the amazing pursuit of gambling. Their chief interest is in trade—buying commodities or labor at the lowest possible price and selling at the highest possible price. These are not the worst provisos in the trading class sophistry. As a result of the idea that work is really an object of life.

Because profits spring from La-

bor, labor has become glorified in song and story. The people who own the machinery of production and distribution are animated by the same idea as the slave owner. They glorify work. Work is held up as the great virtue. The lazy are objects of reproach. The ceaseless turning out of profit depends upon the perpetuation of this idea which has become a superstition. The church and school both teach that Labor is the exalted occupation of man. Thousands of books and magazines are published, all in the interest of this question. This profit

superstition is by no means the peculiar possession of any one class. The working man, as well as the capitalist, believe in the theory.

Today, while the average man is working at his job, his mind is at work on the side. He has flitting thoughts of life. He is thinking of the life to which he can buy access with the wages he obtains for his labor. Food, clothes, housing, music, drama, love, and self-expression, these are the things he wants.

His great satisfaction is in his life as a consumer. Who consumes what others create and does not

himself produce is a thief and sooner or later suffers the moral and physical consequences of his exploitations. As all commercial transactions are governed by law, the wise man knows that law is only a memorandum, as this other saying, wild liberty develops iron conscience; want of liberty, by strengthening law and decorum, stupefies conscience.

In the final analysis, "I cannot say that I am in the slightest degree impressed by your bigness as a nation, or your material resources, as such size is not grandeur, and territory does not make a nation."

By CHAS. W. HANSCOMB

## On The International Front

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

### POALE ZION

Land Boom Scourges Palestine

That the real estate boom now under way in Palestine is a curse to the workers of that country and that Dr. Chaim Weizmann and his colleagues of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Administration are passive in the face of an evil threatening to make it impossible for future working-class immigrants to obtain land or homes, is charged in a resolution adopted by the World Conference of Poale Zion, the Jewish Socialist Labor Federation, which ended its sessions in Vienna on Aug. 16. Speculation is said to have raised rents in the cities to unheard-of heights and to have put the price of farm land beyond the reach of many would-be colonists.

The resolution also points out that the recent increases in the percentage of middle-class Jews entering Palestine is strengthening the hands of the bourgeois elements in their war upon the Labor organization and their cooperative institutions. Poale Zion is ready to help the so-called new middle-class in Palestine in efforts to link up the immigrants with productive work in city and country, but it insists that the vital interests of the Jewish workers and the masses in Palestine in general must be defended by a union of all proletarian forces and their effective representation in the Zionist movement. Direct representation of the workers on the directorate of the Jewish National Fund is demanded, and protests are raised against the present policy of the directorate which makes this fund merely an extension of private capital in real estate.

It was reported to the Conference that progress was being made in Poland toward cooperation with the Polish Socialist organizations. The Socialist and Labor International, with which Poale Zion is affiliated, is expected to make a special investigation of the Labor and political situation in Asia with the view of eventually lining up the awakening labor forces there in the world-wide campaign against capitalism.

### GREAT BRITAIN

Demand Autonomy for India. The only resolution adopted at the first British Commonwealth Labor Conference, held in London the last week of July, was one urging the various Labor parties of the Empire to support India's demand for immediate autonomy. The rest of the work consisted in a general discussion of the problems facing the Labor parties outside the British Isles and drawing up three questionnaires asking these parties to express their views upon matters to come before the next conference, which will be held in the Summer of 1927. Items on the agenda of the coming conference include Subject Peoples; Inter-Commonwealth Relations; Political, World peace, State Trading within the British Commonwealth, Migration and Socialization.—Policy of the Commonwealth Labor movements and results. In its report of the conference, the London Bureau of the Socialist and Labor International says:

"By the side of the Anglo-Saxon there further exist organizations of the natives, which are prominent, especially in India. The problems of organization are complicated in those countries where there are, in addition to the white immigrants, also some of other races. Thus, in South Africa, by the side of the whites and the native Negroes there are a further 100,000 Indian workers em-

ployed. This state of affairs appears in the most marked way in British Guiana, the only relatively small piece of territory which Great Britain possesses in South America. Its population is composed of Negroes, Indians, Chinese, Japanese and Europeans. But whilst in British Guiana all these races are grouped under the acknowledged leadership of Comrade H. Critchlow, a Negro, in the little Labor party, with scarcely more than 1,000 members, in racial problems in the remaining parts of the British Empire, especially in India and South Africa, present difficulties, as yet completely unsolved.

"The British Labor Party and the General Council of the Trades Union Congress were represented by twenty-three comrades, of whom the following took part in the debate: MacDonald, Cramp, Wedgewood, Swales, Purcell, Lansbury and Haden Guest. Four representatives were present from Ireland and thirteen from the remaining parts of the British Empire. Australia was represented by Miss Heagney, British Guiana by Critchlow, Canada by Simpson and three other comrades, South Africa by Sampson and Wanless. In addition Brown represented the I. F. T. U. and Adler the S. L. L. The Labor party of New Zealand had submitted a detailed memorandum. The representative from Newfoundland was prevented from appearing."

### GERMANY

Yipsels Capture Hamburg. The Free City of Hamburg was an easy prize for the host of young Socialists from all parts of Germany who invaded it early last month and observed their fourth annual fête day with sport and song. Judging from accounts found in the German Socialist press, Hamburg was a willing captive and welcomed the youthful proletarians with decorations and a great display of hospitality. The tens of thousands of young German Socialists who had come to visit their Hamburg comrades were reinforced by delegations of boys and girls from Austria, Czechoslovakia, Sweden and Denmark, whose entry had been facilitated by the German Government's suspending of visa charges for the special benefit. At the welcoming ceremonies in the trade union house on Saturday, Aug. 8, Senator Eisenbarth voiced the pleasure of the city at the arrival of its young guests and he was thanked by Max Westphal, head of the German Yipsels. Among the visitors from abroad was Piet Voogd of Holland, President of the Young People's Socialist International. His appearance on the platform was the occasion of a great demonstration and the singing of the "Internationale."

While most of the time was spent in festivities of all sorts, there was a serious side to the celebration, as when Dr. Gustave Radbruch, former Socialist Minister of Justice, reminded the young Socialists of the tasks facing them in the political and economic fight and when an appeal was read, from the Foreign Delegation of the Union of the Social Democratic Youth of Russia, in behalf of their comrades still in jail or in exile in their native land. The Russian youth urged the Germans to put pressure upon the Soviet Government in favor of real amnesty and cessation of political persecution.

In connection with the fête of the Yipsels there was held a meeting of the Association of Socialist Student Groups of Germany and Austria, addressed by Comrade Dr.

Laun, Rector of the University of Hamburg, and several other prominent Socialist educators and writers. The Socialist students were reminded of the big tasks confronting them in party and public work and urged to prepare themselves to cope with them effectively in the interest of the masses.

While the delegates to the annual convention of the Social Democratic party of Germany, which opens Sunday, Sept. 13, in Heidelberg, will have some mooted points of party discipline to contend with, such as the defiant attitude of the majority faction of the Socialist group in the Diet of Saxony who refused to vote for the dissolution of the Diet when ordered to do so by the party's Executive Committee, they will have the satisfaction of hearing a report showing material gains in organization all along the line. The Communist party, on the other hand, is falling to pieces so fast that if a new election to the Reichstag were held tomorrow it is probably that it would not hold more than half of the few seats it now has. According to a recent cablegram from Berlin, the redoubtable Ruth Fischer, who practically read Werner Scholten, Rudolph Katz, and the other leaders of the Extreme Left out of the party at the July convention on orders from Moscow, has now been deposed by an ukase from the same place. Whether the swing from extreme Leftism, out of tactical reasons, will bring Clara Zetkin, Herman Brandler, and other "moderates" back to power remains to be seen, but at all events the German Communists seem destined to imitate the Kilkenny cats.

### SWITZERLAND

For National Yipsel League. The various young Socialist organizations of Switzerland are about to be linked up in a national league as the result of the Spring conference held in Aarburg. The committee named by the Bern group, in line with a resolution adopted at the Aarburg conference, has submitted a plan for national organization providing for the building up of a league of Yipsel clubs, closely united with the Social Democratic party and calculated to prepare the young people for future party and trade union work, as well as to supply them with other cultural and sporting activities. A call has been sent out to all groups now in existence and plans are being made for the formation of units in unorganized towns. Soon a national convention will be held and the Swiss Yipsel League will be formally born. The basic principles of the organization, as laid down by the Bern committee, consist in wholehearted cooperation with the regular Socialist Party and the trade unions and admit of no independent political action. W. Weber is chairman of the committee and Margrit Dueby is secretary.

More Victories at the Polls. Occasional by-elections for posts in the Cantonal Councils and some municipal contests show a steady gain in the following of the Swiss Social Democratic Party. In Basle, Gustav Wenk, candidate of the Socialists for member of the Governing Council, beat the candidate of the bourgeois bloc, polling 10,581 votes, against 10,414, despite the violent opposition of the local Communist group. In Liestal, Jacob Mesimann won a seat in the Basle Governing Council by getting 3,905 votes, against 3,631 for the Clerical

candidate and 3,448 for the non-partisan contender. In the town of Arbon the Socialists captured two new seats in the local administration, making their total six, against five held by the bourgeois parties. In the elections for a new Grand Council in Neuenburg the Socialists lost one seat, their councillors falling to 37 out of a total of 105.

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

Workingmen, When Buying Your HATS Look for THIS LABEL



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

## WORKERS!

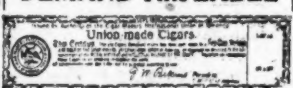
Eat Only in Restaurants that Employ Union Workers!

Always Look WAITERS & For This LABEL Waitresses' Union

LOCAL 1  
162 East 23rd St.  
Tel. Gramercy 0813  
J. LASHER, President.  
WM. LEHMAN, Sec'y-Treasurer.

## BE CONSISTENT!

Smoke UNION-MADE CIGARS DEMAND THIS LABEL



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

INSIST ON the UNION LABEL

## EAT YOUR BREAD WITH A CLEAR CONSCIENCE

Insist On This Label When You Buy Bread

Never before have the Bakery Workers been more in danger of going back to slavery conditions. The employers are now making terrific onslaughts on their hard won gains after many years of struggle.

Now, as never before, the Bakery Workers need your moral support.

The best and only way that you can help is to insist on the above Union Label.

EAT YOUR BREAD WITH A CLEAR CONSCIENCE and know that you are not doing so at the expense of Slavery to the BAKERY WORKERS.

### Opticians

Phone UNi versality 2623

**Dolan-Miller Optical Co.**  
Manufacturing and Dispensing Opticians

**DR. I. I. GOLDIN**  
OPTOMETRIST

1690 Lexington Avenue  
(Corner 106th Street)

**SANTAL MIDY**  
GUARD YOUR HEALTH  
**SAN-Y-KIT**  
PROPHYLACTIC FOR MEN  
After Intercourse Exposure  
Largo Tube Box. Kit (4) 50¢  
All Druggists or  
San-Y-Kit Dept. A  
33 Broadway St., New York  
Write for Circular

### Hats

DON'T SPECULATE WHEN YOU BUY A HAT  
**McCann, 210 Bowery**  
HAS THE GOODS

**MAX BOBKER**  
Bobker and Mallory  
UNION HATS  
at Moderate Prices  
1563 FIRST AVE., near 81st St.  
NEW YORK

**HARVEY THE HATTER**  
Established 1888  
If Our Hats Don't Make Good—We Will  
2nd Avenue, Bet. 86th and 87th Sts.

**MAX WOLFF**  
OPTOMETRIST AND OPTICIAN  
335 W. 125 St., Bet. 8th and St. Nicholas Ave.

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

**WHITE LILAC TEA**  
At All Grocers. 10c a Package

**YALE ROSH**  
PLUMBING & HEATING CONTRACTOR  
35 Mallock Street, New Haven, Conn.

# UNION DIRECTORY THE SOCIALIST PARTY AT WORK

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

## The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union

3 West 16th Street, New York City

Telephone Chelsea 2145

MORRIS SIGMAN, President ABRAHAM SAROFF, Secretary-Treasurer

## The Amalgamated Ladies' Garment Cutters' Union

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

Office 331 East 14th Street, Telephone Lexington 4180  
EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETS EVERY THURSDAY AT THE OFFICE OF THE UNION  
DAVID DUBINSKY, General Manager

## MISCELLANEOUS TRADES OF GREATER NEW YORK

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

Office: 3 WEST 16TH STREET, Telephone Chelsea 2145  
The Council meets every 2nd and 4th Wednesday.  
The Board of Directors meet every 1st and 3rd Wednesday.  
H. GREENBERG, President

## Italian Cloak, Suit and Skirt Makers

Office, 231 E. 14th Street, Union Local 48, I. L. G. W. U. Lexington 4540

Executive Board meets every Thursday at 7:30 P. M.  
SECTION MEETINGS  
Downtown—331 E. 14th St. 1st & 3rd Friday at 8 P. M.  
Brooklyn—147th St. & Boulevard 1st & 3rd Thurs. 8 P. M.  
Harlem—1714 Lexington Ave. 1st & 3rd Saturday 12 A. M.  
B'klyn—105 Montrose Ave. SALVATORE NINIO, Manager-Secretary.

## SAMPLE MAKERS' UNION

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

130 East 25th St. Madison Sq. 147.  
EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETS EVERY TUESDAY AT 7 P. M.  
D. RUBIN, Manager-Secretary.

## Italian Dressmakers

Union Local 59, I. L. G. W. U.

Affiliated with Joint Board of Clothing and Dressmakers' Union. Executive Board meets every Tuesday at the Office, 5 West 21st Street. Telephone 7745-Watkins.  
LUIGI ANTONINI, Secretary.

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

130 East 25th St. Madison Square 1924

Executive Board meets every Monday at 7 P. M.  
D. GINGOLD, Manager. A. WEINGART, Sec'y-Treas.

## AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA

31 UNION SQUARE, N. Y. Suite 701-715

Telephones: Stuyvesant 4500-1-3-4-5  
SYDNEY HILLMAN, Gen. President JOSEPH SCHLOSSBERG, Gen. Sec'y-Treas.

## NEW YORK JOINT BOARD

AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA

611-621 Broadway, New York, N. Y. Telephones: Spring 7600-1-2-3-4  
DAVID WOLF, General Manager ABRAHAM MILLER, Secretary-Treasurer

## CHILDREN'S CLOTHING WORKERS' JOINT BOARD

AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA

709 Broadway, New York City. Telephones: Stuyvesant 4330, 9510, 9511  
JOSE GOLD, General Manager. MEYER COHEN, Secretary-Treasurer

## New York Clothing Cutters' Union

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

Office: 44 East 12th Street, Stuyvesant 2566.  
Regular meetings every Friday night at 210 East Fifth Street.  
Executive Board meets every Monday at 7 p. m. in the office.  
PHILIP ORLOFSKY, Manager. MARTIN SIGEL, Sec'y-Treas.

## PANTS MAKERS' TRADE BOARD

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

OFFICE: 175 EAST BROADWAY. ORCHARD 1261  
Board meets every Tuesday Evening at the Office. All Locals Meet Every Wednesday.  
MORRIS HILMENRICH, Manager. HYMAN NOVODVOR, Sec'y-Treasurer.

## Children's Jacket Makers

OF GREATER NEW YORK LOCAL 10.

Office: 335 Bushwick Ave., B'klyn 3120  
Exec. Bd. meets every Friday at 8 p. m.  
Reg. meetings every Wednesday 8 p. m.  
Chairman: Sam Berger.  
Fin. Sec'y: J. Berowitz.  
Bus. Agent: I. Portnoy.

## Children's Jacket Makers

OF GREATER NEW YORK LOCAL 10.

Office: 335 Bushwick Ave., B'klyn 3120  
Exec. Bd. meets every Friday at 8 p. m.  
Reg. meetings every Wednesday 8 p. m.  
Chairman: Sam Berger.  
Fin. Sec'y: J. Berowitz.  
Bus. Agent: I. Portnoy.

## Children's Jacket Makers

OF GREATER NEW YORK LOCAL 10.

Office: 335 Bushwick Ave., B'klyn 3120  
Exec. Bd. meets every Friday at 8 p. m.  
Reg. meetings every Wednesday 8 p. m.  
Chairman: Sam Berger.  
Fin. Sec'y: J. Berowitz.  
Bus. Agent: I. Portnoy.

## Children's Jacket Makers

OF GREATER NEW YORK LOCAL 10.

Office: 335 Bushwick Ave., B'klyn 3120  
Exec. Bd. meets every Friday at 8 p. m.  
Reg. meetings every Wednesday 8 p. m.  
Chairman: Sam Berger.  
Fin. Sec'y: J. Berowitz.  
Bus. Agent: I. Portnoy.

## Children's Jacket Makers

OF GREATER NEW YORK LOCAL 10.

Office: 335 Bushwick Ave., B'klyn 3120  
Exec. Bd. meets every Friday at 8 p. m.  
Reg. meetings every Wednesday 8 p. m.  
Chairman: Sam Berger.  
Fin. Sec'y: J. Berowitz.  
Bus. Agent: I. Portnoy.

## Children's Jacket Makers

OF GREATER NEW YORK LOCAL 10.

Office: 335 Bushwick Ave., B'klyn 3120  
Exec. Bd. meets every Friday at 8 p. m.  
Reg. meetings every Wednesday 8 p. m.  
Chairman: Sam Berger.  
Fin. Sec'y: J. Berowitz.  
Bus. Agent: I. Portnoy.

## Children's Jacket Makers

OF GREATER NEW YORK LOCAL 10.

Office: 335 Bushwick Ave., B'klyn 3120  
Exec. Bd. meets every Friday at 8 p. m.  
Reg. meetings every Wednesday 8 p. m.  
Chairman: Sam Berger.  
Fin. Sec'y: J. Berowitz.  
Bus. Agent: I. Portnoy.

## Lapel Makers & Pairers

Local 151, A. C. W. A.

Office: 3 Delancey St., Brooklyn 3800  
Exec. Bd. meets every Friday at 8 P. M.  
IRE SCHNEIDER, Chairman.  
KENNETH F. WARD, Secretary.  
ANTHONY V. FROISE, Bus. Agent.

## Pressers' Union

Local 3, A. C. W. A.

Executive Board meets every Thursday at the Amalgamated Temple  
11-27 Arlon Pl. B'klyn, N. Y.  
LOUIS CANTOR, Chairman.  
H. TAYLOR, Sec'y. LEON BECK, Fin. Sec'y.

## Pressers' Union

Local 3, A. C. W. A.

Executive Board meets every Thursday at the Amalgamated Temple  
11-27 Arlon Pl. B'klyn, N. Y.  
LOUIS CANTOR, Chairman.  
H. TAYLOR, Sec'y. LEON BECK, Fin. Sec'y.

## Pressers' Union

Local 3, A. C. W. A.

Executive Board meets every Thursday at the Amalgamated Temple  
11-27 Arlon Pl. B'klyn, N. Y.  
LOUIS CANTOR, Chairman.  
H. TAYLOR, Sec'y. LEON BECK, Fin. Sec'y.

## Pressers' Union

Local 3, A. C. W. A.

Executive Board meets every Thursday at the Amalgamated Temple  
11-27 Arlon Pl. B'klyn, N. Y.  
LOUIS CANTOR, Chairman.  
H. TAYLOR, Sec'y. LEON BECK, Fin. Sec'y.

## Pressers' Union

Local 3, A. C. W. A.

Executive Board meets every Thursday at the Amalgamated Temple  
11-27 Arlon Pl. B'klyn, N. Y.  
LOUIS CANTOR, Chairman.  
H. TAYLOR, Sec'y. LEON BECK, Fin. Sec'y.

## Pressers' Union

Local 3, A. C. W. A.

Executive Board meets every Thursday at the Amalgamated Temple  
11-27 Arlon Pl. B'klyn, N. Y.  
LOUIS CANTOR, Chairman.  
H. TAYLOR, Sec'y. LEON BECK, Fin. Sec'y.

## NATIONAL

Send the National Office your name and address on a post card today, and we will promptly send you—free of course—a supply of attractive and convenient 4-page leaflets with which you can easily and widely advertise the American Appeal. Carry these red-winged leaflets with you to the mine, the shop, the factory, the office—wherever you work—and hand them around to the carefully selected wide-awakes; enclose the leaflets in your letters, shoot them everywhere. We should have millions made distinctly aware of our new newspaper enterprise, the American Appeal, with Eugene V. Debs as editor-in-chief. Create interest in this national propaganda paper which every week will explain the civilized barbarism called capitalism and point the way to the New Time.

## CALIFORNIA

Emil Herman, District Organizer, reports a new local of eleven at Santa Ana. He sends the National Office \$15 on the Organization Maintenance Fund and \$19.50 on American Appeal subscriptions. There is no man in the movement readier than Herman to courageously buck up to any difficulty what is presented to the organizers. The one thing he wants is a fighting chance—and he will make the fight and win. Later, Herman has two more Locals to his credit, one at Oxnard and the other at Santa Paula. He also remits \$80 for American Appeal cards and other funds collected for the Organization and Maintenance Fund. Herman is making a great record.

## MONTANA

State Secretary, James D. Graham, reports that Mrs. Morris is showing power, tact and industry as an organizer and lecturer. He reports a Local reorganized at Milltown by Mrs. Morris. The Finnish Socialists in Montana and Idaho are picking up interest in the work and Graham feels assured of some quite worthwhile organization being accomplished. He writes: "There will be some great organized Labor delegations at Great Falls at once. I shall be in attendance after my long and bitter fight against the child-labor law-breakers at Bozeman. Send some leaflets, good hot stuff."

## Joint Executive Committee

OF THE

VEST MAKERS' UNION,

Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

Office: 175 East Broadway. Phone: Orchard 6639  
Meetings every 1st and 3rd Wednesday evening.  
M. GREENBERG, Sec.-Treas.  
PETER MONAT, Manager.

## FUR DRESSERS' UNION

Local 2, International Fur Workers' Union.

Office and Headquarters, 549 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn.  
Regular Meetings, 1st and 3rd Mondays.  
M. REISS, President.  
F. FINE, Sec'y-Treas.  
E. FRIEDMAN, Fin. Sec'y.  
E. WENNEIS, Bus. Agent.  
Gus. Levine, Bus. Agent.

## FUR FLOOR WORKERS

UNION LOCAL 3, F. I. U. A.

Office and Headquarters, 549 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. Stage 5220  
Regular Meetings Every First and Third Wednesday. Executive Board Meets Every Second and Fourth Thursday.  
FRANK BARON, JAMES CARSON, President. Secretary.

## NECKWEAR CUTTERS

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

7 E. 15th St. Stuyvesant 1678  
Regular Meetings, 2nd Wednesday of Every Month at 163 East 23rd Street.  
Fred Fustelberg, N. Ullman, President. Recording Sec'y.  
Henry Luis, J. Rosenzweig, Vice-President. Financial Sec'y.  
Gus. Levine, Bus. Agent.

## N. Y. Joint Board, Shirt and Boys' Waist Makers' Union

AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA

Headquarters: 621 BROADWAY (Room 523). Phone Spring 2258-2259  
ALDO CURSI, Manager. H. ROSENBERG, Secretary-Treasurer.

Joint Board meets every Second and Fourth Monday.  
Board of Directors meet every First and Third Monday.  
Local 243—Executive Board meets every Tuesday.  
Local 246—Executive Board meets every Thursday.  
Local 248—Executive Board meets every Wednesday.  
These Meetings are Held in the Office of the Union.

## INTERNATIONAL FUR WORKERS' UNION

OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor  
9 Jackson Ave., Long Island City, N. Y. Tel. Hunters Point 68  
MORRIS RAUFMAN, General President. ANDREW WENNEIS, General Secretary-Treasurer.

## JOINT BOARD FURRIERS' UNION

OF GREATER NEW YORK

Office: 22 EAST 22nd STREET Phone: CAL edonia 0350  
Meets Every Tuesday Evening in the Office

## FUR FINISHERS' UNION

LOCAL 13

Executive Board meets every Monday at 8:30 P. M. at 23 East 22nd St.  
A. ELSTER, Chairman.  
I. ELSTER, Vice-Chairman.  
H. ROBERTS, Secretary.

## FUR CUTTERS UNION

LOCAL 1

Executive Board meets every Thursday at 8:30 P. M. at 23 East 22nd St.  
F. STAUB, Chairman.  
H. ROBERTS, Vice-Chairman.  
H. SCHINDLER, Secretary.

## FUR NAILERS' UNION

LOCAL 10

Executive Board meets every Monday at 8:30 P. M. at 23 East 22nd St.  
M. KLEGER, Chairman.  
B. WEXLER, Vice-Chairman.  
ADOLPH LEWITZ, Secretary.

## FUR OPERATORS' UNION

LOCAL 5

Executive Board meets every Wednesday at 8:30 P. M. at 23 East 22nd St.  
S. COHEN, Chairman.  
B. BEGON, Vice-Chairman.  
E. TALL, Secretary.

and I'll see that some good work is done at Great Falls." Graham never gives up, and is determined that the Montana movement shall be built up—which seems quite practicable as he presents the matter in his correspondence.

## INDIANA

William Henry, District Organizer, has organized his seventeenth Local since he entered the state July 18. His seventeenth Local is at Vincennes with 16 members. There is some first class team work in the Indiana organization between the State Secretary and the District Organizer, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Henry. And team work is what gets the results. If the local Socialists would cooperate with the State Secretaries and with the organizers and go to the bat with vim, we should have the organization results very greatly multiplied. Presently Henry will pitch in to the work of building the Indianapolis Local to dimensions that will make it a leader among Locals in the Mississippi Valley. His first desire, however, is to add to list of locals outside the capital city.

## PENNSYLVANIA TO PENNSYLVANIA READERS

Information concerning the Socialist Party of Pennsylvania may be obtained from the State Secretary, Darlington Hoopes, 415 Sweden street, Norristown, Pa. News items concerning Pennsylvania Socialist activities should be sent to that address.

Birch Wilson will soon have Pennsylvania back on the Socialist map if he continues the pace he has set for two weeks. In addition to branches organized at Scranton and Sayre he has sent applications for charters for Sunbury and Shamokin. Each branch has ten members and promises more later. A letter of welcome into the Socialist movement has been sent to every new member.

Wilson is now working in Wilkes-Barre, where he hopes to start a branch. Plans for the Debs meeting in the Town Hall at Scranton on Oct. 16 are going ahead rapidly. James H. Maurer, President of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, has promised to speak. In view of the coal strike this promises to be one of the greatest meetings the Socialist Party has ever held in this part of the State.

## EMBROIDERY WORKERS

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

Exec. Board meets every 1st and 3rd Tuesday, at the Office, 401 E. 161st St. Melrose 7430  
CARL GRABBER, President. M. WEISS, Secretary-Manager.

## SEE THAT YOUR ENGINEER WEARS THIS SUIT

I. U. S. and O. Engineers' Local 56  
Meets every Friday at 8 P. M. at Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, Telephone Stage 3644. Office hours, 8 to 10 P. M. Room 14.  
F. BAUSCHER, Fin. Sec.

## N. Y. JOINT COUNCIL

CAP MAKERS

Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union.

OFFICE: 210 EAST 5th STREET Phone: Orchard 9860-1-2  
The Council meets every 1st and 3rd Wednesday.  
JACOB ROBERTS, Sec'y-Organizer. S. HERSHKOWITZ, M. GELLER, Organizers.

## OPERATORS, LOCAL 1

Regular Meetings every 1st and 3rd Saturday.

Executive Board meets every Monday.

CUTTERS, LOCAL 2  
Meetings every 1st and 3rd Thursday. Executive Board meets every Monday.

All Meetings are held in the Headgear Workers' Lyceum (Beethoven Hall) 210 East 5th Street.

cialist Party has ever held in this part of the State.

Alfred Baker Lewis commenced his work in the State by spending four days at Pottstown. He canvassed many old-time Socialists and others and organized a branch with twelve members, sold 90 dues stamps, secured seventeen subscriptions to the American Appeal, held a propaganda meeting and a meeting of the Branch. He reports that Pottstown will soon be doing its share for the Socialist cause.

On Sept. 12 and 13 Lewis worked at Williamsport, in Punxsutawney the 14th and 15th, and then to New Castle for three days. The 19th will find him at Butler and the 20th and 21st at Ellwood City, after which he goes to Pittsburgh. Any Comrade in Southwestern Pennsylvania who thinks he can organize a branch with Lewis' aid should get in touch with William J. Van Essen, 237 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

Local Allegheny has arranged to have Ross Brown from Sept. 17 to the 30th and Esther Friedman from Oct. 10 to 18th; each will be available for other dates after their Pittsburgh engagements. Organizations desiring their services should write Van Essen.

The State Office is making a drive for the American Appeal. A Berkman, of Philadelphia, has contributed \$25 as a revolving fund to purchase American Appeal subscriptions. Two Comrades in Pottstown bring the fund to \$30. Let us keep it circulating. American Appeal cards can be secured from the State Office.

## Local Philadelphia Picnic

Philadelphia Socialists are straining every effort to make the picnic on Saturday, Sept. 19, at New Maple Grove Park, Rising Sun avenue, above Olney avenue, the greatest affair of its kind ever held in Philadelphia. The park is reached by taking car No. 50 on Fifth street. The picnic is an all-day affair and we are urged to come by 10 a. m. Kattie Smith, Labor Member of British Parliament, is to speak in the afternoon; there will be singing by the United Workmen's Singing Society and Ladies Chorus. Refreshments will be on sale and there will be dancing and athletic sports. This is a wonderful opportunity for the Socialists of Philadelphia, Camden, and nearby districts to have a real reunion. Let us all try to be there.

Later—Wilson has added two more husky Locals, one of ten members at Sunbury and another at Shamokin. Lilith Wilson is also holding some excellent meetings and Alfred Baker Lewis is on the job.

## NEW JERSEY

Although the North Jersey dinner to Eugene V. Debs, Sunday night, Oct. 4, in Schary's Manor, Newark, is two weeks away, every seat is sold and requests for more are rolling in. In addition, there will be a birthday dinner to him that same afternoon under the auspices of the Jewish Branch, Workmen's Circles and unions, that promises to be sold out within a week. Both affairs will be at Schary's, under the direction of George H. Goebel, as is the Camden dinner the night before.

In Newark, the Jewish Branch dinner will be served at 12:30 noon, while the State Committee dinner will be served at 6:15 p. m. on the minute. Thus it is already sure that 800 or more diners will greet the veteran leader.

In Camden the promises are already for a like wonderful record, with every plate taken before the date set for the dinner, Saturday, Oct. 3, at 6:30 p. m. The just opened great new Walt Whitman Hotel will be the place. Although Camden Socialists never before attempted a banquet, they are going at this like veterans under the direction of Herman Neissner, Chairman, and Frank Hurley, 900 Federal street, Camden, Treasurer, to whom all orders for tickets, \$2 each, should be sent. Tickets can be obtained in Philadelphia from Marie Wannemacher, Socialist Party headquarters, 1325 Arch street, and the Forward office. The Committee meets each Sunday night at County headquarters, 205 North 28th street, Camden. Trenton, Vineland, Atlantic City, and other localities will be well represented, while Philadelphia will have at least 75 present, some Comrades there having organized the Forward-Debs Dinner Club and already ordered 50 tickets. The New Leader readers are therefore warned not to delay getting tickets. It's not every day, or year, that Debs can be seen and heard—particularly "close-up" as here. Diners will begin on the minute, and no extra service for late comers.

Leo M. Harkins' activities at the state headquarters and in Essex and Hudson counties are winning the approval of the efficient State secretary, Robert Leemans, whose business experience makes him appreciative of the preliminary work done by Harkins. The District Organizer is now working in some outlying towns and cooperating in the promotion of three banquets to be held, two in Newark and one in Camden. Harkins is praising the work of George H. Goebel who is general manager of the three banquets. A telegram from Goebel made the National Executive Secretary exclaim: "Well, hand the finest cake in the bakery to Goebel. We are going to have three of the greatest banquets ever given in any man's honor. Leave a job like that to Goebel and you are perfectly safe."

The State Committee met Sept. 13, at State Headquarters with Bohlin, Rambo, Wittel, Hymen, Leemans and Miller present. A brief digest of business follows. Decided to cooperate in helping the new German organ, Volks-Stimme, and where German meetings can be held Comrade Modest is available as a speaker. Organizer Harkins has reorganized or revived five branches in Hudson County and new branches are being organized in Paterson, Passaic, Haledon and Elizabeth, the latter with 30 members. Outlook is very encouraging. George H. Goebel reported fully on the Debs dinners. Reports of Bergen, Camden, Hudson and Passaic counties showed renewed activities. State Secretary Leemans will apply for appointment as a Notary Public and was instructed to get Morris Hillquit for three indoor mass meetings. The financial report showed a balance Aug. 9 of \$279.89; receipts to date, \$50.75; total, \$330.64. Disbursements to date, \$173.53; balance Sept. 13, \$157.11.

## NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT

A banquet is being arranged in Providence, R. I., for Tuesday, Oct. 6. Eugene Victor Debs will be the guest of honor. Needless to say, Rhode Island Socialists are highly pleased over the announcement. A banquet committee has been formed consisting of representatives from the six branches of the Workmen's Circles in Providence and environs, the American Jewish and Finnish Branches of the Socialist Party and the carpenters and bakers' unions.

The local Socialists, realizing that it is a sacrifice for Comrade Debs to add an extra date to his Eastern trip, are going to leave no stone unturned to utilize the banquet as a vehicle for building the Party organization in Rhode Island.

The District Office has secured the services of Arthur Henderson for Tuesday, Oct. 27. The meeting will be held in Ford Hall. The admission to be 35 cents; 50 cents and 75 cents. District Secretary, Warren Edward Fitzgerald has charge of the arrangements.

## CONNECTICUT

New Haven  
Karl C. Jursek addressed a large audience on the Central Green, Saturday evening, Sept. 12. Mr. Jursek issued a challenge to debate preparedness with Mr. O'Brien, who is a representative of the American Security League.

Local New Haven has obtained Esther Friedman of New York to speak at a mass meeting to be held at the corner of Commerce street and Congress avenue, Saturday evening, Oct. 3.

Dr. Nathan Miller, a teacher at Yale College, who was active in the Y. P. S. L. for a number of years, and was also active in the Yale Progressive Club, and one of

# The Truth About EVOLUTION PLAINLY TOLD

## VIII. Human Evolution

By DR. W. C. CURTIS

**B**UT with the evolution of all other living things, both animal and plant, overwhelmingly attested by the facts, it is not only possible but puerile to separate man from the general course of events. Moreover, the evidence for man's origin is becoming clearer year by year. Comparative Anatomy, Embryology, Classification, Physiology, Geographical Distribution, Fossils, and the existing races of mankind tell the same story for man as for the rest of the animal world.

Huxley's essay, entitled "Man's Place in Nature," presents in a masterful manner the anatomical evidence for our kinship with the four species of tailless apes—the gibbon, gorilla, orang and chimpanzee—and his most significant conclusions are even more strongly established at the present day. If creation occurred "at 9:00 a. m., on October 23, of the year 4004 B. C.," as part of the Divine plan, it is amazing that such success should have dogged the steps of the students of human skeletal and cultural remains during the last half-century. The skeletons, in part or in whole, are known from a number of sub-human races and a vast array of implements and other remains, all showing a progressive advancement. By another fifty years, it seems safe to expect that much more of the story will be unveiled. It is further amazing that investigations in Egypt show the existence of a flourishing civilization in the Nile Valley as early as 5000 B. C., and back of this a gradual development from the barbarism of the Stone Age.

On man's intellectual side, psychology is making increasingly evi-

dent the essentially animal foundation of human intelligence. Man's claim to importance in the universe revealed by science lies not in the pretense that this planet was created for his convenience, but in the claim that he transcends the material universe in so far as he comprehends it. And the method of such comprehension that dominates modern thought is the method of science, not that of theology.

The question of human beginnings is one that is open to investigation like any other historic or pre-historic event. In this connection, a quotation from a famous essay by Herbert Spencer, published in 1862, is appropriate: "Those who cavalierly reject the Theory of Evolution," writes Spencer, "as not adequately supported by facts, seem quite to forget that their own theory is supported by no facts at all. Like the majority of men who are born to a given belief, they demand the most rigorous proof of any adverse belief, but assume that their own needs none. Here we find, scattered over the globe, vegetable and animal organisms numbering, of the one kind (according to Humboldt), some 320,000 species, and of the other some 2,000,000 species (see Carpenter); and if to these we add the numbers of animal and vegetable species that have become extinct, we may safely estimate the number of species that have existed, and are existing, on the earth, at not less than 10,000,000. Well, which is the most rational theory about these 10,000,000 of species? Is it most likely that there have been 10,000,000 of special creations? or is it most likely that by continual modifications, due to change of circumstances, 10,000,000 of varieties have been produced, as varieties are being produced still?"

And, one might add, if the evidence indicates that all other species have arisen by evolution, it is probable that man, whose bodily struc-

ture and functions are so nearly identical with those of the mammalia and particularly the primates—that man arose in a different fashion. We have, moreover, as above indicated, the positive evidence to support this general presumption.

Having outlined the evidence for human evolution and stated the presumption in its favor, let us turn to the evidence for special creation, as found in Genesis. Science and common sense alike inquire regarding the nature and sources of this account, if it be regarded as a true statement of the facts. Science faces the matter squarely, desiring only the right to investigate and draw unprejudiced conclusions. The results of such investigations are not in doubt. It appears that the races about the eastern Mediterranean, like other primitive peoples, had their traditions of the origin of the world. The story in Genesis apparently descended to the early Hebrews and to their neighbors in Mesopotamia from a source far antedating the appearance of the Jews as a people and their sacred writings. Archeology and ethnology most reasonably indicate that in its origin this Hebrew-Babylonian tradition may be compared with the stories of many other primitive peoples. We take the story in Genesis seriously as an account of pre-historic facts, because it is our story of creation passed down by tradition from our fathers. It is and will remain sacred and interesting, because it has been woven into the thought of Western culture for almost 2,000 years and because of its intrinsic literary and moral qualities.

But the past history of events, whether of human or animal origins, is subject matter for scientific inquiry, and the answer of science is Evolution. The very great antiquity of man, the existence at an earlier period of beings, man-like, but intermediate between man and

other primates, together with the facts of man's anatomy, his embryology, his physiological reactions, even his mentality, all point to his kinship with the rest of living Nature. It is not that men came from monkeys, but that men, monkeys and apes all came from a common mammalian ancestry millions of years in the past.

It is more reasonable to believe that the Bible is a human document, representing the history of an advance from the concept of a barbarous and vengeful Jehovah of the earlier Old Testament, through the God of righteousness and justice of the later prophets, and culminating in the concept of a Father as preached by Jesus of Nazareth.

In the foregoing statement we have considered the intellectual aspects of the doctrine of Organic Evolution. There remain its social aspects. Evolution is one of the basic concepts in modern thought. Suppression of a doctrine established by such overwhelming evidence is a serious matter. From the standpoint of the teacher the situation has more than academic interest.

In view of all the facts, may we not say that the present storm against Organic Evolution is but an expression of malign influences of prejudice and ignorance, hostile to what we may envision as the high destiny of our Western World?

**SUIT CASE, BAG AND PORTFOLIO MAKERS' UNION**  
11 West 18th Street, Chelsea 5427  
The Membership Committee and the Executive Board meet every second and fourth Mondays of the month at the office. Regular meeting every first Thursday of the month.  
H. KWALWASSER, Secretary

**N. Y. Wood Carvers and Modelers Association**  
Regular Meetings 1st and 3rd Friday.  
Board of Officers Meet 2nd and 4th Friday.  
243 East 84th Street, New York City  
Frank Walter, President  
A. Fugliotto, Vice-President  
H. Vais, Treasurer  
Wm. Dettelbach, Sec'y  
August Schenck, Business Agent

**United Hebrew Trades**  
175 EAST BROADWAY  
Meet 1st and 3rd Monday, 8 P. M. Executive Board, Every Saturday, 12 Noon.  
M. ABRAMSON, Chairman  
M. GOLDOWSKI, Vice-Chairman  
M. FEINSTEIN, Secretary-Treasurer

**PAINTERS' UNION**  
LOCAL 892  
Office and Headquarters: 218 E. 53rd St.  
Tel. Regent 5625  
Regular Meetings Every Monday Evening  
David Callanan, President  
Peter Galle, Vice-President  
J. J. Connell, Sec'y

**WAITERS' UNION & Allied CAFETERIA WORKERS**  
Local 219, N. E. R. I. A. & C. L. of A.  
Office & Headquarters: 179 E. 30 St., N. Y.  
LENOX 1874  
Regular meetings every Tuesday, 8 P. M.  
Meyer Schachter, Chairman  
H. Schachter, Sec'y  
P. Schachter, Bus. Agent & Sec.

**PAINTERS' UNION, No. 51**  
Headquarters 366 EIGHTH AVENUE  
Telephone Longacre 5629  
Day Room Open Daily, 8 a. m. to 8 p. m.  
JOHN W. SMITH, President  
M. McDONALD, Vice-President  
G. F. BRENN, Sec'y  
Regular Meetings Every Monday, 8 P. M.

**MEETING HALL TO RENT**  
FOR LABOR UNIONS AND FRATERNAL SOCIETIES. Seating Capacity 350.

**German Painters' Union**  
LOCAL 406, BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS  
DECORATORS & PAPERHANGERS  
Regular Meetings Every Wednesday Eve.  
at the Labor Temple, 343 East 14th St.  
BRUNO WAGNER, President  
CHAS. KOENIG, Sec'y

**HEBREW BUTCHERS UNION**  
Local 354, A. M. C. & S. W. of N. A.  
175 E. 17th St., Orchard 5259  
Meet every 1st & 3rd Tuesday  
AL GEARAL, President  
L. KORN, Sec'y

**Structural Iron Workers**  
UNION, Local 501, Brooklyn  
Office: 511 Pacific Street, Cumberland 6155  
Open Daily from 7:30 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.  
Meetings Every Wednesday, at 8 P. M., at Columbus Hall, State and Court Sts.  
Charles McManis, President  
E. B. Calvert, Sec'y-Rep.

**NEW YORK SIGN WRITERS**  
Union Local No. 220  
Office and Meeting Room:  
168 Eighth Avenue, Phone Chelsea 9549  
Regular Meetings Every Monday, 8 p. m.  
Executive Board Meets Fridays at 8 p. m.  
GEO. B. HOFFEL, JAS. F. CONLON, President  
J. J. COOGAN, D. J. NAILE, Sec. Secretary Fin. Secretary

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

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

**Labor Temple** 343-345 EAST 84TH ST.  
Workmen's Educational Association.  
Free Library open from 1 to 10 p. m.  
Halls for Meetings, Entertainments and Balls. Telephone LEX 1668

**Paperhangers' Union**  
LOCAL 490  
Brotherhood of Paperhangers  
Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers  
Meetings Every Wednesday Evening  
At LAUREL GARDENS, 75 E. 116th St.  
Irving Heidmann, Meyer Cohen, President  
J. Snyder, Sec'y  
Joseph Kuchmann, Treasurer

**Amalgamated Lithographers**  
of America, New York Local No. 1  
Office: AMALITHONE BLDG., 205 WEST 14th ST. Phone: WAT kin 7794  
Regular Meetings Every Second and Fourth Tuesday at  
ARLINGTON HALL, 19 ST. MARK'S PLACE  
ALBERT E. CASTRO, President  
Pat's Hanlon, Vice-Pres. Frank J. Flynn, Sec'y

**N. Y. Printing Pressmen's Union**  
Local 51, International Printing Pressmen's & Assistants' Union  
Office: 22 WEST 16TH STREET Phone: CHE lene 10293-10293  
Regular Meetings Every 2nd Thursday at 8 P. M. at L. G. W. O. Auditorium, 1 W. 16th St.  
PHILIP UNSTEADTER, President PATRICK J. LYNCH, Vice-President  
Edward Neway, Sec'y-Treas. Chas. T. Stewart, Bus. Agent

# UNION DIRECTORY

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

**BRICKLAYERS' UNION**  
LOCAL 34  
Office: 139 EAST 84th STREET Telephone LEX 4539  
Regular Meetings Every Monday Evening in the Labor Temple  
THOMAS CAHILL, President  
THOMAS FORTER, Sec. Secretary EDWARD DUNN, Fin. Secretary

**BRICKLAYERS UNION**  
Local No. 9  
Office & Headquarters, Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby Ave. Phone 4621 Bklyn.  
Office open daily except Mondays from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.  
Regular meetings every Tuesday Evening.  
WILLIAM WENGER, President. CHARLES PETAUM, Fin. Sec'y.  
VALENTINE BURR, Vice-President. JOHN TIMMINS, Treasurer.  
HENRY ARMENDINGER, Sec. Sec'y. ANDREW STREET, Bus. Agent.

**United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America**  
LOCAL UNION 488  
MEETS EVERY MONDAY EVENING at 495 East 166th St.  
OFFICE: 601 EAST 181ST ST. Telephone MEIrose 5674.  
THOMAS DALTON, President. CHAS. H. BAUNER, Bus. Agent.  
HARRY P. FILBERT, Fin. Sec'y. JOHN CLARK, Sec. Sec'y.

**Carpenters and Joiners of America**  
LOCAL 393  
67-69 Lexington Avenue. Madison Square 2197.  
Regular meetings every 2nd and 4th Monday of the month.  
MICHAEL CURTIN, Vice-Pres. J. CASTELLI, President.  
N. VILLACCI, Bus. Agent. WILLIAM GARDNER, Sec. Secretary  
CHARLES FIESELES, Fin. Secretary

**Carpenters & Joiners of America**  
Local Union 266. 4215 3rd Ave., corner Tremont Ave.  
Regular meetings every Monday evening.  
Walter Anderson, President Bert Post, Sec. Secretary James Dugan, Fin. Sec'y  
Victor Saul, Vice President Joseph Vanderpool, Treas. Chas. Nobis, Business Agent  
Board of Trustees—Jos. Hess, Louis Schmidt, E. Grew

**UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF Carpenters and Joiners of America,**  
LOCAL UNION No. 808  
Headquarters in the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby Avenue.  
Office: Brooklyn Labor Lyceum. Telephone STAG 5414. Office hours, every day except Thursday.  
Regular meetings every Monday evening.  
JOHN HARKETT, President. SYDNEY PEARCE, Sec. Secretary.  
FRANK HOFFMAN, Vice-President. JOHN THALER, Fin. Secretary.  
Recording Secretary. CHARLES FRIEDELL, Bus. Agent.

**DOCK AND PIER CARPENTERS**  
LOCAL UNION 1456, UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS & JOINERS OF AMERICA.  
67-69 Lexington Avenue. Madison Square 4902.  
Regular meetings every 2nd and 4th Monday.  
CHARLES JOHNSON, Jr., President  
MICHAEL ERIKSON, Vice-Pres. Ed. M. Olson, Fin'l Sec.  
Christopher Gulbrandson, Charles Johnson, Sec'y  
Recording Secretary. Ludwig Benson, Business Agent  
Ray Clark

**COMPRESSED AIR AND FOUNDATION WORKERS**  
UNION, Local 63, I. R. C. & C. L. of A.  
Office, 12 St. Marks Place. 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Daily except Wednesday, closed all day.  
DEPT DOCK 6962.  
Meetings every 1st and 3rd Wednesday.  
JAMES JOHNSON, President  
DANIEL HUNT, Vice-Pres. PETER FINNERAN, JOHN McFARTLAN, JOSEPH MORAN  
Vice-Pres. Sec. Secretary Fin. Secretary Bus. Agent

**PLASTERERS' UNION, LOCAL 60**  
Office, 4 West 125th St. Phone Harlem 6432.  
Regular Meetings Every Monday Evening. The Executive Board Meets Every Friday Evening at THE LABOR TEMPLE, 343 EAST 14TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY.  
MICHAEL J. COLLIERAN, President and Business Agent.  
J. J. O'CONNELL, Vice-Pres. JOHN LEAVY, Sec'y  
THOMAS SHERIDAN, Fin. Sec'y. JOHN DOOLEY, Recording Secretary.  
MICHAEL GALLAGHER, Sec. Sec'y. JOSEPH LAMONTE, Bus. Agent.

**Upholsterers' Union, Local No. 76**  
Office 35 East 2nd St. Phone Orchard 3283  
Meets Every 2d and 4th Wednesday, Heerhaven Hall, 210 East 5th St., 6:30 Sharp  
H. VALENTINE, Vice-President RALPH LEVY, President  
PIERCE H. DEAMER, Sec. Agent HERMAN ALPERT, Sec'y-Treasurer  
S. BLOOM, Rec. Secretary

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

**PAINTERS' UNION No. 261**  
Office: 63 East 108th Street Telephone: LEgh 3141  
Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday at the Office.  
Regular Meetings Every Friday at 210 East 104th Street.  
ISADORE SILVERMAN, J. HENNINGFIELD, Recording Secretary  
Financial Secretary

**N.Y. TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 6**  
Phone WAT kin 9188  
LEON B. ROUSE, President  
John Sullivan, Vice-President  
John S. O'Connell, Sec'y  
Theodore F. Douglas, Treasurer

**JOURNEYMEN PLUMBERS' UNION, LOCAL 418**  
Of Queens County, New York. Telephone, Stillwell 6304.  
Office and Headquarters, 250 Jackson Avenue, Long Island City.  
Regular meetings every Wednesday, at 8 P. M.  
BENJAMIN A. DAVIS, President.  
WILLIAM PIOTTA, Financial Secretary.  
WILLIAM NEHEKTES, Recording Secretary.  
CHARLES HEADAMS and GEORGE FLANAGAN, Business Agents.

**U. A. Plumbers, Gas Fitters and Marine Plumbers**  
LOCAL UNION No. 463, of NEW YORK CITY  
Office 5033 Fifth Avenue. Phone: HARlem 4878.  
Regular meetings every Wednesday, at 8 p. m. at 215 East 84th Street  
MATTHEW J. MORAN, President. JOHN WALSH, Vice-President.  
FRED DEIGAN, General Secretary. TIMOTHY HOPKINS, Secretary.  
GEORGE MEANY, DAVID HOLBORN, JOHN HASSETT, PAT DREW, Business Agents.

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

**U. A. Plumbers, Gas Fitters and Marine Plumbers**  
LOCAL No. 1, BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.  
Office: 19 Fourth Avenue. Phone: STerling 9733.  
Regular Meetings every Monday evening at 182 Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn.  
Executive Board meets every Friday evening at the Office.  
Office open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.  
THOMAS F. OATES, President. CHARLES L. PETERSON, Secretary-Treasurer.

# The New Leader Mail Bag.

More Regarding Ido

Editor, The New Leader:

Not only our country, but others in Europe and South America have populations of mixed races, tongues and creeds; a welcome condition for those in power and an ever-present problem for the people at large, for reasons well known to our readers. Any attempt, therefore, to lessen this problem must be approved and supported by Socialists.

Before me is the July number of Mondo (World), the official organ of the international language, Ido, from which I translate the article following, which was written in Chicago and has now been read simultaneously all over the world by those conversant with this easiest of all languages. The value of such instant and direct international communication cannot be overestimated, especially in times of impending war, when every moment counts in both camps of society—the capitalists and the workers. And in the future when the "boys" of all countries are sent against one another they will be in a much better position to speak to the "enemy," and to clear up matters about how wars are made and by whom.

Ridgefield, N. J.

Frederick Kraft.

Eclecticism

(Translated from the Ido magazine Mondo (World) by Frederick Kraft.)

The world and its diverse peoples need a new symbol, a new motion and a new method to advance and to develop the capabilities of all. Let us name that new symbol eclecticism.

As natural selection is related to physical evolution so eclecticism is related to rational evolution.

We hear much about the international mind as being a very unimportant problem. What is the international mind? Is it composed of the most common or best elements? It is evident that the study of the international mind ought to be undertaken in a totally scientific manner. We must study, first, national character and racial psychology (A), if we want to succeed in finding the most useworthy elements and qualities for the creation of an international mind and to learn the proper processes of eclecticism.

Owing to the great diversity and complexity of modern civilization we have many experts and specialists who, according to their abilities, study and develop all kinds of knowledge. However, it is not sufficient to study national character and racial psychology. We must also find the means to begin to know all kinds of knowledge in all countries of the world.

Thus we can obtain information concerning the best theories, methods, systems, practices, processes, machines, apparatus, etc. Having acquired such information, full of value, all peoples can apply, more or less, the principal of eclecticism for the selection of the best things, useworthy, adaptable and worthy of adoption. In that manner no people will sacrifice any cherished part of their own national life, but, on the contrary, all of them will become enriched according to the number

and the quality of the new things we acquire.

We see then, that we need a list of many experts and specialists in all parts of the globe (B). Further, we see that we ought to have a common language to facilitate the direct intercommunication among all students and explorers. We now have the common language—Ido. There remains that we should compile a list of all, whether professionals or amateurs, who could and perhaps would consent to collaborate (C). It is to be understood that such a list ought to be arranged carefully, and preferably according to some system which permits the binding together of all works or affiliated topics (D). Thus we will find, gradually, the means for selecting the best, and so to apply the principles of eclecticism.

Eugene F. McPike.

# The New York Convention

**T**HE Regional Convention of the Socialist Party, which will be composed of Party members residing in the New England states, the States of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, will be held at the Finnish Hall, 2056 Fifth Avenue, New York, on October 10, from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. This convention is one of a series arranged by the National Office of the Socialist Party, at which Eugene V. Debs will appear and will lead in discussing problems of policy and organization of the Party.

The Regional Convention Committee has arranged a program of events for October 9, 10 and 11. On Oct. 9, Friday evening, a dinner will be given to Eugene V. Debs, the members of the National Executive Committee and the delegates to the Regional Convention from out-of-town cities. The dinner will be held at the Park View Palace, 5th Avenue and 110th Street.

On Oct. 10 the convention will open at 10 a. m. sharp, and will con-

tinue throughout the day. In the evening of the 10th an entertainment and dance will take place in the hall of the Finnish Branch, with special features for the entertainment of the out-of-town delegates.

On the 11th, Sunday, at 2 p. m., a great mass meeting will take place at Carnegie Hall, at which prominent speakers will address the meeting, the leading address to be given by Eugene V. Debs. Tickets for the dinner and the mass meeting can be obtained at the office of the Regional Convention Committee, Room 505, 7 East 15th Street, New York City.

A special request has been issued by the Secretary of the Committee, urging all State, local and branch secretaries to communicate with the headquarters of the Committee, at 7 East 15th Street, New York, so that invitations may go forth to all Party members residing within the territory embraced. Secretaries are urged to prepare lists of Party members within their locality and to mail such lists to the headquarters of the committee.

# NEW PLAYS FOR OLD—THE LABOR THEME

By V. F. CALVERTON  
Author of "The Newer Spirit"

"PROCESSIONAL" has passed but not without leaving a vivid memory of its creative theme. Ernst Toller's "Man and Masses" is no longer staged, but at its appearance it marked a minor revolution in the contemporary theatre. David Pinski's "Isaac Piniev," will wait for its staging until the American public, rather than the New York public, becomes awakened to the nature and problems of the Labor movement and the Russian revolution. "Isaac Piniev" is a brilliant play, historical in scope, dramatic in execution. "Singing Jailbirds" is a forceful picture of the I. W. W., a segment of the American proletariat that has suffered from the terrorism of the ruling class.

In England a Socialist theatre has been organized that is devoted to the encouragement of the propaganda play and the development of a proletarian culture. The class-struggle, instead of being evaded, will be emphasized. The creation of a desire for a new social order, a new culture, a new art will be its fundamental aim. In Russia, a whole proletarian culture is in the process of evolution. The art-theatre, even the cinema, have become instruments for revolutionary experimentation and expression. In Mexico, Communist art cults have

grown if not matured. In Jugoslavia stories of distinctly proletarian type have been written by Lazarovich and Matavulya. In France, Barbusse and Hamp express the revolutionary spirit in literary substance. Few sections of the world are untouched by the rise of the new psychology and the new economics.

## An Australian Labor Play

In these circumstances, "Rebel Smith," a play by Spencer Brodney, an Australian now living in the United States, has an extraordinary and singular interest. "Rebel Smith," which is now being produced in Australia, is a Labor or proletarian drama. Its thesis, aside from the love element that at moments tends to romanticize very rigorous realities, is distinctly anti-reformist and revolutionary. Its protagonists are emphatically lower-class and proletarian—if we make an exception of the prosperous and persuasive if not poisonous Labor representative and Cabinet-

"REBEL SMITH. By Spencer Brodney. New York: Siebel Publishing Company.

Minister, Hon. Edgar Bates.

In the bold, it forcefully presents the conflict and clash between reformism and revolution, the tactics of the social reformer and the uncompromising revolutionist. To one intimate with the conundrums of the Labor movement, the struggle between fortune and fidelity, sliding into the easy road of affluence through the devious "pie-eyed" vocations of the Laborite or sacrificing remuneration for conviction, is an issue that is real, vital, and intense.

The introduction of a woman into the struggle adds to the dramatic appeal, affords an exciting climax, and provides the paprika of the erotic. In the conversion of the woman to the doctrine of the proletarian revolution, the element of sex in the Labor movement is given striking, if not peculiar emphasis. Love-alliances and their capacity to create rationalizations in political tactics according to the nature of and direction of the love-motive, are curiously and penetratingly handled. Although there is nothing salacious in the dialogue, nothing of the adolescent obsession with sex which monopolizes the attention of our contemporary literati, the priggish disdain of realities character-

istic of Victorian literature is alien to its substance. The economic basis of marriage is stressed, and the liberal attitude of the modern moralist toward extra-marital sex-relations is expressed without disguise or equivocation. The old mores have been superseded by a new.

## Reformism Is Attacked

It is significant that "Rebel Smith" should be laid in Australia where Labor governments of late have been the vogue, not the exception. There is something almost Marxian in Mr. Brodney's attack upon the conciliatory policies of Labor governments that endeavor to legislate in favor of Labor and aim to unfetter the proletariat, while the whole basis of their society is still capitalistic. Rebel Smith, the protagonist, is a revolutionary agitator who realizes that the faith of the proletariat must be placed in economic organization, class-consciousness directed toward the construction of industrial unions, and not in tentative political changes, Labor parties dedicated to the acquisition and perpetuation of futile reforms.

Capitalism must cease before Labor can fully rise; the bourgeoisie must decay before the proletariat

can flourish. Labor parties under a capitalist system can never achieve fundamental and revolutionary progress. Their effect can be scarcely more than that of a catalyzer. The trouble is that Labor parties do not realize their limitations and inadequacies and too often promise what a sound social philosophy would teach them they cannot fulfill. That is why the attitude expressed by Kitty, the converted feminine revolutionist, is so decisively the sentiment of scores of proletarians and bourgeois-liberals.

## The Revolt Against "Laborism"

"Now I will never support a party that pretends to be Labor, but runs things just the same as the rottenest capitalist government."

That the play does not mince phrases or stint description in its attack on contemporary society with its bourgeois economics and psychology can be seen by such declarations as these:

Bill (Rebel Smith): Our wage-slavery civilization is too rotten for anything but vicious lusts and silly hypocrites. There will never be much clean, wholesome, joyous love until all are free. . . .

Kitty: The only man I can ever respect now is a rebel against the

present system of capitalist tyranny and rottenness. . . .

Joe (an I. W. W. of the same type as Bill): I tell you the cause is greater than the individual; the proletariat doesn't stop marching forward just because one of its leaders drops out. So to hell with the renegades.

The play is not impregnated with the vain, millennial optimism peculiar to the utopian. In one place Bill speaks of "the thankless business of sacrificing one's self in the hope of rousing the bonehead masses," and in another he exclaims:

"I wanted to wake up my fellow-workers and help them to become free, but finally I discovered that the slaves did not want freedom. That knocked me out more thoroughly than any love tragedy you could imagine. . . . At times it seems that the slaves are and will always be slaves. Yet, I wonder whether, in spite of all that, the fight should not be kept up to make them free."

Yet, despite the discouragement of the unresponsive masses, the play ends with Bill's resuming his militant propaganda work, defiant of the tempting position offered him by the Labor Government.

## A Thing Of Today

"Rebel Smith" makes no pretense at being a great play, an immortal drama. It is a thing of today, timely, clever and entertaining. It lacks the finer subtleties of superb comedy, the brilliant portraiture of great art, the impassioned eloquence of classical theatrics, but it presents a substance that is new, fresh and invigorating. The fact is, the play is almost beyond its time. The average theatre audience would be nonplussed by the distinctions between reformist and revolutionary policies, utterly bewildered by the conflict between Labor party and I. W. W. tactics. The love element, however, should prove a redeeming universal attract through the sheer fascination of its instinctive appeal. Certain of the impenetrable in plot-technique, episodes without the exquisite inevitability of great drama, and insufficiencies in individualization of character in the play, are peculiar to most proletarian dramas. It is novelty of substance, not finish of form, that makes them, that makes "Rebel Smith," striking and curious creations. It is the trend that they represent that is so singular and signal. It is the spirit of the new society that they harbingers, the evolution of a new art than they promise. The fulfillment the next generations will witness.

## For the Defence

By JOSEPH T. SHIPLEY

BURTON RASCOE, as writer on Dreiser in this "Modern American Writers" series, has constituted himself a sort of attorney for the defence in the case of Theodore Dreiser vs. The Public Morals. This case is really one that was long ago laughed off the calendar (so far as any readers of the M. A. W. series are concerned); in its revived form it becomes rather the case of Burton Rascoe, Plaintiff, vs. Stuart P. Sherman. For the present litigant builds his book—after a five-page quotation from Garret Garrett that he does not follow up—as a Burton Rascoe, Plaintiff, vs. Stuart P. Sherman, Defendant, to prove that, from a literary point of view, Mr. Sherman belongs in what a namesake once said was war.

Mr. Sherman's argument we may not hear, save in the partial selections of the plaintiff, chosen for their vulnerability. But, as bystanders, we may observe a few holes in the barriers of Mr. Rascoe. Where he tells us that "Upon Jennie Mr. Dreiser has not, as Mr. Sherman asserts, imposed his own naturalistic philosophy"; he has written a story that, so far as I can see, is psychologically without a flaw. The background, again, is that of the stirring, colorful life of American cities. . . . the writer is simply balancing his flat-thump against his opponent's. And the curious reasoning of the next sentence makes us mistrust the present judgment: "Against none of the characters in Jennie Gerhardt has he pronounced judgment, for he has stated in 'A Book About Myself' that he believes that people are neither altogether good nor altogether bad. . . . the later statement of Dreiser can in no way define or control his earlier act. Mr. Rascoe says elsewhere that 'The most striking thing about the purely autobiographical books of Theodore Dreiser is the singular uneventfulness of Mr. Dreiser's youth'—when, of course, the uneventfulness is not a 'thing about' the books, but a fact revealed in them. Other such moments of careless thinking made us hesitate to trust Mr. Rascoe's judgment.

In stopping the direct onslaught for a moment, to take a shot at a friend of Mr. Sherman's, Mr. Rascoe employs an old, ungracious weapon that often proves a boomerang. "You see, Mr. Brownell is mentioned four times, at length and with approval, in Mr. Sherman's 'On Contemporary Literature' (the book in which the essay on Mr. Dreiser appears); and Mr. Brownell repays him weight by weight, inch by inch, by mentioning Mr. Sherman four times, at length and with approval, in 'The Genius of Style' (the book in which Mr. Brownell's contemptuous reference to Mr. Dreiser appears)." Mr. Rascoe should recognize that, were Mr. Brownell's references a conscious repayment of Mr. Sherman, neither courtesy nor craft would permit his making them precisely the same in quantity and quality; one always overhears compliments. Nor does the more youthful writer of the present volume allow for the natural similarity of tastes in each intellectual generation; one might, I fancy, embarrass Mr. Rascoe, after reading his fervent paean of praise of Carl Van Doren, by recording the past and future references to him on Mr. Van Doren's part. . . . Such discussion, unless more strongly fortified, smacks of personal grudge, and is out of place in literary criticism.

THEODORE DREISER. By Burton Rascoe. New York: \$1.

—especially in a chapter on the "place" of Theodore Dreiser.

And after Mr. Rascoe's violent denunciation of the dismissal of Dreiser in Mr. Brownell's phrase, "Probably Mr. Dreiser provides more thrills," and after his lengthy defence of his author's complete revelation of conditions, we wonder at his own summary dismissal in terms of a loose verdict: "And Up-ton Sinclair's 'The Jungle' is a muck-raking novel."

But, as in an argument as to ownership one learns much of the goods in dispute, so here we incidentally find out a deal about Mr. Dreiser. Not so much as Mr. Rascoe, his obsession aside, might have given—though he tells us the definitive work on Dreiser "will, perforce, be a study of considerable proportions: one volume in large octavo, running to about 200,000 words, would be about the minimum of space the conscientious critical biographer could allow himself. . . . However, there is no longer need for the defence so vigorously urged: the opinions of Mr.

## The Kept Man

By DR. W. C. CURTIS

HERE is a story of the society known as high and of the people usually called "smart." The first half of the book is occupied in laying out and arranging the various ribbons of the maypole, all of which is a somewhat tiresome process. Once the ribbons are picked up and the pattern begun, interest revives.

Lest the title should not furnish a clue to the manner of individual to be found here, the jacket carries an illustration of a female in an evening gown alongside of whom rests a high silk hat from whose interior proceeds a necklace. We have here the "kept" woman, which is rather to be expected, but we have also the "kept" man, which may prove a surprise. Regarding the former's personality and characteristics—this, despite the fact that she is probably intended for the principal character in the book—we are left with a somewhat hazy impression, save for one startling virtue. Thus, "to a man who really loved her she could not find it in her heart to deny herself; if that way she could make him happy." Such altruism must not go unnoticed.

As for Christopher Hammond, who does not earn enough to support a mistress, yet being personable enough to attract one, is forced into the situation of being "kept," he is presented as very human, albeit weak. He is not presented as that next-to-lowest of all human propitium which such an individual is commonly supposed to be. And what, you ask, may be lower than this? It remained for Chris's father to suspect that after examining and appraising the six guinea-a-week flat of the son who is earning three pounds a week. Chris's shrieked denial, however, prevents a tale of pleasant amatory commerce from degenerating into muck.

Poor Chris; Manon is not content with bestowing her favors lavishly, but she must have constantly the assurance of his appreciation. "And you're very grateful to me, Christopher?"

And each time he must repeat that he is.

The one "pure," as it were, but

KEPT. By Alec Waugh; Albert and Charles Bont. New York:

## A Soul's Pilgrimage

By CLEMENT WOOD

IT IS a strange commentary on current American taste that such autobiographical narratives as Harry Kemp's "Tramping on Life," with its inconsequential crudities, and Alfred Kreymsborg's "Troubadour," as superficial as oil on deep water, achieve some merit of popularity and sales, while so magnificent a book as Sherwood Anderson's great "Story Teller's Story" lags behind them. Not that it is unrecognized—the Viking Press, which took over the Huebsch list, have it now in a third printing—but that it should be doing far better than that. For distinction of telling, and sheer stark, withering honesty, this is one of the books of the decade.

It is alert and live from start to end.

"Abe Lincoln proved his manhood by lifting a barrel of whiskey and drinking from the bung-hole."

Anderson's father . . . and President Harding once played in the same brass band at Caledonia.

The author's ability to outdrink an athletic teamster made the author the better man beyond questioning. His want-driven miserliness made him hoard every pencil he could find.

" . . . at one time in my life I had forcibly to be separated, by a considerate friend, from something like a half a bushel of lead pencils I had for a long time carted about with me in a bag."

Paul Rosenfeld called him "the Phallid Chekov." Strange little flashes of reality; and life is no more.

You must read the book to get the amazing picture of the author's father, that yarn-spinning, self-heralding ruined Southern dandy, a bankrupt harness-repairer, a fence sign-painter, an amateur showman, unaware of the hunger in his own family circle: to get the splendid picture of the mother, who was forced to be the uniter of the group, and who finally tired of the task and just died. Then there is the Odyssey of Anderson's own career: his own elaborate yarn-spinning and hand-made myths; his to-be-expected praise of Gertrude Stein's irrationalities; his keen telling of the episode of the visit from the "successful" short story writer. The book is as incomplete as all self-portraits must be; it omits much in its reticence, especially concerning the author's love-life; but it is a splendid thing.

"A STORY TELLER'S STORY. By Sherwood Anderson. New York: The Viking Press.

unutterably stupid—judging from the conversation—romance of David Merivale and Blanche Tristram is kept out of the main trend of events insofar as possible, which is just as well, for the sinners are far more interesting than the saints, here as elsewhere. Were all Oxonians such stupid conversationalists—but they are not.

Some day, at Mr. Waugh's convenience, we should be pleased to receive a picture of a young lady with "brown fringed hair." Awaiting this, we hold in abeyance any mental picture we may be tempted to form of Mrs. Fairfield.

## American Funny-Men

By McALISTER COLEMAN

THIS book is on the most ticklish of subjects, the sense of humor. As a rule, once you begin to analyze it, you find your test-tube is empty. It is safe to look with suspicion upon anyone who says, "Isn't it wonderful to have a sense of humor!" She usually hasn't.

The author of "Crackerbox Philosophies," however, is wise enough not to try to be funny herself while writing of American humorists past and present. She has selected a theme—"No other country (than America) has given so much weight,

CRACKERBOX PHILOSOPHIES. By Jennette Tandy. Columbia University Press. New York: \$2.50.

so constant attention throughout a long period, to the opinions and the philosophy of the common man," and she has stuck to it with a persistency and show of erudition worthy of an aspirant for a doctor's degree. The ghosts of Artemus Ward, Petroleum Nasby, Josh Billings and other interpreters of the caustic humor of the American peasant must look with astonished eyes on this scholarly, liberally annotated treatise, published by our large if not our leading University press. It is to be doubted if they ever expected that their casual comment on the American scene would some day be enshrined in an academic bibliography. Fortunately Miss Tandy has had the good sense to quote liberally and her book is to be recommended to all who would understand why we Americans take our humor so seriously.

## A DISAPPOINTING COLLECTION

By PROF. W. RASMUSSEN

tion experience. But distinguished as Huxley's style invariably is, light, fantastic and sportive, "Little Mexican" is not among his best stories. Never for a moment is there the wisdom and wit of "Nuns at Luncheon" or the other pieces that comprised "Limbo." F. Tennyson Jesse in "Baker's Fury" recounts a rustic tale and presents a picture of soul saving in the English hinterland. The style of the narrative is agreeable.

Hugh Kingsmill in "W. J." writes a vivid story. His glimpse of the future recalls Claude Farrère's recent novelette. Of the remaining writers—Arnold Palmer, Frank Peire-Smith, Naomi Mitchison, J. C. Squire, C. E. Montague, Horace Annesley Vachell and Osbert Sitwell—the last named with "The Greeting" offers the most interesting work. "A Tug of War" by Vachell, "Brown of Epsom" by Palmer, "The Man who kept a Diary" by Squire, are typical commercial, popular-magazine fiction: the first is an empty story with the sempiternal Quinney as its

colorless hero, the second a yarn of the turf, the third an amusing and eminently chaste satire. Naomi Mitchison in "The Hostage" writes pleasantly; Frank Pen-Smith in "Hang" is adequate in his treatment of the supernatural with conventional technique.

As a whole, it is doubtful if the American writer has much to learn from the British save in sureness and polish. One will look in vain among these Georgian Stories for anything so racy and faithful, so laughable and genuine as Ring Lardner; for anything so fantastic as some of the work of F. Scott Fitzgerald, of Nunnally Johnson and of Charles MacArthur, for anything so sheer and inevitable as Ruth Suckow or Thyra Samter Winslow. We have, moreover, writers as delicate—witness Miss Cather—and more searching. A brief survey of the defunct "Smart Set" for instance, in the days of its editorship by H. L. Mencken and George Jean Nathan, would reveal more than one volume twice the size of "Georgian Stories" composed of stories more originally conceived and more vividly, more daringly, if less gracefully executed.

## Debs and the War

By WM. M. FEIGENBAUM

The National Office of the Socialist Party has compiled an invaluable record of the Debs case and has published it in a neat 64-page booklet for propaganda use and as a record for all time, of that period in the history of our country that is most shameful, and of our party that is most glorious.

Comrade Debs is touring the country, for the party and wherever he goes there is cheap and half-baked comment in the press about the "jail bird" who is invading the town. It is good that we now have a permanent and final record of what Debs went to jail for to give to such people. And in reading the record one cannot but be impressed by the propaganda for Socialism in it.

The contents of the book include a complete and correct record of the Canton speech for which 'Gene' was arrested and jailed, Debs' address to the jury, his eloquent state-

ment to the court before sentence, and a brilliantly written newspaper report of the Debs trial by Max Eastman, told with humor and a fine human spirit.

In addition there is a statement on the work for amnesty of the Socialist Party, and several poems on Debs.

The National Office has done an excellent piece of work in publishing this booklet. Hundreds of thousands of people, interested in the orator whom they come to hear, will want to read it, and reading they will be moved to sympathy with and understanding of the cause for which Debs suffered.

## "THE POINTER"

Get a copy of this pointed Magazine.

It is a publication that does and will point the pointed truth. Points you don't and may never see in any other publication are liberally featured.

Single copies . . . 10 cents  
25 cents for the 3 next issues

## "THE POINTER"

102 SOUTH SPRING ST.,  
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

DEBS AND THE WAR: The Canton Speech, and the Record of Debs' Trial in the Federal Court in Cleveland. Chicago: National Office, Socialist Party. 25 cents.

# DRAMA

## The Mermaid Dramatists

By JOSEPH T. SHIPLEY

II.—THOMAS OTWAY

IT IS often stated as a truism that a man reveals himself in his writings, but it is perhaps less simple to carry out the process of interpretation. We do not rashly assume that because he uses big words an author is tall, nor that vehemence of expression is an invariable sign of red hair; but are we to infer from his many tributes to England that Shakespeare is a patriot, or a hypocrite, or indeed merely a dramatist letting his characters tongue what words they should? In the stories and plays where we can identify no "philosopher," mouthpiece of the author, which ideas—if any—are his own, which are wholly of the persons of the tale? What may we gather from the sort of plot that he has woven: is he following a fashion, or but seizing available material; or is he compelled by some more fundamental element of his personality—by his choice betrayed?

An interesting parallel between a man's nature and fortune, and his works, is afforded by the life and the plays of Thomas Otway. Son of a country parson, Otway brought to London an endowment of no great intellect or forcefulness, but of proper humility to the noble-born, of simple honesty that expects the reward of virtue to be other than itself; in short, of moderate ability and immoderate expectations. Such a person is always bewildered when life seems in no haste to proffer his desires, bewildered, then indignant, then bitter. And the heroes of Otway's serious plays are well-meaning fellows who manage somehow, with the best intentions, to muddle their affairs, and to rail upon the world—until Castilio loses his brother and his wife, Jaffier his wife and his best friend, each dying in wretchedness and despair.

The dedications of the plays of Otway present, perhaps, no more than the usual affectation of the lord or lady addressed; but his prologues seem obsequious; even where he tries to jest there is none of the equal playing with the audience as after "As You Like It," but rather a wooing of his listeners. As time progresses the flattery of the dedicatory letter becomes more unctuous (is it of himself Otway writes).

Who'd be that sordid foolish thing called man.  
To cringe, thus, fawn, and flatter.  
—Otway.

In revenge, the plays themselves wax more bitter in their satire. In "The Soldier's Fortune" several types of townsman of the time, of no relevancy to the plot, are mentioned only to be railed at. Equally unnecessary to the

story of "Venice Preserved" is the remark:

"You are an Englishman: when treason's hatching  
One might have thought you'd not have been behindhand"

and, although the conspirators fail, not one of those in power but is a villain. The satirical picture of the Earl of Shaftesbury, Antonio of the play, shows that person as most be-based and vile—yet this defamation appeared on the eve of the Earl's exile, when attack was not only safe, but likely to win reward. The playwright, whose career was wretched, found revenge in applying his boots to the more successful—when reverses had swept them down.

Despite his personal ill-fortune, Otway's plays were the most popular of the period; until our present day of three-year runs only Shakespeare was more frequently performed; and it was natural for an actress to desire the playwright's good will. Mrs. Barry had been in his first play, and Otway fell fast and deep in love with her; she led him on and on as she starred in his successes, but her personal favors she showered upon Otway's patron, Lord Rochester. The humble, honest Otway loved so sincerely that he was ready to accept this situation and the lady, should she change her mind. At this period he wrote "Don Carlos." Carlos has loved and wooed a beautiful maiden; before they are wed, his father—not his patron, but his king, King of Spain—sees her and takes her to himself. The prince still loves her and would have her still; she is too honorable to betray her royal mate. Otway has given the queen the one quality the actress lacked: a deep love of the prince, from whom she was taken by one of higher rank. Mrs. Barry in life, however, withheld both her favors and her heart; and the dramatist turned to dissipation for anodyne, growing despondent, then cynical. In "The Orphan," written four years later, the woman (still loving) ignorantly brings about the destruction of the fine but weak lad who loves her; and in "Venice Preserved," after two more years, it is by her deliberate (but still loving!) act that she draws the well-meaning but wavering hero on the path that ends in his death. His dissipation and his good nature brought on Otway's death from starvation and fever, at the age of thirty-four.

The bitterness his hopeless love brought to his life, that turned the full-cheeked country lad into the hollow-eyed man, is perhaps the one quality that could have overlaid his obsequiousness and shallow expectancy with the glittering satire and the glowing passion that are the chief dramatic strength of Thomas Otway.

## A Good First Act

John Kirkpatrick's "The Book of Charm," Presents A New Idea at the Comedy

The curtain's falling on the first act of "The Book of Charm," which Rachel Crothers is offering at the Comedy Theatre, leaves one with anticipation of something worth while to come.

There is presented in the first act a finely sketched picture of a new idea, bursting into the close atmosphere of a Main street home. Ida May is going to New York and she doesn't care who knows it. Father, mother and friend Joe are broken-hearted.

The life-saver appears in the form of a book-salesman. (Here let us give credit to Lee Tracy for a delicious bit of acting.) It is a book that tells you how to be charming. Just the thing to hold Ida May fast to the old home, Joe figures.

The second act shows the Harper family in the process of being transformed into charmers under the tutelage of Joe Pond. The first ten minutes are genuinely amusing. Before we know it, however, the play has turned into horse-play and the veriest sort of silly nonsense. The idea is buried deep, deep under an ocean of foolery which hasn't the necessary grace of being wise.

In the end, homely virtue triumphs over the lure of the city's lights. And dull comedy triumphs over the

JEAN CLYDE gives an excellent and sincere portrayal of the daughter in "Courtship," presented by the Scottish Players at the 49th Street Theatre last week.

attempt of originality. Mildred MacLeod was Ida May Harper, and did as well as could be expected under the circumstances, which might also be said of Elizabeth Patterson who was Mrs. Harper, and Charles D. Brown, who was the irate Dad Harper.

## THE NEW PLAYS

### MONDAY

"THE VAGABOND KING," based on Justin Huntly McCarthy's romance, "If I Were King," with music by Rudolf Friml and book and lyrics by W. H. Post and Brian Hooker, will be presented by Russell Janney at the Casino Theatre Monday night. The cast is headed by Dennis King, Herbert Corbell, Max Figman, Carolyn Thomson, Jane Carroll, Olga Treskoff.

"EASY TERMS," a new play by Crane Wilbur, is scheduled to open at the National Theatre Monday night. Donald Meek plays the leading role. Other players include, Suzanne Cabet, Homer Barton, Mabel Montgomery, Crane Wilbur and Jeffreys Lewis.

"GUNPOWDER," by J. C. Nugent and Elliott Nugent, will open at the Liberty Theatre Monday night, presented by Gene Buck. The cast includes J. C. Nugent, Frank Conroy, Fritz Williams and Sue MacManamy.

"THE PELICAN," by F. Tennyson Jesse and A. M. Harwood, a London success of last season, will be presented Monday night at the Times Square Theatre by A. H. Woods. The cast includes Margaret Lawrence, Fred Kerr, Henry Stephenson and Herbert Marshall.

### TUESDAY

"SONNY," a musical play, with music by Jerome Kern and book by Otto Harbach and Oscar Hammerstein, 2d, will open at the New Amsterdam Theatre, Tuesday night, under the management of Charles Dillingham, with Marilyn Miller in the star role.

### THURSDAY

"MERRY MERRY," a new musical comedy by Harlan Thompson and Harry Archer will be presented by Lyle Andrews Thursday night at the Vanderbilt Theatre. The cast is headed by Marie Saxon, and includes Harry Puck, William Frawley, Sascha Beaumont, Perqueta Courtney, Lucila Mendez, John Hundley, Robert G. Pitkin and Larry Beck.

"THE NEW GALLANTRY," a comedy by F. S. Merlion and Brian Marlow, is John Cort's first production of the season and opens Thursday night at the Cort Theatre. The cast includes Carroll McCormack, Cyril Scott, Theresa Maxwell Conover, G. Pat Collins, Edith Van Cleave, Max Montesole, Elsie Mackay and Russell Morrison.

AUGUSTIN DUNCAN in "Harvest," Kate Horton's new play, which opens this Saturday at the Belmont Theatre.

## Be Yourself!

"All Dressed Up," A. Richman's Thought-Provoking Play, At the Eltinge Theatre

Suppose we all did tell the truth without any hypocrisy? Suppose for a few moments every man and woman became absolutely truthful and natural and talked right out of his subconscious—what a lovely time there would be!

Well, that's what happens in the second act of "All Dressed Up," the new play by Arthur Richman at the Eltinge. It's so uncomfortable that almost the last event in the play is the destruction by Dr. Raymond Stevens of the formula of the chemical that makes people tell the truth. Dr. Stevens is anxious to see the thing work that particular night because Donald West is in love with his only daughter and he wants to find out exactly what sort of a man he is. He finds out so many things, too, that he is glad to get rid of his troublesome discovery. Dr. Stevens seeks to suspend the conscious so that one is under the influence only of one's "unconscious" for a while. He gets a drug to do it; he invites a family party, he puts the drug into everyone's cocktails except his own and his daughter's, and he learns a lot of unpleasant truths.

His brother, Wallace, is a wealthy manufacturer of underwear. Early in life the two brothers divided their little fortune so that Wallace could go into business and Raymond devote himself to science. Wallace has a son, Stuart, who is in the business, and there is Philip, the son of a dead sister, who borrows money from both brothers and puts up a showy, bluffing front with his lying wife. It is a scene of family affection that warms the heart—until the cocktails begin to work. And then what a lot of liars, hypocrites, cheats and frauds we discover the lot of them are!

All but Stuart. Instead of a drinking, swaggering, lecherous youth we find a gentle soul—a man who yearned to write poetry and listen to music and live a free, gallant life, but who was forced by his father into a business he loathed and who assumed the make-believe of the rouser and libertine as his one protection against his aching soul.

Donald didn't get his cocktail until after the others had theirs and had done their stunts. Then he performed. The quiet, decent, repressed gentleman who loved Eileen so honorably looked upon her with lustful eyes, seized her in his arms, kissed her hungrily, tore the dress from her shoulder and buried his face in her breast. . . a new Donald, in sooth, to the girl who didn't know about the Truth Serum.

An hour later the force of the dose had passed and each one believed he had been in a dream. The lies and hypocrisies of ordinary life are resumed. Eileen had been shocked for a moment, but she began to feel that maybe it isn't such a terrible thing that her lover is a throbbing human being under his veneer of civilization.

Dr. Stevens admits that life without its hypocrisies—or rather its inhibitions—would be intolerable. If we had nothing to restrain our brute impulses, we would be in a jungle, not in a civilized society. So he burned his formula as Eileen and Donald fell into each other's arms. A striking and thought-provoking play, to say the least.

Norman Trevor is Dr. Raymond and he is a dignified scientist, an affectionate brother and a loving father. James Crane is still youthful—even juvenile—as Donald, but he cuts a fine, manly figure. Kay Johnson is excellent as Eileen, especially when she decides that she is glad her lover is human, after all; and Elliott Cabot gives a wonderfully moving performance as Stuart when he admits that he loves art and music and poetry, and that he sometimes dared not look into a book, "because somebody else has written it—and I might have."

W. M. F.

"The Show-Off," Geo. Kelly's Funny Comedy, Due at the Bronx Opera House, Monday

Stewart and French will present "The Show-Off," George Kelly's success of the last two years, at the Bronx Opera House for the week of September 21.

Headed by Louis John Bartels, Helen Lowell, Frances Goodrich and Winifred Wellington, the original cast of "The Show-Off" will be transported intact to the Bronx. The others include C. W. Goodrich, William Carey, Francis Pierlot, George Weller and Edwin Reddick.

Eddie Dowling in "The Fall Guy" will be the following attraction.

Robert Woolley has been engaged for an important role in "Mayflowers," the musical version of "Not So Long Ago," in which the Messrs. Shubert are presenting Joseph Santley and Ivy Sawyer.

# THEATRES

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

## WINTER GARDEN

Eves. 8:30. Mats. Tues., Thurs. & Sat.

NOW, AS ALWAYS, THE WORLD'S MOST FAMOUS REVUE

GREAT CAST 18 GERTRUDE HOFFMANN GIRLS

## WINTER GARDEN

SUNDAY NIGHT FIRST CONCERT OF THE SEASON

COMEDY—SINGING—DANCING

STARS FROM "ARTISTS AND MODELS," "BIG BOY," "GAY PAREE," "STUDENT PRINCE," "JUNE DAYS," (Biggest Musical Hits in New York)

AND OTHER STARS ACTS

JACK ROSE Master of Ceremonies

Do Not Fail to Get Your Tickets Early and Avoid Being One of the Stagnant! ALWAYS THE BEST SUNDAY ENTERTAINMENT IN NEW YORK!

JOLSON'S THEATRE, 59th Street and Seventh Avenue Eves. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30.

## THE STUDENT PRINCE

— WITH —

HOWARD MARSH — AND —

ILSE MARVENGA

SYNTHETIC ORCHESTRA OF 40. SINGING CHORUS OF 100.

Balcony Seats (Reserved) \$1.10; \$1.65; \$2.20; \$2.75; \$3.30.

Good Seats at Box Office

## The Sensation of theatrical history

## THE GREEN HAT

By MICHAEL ARLEN

with KATHERINE CORNELL MARGALD GILLMORE LESLIE GILMORE

A. P. KAYE

BROADHURST 14 St. West of Broadway

EVENINGS, 8:30. MATINEES, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY, 2:30

Eltinge THEATRE, West 42nd St. Mats. WED. and SAT.

A. H. WOODS Presents

## All Dressed Up

A Comedy by ARTHUR RICHMAN

WITH NORMAN TREVOR JAMES CRANE LOUIS BENNISON KAY JOHNSON and others

"Tingulous and excellently played." —G. W. Gabriel, Sun.

"We recommend it unqualifiedly." —S. J. Kaufman, Telegram.

RITZ THEATRE, 45th St. W. of B'way

"AUDIENCE BOARED ITSELF HOARSE" says Alan Dale of

## The KISS

... IN A ...

## TAXI

with ARTHUR BYRON JANET BECHER

## Youth Invents

## Radio Movies

FIRST claim to the achievement of motion picture transmission and reception by means of the radio has been made by an 18-year-old college student. He is Douglas F. W. Coffey, a student at the University of Wisconsin, an amateur radio expert who in his spare time is employed in a local picture theatre.

Coffey reports that after months of experimentation he has succeeded in transmitting motion pictures by radio from his station in Madison to his home in Sunny Creek, a distance of seven miles across a lake. The State Department of Markets has such confidence in his invention and his ability to perfect it so as to attain longer distances that it has placed at his disposal its station at Waupaca and Stevens Point for further experiments.

Although the young man refuses to divulge the actual working of the invention he explains it in part thus: A light thrown through a strip of rotating motion picture film at the sending station is transmitted into electrical vibrations. These, when sent with an especially devised transmitter without microphones or key, are changed into light rays, which, at the receiving end, reproduce the motion pictures on a screen.

Coffey claims that so successful is his invention that it will not be long before reproduction of motion pictures by radio at long distances will be rendered practical.

## WINTER GARDEN

Eves. 8:30. Mats. Tues., Thurs. & Sat.

NOW, AS ALWAYS, THE WORLD'S MOST FAMOUS REVUE

GREAT CAST 18 GERTRUDE HOFFMANN GIRLS

## WINTER GARDEN

SUNDAY NIGHT FIRST CONCERT OF THE SEASON

COMEDY—SINGING—DANCING

STARS FROM "ARTISTS AND MODELS," "BIG BOY," "GAY PAREE," "STUDENT PRINCE," "JUNE DAYS," (Biggest Musical Hits in New York)

AND OTHER STARS ACTS

JACK ROSE Master of Ceremonies

Do Not Fail to Get Your Tickets Early and Avoid Being One of the Stagnant! ALWAYS THE BEST SUNDAY ENTERTAINMENT IN NEW YORK!

JOLSON'S THEATRE, 59th Street and Seventh Avenue Eves. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30.

## THE STUDENT PRINCE

— WITH —

HOWARD MARSH — AND —

ILSE MARVENGA

SYNTHETIC ORCHESTRA OF 40. SINGING CHORUS OF 100.

Balcony Seats (Reserved) \$1.10; \$1.65; \$2.20; \$2.75; \$3.30.

Good Seats at Box Office

## The Sensation of theatrical history

## THE GREEN HAT

By MICHAEL ARLEN

with KATHERINE CORNELL MARGALD GILLMORE LESLIE GILMORE

A. P. KAYE

BROADHURST 14 St. West of Broadway

EVENINGS, 8:30. MATINEES, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY, 2:30

Eltinge THEATRE, West 42nd St. Mats. WED. and SAT.

A. H. WOODS Presents

## All Dressed Up

A Comedy by ARTHUR RICHMAN

WITH NORMAN TREVOR JAMES CRANE LOUIS BENNISON KAY JOHNSON and others

"Tingulous and excellently played." —G. W. Gabriel, Sun.

"We recommend it unqualifiedly." —S. J. Kaufman, Telegram.

RITZ THEATRE, 45th St. W. of B'way

"AUDIENCE BOARED ITSELF HOARSE" says Alan Dale of

## The KISS

... IN A ...

## TAXI

with ARTHUR BYRON JANET BECHER

## Youth Invents

## Radio Movies

FIRST claim to the achievement of motion picture transmission and reception by means of the radio has been made by an 18-year-old college student. He is Douglas F. W. Coffey, a student at the University of Wisconsin, an amateur radio expert who in his spare time is employed in a local picture theatre.

Coffey reports that after months of experimentation he has succeeded in transmitting motion pictures by radio from his station in Madison to his home in Sunny Creek, a distance of seven miles across a lake. The State Department of Markets has such confidence in his invention and his ability to perfect it so as to attain longer distances that it has placed at his disposal its station at Waupaca and Stevens Point for further experiments.

Although the young man refuses to divulge the actual working of the invention he explains it in part thus: A light thrown through a strip of rotating motion picture film at the sending station is transmitted into electrical vibrations. These, when sent with an especially devised transmitter without microphones or key, are changed into light rays, which, at the receiving end, reproduce the motion pictures on a screen.

Coffey claims that so successful is his invention that it will not be long before reproduction of motion pictures by radio at long distances will be rendered practical.

## WINTER GARDEN

Eves. 8:30. Mats. Tues., Thurs. & Sat.

NOW, AS ALWAYS, THE WORLD'S MOST FAMOUS REVUE

GREAT CAST 18 GERTRUDE HOFFMANN GIRLS

## WINTER GARDEN

SUNDAY NIGHT FIRST CONCERT OF THE SEASON

COMEDY—SINGING—DANCING

STARS FROM "ARTISTS AND MODELS," "BIG BOY," "GAY PAREE," "STUDENT PRINCE," "JUNE DAYS," (Biggest Musical Hits in New York)

AND OTHER STARS ACTS

JACK ROSE Master of Ceremonies

Do Not Fail to Get Your Tickets Early and Avoid Being One of the Stagnant! ALWAYS THE BEST SUNDAY ENTERTAINMENT IN NEW YORK!

JOLSON'S THEATRE, 59th Street and Seventh Avenue Eves. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30.

## THE STUDENT PRINCE

— WITH —

HOWARD MARSH — AND —

ILSE MARVENGA

SYNTHETIC ORCHESTRA OF 40. SINGING CHORUS OF 100.

Balcony Seats (Reserved) \$1.10; \$1.65; \$2.20; \$2.75; \$3.30.

Good Seats at Box Office

## The Sensation of theatrical history

## THE GREEN HAT

By MICHAEL ARLEN

with KATHERINE CORNELL MARGALD GILLMORE LESLIE GILMORE

A. P. KAYE

BROADHURST 14 St. West of Broadway

EVENINGS, 8:30. MATINEES, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY, 2:30

Eltinge THEATRE, West 42nd St. Mats. WED. and SAT.

A. H. WOODS Presents

## All Dressed Up

A Comedy by ARTHUR RICHMAN

WITH NORMAN TREVOR JAMES CRANE LOUIS BENNISON KAY JOHNSON and others

"Tingulous and excellently played." —G. W. Gabriel, Sun.

"We recommend it unqualifiedly." —S. J. Kaufman, Telegram.

RITZ THEATRE, 45th St. W. of B'way

"AUDIENCE BOARED ITSELF HOARSE" says Alan Dale of

## The KISS

... IN A ...

## TAXI

with ARTHUR BYRON JANET BECHER

## Two Molnar

## Plays Coming

GILBERT MILLER has in preparation the following program, which includes two plays by the Hungarian dramatist, Molnar. The first of these, "The Glass Slipper," will be presented by the Charles Frohman Company at the Guild Theatre in October. The play will be staged by Philip Moeller, who has prepared the English text of the play. The Theatre Guild members have the privilege of attending this play as part of their regular subscription season.

The other Molnar play will be "The Tale of the Wolf" in which Wallace Eddinger, Roland Young and Phyllis Povah play the three principal roles.

Irene Bordoni will be seen in a new romantic farce called "Naughty Cinderella" by Avery Hopwood. Marjorie Rameau will be starred in a comedy by Melchior Lengyel, "Antonia."

Elsie Ferguson, in "The Grand Duchess and the Waiter" by Alfred Savoir, completes the list of activities.

## WINTER GARDEN

Eves. 8:30. Mats. Tues., Thurs. & Sat.

NOW, AS ALWAYS, THE WORLD'S MOST FAMOUS REVUE

GREAT CAST 18 GERTRUDE HOFFMANN GIRLS

## WINTER GARDEN

SUNDAY NIGHT FIRST CONCERT OF THE SEASON

COMEDY—SINGING—DANCING

STARS FROM "ARTISTS AND MODELS," "BIG BOY," "GAY PAREE," "STUDENT PRINCE," "JUNE DAYS," (Biggest Musical Hits in New York)

## THEATRES

**B.S. MOSS' B'WAY**  
"Where the crowds all go"  
ALL NEXT WEEK  
A Thrilling Tale of Dreams  
and Reality  
**The Girl Who  
Wouldn't Work**  
Lionel Barrymore—Marguerite  
De La Motte—Forrest Stanley  
Lillian Tashman—Henry B.  
Walthall  
—also—  
World's Best Vaudeville

**BAYES THEATRE**  
44th St. W. of B'way—Lack. 6545  
The Yiddish Art Theatre Players  
— IN —  
**KING SAUL**  
A Biblical Drama in Five Scenes  
By PAUL HEYSE  
Directed by  
**MAURICE SCHWARTZ**  
EVENINGS at 8:30  
MAT. SAT. at 2:30  
Complete Synopsis  
in English with Program

**EUGENE O'NEILL'S GREATEST  
PLAY  
DESIRE  
UNDER THE ELMS**  
WITH  
**FRANK McGLYNN**  
**GEO. M. COHAN**  
THEATRE, B'way & 43rd  
Evenings at 8:30  
Mats. Wed. and Sat.  
46th SENSATIONAL WEEK

**CAMEO** 42nd St. | Noon to  
& B'way | 11:30 P. M.  
**BEGINNING SUNDAY**  
A picturization of  
**DAVID GRAHAM PHILLIPS**  
daring story of life, "Garlen & Co."  
A Tiffany Production Released by Renown  
**"SOULS for  
SABLES"**  
The drama of a woman who placed  
luxury above love.  
—WITH—  
**CLAIRE WINDSOR**  
**EUGENE O'BRIEN**  
**FAMOUS CAMEO THEATRE  
ORCHESTRA**

**Bronx Amusements**  
**BRONX OPERA HOUSE**  
149th St. E. of 3rd Ave.  
FOR PRICES | MATS. WED. & SAT.  
**BEGINNING MONDAY NIGHT**  
STEWART & FRENCH present  
The Comedy Sensation  
Direct from its 2 year run on B'way  
**"THE SHOW-OFF"**  
By GEORGE KELLY  
with **HELEN LOWELL**  
**LOUIS JOHN BARTELS**  
and Broadway Cast Intact  
The Comedy New York Laughs  
and Wept Over For 2 Years  
Week of Sept. 26th  
"THE FALL GUY"  
in "THE FALL GUY"

**TOMORROW  
IS THE BIG LAFF DAY**  
**HAROLD  
LLOYD**  
IN HIS LATEST  
COMEDY OF  
FOOTBALL AND  
COLLEGE  
**"THE FRESHMAN"**  
EXCLUSIVE NEW YORK SHOWING  
DOORS OPEN DAILY AT 10:15 A.M.  
LAST SHOWING AT 11:30 P.M.  
**COLONY** B'way  
at 53rd St.

## Schnitzler's "Call of Life"

The Actors' Theatre will start its season in their new home at the Comedy Theatre, on October 7, with a production of Dorothy Donnelly's adaptation of "The Call of Life," by Arthur Schnitzler. The play is now in rehearsal under the direction of Dudley Digges. Eva La Gallienne, Katherine Alexander and Alice John will play important roles.

## DRAMA

## Genuine Scotch

"Courting" Brings Real Flavor  
Of Kiltie and Heather  
To 49th Street Theatre

The Archibald Forbes' Scottish Play, which Lee Shubert has brought to the 49th Street Theatre, might well be living a bit of their life in front of us. Save for the actor who has to play the Englishman, each person fills his part as though he had dwelled with it until he was really that man. Jean Douglas Wilson is as expressive in the mere laying down of her iron as a deaf-mute, thumbing his nose—though her humor was less thrust in the face and is genuine, thorough humor; Jean Clyde and Denzil Mather are such winsome lassies we just couldn't decide which of them we ourselves would rather be courting. Is there any wonder there is confusion in the play? And Angus Adams is perhaps the most natural of the lot; at any rate, in him the Scotch qualities seem most poignantly and amusingly compressed.

The play which these actors brought over is "Courting," a sprightly comedy by A. Kennard Matthews. In this the age-old quarrel of the Modernist and the Fundamentalist is seen from a novel and minute aspect; the father and minister are dead set against the new dances that seem to be invading Gientulloch. Often, seeing something that appears important reduced in scale reveals its true insignificance; Swift uses that method—and its opposite—in "Gulliver's Travels." Here we watch this tempest in a teapot, and recognize how futile are the efforts of the hidebound and sterile reactionaries to check the spirit of youth, of that surging stir which is not content with the old severities and blind acceptances, but will be on, on to truths and joys it must discover. Maggie Houston has been on little voyages of discovery, and her enterprise gives her such an advantage over Jeannie that when the real need comes in Jeannie's life, the need to win the man she loves, the lassie sees how useless are the old strictures on modesty: she goes out to welcome the devil that rises in her breast; she learns to give the mite of wickedness that is in all of us its fling—and finds that she had hooked her man long before. Better still, these wild adventures, which consist of going to the dance at the castle and dancing till dawn with the lord, leave her just the fresh, free creature that she was before. Perhaps not quite so free, for she had a narrow escape, and a lesson. But her brother, who is a fine, deep-thinking lad, wins in what Grizel—one driven to Grizel by this play, to old Thruma, especially to Grizel and Sentimental Tommy—Kenneth wins in a way that would make Grizel shake in her famous fashion and call him a "masterful man"—and love him and love him.

J. T. S.



MARGARET LAWRENCE  
heads the cast in "The Pelican,"  
the London success, which opens  
at the Times Square Theatre,  
Monday night.

Harold Lloyd in His Latest  
Comedy, "The Freshman,"  
At the Colony, Sunday

Harold Lloyd's new comedy of college and football life, "The Freshman," will be the attraction at the Colony, beginning Sunday. In his new photograph, Mr. Lloyd impersonates Harold Lamb, and the story narrates Harold's preparation for college. Jobyna Ralston is the girl in the case. Others who contribute to the general hilarity are Brooks Benedict, Hazel Keener, Pat Harmon, James Anderson and Joe Harrington.

A prologue in four scenes, "Campus Capers," will head the musical program. The presentation is made by George Chooz. The Colony Melody Masters, with Dr. Edward Kilenyi and E. Charles Eggert, alternating conductors, will present "Jolly Fellows," by Suppe, as the overture.

## Maugham's "The Circle"

Coming to Capitol, Sunday

W. Somerset Maugham's brilliant play, "The Circle," has found its way to the screen and will be presented by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer at the Capitol next week. It follows the original play closely, and the adaptation by Kenneth Clarke and direction by Frank Borzage has preserved the original sparkle and humor which contributed to the success of "The Circle" on the stage. Eleanor Boardman plays the part of the young wife.

Malcolm McGregor portrays the part of her lover and Creighton Hale is the irritating young husband. Alec B. Francis, George Fawcett and Eugene Bessner form the first triangle.

## Broadway Briefs

A sonnet from Mexico, a native of Vera Cruz, will hereafter dance the main dance in the "Rancho Mexicana" number of the "Garick Galettes." Her name is Stephanie Magdalena Portilla.

"Applesauce," by Barry Connors, is due at the Ambassador Theatre, Monday night, October 5. Richard Herndon is the producer. The cast is headed by Allan Dinehart and includes Gladys Lloyd, Walter Connolly, Albert Andrus, William Holden, Jessie Crommette and Clara Blandick.

"First Fiddle," a comedy by Martha Hedman and H. A. House, will be produced soon by Richard Herndon.

## At the Cinemas

BROADWAY—"The Girl Who Wouldn't Work," with Lionel Barrymore, Marguerite De La Motte and Forrest Stanley.

CAMEO—David Graham Phillips' "Souls for Sables," with Eugene O'Brien, Claire Windsor and George Fawcett.

CAPITOL—"The Circle," with Eleanor Boardman, Malcolm McGregor and Creighton Hale.

COLONY—Harold Lloyd in "The Freshman."

RIALTO—"The Pony Express," with Betty Compson, Wallace Beery and Ricardo Cortez.

RIVOLI—"The Iron Horse," with George O'Brien, Madge Bellamy and J. Farrell MacDonald.



HELEN LOWELL  
in George Kelly's delightful comedy,  
"The Show-Off," which opens  
a week's engagement at the Bronx  
Opera House, Monday night.

Billy B. Van, well-known comedian, now appearing in "Gay Paree," at the Shubert Theatre, will celebrate his fiftieth year on the stage next week, the observance taking place after the Wednesday matinee.

The Winter Garden resumes its Sunday concerts tomorrow night. Stars from the various Shubert productions in and about New York will participate.

## Vaudeville Theatres

**B. S. MOSS' BROADWAY**  
A new film, "The Girl Who Wouldn't Work," will be presented at the Broadway Theatre, beginning Monday. The vaudeville includes Jay Dillon and Betty Parker and Company; Ben Ryan and Harriet Lee; Jessie Baker and William J. Redford in a comedy by Paul Gerard Smith; Al Traham and Vesta Wallace; Charles Irwin, and James and Bernie Lester.

"The Girl Who Wouldn't Work" cast is headed by Lionel Barrymore, Marguerite De La Motte, Forrest Stanley, Lillian Tashman and Henry B. Walthall.

**REGENT**  
Entire week—Cecil B. De Mille's "The Ten Commandments," with Rod La Rocque, Richard Dix, Leatrice Joy and Nita Naldi. Vaudeville program changed Monday and Thursday.

**JEFFERSON**  
Monday to Wednesday—Clark and Bergman; Fred Ardath and Company; Coscia and Vardi; Barr Twins; other acts. "My Lady's Lips," with Frank Keenan and Clara Bow.

Thursday to Sunday—Cecil B. De Mille's "The Ten Commandments," McLaughlin and Evans; Fisher and Hurst; George Lyons; other acts.



PEDRO DE CORDOBA  
plays Major Saranoff with much flourish in the Theatre Guild production of Shaw's military satire,  
"Arms and the Man," at the Guild Theatre.

## MUSIC

San Carlo Opera  
Opens MondayNine New Singers To Make  
Their Debut With Gallo  
At the Century Theatre

On Monday night, the San Carlo Grand Opera Company will open its season of four weeks at the Century Theatre. The company includes nine new singers, four Italians and five Americans, who will be heard during the New York season. The operas and casts for the first week follow:

Monday, "La Tosca," with Mmes. Anna Roselle, Bernice Schalker and Messrs. Franco Tafuro, Mario Valle, Francesco Curci, Pietro De Biasi, Natale Cerri and Carlo Peroni; followed by divertissements by the Pavlov-Krainsky Ballet Russe.

Tuesday, "Rigoletto," with Mmes. Josephine Lucchesi, Schalker, Alice Homer; Messrs. Giuliano Oliver, Emilio Ghirardini, De Biasi, Cervi and Peroni.

Wednesday, "Aida," with Mmes. Bianca Saroya, Stella DeMette, Alice Homer; Messrs. Manuel Salazar, Ghirardini, Curci, De Biasi, Cervi and Peroni.

Thursday, "Madame Butterfly," with Mmes. Tamaki Miura, DeMette, Francis Morosini; Messrs. Giuliano Oliver, Mario Valle, Curci, Cervi and Carlo Peroni.

Friday, "Cavalleria Rusticana," with Mmes. Gladys Axman, Zara Jay, Beatrice Altieri; Messrs. Franco Tafuro, Vittorio Toso and Peroni. Followed by "Pagliacci," with Mmes. Olga Kargua; Messrs. Salazar, Ghirardini, Curci, Toso and Peroni.

Saturday matinee, "Carmen," with Mmes. DeMette, Kargua, Schalker and Morosini; Messrs. Tafuro, Valle, Curci, De Biasi, Cervi and Peroni.

Saturday evening, "Il Trovatore," with Mmes. Roselle, DeMette, Morosini; Messrs. Salazar, Ghirardini, De Biasi and Peroni.

Opera Comique Here  
the Coming Season

Milton Aborn is negotiating for a theatre in which to house his American opera comique company next season, according to an announcement made last week. English translations are being made of several Offenbach operas, some of which have never been heard in this country, including "La Belle Helene," "Madame Favart," "The Drum Major's Daughter," "The Grand Duchess," "Jolie Parfumeuse," "La Perichole." There will also be Lecocq's "The Little Duke" and "Madame Angot," Millocher's "The Beggar Student" and "The Black Hussar," Chassaigne's "Falks" and Suppe's "Clever" and "Boccaccio." The series is announced to open late in October or early in November.

## Socialist Thought

(Continued from Page 5.)

that the mass of the ignorant and destitute are, at present, incapable of so much as understanding the social order I propose, much less of becoming efficient members of an Association. What I say is, let those who are capable of understanding and promoting it, begin show the rest of mankind how to live and thrive in harmonious industry, found associations, and try. You tell me that the sole efficiency agency of social reform is Christianity. I answer that Association is Christianity; and the dislocation now existing between Capital and Labor, between the capitalist and the laborer, is as atheistic as it is inhuman."

**Greeley on Slavery:** Greeley's every speech contained some reference to the need for emancipation of Labor, and he frequently urged the members of the Typographical Union, of which he was first president, to develop a larger social vision. Though he fought vigorously against chattel slavery in the South, he never made clear that he considered that there were other kinds of slavery in the United States. I understand by slavery," he wrote to an anti-slavery convention in 1845, "that condition in which one human being exists mainly as a convenience for other human beings—in which the time the exertions, the faculties of a part of the human family are made to subserve, not their own development, physical, intellectual and moral, but the comfort, advantages and caprices of others. . . . If I am less troubled regarding the slavery prevalent in Charleston or New Orleans, it is because I see so much slavery in New York, which appears to claim my first efforts."

## A Visit to Peru

(Continued from Page 4.)

wherein Isaac F. Marcosson describes the modern and peaceful conquest of the same country, Peru, by his fellow-Yankees. And all he has to say (and it is a good deal more than the historians (?) who write our history text books dare to utter) about this greatest of all murders, is that "four centuries ago, the Spaniards under Pizarro conquered the Inca Empire and set up a new Granada under the brooding peaks of the Andes. Gold and glory were the chief objectives of an epic adventure written with fire and sword."

An epic adventure, he calls it. To offset such historical misstatements, every thinking man, especially every working man, should read this history that reads like a romance and leaves an impression that will never disappear. Let him not be frightened at the few illogical and laughable dicta of the author that his is the story of a Socialistic experiment that failed; that the Incas were Bolsheviks, all this in the same breath with the description of their most wonderful of civilizations, their wide knowledge of the art of life, and the inhuman inquisition of Pizarro and his hordes.

But what have facts to do with anyone's desire to shout "Socialism has been tried and failed?" In the face of this book, we wonder what the Incas would have arrived at in culture and civilization had they been permitted to live until the present time, and add to the plaint of the author, "Yes, the Socialistic State died with the Incas; long live Socialism."

## The Socialist Party at Work

(Continued from Page 7.)

her of the British Parliament, will speak in Baltimore, Monday, Sept. 21, at 8 p. m., at Brith Sholom Hall, 1012 East Baltimore street. Admission will be 25 cents.

The question asked the Baltimore speakers at the street meetings are many and interesting, but the one most asked and the one supposedly the most interesting is the one pertaining to Ramsay MacDonald and his going out of power in Britain. The lecture of Comrade Smith should settle this for all time in Baltimore.

## NEW YORK STATE

National and State Organizer Stille has secured the consent of Eugene V. Debs to attend six banquets in New York State during the first half of Dec. with the approval of the National and State Secretaries. The six cities are Yonkers, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Schenectady, Utica and Elmira. Schenectady and Albany have appointed a committee on arrangements. Numbers of non-Party Socialists interviewed by Organizer Stille have expressed their desire to attend a Debs banquet.

Organizer Stille is working in Schenectady and, at the request of the Local, will put in a couple more weeks there. The unemployment situation in Schenectady is bad, but in spite of this serious handicap Stille is making good progress. Twenty-one applications were acted on at the last meeting of the Local. State Secretary Merrill will call meetings of the State Executive Committee and State Committee during the Regional Convention to be held in New York City in October. The time and place of such meetings will be announced as soon as the program of the Regional Convention has been finally made up.

The official Judicial District Conventions of the Party to nominate candidates for Justice of Supreme Court will be held as follows:

First Judicial District, People's House, New York City, Saturday evening, Sept. 26, at 8 o'clock. 2nd Judicial District, 167 Tompkins avenue, Brooklyn, Saturday evening, Sept. 26, at 8 o'clock. 3rd Judicial District, 467 Broadway, Albany, Thursday evening, Sept. 24, at 8 o'clock. 4th Judicial District, 332 State street, Schenectady, Monday evening, Sept. 28, at 8 o'clock. 5th Judicial District, 410 Renwick avenue, Syracuse, Saturday evening, Saturday evening, Sept. 26, at 8 o'clock. 6th Judicial District, 732 Erie Bldg., Buffalo, Saturday evening, Sept. 26, at 8 o'clock. Delegates and alternates to the above conventions were elected at the primary last Tuesday.

**Stille in Cohoes**  
The organization drive of National and State Organizer Stille in Cohoes was wound up by a banquet attended by 32 members and sympathizers. Comrade James C. Sheehan of Albany presided as toastmaster, and Comrade Herman Kohbe of Nassau presented an illustrated lecture. Miss Eva Noonan of 134 Remsen street, Cohoes, is the secretary of the reorganized local.

## GREATER NEW YORK

**City Committee**  
Saturday, Sept. 26, at 7 East 15th street, Room 505, at 2 p. m.

## LOCAL NEW YORK

**Central Committee**  
Tuesday, Sept. 22, at 8:30 p. m., at 247 East 84th street.

Friday, Sept. 25, at 8:30 p. m. Street meeting at 157th street and Broadway. Speakers, William Karlin, Mary Goff, George F. Meyers.

**Upper West Side Branch**  
Wednesday, Sept. 23, at 8:30 p. m. Street meeting at Broadway and 95th street. Speakers, Samuel E. Beardsley, Mary Goff, and Walter Karp.

Saturday, Sept. 26, at 8:30 p. m. Street meeting at 137th street and Broadway. Speakers, Walter Karp, Ernest K. Haarsen, etc.

**17th-18th-20th A. D.**  
Wednesday, Sept. 23, at 8:30 p. m. Street meeting at Lenox avenue and 116th street. Speakers, Richard Boyajian. Chairman, Eli Cohen.

Wednesday, Sept. 23, at 8:30 p. m. Street meeting at Fifth avenue and 112th street. Speakers, Samuel H. Friedman and Mary Goff. Chairman, R. Meyerowitz.

**8th A. D.**  
Thursday, Sept. 24, at 8:30 p. m. Street meeting at 6th street and Avenue B. Speakers, McAlister Coleman, Isidore Corn, Ella Guilford and Harry Boardman.

Friday, Sept. 25, at 8:30 p. m. Street meeting at 7th street and Avenue C. Speakers, Abraham Tuvim and August Claessens.

## BRONX

**Street Meetings**  
Friday, Sept. 18, 138th street and Willis avenue. Speakers: A. Claessens and Thomas Rogers.  
Saturday, Sept. 19, 148th street and Willis avenue. Speakers: A. Claessens, Fred Paulitsch and H. Diamond.

Monday, Sept. 21, 138th street and Brook avenue. Speakers, Sam Orr, Ben Horowitz, Thomas Rogers and Leonard C. Kaye.

Tuesday, Sept. 22, corner Clinton avenue and 180th street. Speakers, A. Braunstein, George Friedman, Sam DeWitt, Thomas Rogers and Richard Boyajian.

Wednesday, Sept. 23, corner Claremont Parkway and Washington avenue. Speakers, Nettie Weiner and A. Claessens.

Thursday, Sept. 24, corner McKinley square, 169th street and Boston road. Speakers, Sam Orr, Thomas Rogers, Alexander Kanasy and Richard Boyajian.

Friday, Sept. 25, corner Aldus street and Southern boulevard. Speakers, Patrick J. Murphy, Fred Paulitsch and David Kason.

Saturday, Sept. 26, corner Longwood and Prospect avenues. Speakers, A. Claessens, William Karlin, Norman Thomas and Samuel E. Beardsley.

**Dr. Laidler at 23d A. D.**  
Members of the branch in the 23d A. D. Brownsville and their friends, will have an unusual opportunity to hear an interesting and authoritative lecture on the British Labor party this Monday night, when the branch meets at the Brownsville Labo rlyceum, 219 Sackman street. The lecturer will be Dr. Harry W. Laidler, director of the League for Industrial Democracy, and one of the leading Socialist writers of the country.

## YIPSELDOM

School and the coming holidays are playing havoc with the Juniors; street corner meetings will be discontinued for the time being.

Circle 1 will meet Monday evening, Sept. 21, at 218 Van Sicken avenue, at 8 p. m., instead of Friday, because of the Jewish holiday.

Circle 2 will meet Saturday, Sept. 26, at 3 p. m., at the Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman street, Brooklyn.

Circle 7 will meet this Sunday evening, at 7 p. m., at 204 East Broadway.

Circle 8 will meet Friday evening, Sept. 18, at 8 p. m., at 207 East 10th street, New York City.

Circle 11 will meet Sunday evening, Oct. 4, at 1336 Lincoln place. They will elect officers.

First Annual Declaration Contest and Dance will be held on Friday, Sept. 25, at 7:15 p. m., at the Claremont Hall, 62 East 106th street, Harlem. This is the sole opportunity that Socialist Party, Workmen's Circle and Senior Yipseld members will have to get in touch with their younger comrades. For their own welfare, they should attend. Tickets may be secured from Louis Rehn, 1268 Park avenue, New York City, and Louis Yavner, 100 Rogers avenue, Brooklyn.

Juniors, take notice! Comrade Debs will be in town on Oct. 11, 13, 15. Get ready to act as ushers.

## THE NEW LEADER

A Weekly Newspaper Devoted to the Interests of the Socialist and Labor Movement  
Published Every Saturday by the New Leader Association.

PEOPLE'S HOUSE, 7 EAST 15TH STREET  
New York City  
Telephone, Stuyvesant 6555

Editor ..... JAMES ONEAL  
Assistant Editor ..... EDWARD LEVINSON  
Manager ..... U. SOLOMON

### Contributing Editors:

Eugene V. Debs ..... Morris Hillquit  
Victor L. Berger ..... Algernon Lee  
Abraham Cahan ..... Norman Thomas  
Harry W. Laidler ..... Lena Morrow Lewis  
Joseph E. Cohen ..... Wm. M. Feigenbaum  
Clement Wood ..... G. A. Hoehn  
John M. Work ..... Cameron H. King  
Joseph T. Shipley

### SUBSCRIPTION RATES

	United States	
One Year	\$2.00	
Six Months	1.25	
Three Months	.75	
Single Copy	.05	
	To Foreign Countries	
One Year	\$3.00	
Six Months	1.50	
Three Months	.75	

Saturday, September 19, 1925

## THE PRINTED WORD

AS this is written the mail of The New Leader is being flooded with orders for the 20,000 books which we are giving away to our readers. Orders are coming so fast that with our small force we are unable to wrap and mail the books as rapidly as orders arrive. The eagerness with which this offer is being accepted has exceeded all our expectations. It has inspired every member of the business and editorial staffs, who are happy that we can be of such service in the educational and propaganda cause of the Socialist movement.

Think what this means. Many thousands of good books go to all parts of the country. The purchaser will not be the only favored one. Each buyer will have an opportunity to give or loan books to those who must be reached. Socialists always keep good literature in circulation, as it is of no more value for educational work after the buyer has read it unless it is passed to others. The books going out will eventually reach at least 50,000 people and probably exceed this figure.

There are some who may not have received our offer. Those who have not received it should send their names and addresses and we will mail it immediately. Those who have received postal cards for ordering books are urged to mail them immediately. Do not delay.

The response to our offer shows that there are plenty of Socialists willing to do things if given an opportunity to do them. The New Leader has provided one opportunity. It has started a propaganda that means more readers, more sleepers awakened, more activity for the Great Cause, and more members for the Socialist Party. The printed word cannot be argued with, hence it is the most effective form of education. A book places certain information in the hands of men and women and suggests only one question: What are you going to do about it?

Every book poses this question to every reader. We urge EVERY READER to help us put that question to hundreds of thousands of people. You have made an excellent beginning, one exceeding our expectations, that inspires us with enthusiasm and that promises the best work done for the Cause in many years. Let no opportunity pass. On the street, in the shop, in the union, at the lunch hour, everywhere and all the time, invoke the ambition to read and show that knowledge is POWER. You are the army in the field. Take every trench that you can!

## OUR CAMPAIGN BEGINS

A SOCIALIST campaign in Greater New York is of interest not only to our voters in the city but also to those in other states. With the primaries out of the way we must now utilize all our forces for political education. The old parties have nothing but deceit, bluster, and hokum. We have a program. Let's put it across.

The coming week will be a busy one and an interesting one. Monday night all Party members are invited to hear Morris Hillquit and Jacob Panken report on the International Socialist Congress. This meeting will be held in the People's House, 7 East 15th street, Manhattan. Socialists must show paid-up membership cards to be admitted.

Tuesday night a great ratification meeting will be held in Cooper Union. Norman Thomas, Socialist and Labor Fusion candidate for Mayor, will fire the opening gun. Charles Solomon, candidate for Comptroller, and Samuel E. Beardsley, candidate for President of the Board of Aldermen, will also speak.

Friday night, September 25, Brooklyn Socialists will hold a ratification meeting in the Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman street.

Besides Thomas, Solomon and Beardsley, Louis Sadoff, candidate for Alderman, and Sadie Rivkin, candidate for Assemblyman, will also speak. Make a note of these meetings and make the meetings notable.

## TYRANNY AND CHARITY

AT THE National Conference of Catholic Charities, Cardinal Hayes ventured in the field of sociology and offered an opinion that cannot be permitted to go without comment. He affirmed that "tyranny and injustice cannot live where charity abounds."

On the contrary, charity is born of injustice and tyranny. Where ruling classes live at the expense of exploited masses the need of alms becomes a pressing necessity. The more unfortunate victims of class rule, the sick, the infirm, the unemployed and the aged, must depend upon the aid of those who have large incomes. To permit great masses to starve and rot would be such an indictment of society as to warrant its overthrow.

In addition to this is the consideration that the exploiting classes get a psychic compensation by contributing a portion of their lootings for the relief of the human driftwood cast up by capitalist society. What a comfort it is to them to know that their "generosity" has provided a meal for some unfortunate on Christmas!

A human society that has abolished exploitation and with it the classes who live on the labor of others will also witness the passing of charity. It will create its social funds to care for its unfortunates, not as charity but as something that is due them. Such funds will be regarded as school funds are now, a provision for certain human needs that are indispensable to society. Injustice and charity go together. Wipe out the first and the second follows it into oblivion.

## THE NON-PARTISAN POLICY

JAMES P. HOLLAND of the A. F. of L. is assuming much when he asserts that "organized Labor is unanimous in its opposition to the re-election of Mayor Hylan," and

then infers that this support will go to Walker, thus "adhering strictly to the non-partisan policy of the American Federation of Labor."

Recent political history does not justify this explanation. Last year the A. F. of L. "non-partisan policy" was to support La Follette and supported Davis. The New York A. F. of L. leaders repudiated the "non-partisan policy" and followed Tammany's lead in supporting Davis.

Hylan was supported twice by Tammany for Mayor. When Tammany supported Hylan the A. F. of L. leaders supported him. It so happens that Tammany can no longer use Hylan. It decided to ditch Hylan and support Walker. The A. F. of L. leaders have also decided that Hylan must be ditched and that Walker must be supported.

What has been supported for years is not a "non-partisan policy" but a Tammany policy. This is evident in the attitude displayed toward Hylan in two elections, in this election, and towards La Follette last year.

As for the organized workers "unanimously" doing this or doing that in elections, we can only say that it is absurd. There is only one thing sure about them: they are divided. Their votes are distributed between various parties. There is no political unity and there can be none so long as the organized working class does not organize, finance, control, and manage its own party.

## THE NEW YORK PRIMARIES

THE New York primaries ended with a knockout for Mayor Hylan. After taking one day to consider whether he would run as an independent Hylan has decided to retire to private life. But the primary struggle has left some festering wounds and we may expect some knifing to even up old scores.

The artificial and insincere character of capitalist politics was never better exhibited than in this inner Tammany struggle. Hylan was ridiculed as an incompetent fool, something which Smith and the other leaders must have known when they used him in two previous elections. Hylan retired with a stream of Billingsgate, some of it true, most of it asinine fiction.

Yet the Smith brokers throughout the primary campaign tried to wring a promise from Hylan that he would support Walker if the latter was nominated. On the other hand, had Hylan carried the primaries by a substantial majority there is no doubt that all his opponents would now be supporting a man who was pilloried by them as a clown and unfit to hold any office.

All of which simply means that Tammany presents no issues of importance to the mass of the voters. It was solely a struggle between two factions for control of contracts, funds, offices and jobs. That struggle is now one between Walker and Waterman. Norman Thomas, the Socialist and Labor Fusion candidate, represents a program, one that stresses issues, and one that alone is worth support by the masses who are regarded by the other candidates as chips in a poker game played by gamblers.

It is unfortunate that French imperialism does not have the rhetoric of Woodrow Wilson to explain its idea of self-determination for the Riffians.

Now that the New York primaries are over Republicans and Democrats will next have an opportunity to decide whether Walker or Waterman shall manage the city just as it has been managed for several generations.

Hylan took the count when Tammany counted the votes.

"Win with Walker" and sin with Tammany if he is elected.

Now that Waterman is the Republican candidate for Mayor we suggest that he send to all longshoremen a copy of the letter last year that boasted of the defeat of the longshoremen's strike. He knows.

It is the opinion of Professor Merriam that 75 per cent of those who vote in this country are hereditary voters. That is, they inherit their politics from their ancestors. That also means that the voters of fifty years ago are still voting, including those who are dead.

## THE NEWS OF THE WEEK

**Saklatvala and The Bureaucrats**  
The coming to the United States of Shapurji Saklatvala, Communist member of the British Parliament, to attend the Inter-parliamentary Union has given a section of the bourgeois press some apprehension. The Washington Post, which in July called for an invasion of Mexico and taking it over for the glory of our bankers, leads the pack in urging the exclusion of Saklatvala. The Post is an Administration organ and it generally gives the signal to the smaller fry in the interior. It is admitted that the matter has been brought to the "official attention" of the State Department. Whether Secretary Kellogg will take some action remains to be seen. That gentleman cannot forget that when Secretary Hughes placed a gag on Count Karolyi there was a tempest of criticism for closing Karolyi's mouth, while the latter made Hughes look like the proverbial thirty cents when Karolyi said what he wanted to say from across the Canadian border and reached millions in the United States. Kellogg hasn't a very strong intellect, but instinct and memory of the Karolyi episode will make him hesitate. The fear of our politicians in office in these matters leads to but one conclusion: they and their press, as well as the smaller tribe of politicians out of office, are so ignorant that they have no confidence in their own political faith. They are unable to meet the Communist or any other political dissenter and their reliance is either upon exclusion or the gag. To enlightened men and women they are only worthy of contempt. Later—Kellogg has excluded Saklatvala.

**Striking Miners Holding Fast**  
The miners' strike has settled down to a test of endurance. The miners having for many months anticipated the strike, had been preparing for it. Many of them regard it as a vacation, an opportunity to get away from the monotony and dirt of mines. Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania and President Lewis of the miners have held conferences, but only a colorless statement of their discussion was given out. This silence was the result of a mutual agreement between the two men. At Hazelton a coal company placed printed notes in pay envelopes expressing its sorrow over the "calling of this unnecessary strike" and that it will have no wages to pay during the strike. We have no recollection of this sorrow afflicting the mine owners when they shut down the mines on their own account. Meantime, two New York agents of coal companies are on their way to England to negotiate for the importation of British coal in the hope that they will be able to get sufficient to break the endurance of the miners. The United Mine Workers are unable to picket the British mines and not being affiliated with the Trade Union International this lack of solidarity across the Atlantic might possibly play havoc with the strike. Many American trade unions will have to withdraw from their parochial isolation if they are to be effective in future struggles. Capitalism is world-wide, and the ties of unionism must also be world-wide or the divisions will shatter the morale of the members.

**Policing Latin-America**  
There was rejoicing recently when announcement was made that American forces that have been stationed in Nicaragua for many years had been recalled. These forces have been used to sustain puppets in power and to insure administration satisfactory to American bankers. But two American warships are again in a Nicaraguan harbor, presumably upon the order of the American State Department. It is alleged that American forces may be needed because native troops seized the Liberal members of the coalition Government and that American aid was asked by President Solorzano. Investigation will probably reveal that Solorzano is an American tool. Be that as it may, the United States has interfered so often in these Latin-American affairs that it has made a farce of the Monroe Doctrine. In the current issue of the Yale Review, Professor Buell, in answer to former Secretary of State Hughes, says that our record shows that the United States exercises "control over certain Latin-American countries, which in some cases was imposed by force and which has been maintained against their wishes." He adds that the old doctrine of "The Americas for the Americans" has come to mean "The Americas for the United States." And he is right.

**Surveying Prohibition**  
The report of the Department of Research and Education of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ on the social consequences of prohibition provides interesting reading. It contends that industry has profited by prohibition, but that business men are turning against it because of unsatisfactory social and political results. It admits that "the drabness of a monotonous routine of work" stimulates drinking among workers and that this is a "reflection of the esthetic and spiritual poverty of our industrial system." Poisoning from bootleg liquor is common. There was a heavy decrease of deaths due to alcoholism during the war period, the three years prior to prohibition, and there showed a marked increase from 1920 to 1923. The increase, however, is at a slower rate than in the period from 1910 to 1917. The report is emphatic in the assertion that data of alcoholic wards of city hospitals present "cases showing that typical degenerative effects of habitual drinking became decidedly fewer," but that Bellevue Hospital shows a "drift back to pre-prohibition conditions in the type of alcoholism that prevails." On the whole no final conclusions are drawn regarding the effects of prohibition, but the reference to the relation between capitalist industry and drinking is significant. Here is the root of the matter. Liquor-drinking is a social and economic problem, not a moral question, and its solution is bound up with the economics of capitalism itself. Postscript: Butler, prohibition general at Philadelphia, reports that enforcement is at a standstill, that he will retire, and that only one person in 2,000,000 regrets his departure.

**Germany Gets Ku Klux Klan**  
With the Ku Klux Klan rapidly declining here news comes that it is among a number of our exports to Germany. The monarchists appear to be the chief buyers of the article, which need occasion no surprise. It appears that the Klan was imported in 1923 and that it played an active part in the revolt of the Black Reichswehr that year. The American article has been adulterated somewhat with some German frills, including the display of the monarchist banner with the American flag and a bloody cross. German Fascist bands that were responsible for the murder of Matthias Erzberger and Dr. Walter Rathenau are among those who have contributed members to the German Koo Koo. One report states that the Klan oath is taken on an American flag and the order is named the "Knights of the Fiery Cross." The program is to rid Germany of all non-Germans, especially Jews. This means that American Koo Koo contribute to the ousting of their own beloved Nordics from Germany. We may imagine this program for every nation, each one expelling all not native to the soil, thus "purifying" it of the contamination of foreigners. Each nation will then be happy if the Klan creed fulfills its promises. But, if the foreigner is to go, why not his hated works also? Here we will have to exile Italian music, German science, French art, and deport every printing press, for all good Nordics must remember that the printing press was the invention of a foreigner. We do not envy Germany this latest import from the United States.

**Germany Gets Ku Klux Klan**  
When the Congress voted for shop committees in organized industries "Moscow triumphed." When it voted down the proposal to give the General Council wide powers to call general strikes "Moscow was defeated." The editors and correspondents have had a terrible time of it trying to understand what is beyond their comprehension. The Congress also voted down the resolution for a reduction of the number of trade unions, which also gave the press some relief. Then came the magnificent action on imperialism which denounced British exploitation overseas and affirmed the right of self-determination, including the right of separation from the British Empire. The vote for this resolution was 3,082,000 to 79,000. Again the press boys saw "Moscow." They were certain this time because Harry Pollitt, a Communist, made one of the most effective speeches for the resolution. Other powerful addresses in favor of it delivered by non-Communists did not count. A London correspondent of the New York Times displays the bewilderment of the press by calling: "Much bewilderment is caused by the inconsistency shown by the Scarborough Congress in crushing the attempt for an omnipotent general Labor council and permitting a big majority for the communistic shop committee resolution." The Labor party is to meet in Liverpool next week and the press is asking, Will Moscow win the battle of Liverpool? We hope that the journalists will stock up with a good supply of smelling salts for Liverpool. British Labor is acting as it has always acted and there is nothing to be bewildered about.

## THE Chatter-Box

### Two Autumnal Laments

#### Ballade

(A Young Man Grieves)

When spring comes singing like a bard,  
My heart swells with great, heaving sighs

For songs that labor in its yard,  
That should be mounting purple skies  
With stars and clouds to harmonize;  
But my voice is caught, my lips are mute,  
No airy song can I devise:  
Apollo of the Iron Lute!

When summer drones throughout the sword  
And joy-tears well up in my eye,  
I wonder how the fern and nard  
Can breathe such subtle melodies,  
Whilst I can only agonize  
In awkward trials to salute  
The beauty that about me lies:  
Apollo of the Iron Lute!

When winter with his ice bombard  
And earth takes on its hoar-disguise,  
I marvel things so cold, so hard,  
Can blend in song so soft and wise;  
Whilst I with all my wit revise  
My fumbling efforts, which refuse  
The eternal law of harmonies:  
Apollo of the Iron Lute!

#### ENVOI

All seasons spurn my pleading cries,  
No harvest brings my tillage fruit;  
Oh, never mine the singer's prize:  
Apollo of the Iron Lute!

#### Fall

Curdled the sky, and bleak,  
And desolate,

On field and hill peak  
The sod is sate

With rain. The branches creak  
With freezing hate.

—E. P. V.

## Odes to Leisure

The young Camelpard, miscalled the Giraffe,  
Has nothing in this world to do  
Except practice necking an hour a day  
Or gobble his mama's home brew.

The home-loving Oyster, because he won't roaster,  
Has nothing to do all the day  
But let a pearl ripen or sit in a fry-pan  
And fritter the hours away.

A non-oculator, the ungallant Gator,  
Has nothing in this world to do  
But to open his yap like an elephant trap  
And sit in a sunbeam and stew.

—Semi-Centus, the Greek.

## Epitaphs

### For a Cynical Philosopher

What difference how one lives?  
One has to die!

### For a Baseball Player

He uses thunderbolts for bats.  
Whenever he's in need of balls,  
He picks a bunch of stars. The clouds,  
Of course, are bases; and the sky,  
As you'll agree, makes quite a field.  
The angels are the bleacherites,  
And, strange to say, they never razz  
The umpire, who is god. There's more  
To write, but let us watch the game  
Between the angels and the imps!

### For One Who Wasted Time

Why waste a lot of words? Make haste!  
He's got eternity to waste!

Henry Harrison.

Now that the playtime season is at an end, the camp romances waning into intermittent phone calls and sad excuses, and the hard call of the city Big Benning its alarms into our sleepy brain, it is ripe time to temper our grief and woe with pleasant work after our daily duties are done. Nothing we know of is better than performing in a good cause—and no cause we know of is better than Socialism. Get back into your neglected Branch Headquarters, get into your campaign, help swell a rollicking vote for the Cooperative Commonwealth.

So soon, the street corners of the Bronx will be filled with hoi polloi gathering wisdom from our classic lips. All summer long we have been tabulating and indexing a new collection of short stories and after-dinner quips, so as to keep our thirsty hordes at the feast while we feed them the more solid manna of Socialist philosophy. It might be heartbreaking indeed to one so deeply serious as our self, if we were remembered only by the funny tales we have told. Truth is, though, we are neither sad nor heartbroken—because we are neither serious nor are we profound. If we can get their sympathy and understanding by a series of rib-ticklers, we would much prefer that. The heavy tomes of philosophy have gathered very little unto our minions save dust and controversy. We would like a laughing, singing army of the proletariat.

S. A. DE WITT.