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# The New Leader

A Weekly Newspaper  
Devoted to the Interest  
of the Socialist and  
Labor Movement

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## Britain's Lackey in Our Cabinet

AS The New Leader was closing its forms last week news arrived that Secretary of State Kellogg had ordered that Shapurji Saklatvala, Communist member of the British Parliament, should not be permitted to attend the meeting of the Inter-Parliamentary Union in Washington. It afterwards appears that Saklatvala was excluded because of speeches he delivered in Parliament and these were attacks on British imperialism in India. The most reactionary groups in this country approve this action. Chester M. Wright of the A. F. of L. joins in the chorus on the ground of the Communist teaching of revolution and its low ethical code.

On the ground of revolution, Mr. Wright and others should burn Lincoln's First Inaugural, for in that document he affirmed the right of revolution. The Communist ethical code is, to be sure, a barbarian code, but that code practiced among civilized men will inevitably isolate those who practice it. In any event it is no reason for excluding men who hold opinions in conflict with the present order.

Indeed, we Socialists have the most serious grievance against this code and yet we stand uncompromisingly for the admission of Saklatvala. The same issue of the Times that carried the letter of Chester M. Wright, carried the statement of Gitlow, a Communist, that Norman Thomas, Socialist and Labor Fusion candidate for Mayor, was "presenting a united front with President Coolidge and Mr. Kellogg" in this matter. The press the day before carried a statement by Thomas that he was unreservedly opposed to the action of President Coolidge and Secretary Kellogg. Gitlow knew this but he was following the Communist code when he said what he knew to be false.

But this lying is a Communist affair. If we were to jail every man in the United States because of habitual lying few Republican and Democratic politicians would be walking the streets free. What

### Storm Brewing in Session of Inter-Parliamentary Group As Result of Barring of Shapurji Saklatvala

is really involved is the preservation of free utterance for all movements and beliefs, even for those who have no use for free discussion for anybody but themselves and who strive to break up meetings of others.

The administration is repeating the Karolyi incident except that instead of permitting Saklatvala to come here with a gag on his lips he is not permitted to come at all. This action has contributed to a reaction in Saklatvala's London constituency where a reactionary organization is circulating petitions demanding that he apologize for his utterances against the British Empire or resign his seat in Parliament. This is to say that the voters in this constituency should be kicked in the face because their representative chose to speak for the millions in India under the heels of British upstarts.

Saklatvala appears to think that his exclusion is due to Kellogg's association with Tories in London. This is a mistaken view. It assumes that Kellogg became reactionary because of this association. It is a false assumption. The average British Tory is really a very reasonable and liberal chap compared with our sanctimonious venders of "democracy." The Kelloggs are more like the Prussian

Junker caste than like the British Tories. We do not believe that a single British Tory Minister would risk his reputation by urging that a Communist member of the French Chamber should be prohibited from entering England.

Saklatvala is excluded. Now is the time to place ball and chain on the Statue of Liberty in New York harbor.

For Americans the most important implication of this affair is the additional barrier it raises between us and the American tradition of freedom. There is another issue. It is one of ordinary good faith and hospitality. Mr. Rennie Smith, M. P., although a visitor to our shores, courageously raises this issue by his article which appears elsewhere on this page.

This is the situation the invited guests of the American government find themselves in: They are invited, without any hint of restrictions to be placed on their right to express their political views. Suddenly, without the common courtesy of a hearing and on the basis of garbled reports of alleged speeches, one of these delegates is refused admittance.

That this breach of faith will not go unnoticed by the foreign delegates is to be expected when it is recalled that among the delegates to this Congress will be Socialists with whom free speech is a cardinal principle. The New Leader can authoritatively state that Mr. Rennie Smith, for one, will raise the issue of Saklatvala's exclusion when the Congress convenes. We may state that at least one other leading delegate will raise the issue Monday when the Council of the Inter-Parliamentary Union convenes.

We welcome this forthcoming protest by these Socialist delegates to the Conference. To them we say: "True Americans will consider it a real mark of friendship if you will vigorously raise, in the councils of the Conference, this vital matter of free speech in America."

## BRITISH DELEGATE PROTESTS SAKLATVALA BAN

(Mr. Rennie Smith, the writer of the article below, is a Labor member of the British Parliament and has been for many years active in the British Independent Labor Party. He is studying social and industrial conditions in the United States and is a delegate to the Inter-Parliamentary Conference from which Conference the Communist, Shapurji Saklatvala, has been barred.)

By Rennie Smith, M. P.

THIS week the Secretary of State for America has given British Communism a great and gratuitous advertisement. The British House of Commons contains more than 600 members. The whole world now knows that amid all those representatives of the people there is but one solitary Communist-Saklatvala. The whole world knows, what before was a matter of indifference, that this Communist was to have attended the forthcoming inter-parliamentary Conference in the Capitol building of Washington. The whole world now knows that this same Communist will not come. It is not because he does not want to come. It is not because he is suffering from measles or smallpox. It is not because of a seamen's strike. No. The reason he does not come is that a few die-hard British Tories have kicked up a row. The reason he does not come is that the Secretary of State of America has set the American law and the American administration against him.

### Those Who Will Rejoice

The people who will get satisfaction out of this event are certainly not the lovers of freedom. The Communists will rejoice, because they will see in this action their own face as in a glass. It is their philosophy and their practice to be ruthless, pitiless, exterminatory in their treatment of minorities. It is their habit of life to have no respect for opinions other than their own. The enemy is for them not a man with rights, not a moral personality with consequent demands on tolerance and esteem. He is a slug to be brushed out of the way. He is an impediment to be treated with contempt, to be put out of sight, to be done away with. For the Communist the practice of intolerance and the persecution of contrary opinion is the habit of life. He therefore understands this American deed of exclusion. He is familiar with such practice. He has met his own. He is hoisted with his own petard. To that extent he will see in this deed that his philosophy is right.

The Communist, then, will rejoice. So will the Fascists in all lands. It is sympathetic that the second restriction of delegates to this inter-parliamentary Conference should occur in Italy. And the die-hard militarist Tory will rejoice. See the Morning Post of Britain. The British Secretary of State will have received a new encouragement to give the screw another turn to carry his political discrimination against aliens one stage further.

### Those Who Will Not Rejoice

All these kinds of people will drink an extra bottle of wine (outside America). For they have seen once more (and for the hundred thousandth time) the kind of deed which delights them, the kind of deed which really makes them feel at home in the world. These people clap their hands when they see a prison; they enjoy the thumb-screw of the torture chamber. They cannot conceive a world in which they are not rigidly compressing other minds.

### A Free "Ad" Seen for British Communism; Hints at Action By Parliamentary Union

more expressive and creative, into plaster casts of their own fashioning. Who else will rejoice? Will the great American people, thus neatly protected by a statesman's fiat from the stomach troubles of this nasty food, this philosophy of force—will it rejoice? I do not know. I might as well say whether prohibition works.

That I do not know either. I will watch and see. People who ought to know, however, tell me that in spite of the statesman's fiat a bottle or two of the prohibited whisky does get through from the outer world of sin and woe. They tell me, too, that even we have the prohibition ring itself. Moonshine and other celestial products are con-

jured up in place of the good old Scotch. While Uncle Sam stands looking on. By these tokens I can well imagine that Saklatvala absent will breed more Communism than Saklatvala present.

Some there are, certainly, who will not rejoice. There are those who take pride in having minds of their own.

They are those who detest militarist philosophy and all its works. Those who detest the whole spirit in which some men boss other men and order them about; those who value freedom of opinion, the right and the duty of a man to be master of himself, to express his opinion, to go to and fro on the earth freely, giving utterance

to himself, his own thoughts, his own arguments, his own beliefs, his own convictions; those who value the spontaneous and unrestricted expression of man's mind as the chief of human goods—all these will not rejoice.

I can imagine that the Inter-Parliamentary Union will want to take its boots off and see whether they were made in Liberty State. They may even want to show the trade mark to all whom it may concern.

British Labor men and Socialists will find no pleasure in this deed. We see in it a phase of the denial of the right of free speech, of the free platform and the free press which have been traditional battleground ever since the Party came into existence. We see in this deed a restraint of the principle of representative democracy.

### Why We Socialists Protest

We oppose this deed because we believe in the practice of self government. For one hundred years we have been elaborating in the Trade Union Movement, in the Co-operative Movement, in the Political Labor and Socialist Movement, the practice of the will of the majority with all the necessary safeguards for the rights of minorities. Communists are, in this case, a minority. They have their rights even when they themselves deny those rights to others. We miss, in this case, the habit of democratic government to respect the rights of minorities. During a century of experience we have seen the follies which are bred from intolerance, and the errors into which men fall when they presume for themselves a monopoly of wisdom or of virtue.

### How Militarist Philosophy Can Be Overcome

We have seen something of the greatness of the education which proceeds from that dialectic of minds where difference of opinion and belief prevails. We have learned to value tolerance, not as a function of indifference, but as the gateway to a wiser politics. We will persuade; we will reason; we will respect the difference of opinion. Time is on our side. Bludgeoning and muzzling are the tools of the highwayman. They have no place in the constructive workmanship of the Socialist.

The philosophy of force implicit in Communism cannot be overcome by actions which merely constrain the body of a particular man to wander on a restricted part of this earth's crust.

The philosophy of force can be overcome by the application of Socialist principles to Social problems, by the cultivation of Socialist ethics and a Socialist personality. The philosophy of force can be overcome by facing honestly, courageously and truthfully the social evils which exist, by using the powers of government to remedy these evils.

We protest, therefore, against the exclusion of Saklatvala on these general grounds. It is precisely because the method of social progress expressed in Socialism and the Labor Party is diametrically opposed to that of Communism that we protest against this exclusion. We would let Saklatvala come and have his say.

Finally, the Comic Muse is abroad. Did you ever hear the story of the elephant and the fly? Why all this blather? Why all this noise? Why all this crying from the house tops? Are you under the impression that some large and formative energy is being released in human history? My son, go to bed and sleep well. Or watch the stars rise over the waters of Avalon by the Atlantic Sea. This is no great event.

We protest because we have a sense

## CHINA'S JUST DEMANDS WINS SUPPORT

By Norman Thomas

Baltimore, Md.

THE Baltimore Conference on the Chinese situation was in its nature and results one of the most encouraging things I have seen for many a long year. I am afraid of false optimism in judging such events. The place for Pollyana is the home and not the political field. But to find among more than two hundred experts and near-experts on Far Eastern affairs so much genuine opposition to imperialism and real understanding of China, was a cause for true, not false, optimism.

The newspapers have reported the action of the conference. On its closing day it adopted by an overwhelming majority a declaration reporting its general sense:

(1) that China should be allowed to fix its own custom rates; (2) that foreigners in China should give up the rights of extraterritoriality and submit themselves to Chinese law.

The statement recognized divergence of opinion as to exact program for carrying this out. But in general the conference was of the opinion that the United States should take a vigorous leadership at the official conference of the Powers to be convened in Peking next month and that if its leadership there should fail it should itself take independent action looking to the granting of equal rights to China.

### The Background of the Conference

To appreciate what this declaration means one should know something of the background. I found at the Johns Hopkins Conference in Baltimore three well-marked attitudes with various shades of opinion between. In the first place, there was the perfect Bourbon business man who never learns anything and never forgets anything. China seethes with unrest. The moral sentiment of the whole world condemns the Shanghai massacre of workers and students, but he goes on talking about the perfection of the Shanghai Police Department and the necessity of maintaining the status quo with a firm hand. He patronizingly protests his love of the Chinese people who are, however, hopelessly his inferior in knowing what is good for them. (If I were Chinese nothing would irritate me so much as this patronizing love. I think I should prefer to be hated.)

This is the extreme case of the business man's point of view. One also

found the slightly more enlightened business man who would admit, as did Mr. Stanley Glines, that there is nothing in China worth fighting for, that prosperous trade with her depends upon her goodwill, and that it would be impossible to apply force effectively. In spite of this admission, Mr. Glines still talked in terms of maintaining the status quo. At first he and his colleagues refused to talk frankly while Chinese were in the room, lest the Chinese boycott their business. Apparently our red-blooded he-men of the business world require a lot of protection—gun boats in Chinese waters and the exclusion of Chinese from American conferences! Later in the conference the business men modified their fear of talking before the Chinese.

### Two Other Groups Represented

The second type of opinion was of the kindly liberal sort which wants to do something to correct injustice, but is afraid to go too far and too fast. Unjust as this type of opinion admits foreign privileges in China to have been in their origin and in their carrying out, it fears that worse would follow their sudden abolition. This sort of sentiment has a rather touching confidence in the good intentions of the governments, both British and American. It was amusing and wholly unconvincing to hear an English missionary on this theme.

Finally, there was the group that believed in meeting Chinese demands as rapidly as possible. Some of this group stressed the justice of those demands and some the impossibility of doing anything else in the present state of Chinese opinion. Some would have liked an uncompromising stand for immediate withdrawal of American gunboats and troops from China and an immediate avowal of America's intention to put through the abolition of extraterritoriality. Others favored a

more cautious policy at least until after the official conference of the Powers in Peking had a chance to show its spirit.

The first of these general points of view was typically the business man's. But we suspect that one or two missionaries at the conference and a great many more in the field sympathize with it. The second point of view was more popular among the missionaries than the first, but it was especially pleasant to find how many took the third point of view. A secretary of the Methodist Board of Foreign Missions said that he was about to endeavor to get his board officially to disclaim any desire for extraterritorial rights for the protection of its missionaries.

### "A Mockery of The Teachings of Christ

This is a step which all missionary agencies should have taken long ago. American missionaries ought to have at least as much trust in Christianity as Russians have shown in Communism. Their influence has been increased by abandoning extraterritoriality. If the Christians' sense of loyalty to their own religion does not lead them to abandon all claims to extraterritorial rights or military protection in China, other Americans ought to force them to this position. It is a mockery of the teachings of Christ that American boys from farm and factory may be taken to kill or be killed in the protection of a man who has gone uninvited to convert foreigners. In all reverence we say let him look to his God and not to his country's gunboats.

Aside from the attitude of the Americans, the Chinese at the conference gave one good grounds for confidence in, and affection for them. They showed real power to work to-

gether and they argued their case courteously and well.

Despite the encouragement of this unofficial conference the Chinese situation is, of course, serious. It is greatly to be feared that our official representatives at Peking will be too sympathetic with the British and will take too nearly what I have described as the business man's point of view. British influence, be it noted, is today the worst in China, and according to the newspaper dispatches British influence at the League of Nations has kept that body from giving any real encouragement to the forthcoming conference.

If America is to have the influence the wisest authorities think it might have, there must be a large body of American workers who in the name of an anti-imperialist program stand for the right of the Chinese to set their house in order without foreign interference. The Chinese may blunder. Foreign interests and perhaps Chinese interests may suffer in the process. Foreign friendship in this period of adjustment may be made a real help. Foreign domination by force or the attempt at it will tragically retard progress if it does not lead to the immense disaster of war. Our Socialist program for China needs to be pushed consistently. That program is: An increase of friendship for China and especially for her rising working-class. The immediate modification through conference of the unequal treaties and the withdrawal of American military force from China's harbors, rivers and cities.

### Pointed Paragraphs

I love the man that can smile in trouble, that can gather strength from distress, and grow brave by reflection. 'Tis the business of little minds to shrink; but he whose heart is firm, and whose conscience approves his conduct, will pursue his principles unto death.—Thomas Paine.

We are not in politics to preserve an unjust system, humanizing the cruelties in which it results, but to make the workers conscious of their wrongs and united in their aim to obtain a just system.—Colonel J. Wedgwood, British Labor M. P.

At a certain stage of development society brings forth the material agencies for its own dissolution. From that moment new forces and new passions spring up in the bosom of society; but the old social organization fetters them and keeps them down. It must be annihilated; it is annihilated.—Marx



# THE FRUIT OF DISUNITY

By Murray King

Minneapolis, Minn.  
THE Labor and Socialist voters who remained away from the polls last June, thus enabling the reactionaries to recapture the city government here, are learning in full measure the meaning of a break in their ranks and power. The anti-labor forces are fulfilling to the hilt their pre-election boast that they would completely "wipe out the stain of radicalism in Minneapolis."

They are proceeding to do this in three ways. Socialist and Labor representatives still in office are being attacked with the plain purpose in view of eliminating them from office. Wages for city employees and workers on many jobs operating under city permits, which were maintained at a high level by the recent Socialist-Labor administration, are being assailed under the guise of an intensive "economy" drive. The system of constructing city improvements directly by the city instead of by private contractors, which was staunchly preserved by the late Labor administration, is facing the most determined and insidious opposition in its history.

## The Process of "Eliminating" Radicals

The process of eliminating "radicals" from office reached its climax a few days ago when a grand jury, purporting to investigate the acts of the county commissioners of Hennepin County, in which Minneapolis is located, returned indictments against George H. Mallon and Arthur R. Ferrin, members of the progressive majority of this board. Mallon, who was elected on Farmer-Labor Party endorsement, was charged with having attempted to intimidate a

## Minneapolis Anti-Laborites Having Things Their Way

grand jury witness. Ferrin, who was elected by the aid of progressive support in the last election, is charged with having failed in his report of campaign contributions to report the contribution of a certain city employee. The trials of these county officials will begin September 28.

These officials have been suddenly confronted with the full meaning of a break in the progressive front brought about largely by their own acts. The progressive majority in the county commission presented an unbroken front up until two months ago. It consisted of these two accused commissioners and Lynn Thompson, a member of the Socialist Party of long standing.

## A Small-Sized Teapot Dome

About two months ago a small-sized Teapot Dome affair developed in the county commission. Thompson, then chairman of the important roads and bridges committee, favored the purchase of oil for the city from the lowest bidder. The two reactionary members of the commission favored a bidder whose bid was not the lowest by a considerable margin. The two progressive commissioners supported Thompson and the bid was awarded according to law. An explosion of passion and strife resulted which indicated strongly that something unusual was behind this rejected bid.

In the midst of this storm, Lynn Thompson was charged by one of the reactionary members of the commission with law violations in connection with the procedure required by law in doing county work. He was further accused of having spent in six months all but \$70,000 of the \$500,000 appropriated for the year for road and bridge work. The progressive members, whom Thompson had helped to elect to office, rushed to cover in the face of this attack on a Socialist and voted with the minority to oust Thompson from his chairmanship. Their vote brought about the expulsion of Thompson from this important position and broke the progressive front in the county commission.

A grand jury investigation of the affairs of the county was demanded and started. The work of this jury centered in an attempt to find definite charges against the Socialist member of the county commission. It is significant that nothing was found in

Comrade Thompson's record upon which definite charges could be founded, and that at the end of the investigation the very men who deserted Thompson and broke the unity of the progressive group are facing trials. A new jury, however, will take up the work started by the one just going out of existence.

## The Fruits of Compromise

Never before were the Labor and Socialist movements of Minneapolis faced so squarely with the results of their own confused and compromising political tactics as in this unexpected outcome of the work of this grand jury.

In the city council the reactionaries are making full use of their newly recovered power to undo every vestige of constructive work achieved by the recent Socialist-Labor administration. Under the guise of an economy drive, proposals have been made to reduce the salaries of all city employees 10 per cent. Another proposal that is being considered is that of the Taxpayers' Association to save the taxpayers \$28,000 a year by scaling down the wages of the janitors and elevator operators in the city hall from \$125.00 to \$90.00 a month, and to cut the wages of scrub women proportionately.

In the meantime the wages of other city employees are being jeopardized by a subtle attack on the so-called day labor system, or the system of the city doing its paving, sewer and bridge construction work directly. Minneapolis for many years has been building up a great modern equipment and force for doing this work. The late Labor-Socialist administration blocked every attempt to destroy this system in the interest of private contractors.

## Under the Pretense Of Economy

Under the pretense of "economy" the most complete suspension of city improvement work in Minneapolis for many years is being achieved. The most essential and urgent paving projects all over the city are being stopped at a great waste and loss. Connecting links on arterial highways between well paved areas are being called off. Only by the most strenuous efforts have a very few of the most urgent bridge and street projects been saved. This means that a great public-owned equipment and trained force will be allowed largely to disintegrate and deteriorate. A condition will thus be developed that will make it easier to restore the private contractor to his former place and power in the city government.

No sincere interest in public economy could possibly actuate this move. On January 30 this year the city engineer of Minneapolis was directed by

the city council to obtain the data and prepare a report showing the difference in costs between the cost of contract work as done in other cities and day labor work as done in Minneapolis. Replies received from 41 cities to questionnaires showed that in 1924 Minneapolis saved the following amounts per square yard on paving constructed by day labor: Sheet asphalt, \$0.563; asphaltic concrete, \$0.767; creosote wood blocks, \$0.333; brick, \$0.519; Portland cement concrete, \$0.633. This was an average saving per square yard of \$0.5946, or a total saving for the city in paving for the year of \$155,645. In addition the work was done by considerably better material and in a considerably better way than is done by the average private contractor.

## Rallying for A Comeback

When the Labor and Socialist forces were in power their representatives in the city council on the one hand, and the representatives of the labor organizations on the other, were in the habit of holding joint conferences on matters connected with the employment of labor. A sincere effort was made by the majority in the council to carry out the just wishes of organized labor. Wages were advanced in city employment, hours shortened and conditions generally improved for the workers. Wherever possible the majority group used its influence in the general private building operations throughout the city to obtain union labor, hours, wages and conditions.

The contract today, only a few months from the time when the condition just described prevailed, is striking. The representatives of the Central Labor Union, Minneapolis' central labor body, have become almost without exception cynical toward the new reactionary city administration. More interest has developed in the day labor system, now that it is endangered, than formerly. When the reactionaries recently attempted to change directly from the day labor to the contract system on a certain bridge in course of construction across the Mississippi, labor representatives from the central labor union put up an exceptionally hard fight, and it was undoubtedly the fear of their potential political power that caused a split in the vote of the reactionaries and saved the bridge to the day labor system.

Other splits have since been forced upon the reactionary majority in much the same way. Elements in the ranks of organized labor that were indifferent when they had political power are becoming aroused now that the loss of political power has made its value more plain. While the city is paying unskilled workers \$5.60 per day, private contractors working on the Ford bridge are paying only \$4.00 a day. Pictures like this are so common and so plain here that any one can understand them.

Minneapolis Labor is slowly rallying for a political comeback.

## PEOPLE ARE LIKE THAT

READERS who visit the New Leader office these days leave with shining eyes, new hope, renewed energy and their fighting spirit rejuvenated. The sight of thousands of books being sent to every part of the country is proof beyond question that the Socialist movement is coming into its stride.

The deluge of orders from readers in response to O'neal's letter has surprised even the most optimistic. Suddenly the facilities of the business department became inadequate and now the editorial room and even the halls are being used by the extra force packaging, stamping and shipping. It's a splendid sight for sore eyes and we have invited the entire membership of the Society of Trade Radicals to witness the demonstration that New Leader readers are up and doing.

IF YOU HAVE NOT SENT IN YOUR POSTCARD DO SO TODAY.

"I write to tell you how satisfied I am with the books which arrived today. The range is so wide and the authors so gifted in their respective fields that every member of my family appears to find at least one book of interest to each among the lot. While they are not all up to date each one treats of some particular phase. The selection is good and I trust every reader availed himself or herself of this opportunity."

Philadelphia, Pa.

One of the good signs of the times is the increased interest in health. Gone are the days when we lived to eat. Now we eat to live. Good health is a necessary requisite to happiness. Don't make a dump of your internal machinery. We want to live long to enjoy the many changes which will come into being in the next few years. Our day is coming and you should be here. Eat less meat and starchy foods. Green vegetables and fruits are best for you, but don't eat fresh fruits at a meal. Make your breakfast of fruit entirely if you can. Or eat your fresh fruits an hour before meals. We want you with us. Above all, don't over-eat.

The Socialist movement has no sacred cows. None of us are above criticism. In fact, we like it. Every day we receive many letters from our readers. These range from applause to condemnation. We are always glad to hear from you. If you have anything to say about The New Leader or any of its contributors go to it, even if you think it will hurt. If it's the Socialist Party, Babe Ruth, or President Coolidge, don't hesitate. Get it off your chest. Always sign your name and address. This will not be printed if you so request. And if you don't like what Rufus Osborne writes, hammer him hard.

"Several days ago I received a copy of 'Workers in American History,' and it's a peach. O'neal is to be congratulated. His book holds you to the last line and just brim full of meat. Every progressive should know the history of this country—I mean the inside history—and O'neal has the facts. Your plan of giving books of this character with three dollars' worth of subscriptions is splendid. Keep up the high standard. It's a long time since I enjoyed any book as well as O'neal's."

San Francisco, Cal.

William Hawley.

"After a visit of two days in our town by Alfred Baker Lewis, I have a notion that handling a bunch of 'Leaders' in my shop may heat both the cause and the circulation department. I think I can sell ten or more weekly to begin with."

Punxsutawney, Pa.

F. S. Goldthwaite.

"Enclosed please find check for \$2.00 and wish you success. Trusting that your big book offer will be oversubscribed and with best wishes for our valuable New Leader, I am

Detroit, Mich.

M. WAGMAN.

## THE SPIRITUAL SIDE.

"There must be a spiritual side to our lives if we would be really happy. Millions of people have severed their relations with the old established religions as no longer compatible with modern thought and are seeking to find expression for their souls in a religion which holds the truths of Jesus should be practiced on earth. Such a movement has been established. I refer to the recently formed 'Church of Humanity.' It holds no quarrel with any religion but offers consolation and inspiration to all those who are heavy laden. It stands for the belief in God and the hereafter, for justice, truth and co-operation here on earth but does not ask anyone to believe the impossible. Socialists also need spiritual contentment. Having left the church of my fathers I did not find peace until the past year. Many go through life not realizing what is missing. We must have food and exercise for health and strength, but there must also be something for the soul."

New York City.

Miles Sherwood.

The secretary of the New England District, Young People's Socialist League, writes in part as follows: "At the District Committee meeting of the Y. P. S. L. of New England we considered the matter of getting every member of the organization in the district to subscribe to The New Leader. Several suggestions were made by the members of the committee how to accomplish our goal, and I am writing for your opinion."

It was decided that the month of October be set aside for the boosting of the New Leader, during which period each circle will put their entire effort in making a drive for subscriptions. Each local circle will elect a committee to take charge of the work. We shall certainly co-operate with the young people. Literature and every possible inducement will be made. The New Leader will be glad to hear from other members of the same organization.

"You sent 23 books instead of 22 in the big package. Thanks, I have already passed out seven books to my friends. Expect to have a lot of fun with these books and know they will do a vast amount of good. If every reader secures these books and keeps them in circulation thousands of people will be reached with the good message. Get them to read and you will have them thinking. Then the rest is easy."

Philadelphia, Pa.

Charles Read.

How often have we longed for the days of the old "Masses" with Mike Gold, John Sloan, Maurice Becker, Art Young, Max Eastman, Charles Wood, Boardman Robinson, and all the others. It's good news to hear that the old gang will soon be together in a publication to be called "The New Masses." It will be a magazine of arts and letters, interpretive of American life, interested in the social struggle, and in the stimulation of imaginative works created out of the new civilization. Sounds like old times. We await the first number which will appear about January 1.

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William Hawley.

One of the good signs of the times is the increased interest in health. Gone are the days when we lived to eat. Now we eat to live. Good health is a necessary requisite to happiness. Don't make a dump of your internal machinery. We want to live long to enjoy the many changes which will come into being in the next few years. Our day is coming and you should be here. Eat less meat and starchy foods. Green vegetables and fruits are best for you, but don't eat fresh fruits at a meal. Make your breakfast of fruit entirely if you can. Or eat your fresh fruits an hour before meals. We want you with us. Above all, don't over-eat.

The Socialist movement has no sacred cows. None of us are above criticism. In fact, we like it. Every day we receive many letters from our readers. These range from applause to condemnation. We are always glad to hear from you. If you have anything to say about The New Leader or any of its contributors go to it, even if you think it will hurt. If it's the Socialist Party, Babe Ruth, or President Coolidge, don't hesitate. Get it off your chest. Always sign your name and address. This will not be printed if you so request. And if you don't like what Rufus Osborne writes, hammer him hard.

Rufus Osborne.

The secret of life is to stand by your friends, stand up to your enemies, tell the truth, and damn the consequences.—Vanoc.

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## Pullman Porters Organize

By Art Shields

THE Pullman Car Company, associated in the workers' memories with the historic Debs strike of '93 and later campaigns in its Chicago plants, is again faced with an organization movement among its employees. But this time the movement is not in the shops, but on the trains, among the 12,000 colored porters who make up the berths and provide the service which the company sells to its sleeping car patrons.

The new movement started in the Negro belt in Harlem, as Northern Manhattan Island is called, and is known as the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. It is strictly a Negro labor union, for the simple reason that all the Pullman porters belong to that race, but it is receiving the cooperation of both the railroad brotherhoods and the American Federation of Labor. At preliminary organization meetings addressees and pledges of support have been given by W. J. Orr, special organizer for the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and Ernest Bohm, representing the American Federation of Labor.

Two of the active spirits in the new union have already been dismissed by the Pullman company, ever watchful of danger to its open shop program, but the union has gained a considerable number of members since it was born, August 25. A. Philip Randolph, general organizer, tells the Federated Press. A vigorous campaign is under way to enlist 51 per cent. of all the Pullman porters in the next two months.

## The Only Un-organized Train Employee

The wrongs of the porter, who appears so courteous and efficient as he makes traveling pleasant for the holder of a Pullman berth slip have received little attention from the public, says Randolph, but now he is determined to do something for himself. Until now the porter has been the only worker in the trains unorganized, with the exception of the kitchen and dining room force, and his conditions bear witness to this fact. Even the Pullman conductors are organized, and their better conditions show their gains.

Porters' wages of \$67.50 a month are based on runs of 11,000 miles and an average of 400 hours work a month. While on a run the porter is on duty all the time and has to get his sleep in

cat naps. In practice he sometimes goes days without an opportunity to change his clothes and freshen up, and with little or no sleep. Minimum wages should not be less than \$155 nor hours over 240, says the union.

As an unorganized man, the porter is subjected to indignities which there is no force behind him to resent. "Do you want to stop sixteen-year-old whippersnapper office boys from insulting and humiliating you by calling you 'George' when you go into the company's office?" asks a union circular. "Then organize."

Part of the union's fire is concentrated on the sham union, the company union, formed by the management under the name of the Pullman Porters' Beneficial Association. But, like all company unions, this has sedulously refrained from doing one thing for its members except to try to keep them subservient to the company.

Initiation fee for the new union is \$5; monthly dues are \$1, and the headquarters are at 2311 Seventh Avenue, New York City.

I. F. T. U. After All Workers  
In a statement nailing the false reports spread in the Communist press to the effect that the International Federation of Trade Unions is not interested in the organization of non-white workers, the Amsterdam Bureau of the I. F. T. U. says: "For more than two years the I. F. T. U. has neglected no opportunity of coming into contact with the workers of China, Japan and India. An active correspondence has taken place and the press reports of the I. F. T. U. have for a long time been sent to every organization whose address it was possible to ascertain. In the same way contact has been sought with the workers in Australia and all those parts of Africa where there are any signs of a trade union movement. In Central and South America there is scarcely one State where the I. F. T. U. is not beginning to get some foothold. As, however, the trade unions in most of these countries have not yet formed a national center and the I. F. T. U., in conformity with its rules, is not willing to forestall the formation of representative national centers, it foregoes the honor of referring, after the manner of the Communists, to the membership of unnumbered countries where there is still, as a matter of fact, no definite movement, or where, as in the case of members announced by the Communists trade unions, it is simply a question of minorities in receipt of financial support."

Predominance of the few over the many is the surest and most fatal sign of a race incorrigibly savage.—Lytton.



# LA FOLLETTE'S SOMERSAULT

By Marx Lewis

Milwaukee, Wis.

As a result of the primary election held on September 15 to choose candidates for the senatorial post left vacant by the death of the late Senator Robert M. La Follette, voters of Wisconsin will find only regular party candidates on the ballot when they go to the polls next Tuesday for the final election.

They will be John M. Work, who will appear as the Socialist Party nominee, and Robert M. La Follette, Jr., who succeeded in obtaining a nomination on the Republican ticket.

All others, including the Democrat, who was unable to get enough votes in the primary to entitle him, under the law, to a place on the ballot as a regular party nominee, will run as independents. These will include Edward F. Dithmar, former lieutenant governor, who filed as an independent and upon whom the regular Republicans have united, William George Bruce, Democrat, and a Socialist Labor Party candidate, who generally polls about 500 votes in the State.

The effect of the primaries, in the opinion of many political observers, was to remove what chances the stalwarts had of regaining control of the State. What the primaries failed to do at completely kill their chances of capturing the States, they did by their own bungling since. The elimination of the stalwarts as a serious contender strengthens, of course, La Follette, but also the Socialists, for thousands of voters ordinarily inclined for the Socialist candidate, would, if they felt there was any danger of a victory for the reactionaries, line up behind La Follette and make their vote count.

## Many Socialists Voted La Follette

This is what occurred in the primaries: The Socialist vote was very low, and while it is accounted for by the fact that there was no contest in the Socialist ranks, and therefore no urgent reason for Socialists to go to the polls, it is also due to the fact that thousands of Socialists, disregarding the advice of the Socialist leaders, voted for La Follette in the primaries so as to defeat the stalwart for the nomination.

Socialist participation in a Republican party contest would not be possible under the New York election laws, or under the election laws of most States. But in Wisconsin voters of one party can decide who the candidate of the other party should be, and Socialists voted for La Follette to be the Republican nominee.

A surprising feature of the primary was the large vote polled by the candidate endorsed by Ku Klux Klan. It was the first indication of the Klan's strength in the rural sections of the State, and it was a shock to all who believed the Klan's strength was insignificant in Wisconsin. He did not get the Republican nomination, but in withdrawing he helped dictate who the candidate in the finals should be, and Wilcox, who made the best showing, but who is a Catholic, had to retire in favor of Dithmar.

## Drops Public Ownership

The Socialists, in waging this campaign, are calling attention to the fact that while young La Follette is using his father's name and prestige, and also imitating his father's platform mannerisms, he has repudiated the principles for which his father contended in the last election by announcing that he will run on the 1922 platform of his father.

That platform contained the general denunciation of monopoly, special privilege, and also some labor planks. But last year's platform, upon the basis of

## Young Bob Drops Father's Platform of Last Year

which the late senator was endorsed by the Socialists for the presidency, contained a public ownership plank, a demand for the curbing of the power of the Supreme Court to pass upon the constitutionality of acts of Congress, and other planks which were far in advance of anything Senator La Follette had previously advocated.

By eliminating those planks and by steering clear of all the charges directed against the Blaine machine, with which he formed an alliance, on the ground that only Federal questions were to be considered as issues. Young La Follette left the reactionaries without much to base their fight against him on. They denied he was a Republican because he helped direct the third party campaign last year; they claimed he was too young to go to the senate, and that he had not proved his ability anywhere, and they contended that while he had omitted the radical demands of his father from his platform,

these demands were still in his heart.

But while the elimination of those demands from his platform took the wind out of the sails of his reactionary opponents, it furnished the issue upon which the Socialists are making their campaign. Literature is being distributed throughout the State, meetings held at factories during the day and on street corners at night, a press service which carries weekly statements from the Socialist candidate to all the papers of the State has been inaugurated, and all agencies are directed to pointing out young La Follette's sidetracking of his father's principles.

That the national reactionaries are not nearly as much interested in defeating young La Follette as they were in defeating his father is seen from their refusal to come to the aid of the local politicians who were fighting La Follette. During the pre-primary campaign the only nationally known politician used by the reactionaries to

help Wilcox, the stalwart candidate, was Senator Lenroot, whose own fortunes are affected by the outcome, as he is up for re-election next year. Local candidates received no aid or encouragement from the National Republican Committee, and when the primaries were over and Wilcox endeavored to keep his promise to run in the finals as an independent if La Follette succeeded in capturing the Republican ticket, the National Committee told him that they had no time in which to put up an effective campaign for him. It appears that with La Follette's radicalism discarded and the young fellow too weak to amount to much in the Senate, the reactionaries do not care to defeat him.

The worst thing the Socialists have to contend with is the Blaine-La Follette machine. With 5,800 persons on the State pay roll, and most of them doing political work during a campaign, the machine here is as formidable as Tammany in New York and in some respects equally bad. It is aided by the railroad brotherhoods, who are backing La Follette.

In spite of the lack of time for organization work, the Socialists expect to give a good account of themselves when the returns come in next Tuesday.

## Talks With Thomas

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

THE thing I want to say this week is something I had the pleasure of saying to the Y. P. S. L. (By the way, those young people are a big asset to the party). So I repeat it now:

"I want to talk to young Socialists about youth and adventure. Some young Americans, presumably of a sense of adventure, are today practicing wholesale murder in Morocco. It is recorded that in five days they have dropped nine tons of bombs upon the villages of the Rif, who themselves have neither aeroplanes nor anti aircraft guns. This is not war between equals. It is not adventure. It is not service to humanity or liberty. It is stark murder, of the sort with which imperialism has so often drenched the earth in blood.

"The real adventure is open to the young men and women, who in foreign and domestic policies, will fight this imperialism and the selfish economic interests behind it. The real adventure is yours, who give your youth to trying to deliver the world from war and waste and poverty. No adventure is free from hum-drum tasks. Canvassing, clerical work, distributing literature, organizing meetings, talking to your friends and acquaintances—these are often monotonous jobs, so is the routine work of trade union organization. Yet nothing in the world is so full of high adventure for mankind as the organization of the workers on both its political and economic sides.

"Think what it would mean in New York if we could begin to get decent houses, better schools, a better market system and the rest of the things for which we are struggling in this campaign. Think what it

would mean in terms of human happiness and well-being, and then ask yourselves whether yours is not the real adventure.

"Only the other day a political writer assured us that an effective third party campaign in this city would cost a million dollars. What about the adventure before us of making an effective campaign without a fifth part of a million dollars! With your youth and energy you can help us do it. We have other assets than money. We have hope and energy, a philosophy and a program; we have a shining vision to lead us on. We have other standards of effectiveness than immediate victory. Ours, unlike a mushroom third party, is an organization with a purpose and educational program to be carried out through the year. From this standpoint, we cannot help but make this campaign worth while.

"Two other things I want to add: (1) I wish you all would have heard Meyer London's plea for real freedom at Cooper Union the other night in connection with the Saklatvala case. That was fine Socialism. We stand for free speech even for those who don't believe in it. And we stand against the imperialism practiced so constantly in Britain and America, of which Saklatvala was the victim. I hope all our speakers and workers will make this plain. (2) I am pleased with the distribution of literature. Keep it up. Especially watch for our new pamphlet on housing. It is a big issue in this campaign."

*Morgan Thomas*

## British Labor Prepares

THE opening session of the

Twenty-fifth Annual Conference of the British Labor party will be called to order in Liverpool Tuesday, Sept. 29. Months ago draft resolutions were prepared for this conference by the Executive Committee of the Labor party and were sent to affiliated organizations for their consideration. A quarter-century now lies behind the Labor party and, considering the notable actions of the Trade Union Congress recently held at Scarborough, the coming conference of the Labor party has an extraordinary interest.

The resolutions presented to the affiliated organizations are suggestive of the matters that will come before the Congress. One resolution congratulates the party on its growth and progress, and goes on to point out that, while labor has been striving forward, in organization, Capitalism has been also advancing—but only towards failure and chaos.

## Capitalism Is Denounced

"Capitalism production," says the resolution, "accompanied as it has been by the constantly extending power of the financial and banking interests, has reached the point at which it completely fails to provide employment for over a million and a half of the wealth producers of the nation, and by this circumstance alone, stands openly condemned as a means of national organization."

Further, it is pointed out that our

experience of "the horrors of the war and the miseries of the peace" afford ample evidence that national reconstruction cannot be successfully undertaken under capitalist conditions, and the resolution concludes:—

"Only upon avowedly Socialist principles can the claims of the workers for a fair and decent livelihood be met, and the necessity for the larger and more widely-used public services being brought under National Ownership and Democratic control is becoming more abundantly clear as the lamentable failure of private ownership is more obviously demonstrated."

The resolution which follow cover in detail every phase of national and international policy. Their main points are summarized below.

## Foreign Policy

This resolution affirms support for the principles of the Geneva Protocol as "the only practicable basis of a permanent and secure peace," and condemns all "Pacts of Guarantee" of a limited nature which are alliances of groups of nations and not based on the principles of the Protocol.

A demand for the reopening of negotiations with Russia is reaffirmed, and it is once more declared:—

"That no diplomatic arrangement or understanding with a foreign state, directly or indirectly involving national obligations, shall be concluded by any labor government without the consent of parliament, and no preparation for co-operation in war, between naval, military or air staffs and the naval, military or air staffs of a foreign state, shall be lawful

unless following upon such arrangement or understanding."

## Colonial Contact

The government is called upon to submit proposals to an Imperial Conference at an early date, providing

(a) For closer contact between the British and the Dominion Governments.

(b) For the representation of opposition as well as Government opinion at Imperial Conferences.

(c) For a survey of the natural resources of the British Commonwealth as a whole, with a view to the scientific direction of their use for the benefit primarily of the peoples of the British Commonwealth, and to prevent unproductive exploitation in the interests of private capitalists.

A survey of the land resources of the British Commonwealth of Nations is demanded with a view to subordinating the private use of land to schemes for a scientific redistribution of population and the fullest development of the overseas territories as a source of food supplies and raw materials.

Capitalist exploitation of primitive tribes as a reservoir of low-grade or sweated labor is strongly condemned.

## Food Control

Important clauses relating to the control of food are those calling upon the Government to institute:—

(a) Bulk purchase of Food Supplies to the Dominions either by the Government or by organizations acting under its control and supervision so as to secure stable prices;

(b) The cheapening of transport of food supplies to this country;

(c) The provision of facilities to overseas producers in the marketing of their produce in this country, with a view to stabilizing prices and eliminating unnecessary intermediaries.

A demand is also made for the substitution of middlemen by State departments so as to secure a fair market for Dominion and British farmers.

The holding of periodical Congresses of Dominion Labor movements is warmly commended.

This course of modern Capitalism is the subject of a strong resolution which declares unemployment to be "the inevitable accompaniment of capitalist production" only to be prevented by "national and local organization in accordance with Socialist principles," and demands the adoption of the Labor Party's Prevention of Unemployment Bill.

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# LABOR'S "HELL-RAISER" TELLS HER STORY

By Paul F. Sifton

**"PRAY for the dead and fight like hell for the living!"**

That's Mother Jones, ladies and gentlemen. For half a century she fought like hell for the living and dying workers of North America. Now in her ninety-fifth year, when the coal miners lie down with the operators on the sand at Atlantic City and President Green of the A. F. of L. falls lovingly upon the neck of Bishop Manning, she has published her autobiography, the most exciting book that has come from the rebel presses in many months.

Hold it not against Mother Jones that she went down to Washington last fall and endorsed President Coolidge. She's old. In her day she has risked her life dozens of times on Labor's battle fronts in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Colorado, Alabama, and along both borders. In a pinch—when a battalion of wild women marching through the mountains, heartening strikers and cursing scabs, made the difference between losing a strike and winning it—she has delivered. She's earned the right to talk about Labor, about unions, and about union leaders. Much of what she has to say is worth hearing.

## A Speech in West Virginia

Here's her speech to some striking West Virginia miners, delivered after she had refused to speak in a hired church:

"Your ancestors fought for you to have a share in that institution over there," she said pointing her finger at a school across the road. "It's yours. See the school board, and every Friday night hold your meetings there. Have your wives clean it up Sunday morning for the children to enter fondly. Your organization is not a praying institution, it's a fighting institution, it's an educational institution along industrial lines. Pray for the dead and

fight like hell for the living."

That field, the Fairmont district, was organized.

"Subsequently," Mother Jones adds, "through inefficient organizers, though the treachery of the union's own officials, the unions lost strength. The miners in the Fairmont field were finally betrayed by the very men who were employed to protect their interests. . . . It makes me sad indeed to think that the sacrifices men and women made to get out from under the iron hell of the gunmen were so often in vain! That the victories gained are so often destroyed by the treachery of the workers' own officials, men who themselves know the bitterness and cost of the struggle."

## Lost 4 Children In Fever Plague

Parenthetically, it may be stated for the record that Mother Jones was born in Cork, Ireland, in 1840, was brought here a few years later by her father, a railroad laborer, became a school teacher, married an iron-moulder in Memphis, lost him and their four children in the dread yellow fever plague, took up dressmaking in Chicago, was cleaned out in the Great Fire of 1871 and joined the Knights of Labor the following year. That is about as much space as she gives the personal side of her life in her book.

Let's get back to her story. In 1902 she was talking to soft coal miners in Clarksburg, West Virginia. A United States marshal served an injunction against her speaking. She kept right on talking, winding up: "Keep up this fight! Don't surrender! Pay no attention to the injunction machine at Parkersburg. The Federal judge is a scab, anyhow. While you starve he plays golf."

They took her to Parkersburg and tried to have her stay at a hotel. She insisted on going to jail. When the judge asked her if she called him a scab, she said yes and told why. He adjourned court to tell her in private that he had not taken

the job away from his father, as she had been told. She apologized.

Mother Jones was instrumental in the winning of the first miners' strike under John Mitchell, whom she charges was "reached" by the employers through his love of flattery.

Her organization, during a strike in the Pennsylvania textile mills, of a march of mill children, all under legal working age, illustrates her sense of drama. She cruised through the Eastern States, including New Jersey and New York. Mayor Seth Low refused to let her enter New York City, on the grounds that the children were not citizens of the State. After she had asked the citizenship of the German Crown Prince, a prominent Chinese and several other gentlemen who had been received on the front steps of City Hall, Low told her to come ahead. They held a meeting on Twentieth street and must have got yards of publicity. The following day they were invited to Coney Island.

Get this scene. It illustrates Mother Jones' genius.

"After the exhibition of the trained animals, Mr. Bostock let me speak to the audience. There was a back drop on the tiny stage of the Roman Colosseum with the audience painted in and two Roman emperors down in front with their thumbs down. Right in front of the emperors were the empty cages of the animals. I put my little children in the cages and they clung to the bars while I talked."

## A Typical Scene

"I told the crowd that the scene was typical of the aristocracy of employers with their thumbs down to the little ones of the mills and factories, and the people sitting dumbly by."

"We want President Roosevelt to hear the wall of the children who never had a chance to go to school but work eleven and twelve hours a day in the textile mills of Pennsylvania; who weave the carpets that he and you walk upon; and the lace curtains in your windows, and the clothes of the people. Fifty years ago there was a cry against slavery and men gave up their lives to stop the selling of black children on the block. Today the white child is sold for two dollars a week to the manufacturers. Fifty years ago the black babies were sold C. O. D. Today the white baby is sold on the installment plan."

"In Georgia, where children work day and night in the cotton mill, they have just passed a law to protect song birds. What about the little children from whom all song is gone?"

"I asked a man in prison once how he happened to be there and he said he had stolen a pair of shoes. I told him if he had stolen a railroad he would be a United States Senator!"

## Go Home and Beg for Brains

(Substitute oil for railroads and Cabinet Officer for Senator and the story is a 1925 model.)

"You see those monkeys in those cages over there," I pointed to a side cage. The professors are trying to

teach them to talk. The monkeys are too wise, for they fear that the manufacturers would put them for slaves in their factories."

"I saw a stylishly dressed young man down in the front of the audience. Several times he grinned. I stopped speaking and pointing to him I said, 'Stop your smiling, young man! Go home and beg the mother who bore you in pain, as the mothers of these little children bore them, go home and beg her to give you brains and a heart.'"

"He rose and slunk out, followed by the eyes of the children in the cage. The people sat stone still and out in the rear a lion roared."

## She Made

### The Lions Roar

That's it! The lions roared. She made them roar every time!

Up in Coaldale, Pennsylvania, the striking miners were about to go back to work. Mother Jones called out their wives and mothers, armed with aprons, dishpans, brooms, mops and razor-edged tongues.

"Well, when the miners in the Coaldale camp started to go to work they were met by the women who were beating on their pans and shouting 'Join the Union! Join the Union!'"

"They joined, every last man of them, and we got so enthusiastic that we organized the street-car men who promised to haul no scabs for the coal companies. As there were no other groups to organize we marched over the mountains home, beating on our pans and singing patriotic songs."

"Meanwhile President Mitchell and all his organizers were sleeping in the Valley Hotel over in Hazelton. They knew nothing of our march into Coaldale until the newspaper men telephoned to him that 'Mother Jones was raising hell up in the mountains with a bunch of wild women.'"

## Some Soldiers

### Lose Their Breakfast

"He, of course, got nervous. He might have gotten more nervous if he had known how we made the mine bosses go home and how we told their wives to clean them up and make decent American citizens out of them—how we went around to the kitchen of the hotel where the militia were quartered and ate the breakfast that was on the table for the soldiers."

Mother Jones landed in Cripple Creek, Colo., after the Southern Colorado miners, under the Western Miners' Federation, had been saved off by Mitchell, who had arranged a settlement for the Northern miners. She became such a pest to the strike-breakers that the Governor of Colorado ordered her deportation. Militia escorted her to La Junta, on the western slope. She sat all night in the La Junta station. In the morning she got a conductor to take her to Denver, free. There she sat down and wrote a defiant letter to the Governor, concluding: "I am right here in the capital, four or five blocks from your office. I want to ask you, Governor, what in hell are you going to do about it?"

He did nothing. Later she went

to the striking shopmen in Helper, Utah, where employers' gunmen isolated her for twenty-six days in a shack on the pretext that she had small-pox. Back she went to Cripple Creek to see company rule supreme. Civil law was scrapped, strikers were deported, the militia flouted the courts, strikers' stores were raided and burned; 1,600 were herded into bull-pens. Later, still in the same fight, Mother Jones was thrown into a cellar under the courthouse at Walsenburg, Colorado.

## 26 Days In A Black Hole

"It was a cold, terrible place, without heat, damp and dark. I slept in my clothes by day, and at night I fought great sewer rats with a beer bottle. 'If I were out of this dungeon,' thought I, 'I would be fighting the human sewer rats, any way!'"

"For twenty-six days I was held military prisoner in that black hole. I would not give in. I would not leave the State. At any time, if I would do so, I could have my freedom."

She finally got out on a writ of habeas corpus, but remained in the field until the Amritsar of American Labor—the Ludlow Massacre, which she describes in detail, filling in the events preceding and following the murders.

Suffragettes in New York once made the mistake of asking Mother Jones to speak to them. Which she did, in part, as follows:

"I have never had a vote," said I, "and I have raised hell all over this country! You don't need a vote to raise hell. You need convictions and a voice."

She charged that the woman vote in Colorado had saved the State for Rockefeller for two generations and concluded:

"Organized Labor should organize its women along industrial lines. Politics is only the servant of industry. The plutocrats have organized their women. They keep them busy with suffrage and prohibition and charity."

Mother Jones tells what she did and heard and saw in the Steel Strike that, thanks to the Interchurch World Movement report, brought the promise of an eight-hour day.

## Her Split With John Mitchell

Her historic split with John Mitchell is ascribed by her to her opposition in convention to raising a subscription of \$10,000 to buy him a house. She rebuked the delegates for pledging miners' money to buy another man a good house before they had decent roofs over their own families. She finished the speech by tearing up the subscription list. From that time on, she says, John Mitchell disliked her. Several times throughout the book she charges him with having sold out the workers.

The rank and file of Labor have let their servants become their masters, she says bitterly.

"The workers have now to fight not alone their exploiters but likewise their own leaders, who often betray them, sell them out, who put their advancement ahead of that of the working masses, who make of the rank and file political pawns."

"Provision should be made in all union constitutions for the recall of leaders. Big salaries should not be paid. . . . In big strikes I have known, the men lay in prison while the leaders got out on bail and drew high salaries all the time. The leaders did not suffer. They never

missed a meal. Some men make a profession out of Labor and get rich thereby. John Mitchell left to his heirs a fortune, and his political friends are using the Labor movement to gather funds to erect a monument to his memory, to a name that should be forgotten."

## An Optimistic Ending

But, she concludes, on a note of optimism that sounds a trifle forced, the cause of the worker continues onward despite the treachery of leaders, despite the workers' own lack of understanding.

"Slowly those who create the wealth of the world are permitted to share it. The future is in Labor's strong, rough hands."

Mother Jones' autobiography is worth reading. It should stiffen the spines of us moderns who have a much softer gang of bosses to fight.

You may say that all that Mother Jones did was to raise hell, that she did nothing constructive. That seems to me to be silly. Don't you think that the demonstrations of the L. W. W.'s, and the steel strike, and every "foolish" protest of radicals, have had their effect? The yellowest human being on this earth, when all is said and done, is the fat boy with the money-bags. Thumb your nose at him and he breaks out in a cold sweat. His bright young men, the boys a few years out of college and the middle-aged ones who are being driven in their vice-presidential harness to make good, may have courage, real personal courage that will carry them into the ranks of a White Guard, but the Fat Boys, who worship at the highly inflammable and portable shrine of property, usually call them off.

Mother Jones knew this. It was backed by an intense religious fervor. Most of us seem to have lost that. The Fat Boys have been wise. They have taken it away from us by giving us most of the little things Mother Jones fought for, so that we have forgotten to ask for the rest, a few more little things and all the big ones. Some of these days, when the Fat Boys slip on their ears, or if the card house of business credit collapses, adversity may give us back that fervor that made Mother Jones raise hell for fifty years.



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## 'Gene Debs in His Home Town

CERTAIN it is that in his own home town where they know him best 'Gene Debs revels in the sweet clover and honeysuckle of rare fellowship. Judging from the newspaper articles and editorials in the papers of Indiana, Comrade Debs' recent speech at the great Steeg Park Labor picnic seems to have been one of the genuine climaxes in his life. Somehow that speech went home to the hearts of the many thousands who heard it—and read it all over the State—as the message of a brave and powerful friend who has lived only for Labor for fully fifty years since he first joined a Labor

union in Terre Haute. In recent years the workers of Terre Haute have seemed to see Comrade Debs more and more clearly. Just lately they did him a crowning honor. A large bronze tablet, bearing Comrade Debs' portrait, has been placed by the Labor Temple Association of Terre Haute at the entrance of the Labor Temple at Fifth and Walnut streets in honor of the man who has honored Labor by giving it his life. This magnificent, appropriate and eloquent acknowledgment of worth, appreciation and gratitude from organized Labor brought from 'Gene the following letter, addressed to Mr. Percy Head, President of the Central Labor Union of Terre Haute:

"Dear Brother Head: It is with a deep sense of the honor conferred upon me by the Central Labor Union in having such a fine bronze portrait made of me and having it inscribed in such complimentary terms and placed at the entrance of the Labor Temple that I make this acknowledgment with my sincerest thanks. How deeply I feel touched and how highly honored I esteem myself to be by the very kind and generous action on the part of the Central Labor Union of Terre Haute could not be expressed in words. From no other source could such a testimonial mean to me what this does, coming from the union men and women of my native city; the men and women who for years have been my neighbors and townsmen and who know me best, and with whom I have shared the trials and struggles, the defeats and victories, the joys, hopes, aspirations, and high resolves of the Labor movement."

"Looking backward a few years

I recall clearly the organization of the Central Labor Union, and it is with no little pride and satisfaction that I remember attending the first meetings that were held to organize a central body and having a part in drafting the first constitution and formally instituting that body in Terre Haute and proclaiming its mission to the Labor world."

"Great progress has been made since that day, but the greater work by far of the Central Labor Union still lies before it, and it is one of the gratifying indications of the trade union movement that its members are awakening more and more to a sense of their duty to the cause, and with the militant spirit that knows no fear and is forever unconquerable, are steadily unifying and training their forces through their own self-imposed discipline for the great struggle which can end only with their complete industrial emancipation."

"And now thanking you once more and through you each member of the Central Labor Union for the great honor you have bestowed upon me, and assuring you that now and in the future, as in the past, I shall be with you through good and evil report, ready at all times to serve you in any way in my power, and with all wishes for your increasing growth, prosperity and success, I am as ever,

"Yours fraternally, 'EUGENE V. DEBS.'"

When I am asked if such and such a nation is fit to be free, I ask in return, 'Is any man fit to be a despot?'—Lord John Russell.

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# A PAGE OF EXCLUSIVE FEATURES

## All About Scopalamin

**S**IZE it up. Give it the once over. Get the low down. Let it sing in your mind, if any. Thank you.

Now what does Scopalamin mean to you? How does it affect you? Is the cold goose flesh encircling your anatomy? Is there a noticeable crystallization in the convolutions of your brainery? Are you beginning to see snakes on balloon tires, man-eating canaries, fiddling crocodiles, flying push carts, barking trees and caves foaming at the mouth? Yes? No? Well, wake up.

Scopalamin is the worst ever. Worse than it looks. Worse than it's spelled. Worse than it sounds. In short, Scopalamin is the new serum scientists have doped out which makes the most confirmed liar tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. Do you see the point? Are you grasping the horrible consequences of this terrible discovery? Not yet? I thought not. It takes a great mind like mine to get sense in science. So here it goes.

Psychology, which is also a science, if you don't care what you say, claims men have two minds. The mind that works on the day shift is called the conscious mind. The one that works on the night shift is called the sub-conscious mind. Sub, means below, deep down or dark one. The conscious mind is therefore a sort of dress parade or public appearance mind. Its main function is to make ourselves and others believe that we are something we are not. The sub-conscious mind on the other hand, hides among the muck, mire, fungus, bull-rushes and cattails of our spiritual topography and does the shady work. When the conscious mind lays off for the day and goes to sleep, the sub-conscious mind crawls out of its swamp and staggers around the brain cells raising Cain. The crazy things you do or experience in your dreams are started off by your sub-conscious mind. Now you know what kind of mind that is.

Another occasion when the sub-conscious mind runs amuck is when the conscious mind is partially paralyzed by booze. At such times the two minds usually lock arms and start out for a good time. The sub-conscious mind having absolutely no sense of proportion, propriety, decency, respectability or responsibility suggests what to do next and the conscious mind being soosed goes ahead and does it.

When we see a drunken man we sometimes say: "He is making an ass of himself." He is doing nothing of the kind. What really happens is that the sub-conscious mind, never having learned to lie, is advertising the ass that is always in that fellow. We also say: "He is a nice man when sober, but a brute when drunk." Wrong again. He's a brute both sober and drunk. The difference is that when sober his conscious mind controls the brute in him.

Some of my friends, for instance, beat their wives when drunk. Others buy them flowers. Still others weep, sing, pray like asses, attempt marvelous feats of strength or succumb to loving spells. For my own part I never was drunk. But on the occasions when my sub-conscious mind got the better of me, for some reason or the other, I usually recited Heine, wept over the woes of humanity or went to symphony concerts where I caused refined riots by my snoring. In other words, whatever we are when our conscious mind is playing hookey during working hours, is our true self and that is the reason why only good people should allow themselves to get drunk.

Great Scott, will I never get around to that Scopalamin? What I am trying to get at is that this truth serum, when shot into the veins of a person, paralyzes his conscious, or liar mind and leaves his tongue and sub-conscious mind wide awake to their own. Do you see the menace contained in the combination of an absolutely truthful mind and a wagging tongue? Can you imagine what will follow when Scopalamin becomes as common as moonshine and home brew? Now shudder, will you?

Loving wives shoot Scopalamin into the arms of their sleeping spouses. Devoted husbands do likewise to their better halves. Patients inoculate their doctors with truth serum while asleep at their bedside. Congregations do their pastors; clients their lawyers; politicians their opponents with the same stuff. By and by the utilities take a hand in the matter and enact laws compelling vaccination of Scopalamin in behalf of eternal truth. Everybody is doped up on Scopalamin. Everybody is telling the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, about themselves and everybody else. What happens?

Hubby gets up in the morning and says: "Darling, what did you do with my six-shooter? This is the day I promised my stenographer to shoot you." "It's in the bureau drawer," says the wife, "but you won't need it, because sweetie sent me the rough on rats for your morning coffee."

"The sickly pallor on your face," says the doctor, "comes from the aniline in the pink pills I've been feeding you for the last ten years."

"The successful appendix operation I performed on you was due to the necessity of buying a new car," says the great surgeon.

The Peerless Leader addresses his enthusiastic followers, "Fellow boneheads and jack-asses."

The lawyer bellows at the jury: "You are the worst aggregation of unmitigated sapheads I ever had the misfortune of addressing."

"No, madam, we have no Persian baby lamb blankets today, but here are some made of genuine Arkansas cotton and Hester street shoddy which are just as good," says the merchant.

"Fellow ivory noodles," says the welfare worker. "I am employed by the Doem Good and Brown Mine and Smelter Company to keep you amused while the management is going through your pockets."

But why go on? Anybody with a grain of sense can see that the triumph of truth would make human intercourse impossible. Men could no longer live in herds, in families or even pairs. Therefore lock in, hang up, shoot down every man who advocates the pernicious doctrine of infinite truth by means of Scopalamin. Do not harken to those who say that truth will make you free. Freedom in truth, forsooth—free to battle hopelessly against folly and stupidity. Free to toil and plead for light when all they crave is gloom. Free to enter jails and dungeons, free to climb faggots and gallows, free to gather gibes and jeers, free to gather stones and sneers from contented slaves and fools.

Neither do you believe those who say there is happiness in truth. Man lived for 6,000 years on lies. He can not face the naked truth and dwell in peace and so he has fought each new born ray of light with all the weapons of his bone bound arsenal. So down with the truth. Three cheers for fibbery and happiness.

Adam Coaldigger.

## Egypt Interrogated

By MINNIE FROST RANDS

### America's Query:

O Egypt, Mother of dead civilizations,  
Why, resurrected, dost thou still  
Fill us with awe? What potency is there  
In buried bits of stone and glass  
To hold the world spellbound  
As it was now through Carter and Lord Carnarvon?

Why loom thy pyramids, pylons and  
Hypo-style halls gigantic, towering,  
Making pigmies of Little Men?  
Why thunder upward down the ages  
The names of all thy gods? What care we  
For Amen-ra? For Horus, Hathor, Isis, Maat?  
For the Sun-god, Ra, and the Noon-day Sun, Horus?  
We worship not the beauty of thy Hathor,  
Nor Isis of the Dawn.

And Maat, of Truth, Justice, Law, and Order?  
Is she not there a hollow mockery?  
We build not for future centuries,  
Worthily, soundly; but only to get by the rules  
Where rules there are any.  
We build not for the tomorrow  
Of our race and of our land: In our haste  
To fill our coffers, we offer both, wantonly,  
A piteous sacrifice!

What hadst thou to build with?  
Floods, droughts, deserts,  
Barren rocks and burning sands threaded by the  
One small ribbon of the Nile?

### What have we?

A goodly land, withal, of emerald acres,  
Golden harvests billowing endlessly;  
Mighty mountains hoarding treasure,  
Valleys pulsing with great arteries of life;  
Miracles thou dreamedst not of—the demons,  
Steam and Lightning, fettered fast.  
And have we not also nimble wits  
As cunningly scheming how to keep our brothers down  
As did thy Pharaohs?

O Egypt, thou savedst thy soul even until now  
By building strong and everlastingly;  
And the kings' souls. But what  
Dost thou do with the souls of the people,  
The drawers of water, the hewers of stone?

### Egypt's Reply:

America, thou sayest truly.  
Worthy was the work of our embalmers,  
Enduring, the creations of our goldsmiths and  
Sculptors. But the creeds of our priests  
Have long since been outworn by time  
And the flood-tides of life. Fairer far  
Would read the page of Egypt's greatness  
Had not the Israelites set down against us  
The anguish of our artisans  
In the annals of the Exodus, the taskers' whips,  
The bricks made without straw.

And so, America, why do you laugh at our creeds  
But continue to follow our practice?  
When your men rise in their strength and  
Weld themselves into Unions,  
You mount the backs of the feeble,  
The women and little children.

Save thyself!  
Say not impotently that thy civilization  
Is doomed because the few care not for the  
Rights of the many. Set for thyself  
A new standard. Destroy the monster  
That is sucking at thy lifeblood,  
Even the hydra-headed monster,  
Greed, Selfishness, Individualism.

### BE thy brother's keeper!

And the land shall endure and build itself  
Mightier and more beautiful monuments  
Than Egypt's,  
Beautiful with righteousness.

(Written in Washington, D. C., where the Knickerbocker Theatre collapsed and the steps of the new Carnegie Institute are already crumbling away.)

## Parke Godwin--The Brook Farm

### THE HISTORY OF SOCIALIST THOUGHT

By HARRY W. LAIDLER, Ph. D.

**P**ARKE GODWIN, associate

editor of the New York

Post, and son-in-law of its

editor, William Cullen Bryant, was

also brought into the inner circle of

Associationists. In his Democracy,

Pacific and Constructive, published

in 1844, he urged that the existing

townships be gradually transformed

into Fourierist communities. In

this effective pamphlet he showed a

recognition of class divisions which

brought him near to the position of

the later socialists. He drew a strong

indictment against the capitalist sys-

tem. "Blind competition," he con-

tended, "tends to the formation of gigantic

monopolies in every branch of labor;

it depreciates the wages of the work-

ing classes; it excites an endless war-

fare between human arms, and ma-

chinery and capital—a war in which

the weak succumb; it renders the re-

currence of failures, bankruptcies and

commercial crises a sort of endemic

disease; and it reduces the middle and

lower classes to a precarious and

miserable existence." His analogies

from Greek mythology were frequent.

The masses, he declared, "provoked by

all that can gratify desire—yet unable

to catch one jot or tittle of it—offer a

terrible exemplification of Tantalus,

tormented by an external hunger and

thirst after fruits and water, always

within his reach, yet perpetually elud-

ing his grasp. Was the penalty of

Sisyphus, condemned to roll his stone

to a summit, from which it was forever

falling, more poignant than that of

many fathers of families, among the

poorer classes, who, after laboring to

exhaustion during their whole lives, to

amass somewhat for their old age or

for their children, see it swallowed up

in one of these periodical crises of

failure and ruin which are the inevit-

able attendants of our methods of loose

competition? Or the story of Danaides,

compelled incessantly to draw water in

vessels from which it incessantly es-

caped, does it not with a fearful fidelity

symbolize the implacable fate of nearly

two-thirds of our modern societies, who

draw from the bosom of the earth and

the workshops of production, by unre-

laxing toil, floods of wealth, that always

slip through their hands, to be collected

in the vast reservoirs of moneyed

aristocracy?

But while pessimistic about his own

times, he felt that a happier day was

at hand; that the world was "travelling

in the birth-throes of a mighty and

better future."

Changing and Others.—William

Ellery Channing, the great Unitarian

minister, also showed sympathy during

the last years of his life for the Asso-

ciationist and strongly denounced the

existing order, the natural fruits of

which were "contempt of others' rights,

fraud, oppression, a gambling spirit in

trade, reckless adventure, and com-

mercial and industrial agita-

tion surrounded the anti-slavery move-

ment and gave impetus to these teachings.

National Organization Formed.—As

a result, several societies were formed

to propagate the idea in the East and

Middle West, and on April 4, 1844, a

National Convention was called for

Clinton Hall, New York. George Rip-

ley was elected president and among

the vice-presidents were Horace Gree-

ley, Albert Brisbane, Parke Godwin and

Charles A. Dana. The Convention in-

duced the phalanx as one form of

organization calculated to solve social

problems, but warned against starting

phalanges with insufficient preparation

or funds. A National Confederation

of Associations was agreed upon, and

the Phalanx was made the official or-

gan of the movement. Albert Brisbane

was appointed a committee to get into

closer touch with the international

movement.

The Brook Farm Experiment.

Of the experiments of that time,

that of the Brook Farm was the most

widely hailed and the most specula-

lar. In the thirties an informal group,

called by their enemies a "Transcend-

ental Club," met at irregular inter-

vals in Boston for the purpose of dis-

cussing social and philosophical prob-

lems. Ripley, Channing, Dwight, Mar-

garet Fuller, Emerson, Thoreau, Haw-

thorne, and Elizabeth P. Peabody,

were among its members. From re-

ligious matters, they turned to social

problems, and many of them urged

the claims of the utopian socialists,

and advocated the establishment of

colonies which might prove the truth

of falsity of these claims. In fact

of the literary men of that time Em-

erson wrote to Carlyle, "We are all

little wild here with numberless pro-

jects of social reform; not a reading

man but has a draft of a new com-

munity in his waistcoat pocket."

Ripley, then a Unitarian minister,

I feel the force of mechanism and

the fury of avaricious commerce to

be at present so irresistible that I

have seceded from the study not

only of architecture but nearly of

all art, and have given myself, as

I would in a besieged city, to seek

the best modes of getting bread and

water for its multitudes.—John

Ruskin.

As labor is the common burden

of our race, so the effort of some to

shift their share of the burden on

to the shoulders of others is the

great durable curse of the race.—

Lincoln.

What else is war but two groups

of knaves sending two groups of

fools to their destruction?—Paul

Dix.

and an ardent devotee of the new

to submit his views and those of the

group to a test. So in 1840 he re-

signed his post as Unitarian minister,

and chose a 200 acre milk farm at

West Roxbury, near Boston, for his

proposed experiment. A group of

about twenty, including himself and

wife, Dwight, Hawthorne, and William

Allen, occupied the place, calling it

"The Brook Farm Institute for Agri-

culture and Education." Their ideal

was a noble one. They desired to

substitute "a system of brotherly co-

operation for one of selfish competi-

tions; to secure for our children and

to those who may be trusted to our

benefits of the highest physical, in-

tellectual and moral education which,

in the present state of human knowl-

edge, the resources at our command

will permit; to institute an attractive,

efficient and productive system of in-

dustry; to prevent the exercise of

wordly anxiety by the competent sup-

ply of our necessary wants; to di-

minish the desire for excessive ac-

cumulation by making the acquisition

of individual property subservient to

upright and disinterested uses; to

guarantee to each other the means of

physical support and of spiritual pro-

gress, and thus to impart a greater

freedom, simplicity, truthfulness, re-

finement and moral dignity to our

mode of life."

Concretely they maintained a uni-

form rate of compensation for all

labor; a maximum work day of ten

hours; free support of children under

the age of ten years, of old persons

and of the sick; and free education,

medical care and the use of the library

and bath. They furthermore stipu-

lated that all persons be provided

with employment according to their

taste and ability.

The community's administration



## ALLEN COOK: A Tribute

**A**NOTHER brave comrade has fallen at his post; another loyal heart has ceased to beat; another intrepid soul has taken its flight.

Allen Cook, for a score of years and more the leader, the valiant leader of the Socialist movement at Canton, Ohio, has finished his task and gone to his well-earned rest. He was known and loved and honored by many thousands of friends and comrades throughout the country and they will learn with regret and sorrow mingled with their tears of his passing from the stage of life upon which he enacted a role of such faithful and consecrated service as will enshrine his name and glorify his memory through the years to come.

Only a few brief days ago it was our beloved Marguerite Prevey who was stricken in the flower of her

### A Pioneer of Socialism In Ohio Passes Away—The Spirit of a Spartan

By Eugene V. Debs

splendid womanhood and left an aching emptiness in our ranks, and today it is our loyal and devoted Allen Cook, another warrior in the grand army of liberation who passes face-forward to the shadowy hosts of silence.

These two heroic comrades knew each other well and esteemed each other with a confidence tried by the years and preserved sacredly inviolate, for they fought many a battle together in Ohio, especially in the days when danger lurked and threatened everywhere and when hearts and souls were tried by the pitiless gods of war and only the brave and unconquerable few re-

fused to yield and kept their colors flying.

Allen Cook was one of the pioneers in the Ohio movement and one of the inspired evangelists in the crusade of earth's toiling millions for freedom and a better world. For years he stood almost alone, but his character was such that he commanded the respect of even those who most bitterly opposed his cause. He was a logical, forceful, convincing speaker and he wielded an incisive and trenchant pen, and many are they who read his articles in the debates he had with the opponents of Socialism in the columns of the Ohio papers and were convinced by his logic and brought into our movement.

He was a commanding figure on the platform and the chief promoter of the meeting at Canton which resulted in the writer being sentenced to prison.

Allen Cook never wavered; never compromised; never doubted the principles and ideals of Socialism,

## WILL YOU FIGHT?

**T**HE class struggle is a world war.

This world war is a class war. This class-struggle, world war is a more or less noisy, more or less silent fight, but always it is a genuine fight—the social parasites at the industrial throats of the hosts of toil. Lined up on one side are all the departments of the national, the State, the county and the municipal governments; also almost completely the several great social institutions

nor the ultimate triumph of the Socialist movement.

Every day of his honest, useful, unselfish life he was a man and stood erect and unafraid before the world. In every hour of trial he had the Spartan spirit, the soul of the crusader to sustain him. He did his work faithfully and well all the days of his life and now he sleeps well and will never be forgotten.

### Debs' Dream of a New Newspaper to Fight the Battles of the Oppressed

By Geo. R. Kirkpatrick

for molding public opinion—the school, the press, the church, the drama, the lecture platform and the radio; also tradition and custom thick, hard and ancient; also the grim and cruel devil of poverty, the demon of imperious need swinging the whips of starvation. All these are lined up against the working class—in the class struggle.

Now, the chief, cheapest and deadliest weapon for the American workers in this world-wide war, a weapon dreaded and hated by the ruling class, is a working class newspaper, a paper acknowledging

the class war and carrying on its banner "To fight and end the class war," a newspaper read and loved by hundreds of thousands in humble homes in all the 2,700 counties in the land, each issue eagerly looked for and pored over by the workers, proudly distributed by the workers, each issue cutting, slashing, knitting the Beast of Capitalism, each issue at the same time ringing and singing with the glad news of a New Era, a Better Day, for all the workers of all the world, carrying messages of the world-wide fight, the world-wide hope and the world-wide purpose of love and light and life for the workers, freedom for the workers of the world.

Such a national newspaper can arouse the consciousness-of-class in the multitude. A class-conscious working class is unconquerable, invincible, irresistible.

Such a newspaper is Debs' dream and definite intention, the American Appeal. Will you push this paper to power? Will you fight?

## MEDDLING IN MEXICO: AN EDITORIAL AND A REPLY

### The Washington Post, A Coolidge Mouthpiece, Makes Its Contribution to Friendly Relations

The New Leader has received from the public department of the Confederacion Regional Obrera Mexicana, which officially represents the organized workers of Mexico, a statement in answer to a remarkable provocative editorial which appeared in the Washington Post. As will be observed by the editorial which appears below, this organ of mercenary interests sounded the call for an American invasion of Mexico. The statement itself is the protest of students and other Americans in Mexico who resent this incitement to bloodshed and invasion of a neighboring nation to advance the fortunes of a handful of American exploiters. The Washington Post is regarded as often the mouthpiece of the present Administration. We are glad of this opportunity to serve the workers of Mexico by printing these documents.

(Editorial in the Washington Post, July 14, 1925.)

#### Another Mischief Maker

**T**HE whiskered man with the red flag is another agitator who engages the attention of Uncle Sam. Mexico, at the very threshold of the United States, is gripped by Communism. Reports from Mexico City state that business is at a standstill, waiting for Ambassador Sheffield and the note that he is expected to deliver to President Calles. President Cool-

idge has called upon President Calles to protect American life and property, to make compensation for property confiscated and to observe his obligations to foreign governments. President Calles cannot comply with this demand without throwing overboard the Communists who are in control of the Mexican ship of State.

Now the demand is to be peremptory.

The United States has landed marines and bluejackets in China to protect American life and property. The nation applauds the act. It applauds every President who resolutely protects life and property throughout the world.

#### Calvin Not A Watchful Waiter

There is no hint that marines and bluejackets are to be sent to Mexico. It is not understood that Ambassador Sheffield is about to deliver an ultimatum. But the President of the United States is not a believer in watchfully waiting while American life and property are destroyed, and while European Governments insistently call upon the United States to protect their interests in Mexico or abandon the Monroe Doctrine.

A revolution in Mexico is the inevitable outcome of communistic aggression. Mexicans have suffered property losses aggregating much more than foreign losses. The people are bedeviled by roving bands of armed Communists, who seize lands, consume crops and cattle, and murder proprietors who dare to offer opposition. Labor is organized into communistic groups which seize industrial properties. President Calles, by encouraging Communism, is now confronted with a monster that is stronger than his Government. It is the Government and he is its puppet.

Against this regime the Mexican people are preparing to revolt. A revolution headed by a responsible and respectable Mexican, bent upon establishing a Government of Mexico which would meet the obligations that are binding upon all civilized governments would deserve the support of the United States. If the Mexican people should revolt against the Communists Government and should succeed in establishing a de facto Government, the United States would be morally bound to recognize it as a belligerent entitled to import arms and munitions of war from this country. Its success would be a foregone conclusion, as the Mexican people are not Communists and are anxious to have a Government of their own.

#### Roving Bands of Communists

The statement, "the people are bedeviled by roving bands of armed Communists, who seize lands, consume crops and cattle," must refer to the period of 1914-1915, during the worst period of the revolution, when, as a result of the Civil War, a certain amount of injustice was committed.

It must be impressed upon the minds of everyone, however, that there has never been any kind of general slaughter of property hold-

ers in Mexico. According to the claim presented by the United States Government in 1924, the entire number of Americans who have lost their lives in Mexico during the past fourteen years is 223. Out of this number about 180 were killed by criminals, with whom they themselves were involved in personal conflicts which had nothing to do with either the policy of the Government or with any other policy. The number of murdered proprietors who were killed when offering opposition to armed bands, who, by the way, were not representing the Government, but opposing it, does not exceed a dozen. These figures, however deplorable they are, ought to be compared with the murder statistics of the United States, which, during the last three years, have averaged 11,000 per annum. And this in times of absolute peace.

At any rate, what Obregon, and after him especially Calles, has tried to do is to suppress all kinds of irregular, armed, illegal acts in Mexico. It is a fact that during the month of May the Minister of Agriculture, on not less than six occasions, has asked for and received the cooperation of Federal troops, to return properties illegally expropriated owners.

The present Government certainly cannot be expected to pay for the murders committed by the Victoriano Huerta or the Pancho Villa regime, which it has always opposed and fought.

The best way to bring about peace in Mexico is to assist the existing Government, which is endeavoring to practice justice and equity in the pacification of the country. And this certainly cannot and will not be obtained by threats from the United States of a new revolution.

#### Answer

#### The Actual Communist Strength

The editorial in the Washington Post, of July 14th contains several statements which misrepresent the situation in Mexico, and the various aspects of Mexican life. It states that Mexico is gripped by Communism.

The total membership of the Communist party in Mexico, which has a working population of 6,000,000 or 7,000,000, is less than 7,000, and this includes the more sympathizers of the Communist idea. On the first day May, 1923, the demonstration of the Communists was not able to muster more than 400 adherents.

The Mexican Labor movement is organized into the vast Mexican Federation of Labor (Confederacion Regional Obrera Mexicana—C. R. O. M.), with a membership of more than 1,000,000. This Confederacion almost from its inception has defined its policy towards Communism in a most definite and precise way. Already, in the year 1919, in annual convention at Zacatecas, it condemned the methods and the general system of Communism, expressing, however, as it is natural for people of the same group or class to do, sympathy and friendship for the Russian people as such. At every following con-

vention the same declaration was repeated, and finally this sentiment was crystallized in a resolution at the convention in Juarez, in November, 1924, condemning Bolshevism, and especially condemning foreign agitators of Communist ideas in Mexico, and calling upon each and every industrial union belonging to the C. R. O. M. to fight against Communist propaganda.

#### One Communist Expelled

In April and May of this year they denounced in most forceful language the American agitator of Communist ideas here, Mr. Bertram Wolfe, which denunciation finally resulted in the expulsion of this same individual from Mexico only several weeks ago.

It is a well-known fact that the Soviet Legation here has no relations with the leaders of the Mexican Labor movement, which it denounces in articles in the Russian press and in unofficial proclamations.

General Calles, on assuming the presidency of the Republic, invited some of the Labor leaders here into the Government, but these Labor leaders represent the same viewpoint and aspirations as do the British and American trade unionists, have nothing to do with Communism, and it is a fact that more than one of them has been refused entrance into Russia, when he tried to go there to study the worker's condition under the Soviet Government.

The editorial in the Washington Post says further: "Mexicans have suffered property losses aggregating much more than foreign losses. The people are bedeviled by roving bands of armed Communists, who seize lands, consume crops and cattle, and murder proprietors who dare to offer opposition. Labor is organized into Communist groups which seize industrial properties."

#### The Truth About Property Losses

That some of the Mexicans have suffered property losses is undoubtedly true. But the important thing in this connection is that properties which were lost were either held illegally, or were expropriated for public utility purposes, a practice which exists in every country.

Many millions of acres of land were held by Mexicans and foreigners under conditional contracts, the provisions of which they did not live up to. It is important to know that these laws were not the laws that came into existence as a result of the revolution, but laws enforced between 1863 and 1882. A very small part of the land, not amounting to more than two and a half million hectares, was expropriated to form common holdings for the people. At least half of them were formerly the common property of villages and towns, which were appropriated illegally by the neighboring land owners. The rest was taken against indemnities according to the Constitution of 1917, recognized by the Mexican people, the Mexican Chamber of Deputies, and by the foreign governments when they recognized the Mexican Government.

#### Letter to the Post

To the Editor, Washington Post, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

We, the undersigned, American teachers now studying at the University Summer School in Mexico City, having read the editorial in your paper of the 14th of July, entitled "Another Mischief Maker," beg the privilege of filing the following protest through the columns of your paper, which privilege we trust you will grant, and to which we hope you will give as much prominence as you did to the editorial in question.

We protest against the lurid, exaggerated and untruthful picture given to the American people by your paper, when it says that Mexico is overrun by roving bands of armed Communists.

We protest against the untruthful statements given to the American people by your paper, when it says Labor is organized into communistic groups which seize industrial property.

We protest against the untruthful and misleading statement of your paper when it refers to the Calles Government as a Communist Government, and when it says that President Calles is encouraging Communism.

#### Declare Charges Are False

In view of what we have learned while here we know these charges to be absolutely false, and consequently vicious.

And we protest most emphatically against the statement contained in the editorial, "If the Mexican people should revolt against the Communist Calles Government, and should succeed in establishing a de facto Government, the United States would be morally bound to recognize it as belligerent, entitled to import arms and munitions of war from this country." This statement is an instigation to every discontented element, every scheming, foreign exploiter in Mexico, to actually start a revolution here.

We feel it our duty as teachers, as educators of the youth of our country, believing only in truth and

justice and fair play, to protest as Americans against the continuance of such propaganda and the baseness of the charges contained therein.

Sincerely yours,

Elizabeth J. Richards, Iowa; Elizabeth Goldstein, Mass.; S. W. Riggs, Wash.; Henrietta Mercedes deGore, U. S. A.; Charles A. Thomson, Calif.; C. E. Moon, Calif.; Eleanor Tyrrell, Calif.; John R. Kotlar, Ill.; Julia Buxton, Mass.; Mary Hetschel, Calif.; Paul E. McGuire, Pa.; Gladys R. Thompson, Vt.; Mary E. Seaman, N. Y.; Ella Lee Hydrick, Ariz.; Mabel Briscoe, Calif.; Frances H. Gray, Calif.; C. Vesta Sturges, Calif.; E. A. Allan, Calif.; W. J. Bingham, M. D., Col.; Edna McCormick, Texas; Malcolm L. Yearly, Calif.; Marguerite Holmes, N. Y.; Ruth J. Burdick, Calif.; Florence E. Lawson, Calif.; M. K. Varion, Mo.; Otta F. Spormann, Mo.; Max F. Meyer, Mo.; Helen V. Davenport, N. Y.; J. K. Bachmann, Calif.; Herbert E. Ganekoll, Texas; C. E. Castenada, Va.; Mary E. J. Oliver, Mass.; Cora Davis Smith, Ohio; M. T. Mainhood, Calif.; Thomas Davis, Jr., Texas; Sterling King, Va.; Edith Baker, Ind.; Hal F. Warner, Calif.; C. R. Ball, Va.; J. T. de la Portella, Texas; Frank Palmer, Fla.; Burnett S. Ivey, Ga.; G. M. Pattison, Texas; Violet Gould, Calif.; Flossie Varney, Neb.; Edna Schiller, Col.; A. M. Dillon, Col.; Billie Wason, Texas; Isabell Holgood, Texas; Mary Rountree, Texas.

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Larger Size 50c. All (60c.)

### Down on the Farm

**BACKFURROW**, By G. D. Eaton.  
New York: Putnam's. \$2.

"**BACKFURROW**" is G. D. Eaton's first novel, and a very interesting "first" it is, a well-told chronicle of farm life in the Northwest. Fifty acres of rocky hillside land in Central Michigan form the drab setting of this story, which revolves around the central figure of one Ralph sex leads him into marriage with a Dutton. The book starts off well, and the reader is immediately a sympathizer with Ralph, an illegitimate child of a farmer girl, whose hypocritically religious father drove her away at Ralph's birth. Ralph, left behind in this atmosphere of ignorance, is a studious and dreamy youth, but his advantages for education and reading are naturally few. The old grandfather endeavors to hold on to his religion, but his rebellion breaks forth at

last in his death-bed screams of "God damn you, God!"

At first it looks as if Ralph is going to inherit some of this rebellion. A short stay in Detroit opens up a new world, but the boy is as yet unfitted for the city, and he returns to the nearby farms as a "hired man," planning vaguely all the while to go back to Detroit when he has saved \$300. That requires several years' hard work, however, and with his goal almost in sight, his groping for knowledge about girl on a neighboring farm. Then it's too late; no more opportunity for dreams, all his energy must go to the endless struggle to provide for his rapidly increasing family; birth "accidents" soon produce four children. He has become a prototype of the other farmers of previous generations, a slave to the soil, to the weather, to convention—the same drab existence that is the lot of most small farmers in Amer-

ica, certainly remote in spirit from the teeming, cosmopolitan, jazzy industrial city of Detroit, not so many miles away. His only glimpses into another world have been Saturday night "sprees" in the pool-rooms and saloons of the nearby town, and incongruous enough—occasional encounters with wandering intellectuals, whose temporary comradeship meant much to this youth yearning for knowledge about life. But this rustic dreamer never seemed to know how to rebel against his inherited environment—his plans and dreams were vague.

The interest of the story lies in the unfulfilled dreams of Ralph, and the constant expectation on the reader's part that this particular young farmer at least will have experiences different from those of his predecessors and neighbors. Nothing happens, however. The rebellious diversions of young Eaton himself at the University of Michigan a few years ago seem not to have been inherited by the resigned, unhappy hero of "Backfurrow!"  
ERNEST S. GREENE.

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# THE SOCIALIST PARTY AT WORK

## INDIANA

William Henry has organized his twenty-seventh local. But in spite of his success he declares: "If we really wish to go ahead with a big rousing revival the one big thing necessary is a new national propaganda paper. Believe me—when the comrades can see their own weekly going to thousands of towns and feel 'something' doing all along the line, there will be a great awakening."

## CALIFORNIA

State Secretary Lena Morrow Lewis writes of Emil Herman's work in California. Herman's total receipts since he began work reaches six hundred and forty-three dollars, which is going considerable in a state where unemployment is very great and party activity has been suspended for years by many comrades.

## MONTANA-IDAHO

State Secretaries Graham of Montana and Cammams of Idaho are working together with the co-operation of the National Office to make an effective propaganda and organizing tour for Doris Morris. Ruby Herman of Washington also desires that Miss Morris shall do some work in eastern Washington.

## ILLINOIS

State Secretary William R. Snow will have twelve big meetings with Eugene V. Debs as orator. Snow will push the American Appeal, sell every possible piece of literature, distribute tens of thousands of leaflets, and push hard for increased membership.

## CONNECTICUT

### New Haven

Local New Haven held a very enthusiastic meeting at Congress Avenue and Commerce Street, Saturday Evening, September 9. John Carabine, a former State organizer was the speaker with Joseph Pede as chairman. Carabine related some of his experiences as a Socialist town official in Terryville, Ct., a number of years ago when the Socialists carried that town. The American Security League representative who has been speaking on the Central Green for the last month was in the audience and took exception to some of the statements that Carabine made. He was soon routed. A large campaign collection was taken. Esther Friedman of New York will speak at this corner on October 3.

### Hamden

Representatives of the Republican and Democratic parties of this town have asked two of the Socialist candidates on our town ticket to run on their ticket. Needless to say they were turned down flat.

The Hamden election will be held Monday, October 5. Polls open at 6 A. M. and close 5 P. M.

Anyone wishing tickets for the Debs meeting in Bridgeport on Thursday evening, October 8, should get in touch with W. E. Davis, 48 Belmont Street, Whitneyville, Ct.

## PENNSYLVANIA

### State Office Notes.

Birch Wilson is continuing his effective work and reports his fifth branch within three weeks, this time at Wilkes-Barre with eleven members. The Wilkes-Barre Branch of the Workers' circle is planning to attend the Debs' meeting at Scranton on Oct. 16 in a body. Wilson is working at Easton and Bethlehem this week, and no doubt we will be able to report more branches next week.

Alfred Baker Lewis continued his work at Williamsport, Punxsutawney, New Castle, Sharon, Butler and Ellwood City with the result that a number of subscriptions to the American Appeal were sold and several Socialists in these towns paid up back dues. Lewis expects to work during the coming week in Pittsburgh and vicinity.

### Philadelphia Notes.

Local Philadelphia's picnic, held at New Maple Grove Park on Saturday, Sept. 19, was a great success financially and otherwise. Socialists and their friends had a chance to renew their acquaintanceship and listen to a very fine speech by Rennie Smith, Labor member of the British Parliament. A number of tickets to the Debs' banquet in Camden on Oct. 3 were sold.

Local Philadelphia is rejoicing in the fact that Magistrate Carney, who secured a place on the Socialist primary ballot, was defeated at the primaries and his name will not appear in the

Socialist column on the general election ballot in November.

### Butler

Alfred Baker Lewis held a successful meeting Saturday night off the Court House steps. It was the first meeting in a long time which paid for itself. In addition the Local took in three new members. Local Butler increased its membership as a result of the La Follette campaign and is keeping up its activity steadily.

## NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT

Due to increased activities the New England district organization has been forced to secure larger headquarters. The party will move into its new headquarters Monday, Sept. 28. All correspondence should be addressed to 21 Essex St.

Arrangements are completed for the Arthur Henderson meeting in Boston. He will speak at Ford Hall, Tuesday, Oct. 27. It was decided not to have 75 cent tickets and the admission will be just 35 and 50 cents, all seats to be reserved. Tickets are on sale at the New England District Office. All indications point toward a packed house. All desiring tickets should purchase at once.

Preparations for the Debs Banquet in Providence, Rhode Island, are progressing favorably. The banquet is to be held at the Narragansett Hotel, Tuesday, Oct. 6, at 7:30 p. m. Price is \$2 per plate. The committee has headquarters at 141 Benefit St., Providence, and anyone desiring reservations can get in touch with the committee there. Telephone Angell 2757. Also from the Forward Representative, J. Pavlov, 42 Carrington St., Providence, or at M. Bernstein's tailor store, 157 Benefit St., Providence. We want Rhode Island members to meet Debs, our old warrior who has spent years behind prison bars that the banner of Socialism might fly untainted; that Social justice might one day prevail. We want them to be refreshed to carry on the fight.

It is expected that quite a few of the New England District party members will be in New York for the Mass Convention and Demonstration, as many have expressed their desire to go.

Esther Friedman is finishing a remarkably successful tour of Massachusetts. Her meetings are being wonderfully attended, and we are sorry that she has not been booked for two months instead of one. The following letter is an example of the popularity of her talks:

"My dear Comrade:—Thought you might like to hear how much Greenfield enjoyed Comrade Esther Friedman's two lectures. Comrade John R. and I have had her in our home for the two days, and they have been Red Letter days for us. Her Saturday evening was a good one. People stood long and were really interested, as shown by their faces and the collection. She is intensely interesting, and her personality is liked by men, women and children. Her description of European conditions was so vivid you would imagine you were there. The Sunday afternoon meeting was small, but the crowd was of a good quality and stayed for more until I feared Comrade Friedman would be exhausted.

I hope you will print this in The New Leader so Comrades everywhere will get every one out to hear her. We took her to Northampton yesterday and left her with some of the fine Comrades there.

Florence E. Hegeman."

## NEW YORK CITY

### 3d-5th-10th A. D.

Monday, Sept. 28, at 8:30 p. m. Branch meeting at 7 East 15th street, Room 408.

### 8th A. D.

Monday, Sept. 28, at 8:30 p. m. Street meeting at 7th street and 2d avenue. Speakers, William Karlin and McAllister Coleman. Chairman Newman.

### 6th A. D.

Tuesday, Sept. 29, at 8:30 p. m. Street meeting at 5th street and Avenue C. Speakers, Wm. Karlin and Leonard C. Kaye.

Friday, Oct. 2, at 8:30 p. m. Street Rally, 7th street and Avenue C. Speakers, Norman Thomas, Chas. Solomon, Samuel E. Beardsley, L. Reiff, R. Goldstein, M. Weingart, M. Wein, Anna Wenger.

### 17th-18th-20th A. D.

Wednesday, Sept. 30, at 8:30 p. m. Street meeting at 114th street and Lenox avenue. Speakers, August Claessens, Samuel H. Friedman and Mary Goff.

Thursday, Oct. 1, at 8:30 p. m. Street meeting at 106th street and Madison avenue. Speakers, William Karlin and Ernest K. K. Haarsen.

Friday, Oct. 2, at 8:30 p. m. Street meeting at 112th street and 5th avenue. Speakers, Richard Boyajian and Mary Goff.

Saturday, Oct. 3, at 8:30 p. m. Street meeting at 116th street and Lenox avenue. Speakers, Wm. Karlin and Leonard C. Kaye.

### Upper West Side Branch

Wednesday, Sept. 30, at 8:30 p. m. Street meeting at 95th street and Broadway. Speakers, Jessie Wallace Huggan and Richard Boyajian.

### 22d-23d A. D.

Friday, Oct. 2, at 8:30 p. m. Street meeting at 157th street and Broadway. Speakers, August Claessens, Jessie Wallace Huggan and George F. Meyers.

## BRONX

### Street Meetings

Friday, Sept. 25—Corner Aldus and Southern Blvd. Speakers Patrick J. Murphy, Fred Paulitsch, David Kasson. Saturday, Sept. 26—Large Rally, corner Longwood and Prospect avenues. Speakers: Norman Thomas, Charles Solomon, Samuel E. Beardsley, William Karlin, August Claessens, Samuel A. De Witt.

Monday, Sept. 28—Large Rally, corner 163rd street and Prospect avenue. Speakers: Norman Thomas, Samuel Orr, Nettie Weiner, August Claessens.

Tuesday, Sept. 29—Corner Fordham road and Jerome avenue. Speakers: Samuel A. De Witt, Richard Boyajian, Max E. Walters.

Wednesday, Sept. 30—Corner 180th street and Daly avenue. Speakers: Samuel Orr, Alex. Tendler, Isidore Phillips.

Thursday, Oct. 1—Corner 156th street and Third avenue. Speakers: Richard Boyajian, George Dobsavage, Joseph Tuvim.

Friday, Oct. 2—Corner 163d street and Tiffany avenue. Speakers: William Karlin, Max E. Walters, Fred Paulitsch.

Saturday, Oct. 3—Large Rally, corner Claremont Parkway and Washington avenue. Speakers: Norman Thomas, Samuel E. Beardsley, Charles Solomon, A. Claessens.

Sunday, Oct. 3—Corner Southern Blvd. and Freeman street. Speakers: Samuel A. De Witt, I. Phillips, D. Kasson.

## BROOKLYN

Meeting of the official County Committee, elected at the primary on September 15, will be held Saturday, September 26, at 167 Tompkins avenue, for the purpose of electing county officers and adopting rules for the ensuing year. Meeting starts at 8:30 p. m. sharp.

Judicial convention of the Second Judicial District, comprising the Counties of Kings, Queens, Nassau and Richmond, will be held at 167 Tompkins avenue, Saturday, September 26, 8:30 p. m. All delegates should be on time.

### Second Assembly District

Branch meeting, Friday, October 2, at headquarters, 420 Hindsdale street.

### Street Meetings

Wednesday, September 30—New Lots and Williams avenues. Speakers, Norman Thomas, I. M. Chateauf, Wm. M. Feigenbaum; chairman, H. Mallis.

Saturday, October 3—Avenue J and East Fourteenth street. Speaker, Wm. M. Feigenbaum; chairman, S. Sarason. Watkins street and New Lot avenue—Speakers, F. Rosenfarb, I. M. Chateauf; chairman, H. Mallis.

Fourth and Fourteenth Assembly Districts

Wednesday, September 30—Have-meyer and South Fourth streets—Speakers, H. Nemeser, F. Rosenfarb. Thursday, October 1—Branch meeting, 172 Rodney street.

Friday, October 2—Union avenue and South Second street. Speakers, Dominick Luchese, Leonard Bright.

### Fifth Assembly District

Tuesday, September 29—Schenectady avenue and Fulton street. Speaker, August Claessens.

Thursday, October 1—Monroe street and Broadway. Speaker, August Claessens.

### Sixth Assembly District

Tuesday, September 29—Special branch meeting at 167 Tompkins avenue. All members of the branch should not fail to attend. Harry W. Laidler, secretary of the League for Industrial Democracy and candidate for County Judge, will speak. Subject, "American Socialism. Be on time. Meeting will start at 8:30 p. m. sharp.

### Street Meetings

Wednesday, September 30—Sumner avenue and Floyd street. Speakers, J. A. Well, William Karlin.

Ninth and Sixteenth Election Districts Saturday, October 3—Fortieth street and Thirtieth avenue. Speaker, H. Nemeser.

### Coney Island

Friday, October 2—Twenty-fifth street and Mermaid avenue. Speaker, J. A. Well.

Thirteenth and Nineteenth Assembly Districts

Branch meeting—Thursday, October 2, at headquarters, 49 Debevoise street.

### Street Meetings

Friday, October 2—Graham avenue

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Regular Meetings, 1st and 3rd Mondays. M. REISS, President. E. FINE, Vice-President. S. FRIEDMAN, Sec'y. E. WENNER, Fin. Sec'y. H. KALSKOFF, Bus. Agent.

and Varet streets. Speaker, Richard Boyajian.

Twenty-second Assembly District Tuesday, September 29—Sheffield and Sutter avenues. Speakers, H. Koss, Jacob Axelrod, Norman Thomas, A. J. Shipiloff.

Twenty-third Assembly District Monday, September 28—Thatford and Pitkin avenues. Speakers, Sadie Rivkin, J. A. Well.

Wednesday, September 30—Pitkin avenue and Barrett street. Speakers, Dr. L. Sadoff, S. Pavlov.

Friday, October 2—Sackman street and Sutter avenue. Speakers, H. Nemeser, Gertrude Green.

## QUEENS

### Revival Meeting in Astoria

Enrolled Socialists and sympathizers are invited to attend a meeting to be held in Klenk's Hall, 415 Flushing avenue, Astoria, Monday evening, Oct. 5, for the purpose of opening the campaign in that section of Queens Boro and re-organizing Branch Astoria. James Oneal, Socialist candidate for Boro President, and Barnet Wolf of Jamaica will be the principal speakers. The chairman will be Matthias Palm of Jackson Heights, candidate for Assemblyman in the Third District. The enrolled Socialists are being circulated and a big meeting is expected.

### Branch Jamaica to Meet

Branch Jamaica will hold a special meeting Tuesday evening, September 29, at 57 Beauford avenue. The meeting will be preceded by an organization meeting of the new official county committee of the party.

## YIPSELTON

Circle 7 of the Young People's Socialist League will have its Annual Ball, this coming Saturday, September 26 at the large Webster Hall, 11th Street and Third Avenue. The affairs run by Circle 7 are always looked forward to by all friends and well wishers of the young Socialists, since plenty of revelry and general fun is assured. This year the committee in charge of Hyman Hochberg intend to surpass all expectations. In addition to a special Broadway orchestra which will play to the woe hours of the morning several entertainers have been secured for the occasion. Some prominent members of the Socialist Party have promised to come and lend dignity and color to the entertainment. Tickets are only 50 cents and may be secured in advance from any member of the circle or from the City Headquarters of the YPSL, 7 East 15th street.

A meeting of the Central Committee of the YPSL will be held this Saturday, at 5 P. M. in Room 609 of the Rand School. A meeting of the Executive Committee will precede the Central.

Circle 8, Manhattan, which meets every Saturday at 8:15 P. M. at 207 East 10th street, is now having a class in the Fundamentals of Socialism. All interested are invited to join the group in this work.

Circle 6, Brooklyn, meeting Sunday nights at 167 Tompkins avenue, announces a series of six lectures on Race and Sex Prejudice by August Claessens. Watch for further notices!

## Junior Yipsels

The meetings of the various junior circles are going in full blast again. The members have returned from their vacations with renewed vigor and confidently expect to make the Junior Yipsels of greater use than ever before. They intend publishing a junior periodical within a short time.

Circle 1 will not meet Friday, Sept. 25, as the annual junior declamation contest will be held at that time at 62 East 106th street.

Circle 11 will hold its next meeting Sunday evening, Oct. 4, at 1336 Lincoln place, Brooklyn. They will have an interesting program—their quarterly election of officers.

## 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 FLOOR WORKERS' UNION LOCAL 3, F. I. C. U. A.

Office and Headquarters, 949 Willowbury Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. Stage 5226

Regular Meetings Every First and Third Wednesday. Executive Board Meets Every Second and Fourth Thursday.

FRANK BARROSI, President

JAMES CARUSO, Secretary

## NECKWEAR CUTTERS

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

1 E. 15th St. New York 10

Regular Meetings Second Wednesday of Every Month at 162 East 23rd Street

Fred Kassebaum, President

Heary Lutz, J. Rosenzweig, Vice-President

Gus Levine, Chas. Kazano, Business Agent

Treasurer

## FUR FINISHERS' UNION

LOCAL 15

Executive Board meets every Monday at 5:30 P. M. at 25 East 22nd St.

A. SOIFER, Chairman.

M. ELSTER, Vice-Chairman.

H. ROBERTS, Secretary.

## UNION DIRECTORY

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

### The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union

3 West 16th Street, New York City

Telephone Chelsea 3148

MORRIS STIGMAN, President

ABRAHAM BAROFF, Secretary-Treasurer

### The Amalgamated Ladies' Garment Cutters' Union

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

Office 321 East 14th Street

Telephone LEXINGTON 4199

EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETS EVERY THURSDAY AT THE OFFICE OF THE UNION

DAVID DUBINSKY, General Manager

### DISTRICT COUNCIL MISCELLANEOUS TRADES OF GREATER NEW YORK

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

Office: 3 WEST 16TH STREET

The Council meets every 2nd and 4th Wednesday

The Board of Directors meet every 1st and 3rd Wednesday.

H. GREENBERG, President. S. LEFKOVITZ, Manager.

SAVATORE NINTO, Manager-Secretary

### Italian Cloak, Suit and Skirt Makers

Office, 221 E. 14th Street. Union Local 48, I. L. G. W. U. Telephone 4549

Executive Board meets every Thursday at 7:30 P. M.

SECTION MEETINGS

Downtown—251 E. 14th St. 1st & 3rd Friday at 8 P. M.

Brooklyn—137th St. & S. Boulevard 1st & 3rd Thurs. 8 P. M.

Harlem—1714 Lexington Ave. 1st & 3rd Saturday 12 A. M.

B'klyn—105 Montrose Ave. Jersey City—74 Montgomery

SAVATORE NINTO, Manager-Secretary

### EMBROIDERY WORKERS' UNION, Local 6, I. L. G. W. U.

Exec. Board meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesday, at the Office, 161 E. 161st St.

Malrose 7499

CARL GRABNER, President.

M. WEISS, Secretary-Manager.

### Italian Dressmakers' Union, Local 89, I. L. G. W. U.

Affiliated with Joint Board Cloak and Dressmakers' Union. Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday at the Office, 8 West 21st Street. Telephone 7148—Walking.

LUIGI ANTONINI, Secretary.

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

130 East 25th St. Madison Square 1934

Executive Board meets every Monday at 7 P. M.

D. GINGOLD, A. WEINGART, Sec'y-Treas.

### AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA

31 UNION SQUARE, N. Y. Suite 701-718

Telephone: STUYVESANT 8500-1-3-4-5

SYDNEY HILLMAN, Gen. President. JOSEPH SCHLOSSBERG, Gen. Sec'y-Treas.

### NEW YORK JOINT BOARD

AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA

411-621 Broadway, New York, N. Y. Telephone: Spring 7900-1-3-4-5

DAVID WOLF, General Manager. ABRAHAM MILLER, Secretary-Treasurer

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AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA

708 Broadway, New York City. Telephone: STUYVESANT 4350, 9510, 9511

JOE GOLD, General Manager. MEYER COHEN, Secretary-Treasurer

### New York Clothing Cutters' Union

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

Office: 44 East 12th Street. STUYVESANT 5166



# ON MANAGING MEETINGS

By Robert Whitaker

SOMETIMES I wonder whether the public and public speakers have any rights which the managers of public meetings are bound to respect. Here, for example, is the story of a recent happening, or double happening, in Los Angeles. I am going to omit all names, out of an undesired courtesy to those who had the affair in charge, because of the cause which they represented, and because I do not want to further grieve the distinguished speaker who was the guest of both occasions.

Suffice it to say that this man is known all over the world, and is not only a speaker of rare power, but a man of even rarer character. His bearing throughout the whole affair was altogether admirable. He was announced as the speaker at a banquet on Saturday evening, and at a mass meeting on Sunday afternoon. About 250 people attended the banquet, paying \$1.50 a plate—a figure which might serve as a text for some special comment, seeing that the speaker was a distinguished radical, and the banquet was given under the auspices of a radical organization. But let that go for the moment. The item that concerns us here is that various sundry secondary speakers were run in on the program, and it was ten minutes of 10 before the "speaker of the evening" was introduced to an already jaded and sated audience.

**An Outdoor Meeting**  
What happened the next day was worse. The meeting was held out-of-doors, in the middle of the after-

## Have Speakers Any Rights That Chairmen Must Respect?

noon, under blazing July skies. The major part of the people had no protection from the direct rays of the sun, except as was afforded those among them who raised big sun umbrellas and thereby shut off the folks behind them from a view of the speaker. Two o'clock was the hour given for the meeting to begin, and a prominent radical writer was announced as the chairman. The meeting did not get under way until about half an hour after the time designated. One of the managers of the affair used up half an hour more with "announcements," the literary chairman felt bound to occupy another period of almost equal length, a third man was introduced to "take the collection," and talked at such length that the audience grew noisily clamorous for the main speaker of the occasion, and finally, when the audience had been sitting on the hard benches in the broiling heat for two hours or more, the "speaker of the day" was introduced and allowed to make the best of the situation.

In both instances the speaker, who had come hundreds of miles for the occasion, and on the strength of those well-earned popularity the crowd had been drawn together, had an audience turned over to him which was in no condition to give him the hearing he should have had. They were half dead with fatigue, and irritated justly by having been forced to listen at length to men whom they had not come to hear, and whom in general they would not have gone any distance to hear. These men could not resist the temptation to take advantage of an audience such

as they could never have gotten together themselves and to force their common-places upon a crowd which had nothing to do with losing them upon it. It was as if a man had paid for a turkey dinner and was forced to eat half a dozen courses of wheat middlings and bran mash before the bird for which he had given his money was set before him. Only in this case the "bird" was alive, and had a live message, and had a right to give that message under the best of possible conditions, both for his own sake and the sake of what he had to say.

### The Spouting Chairmen

I am mentioning this matter because I have seen the like of it so often that it seems to me it is time somebody spoke out. Radicals may not be worse in this matter than conservatives are, for it is a very common trick to get folks together to hear somebody of consequence, and then let the chairman spout ad libitum, ad nauseam, or run in a lot of "preliminary" speakers, who very rarely have anything to say, and who almost invariably have no "terminal facilities" at all and never know when they are through.

Here is one experience which I had myself years ago in another California city. I was asked to speak before a woman's peace meeting, in the St. Francis Hotel. The meeting was to be at 8 p. m. There was to be one other speaker beside myself, a Quaker gentleman, who lived in the city where the meeting was held. I had to travel 50 miles to the city, and was at the hotel at 8 p. m. There was no sign of any meeting, so I returned

half an hour later, to find the meeting "about to begin." It began, in fact, at 8:40. Three speakers were put on the program without previous announcement, and at 10 minutes before 10 I was introduced by the pleasant mannered chairwoman, as if nothing out of the ordinary had happened. I was to give my "address," and the other man, who had also prepared a set address for the occasion, supposing that we two were to have the whole time, was to follow me with his address. I took my address to pieces, mentally, threw two-thirds of it away, such of the audience as had not already filed out. My colleague spoke and gave the wrecked remains to the remaining remnant, and kept his good temper in spite of it all. To complete the matter, let me say that I was turned adrift in the city at 10:30, without so much as a thank you, and nothing was said then or afterward about the money I had paid out in railway fare to get there, or the time I had given to get ready for the address. I could have spared both the thanks and the money, had I been given the opportunity to give the address I was invited and announced to give.

Such instances could be multiplied indefinitely out of the experience of all who have spoken for radical and progressive groups. Wherefore I raise the question, Have speakers any rights which managers of meetings are bound to respect? Have audiences which come miles to hear a man or woman, and often pay well for the privilege, any rights as against those who run other unwanted speakers in upon them? Isn't it time for a little decency and fair play as between managers of meetings and the audience they get through certain specific advertising? A school of chairmanship is one of the serious needs of our day, is it not?

# THE NEW LEADER MAIL BAG

## To a New York Editor

The following letter sent to the editor of the New York Evening Post may be of interest to your readers.

Upton Sinclair

J. E. House,  
New York Evening Post,  
New York City.

Dear Mr. House:

Mr. Irving Mandell sends me a clipping of your item in which you instruct him not to send you any of my books, and explain with elaborate sarcasm that your janitor suffers from an overloaded trash basket. I am pleased to note the high standard of humor now prevailing in metropolitan journalism. I note your beautiful open mindedness and eagerness for new truth; and how well you have learned the great lesson of history, that truth always comes into the world clad in the rags of unpopularity.

You are a "columnist" and you like to have little bits of verse to diversify your space. Well, I will send you two lines, and surely they will not burden your trash basket too heavily. They are the last two lines of an immortal sonnet, composed by Ralph Chaplin at the time that he was one of a hundred I. W. Ws. kept in prison by our national

government, while it was engaged in making the world safe for Democracy. The lines read:

"For men will name their children after us  
And name their dogs for men you now admire."

Upton Sinclair.

Pasadena, Calif.

## A Question and Answer

Editor The New Leader:

I am enclosing a copy of a letter I am sending to an inquiring Ypsel. I recall that you expressed some interest in my trip on the "scab ship" and, if you think that your readers or some of them may be similarly interested, you are authorized to print the letter.

Morris Hillquit

New York City.

September 16, 1925.

Mr. Sidney Hertzberg,

813 East 163d Street,  
New York City.

My dear Comrade:

I have your letter of the 15th instant. The facts with respect to my sailing on the Majestic are as follows:

I had engaged passage on the Majestic about three months before the trip. On the day before its sailing

from Cherbourg I noticed a brief paragraph in a Paris paper to the effect that the men in the engine room of the steamer had gone on strike. The newspaper added that the strike was not authorized by the Union nor supported by the crew outside of the engine room and that it was expected that the matter would be adjusted in the course of the day so as not to interfere with the scheduled sailing of the Majestic. Later in the day I was assured at the company's Paris office that the dispute had been settled, and it was not until I reached New York that I learned that the boat had sailed with its engineers still on strike.

From a statement of Andrew Furuseth printed in Labor of September 12, I notice that the president of the British Seamen's Union characterizes the strike as a "well organized effort of the communists to seize the seamen's organization," and that Furuseth himself refers to it as a "wild cat" strike.

I do not take the position that no strike is worthy of support unless it is officially sanctioned by the organization of the workers in the industry. I know of some instances in which so-called "outlaw strikes" have been very meritorious. About the particular strike

of engineers on the Majestic I know only the version of the union leadership quoted above. If I had known that the strike was still pending before I sailed, I should have made efforts to ascertain the facts about it and should have guided myself by such information. Sincerely and fraternally yours,  
Morris Hillquit.

## Referred to Lewis

Editor, The New Leader:

As you know, I am a friend of The New Leader. Because I am, I can't help registering a kick against such poisoned stuff as Marx Lewis' alleged news dispatch from Milwaukee on the results of the Senatorial primary. It is quite of the pattern from which the "capitalist press" cut their "interpretive stories" that get the raspberry from radicals.

Lewis says that LaFollette "repudiated the program upon which his father made his presidential campaign last year," and reiterates this charge directly and by insinuation throughout the article without giving the slightest evidence to support the allegation. He refers to it as a "fact," as he says, but I refuse to take Lewis' word for it. I want evidence. In a news dispatch I am entitled to it. The fact that LaFollette refused to talk State issues does not prove that he is a renegade.

Of course the reason I refuse to believe Lewis is my belief that LaFollette is a damn good politician who is playing our game in his own way, as circumstances dictate. It is quite possible that I am wrong in thinking that the Wisconsin Socialists are doing their ideals a disservice in trying to split the vote of the socially-minded people in that state.

Be that as it may, I would like to see you discourage yellowed-up news stories. We get enough of that in the daily papers and I think most people can spot it. Certainly most of the readers of The New Leader can.

PAUL F. SIFTON.

New York City.

## Structural Iron Workers

UNION, Local 261, Brooklyn  
Office: Telephone 6139  
971 Pacific Street, Cumberland 0139  
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 McDermott, E. B. Culver, Sec'y-Treas.

## N. Y. Wood Carvers and Modelers Association

Regular Meetings 1st and 3rd Friday, Board of Officers Meet 2nd & 4th Friday  
242 East 54th Street, New York City  
Frank Walker, H. Kramer, President, Rec. Secretary  
A. Fugitt, Wm. Dettelbach, Vice-Pres. Fin. Secretary  
H. Vole, August Schreiner, Treasurer

## PAINTERS' UNION, No. 51

Headquarters 246 EIGHTH AVENUE  
Telephone Longacre 5633  
Day Room Open Daily, 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.  
JOHN W. SMITH, President, Fin. Sec'y  
M. McDONALD, G. F. BREHEN, Vice-Presidents Rec. Secretary  
Regular Meetings Every Monday, 8 P. M.  
MEETING HALL TO RENT  
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Large and small hall suitable for all occasions and meetings at reasonable rentals. Stage 2445.

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Workmen's Educational Association.  
Free Library open from 1 to 10 p. m.  
Halls for Meetings, Entertainments and Balls. Telephone Long 1495.

# UNION DIRECTORY

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

## BRICKLAYERS' UNION

LOCAL 34  
Office: 20 EAST 84TH STREET Telephone Lenox 4300  
Regular Meetings Every Monday Evening in the Labor Temple  
THOMAS PORTER, Rec. Secretary THOMAS CAHILL, President  
EDWARD DUNN, Fin. Secretary

## BRICKLAYERS' UNION

LOCAL NO. 9  
Office & Headquarters, Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby Ave., Phone 4621 Stagg  
Office open daily except Mondays from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.  
Regular Meetings every Tuesday Evening  
WILLIAM WENDELL, President CHARLES PFLAUM, Fin. Sec'y  
VALENTINE BUNN, Vice-President JOHN TAMMINS, Treasurer  
HENRY ARMENDINGER, Rec. Sec'y ANDREW STREET, Bus. Agent

## United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America

LOCAL UNION 488  
MEETS EVERY MONDAY EVENING at 495 East 160th Street  
OFFICE: 501 EAST 161ST STREET. Telephone Melrose 5674  
THOMAS DALTON, President CHAS. H. BAUSHER, Bus. Agent  
HARRY F. EILERT, Fin. Sec'y JOHN CLARK, Rec. Sec'y

## Carpenters and Joiners of America

Local Union 266  
4215 Third Avenue, corner Tremont Avenue  
Regular meetings every Monday evening  
Walter Anderson, President Bert Post, Rec. Secretary James Duignan, Fin. Sec'y  
Victor Saul, Vice-President Joseph Vanderpool, Treas. Chas. Nobis, Business Agent  
Board of Trustees—Jos. Hess, Louis Schmidt, E. Glew

## Carpenters and Joiners of America

LOCAL UNION NO. 808  
Headquarters in the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby Avenue  
Office: Brooklyn Labor Lyceum. Telephone Stagg 5414. Office hours every day except Thursday. Regular meetings every Monday evening  
JOHN HARKETT, President SYDNEY PEARCE, Rec. Secretary  
FRANK HOFFMAN, Vice-President JOHN THALER, Fin. Secretary CHARLES FRIEDL, Treasurer  
Business Agent

## DOCK AND PIER CARPENTERS

LOCAL UNION 1456, UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA  
67-69 Lexington Avenue Madison Square 4992  
Regular meetings every second and fourth Monday  
CHARLES JOHNSON, Jr., President  
Michael Erikson, Vice-Pres. Ed. M. Olson, Fin. Sec'y Ludwig Benson  
Christopher Gulbrandsen, Charles Johnson, Jr., Ray Clark, Business Agents  
Recording Secretary Treasurer

## COMPRESSED AIR AND FOUNDATION WORKERS

UNION, Local 63, I. H. C. & C. L. of A.  
Office, 12 St. Marks Place 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Daily except Wednesday, closed all day.  
DRY DOCK 6062  
Meetings every First and Third Wednesday  
JAMES MORAN, President  
DANIEL HUNT, Vice-Pres. PETER FINNERAN JOHN McPARTLAN JOSEPH MORAN  
Rec. Secretary Fin. Secretary Bus. Agent

## PLASTERERS' UNION, LOCAL 60

Office, 4 West 125th St. Phone Harlem 6432.  
Regular Meetings Every Monday Evening. The Executive Board Meets Every Friday Evening at THE LABOR TEMPLE, 242 EAST 84TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY.  
MICHAEL J. O'CONNELL, President and Business Agent  
J. J. O'CONNELL, Vice-Pres. JOHN LEAVY, Business Agent  
MICHAEL GALLAGHER, Rec. Sec'y JOSEPH LAMONTE, Treasurer

## 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: Telephone: 4111  
42 East 106th Street  
Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday at the Office.  
Regular Meetings Every Friday at 210 East 104th Street.  
ISADORE SILVERMAN, J. HENNINGFIELD, Financial Secretary Recording Treasurer

## N.Y. TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 6

Offices and Headquarters, 24 W. 16 St., N. Y.  
Meets Every 3rd Sunday of Every Month at SHIELD'S HALL, 87 SMITH ST., BROOKLYN.  
Phone Watkins 9188  
LEON H. ROUSE, President  
John Sullivan, Vice-President  
John S. O'Connell, Secretary-Treas.  
Theodore F. Douglas, Organizer

## JOURNEYMEN PLUMBERS' UNION, LOCAL 418

Of Queens County, New York. Telephone, Stillwell 4504.  
Office and Headquarters, 250 Jackson Avenue, Long Island City.  
Regular meetings every Wednesday, at 8 P. M.  
WILLIAM PIPOTA, Financial Secretary.  
WILLIAM NEURENS, Recording Secretary.  
CHARLES McADAMS and GEORGE FLANAGAN, Business Agents.

## U. A. Plumbers, Gas Fitters and Marine Plumbers

LOCAL UNION No. 463, of NEW YORK CITY  
Office 2023 Fifth Avenue. Phone: Harlem 4578.  
Regular meetings every Wednesday, at 8 p. m., at 243 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.

## U. A. Plumbers, Gas Fitters and Marine Plumbers

LOCAL NO. 1, BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.  
Office: 19 Fourth Avenue. Phone: Sterling 9753.  
Regular Meeting 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.

## Amalgamated Lithographers

of America, New York Local No. 1  
Office: AMALITHONE BLDG., 201 WEST 14th ST. Phone: WAT kin 7784  
Regular Meetings Every Second and Fourth Tuesday at ARLINGTON HALL, 19 ST. MARK'S PLACE  
Pat'k Hanlon, Vice-Pres. A. J. Kennedy, Frank J. Ryan, Frank Schel, Treas.  
Fin. Sec'y Rec. Sec'y

## German Painters' Union

LOCAL 498, BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS, DECORATORS & PAPERHANGERS  
Regular Meetings Every Wednesday 8 P. M. at the Labor Temple, 242 East 84th St.  
BRUNO WAGNER, President.  
CHAS. KOENIG, Rec. Sec'y.

## HEBREW BUTCHERS UNION

Local 234, A. M. C. & S. W. of N. A.  
175 E. 87th St.  
Meet Every 1st & 3rd Tuesday  
AL GRABAL, President.  
J. KORN, Manager. S. JACOBI, Sec'y.

## United Hebrew Trades

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

## WAITERS' UNION & Allied CAFETERIA WORKERS

Local 219, H. & R.E.I.A. & R.I.L. of A.  
Office & Headquarters 176 E. 80 St., N.Y.  
Regular meetings every Tuesday, 8 P. M.  
Myer Schachter, Chas. S. Lowy, President Bus. Agent & Sec.

## IMPORTANT TO FIRST VOTERS IN NEW YORK CITY

IN accordance with the provisions of the election law, first voters (all those who will vote for the first time at the coming election) regardless of whether they became citizens by naturalization or citizens by birth, must produce either a certificate that he or she has passed the eighth grade of the elementary school or a certificate from the Board of Regents that the voter can read and write English.

Such certificates are issued at the following public schools. These schools will be open on October 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 from 7:30 to 10:30 p. m., Saturday, October 10, from 9 a. m. to 12 noon and from 7:30 to 10:30 p. m.

First voters who have no certificate of having passed the 8th grade of public schools should go to one of these schools on any of the evenings indicated above and procure a certificate that they can read and write English.

Borough of Manhattan—East Side Below 14th Street

P. S. 14, Rivington and Ridge streets; 19, 14th street between 1st and 2nd avenues; 25, 5th street between 1st and 2nd avenues; 42, Hester and Ludlow streets; 61, East 12th street between Avenues B and C; 71, East 7th street between Avenues B and C; 147, Henry and Gouverneur streets; 160, Rivington and Suffolk streets.

East Side From 14th Street to 100th Street

P. S. 27, 42nd street between 2nd and 3rd avenues; 40, East 26th street between 1st and Avenue B; 59, East 57th street between 2nd avenue and 3rd avenue; 70, East 75th street between 2nd avenue and 3rd avenue; 96, Avenue A and 81st street; 109, 99th street between 2nd and 3rd avenue.

East Harlem From 100th Street to Harlem River

P. S. 72, Lexington avenue and 125th street; 83, 109th street between 2nd and 3rd avenues; 103, 113th street and Madison avenue; 171, 103rd street and 5th avenue.

Lower West Side From East River to 14th street

P. S. 16, 13th street between 7th and 8th avenues; 29, Albany and Washington streets; 95, W. Houston and Clark streets; 114, Oak and James streets.

West Side From 14th to 125th Streets

P. S. 32, 35th street between 8th and 9th avenues; 58, 52nd street between 8th and 9th avenues; 67, 46th street between 6th and 7th avenues; 92, Amsterdam avenue and 93rd street; 165, 108-109th street west of Amsterdam avenue.

West Side From 125th Street to Harlem River

P. S. 89, Lenox avenue, 134th-135th streets; 157, St. Nicholas avenue and 127th street; Washington Heights Evening High School, 146th and 146th streets west of Amsterdam avenue.

Borough of the Bronx

P. S. 1, College avenue and 145th street; 6, Tremont and Vyse avenues. West Farms; 21, White Plains avenue and 225th street; 39, Longwood avenue and Kelly street; 42, Washington avenue and Claremont Parkway; 45, Brown Place and 135th street; 45, 139th street and Lorillard Place; 61, Charlotte street and Crotona Park East; 80, 137th street and 3rd avenue; Morris E. H. S., 166th street and Boston Road.

Borough of Brooklyn

P. S. 5, Tillary and Bridge streets; 13, Degraw near Hicks streets; 15, 3rd avenue and Schermerhorn street; 40, 15th street near 4th avenue; 45, Lafayette near Clason avenue; 60, South 3rd street between Driggs avenue and Roebeling street; 64, Berriman street, Belmont and Atkins avenues; 92, Rogers avenue and Robinson street; 100, West 3rd street near Park Place, Coney Island; 112, 15th avenue and 71st street; 123, Irving and Willoughby avenues and Suydam street; 126, Meserole avenue between Lorimer and Guernsey streets; 129, Gates avenue near Suydam street; 136, 4th avenue, 40th and 41st street; 141, Leonard, McKibben and Boerum streets; 144, Howard avenue and Prospect Place; 147, Bushwick avenue, Siegel and McKibben streets; 148, Ellery and Hopkins streets between Delmonico Place and Throop avenue; 150, Sackman street between Belmont and Sutter avenues; 153, Avenue T and E. 12th street; 164, 14th avenue, 42nd and 43rd streets; Brooklyn Eve. Tech. and Trade, Flatbush avenue Extension and Concord streets.

Borough of Queens

P. S. 6, Steinway avenue near Jamaica avenue, L. I. City; 7, Van Alst avenue near Astoria avenue, L. I. City; 39, State street and Rosanoke avenue, Far Rockaway; 56, Old Flushing avenue, Maspeth; 83, Elm avenue and

Fresh Pond Road, Ridgewood Heights; 90, 109th street near Jamaica avenue, Richmond Hill; 97, Yarmouth and Shipley streets, Woodhaven; Flushing H. S., Whitestone avenue and Northern Boulevard; Jamaica H. S. (E. S. 47), Hillside and Union avenues, Jamaica; Newton H. S. (E. S. 13), Chicago street and Corona avenue, Elmhurst.

Borough of Richmond

P. S. 14, Broad and Brook streets, Stapleton; 20, Herberton avenue, Port Richmond; Tottenville Eva. Trade, Academy Place, Tottenville.

Registration Work Beginning Monday, October 5

Registration week begins in New York City during that week. Polling places will be open daily October 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 from 5 p. m. to 10:30 p. m. and on Saturday, October 10, from 7 a. m. to 10:30 p. m. for the registration of voters.

All voters must register to be able to vote. No one can vote unless they register. Register early. Don't wait for the last day.

Who Is Eligible to Register and Vote  
All citizens by birth or naturalization of 21 years and over, who have  
(Continued on page 11)

## N. Y. JOINT COUNCIL

## CAP MAKERS

Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union.  
OFFICE: 210 EAST 84 STREET  
Phone: Orchard 9460-1-3  
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JACOB ROBERTS, Sec'y-Organizer.  
S. HERSHKOWITZ, M. GELLES, Organizers.

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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)  
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LOCAL 802

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Tel. Regent 2225  
Regular Meetings Every Monday Evening  
David Callanan, President  
Rec. Secretary  
Peter Goldie, Vice-President  
J. J. Connell, Fin. Secretary



# BRUCE BARTON EARNS HIS THIRTY PIECES

By McAlister Coleman

THIS book\* is at once blasphemous, ridiculous and pathetic. It is an attempt to prove that Jesus of Nazareth was the founder of modern business, the first Rotarian, the pioneer go-getter.

This incredible statement is not mine. It is the sober, literal interpretation of the author's aim. Indeed one of his chapters is headed, "The Founder of Modern Business," another "The Executive," a third, "His Advertisements." And on the fly-leaf are the words of Jesus, "Wist ye not that I must be about my Father's business?" with the last word underscored.

I have spent a large part of my life among advertising men part of whose function it is to make modern

\*THE MAN NOBODY KNOWS.  
By Bruce Barton. Boobs Merrill.  
\$2.50.

## A Business Man's Jesus of Nazareth The Gospel According to Rotary

business methods a bit more palatable by delivering speeches at banquets about the "spirit of service" and so weiter. I have seen the members of a large New York State advertising club arise with their heads reverently bowed and give tongue to the following chant:

"Oh, God! look down  
From out Thy skies  
On us who advertise."

### Jesus Headlined

I thought I was pretty well hardened to all the hypocritical hokum that is being peddled about by Mr. Barton and his slick pals, but I will confess that this book shocked me. At first it just struck me as funny, a fine subject for satire. I read Mr. Barton's account of the manner in which

Matthew joined Jesus, summarized in the following amazing headlines:

**Prominent Tax Collector Joins Nazareth Forces**

**Matthew Abandons Business To Promote New Cult Gives Large Luncheon**

I read the headings that Mr. Barton had provided for the parables, such as:

**Ten Virgins Went Forth To Meet a Bridegroom**

and first I laughed and then I got mad and finally nauseated.

Here are the author's instructions for turning the beautiful parable of

the wise and the foolish virgins into a snappy Saturday Evening Post ad. (price \$8,500 per insertion). He quotes the parable as it appears in the New Testament and then says:

"Illustrate that with a drawing by a distinguished artist: set it up according to the best modern typography: bury it in a magazine with a hundred other pages—will it not stand out?"

### A Sublimated Ad Man

The damnable part of it is that this book will be read by thousands and thousands of young people who worship the ground that Bruce Barton walks on. Instead of telling them the truth, that Jesus was a flaming rebel, everywhere defying the authorities and "respectables" of his day, condemning profits and exploiters, defending the underdogs, rebuking the rich, Barton would have these kids, many of them just starting in business, believe that Jesus was a sublimated Ad. Man who wore an Arrow collar and read "Printer's Ink" to the Twelve Disciples who made up his selling crew. For the cup of gall,

Barton substitutes the business luncheon demi tasse; for the crown of thorns, a Prince of Wales, Brooks hat; for the cross, a mid-iron. He even speaks of Jesus' "blue eyes." "We won't have a Jesus that's Jewish," as Charlie Wood once put it.

I have said that the book was pathetic. It is. For its author is a man of pleasing personality with a large following and an enormous influence through his writings in magazines of national circulation. He has been doing this sort of thing for years, never before, of course, so crudely. He has gone up and down the land hymning the praises of second-story men, highway robbers and dressed-up pickpockets proclaiming them as "Builders of Business Empires," "Servants of the Commonwealth," "Executives Who Put Men Before Profits," etc. He has put the Bootlick Business firmly on its feet and all the while he has known exactly what sort of men he has been dealing with.

### Barton's Reward

Barton knows, none better, how these luncheon mates of his sit up

rights thinking up some way of skinning their competitors alive, how they screw up prices and screw down wages, how they lie and cheat and steal as naturally as they breathe and then have in their ad men to write about "service."

They say that Barton writes with his tongue in his cheek. By this time it must be pretty nearly bitten off. Knowing the realities of life, knowing the untold and unnecessary sufferings caused by the cruelties of his beloved Business, never once, so far as I know, has he cried out against them, never once given of his very considerable talent to help those who are in righteous rebellion, as was Jesus against brutality and greed and exploitation, the three foundation-stones of the modern business structure.

Is it not pathetic to see a man whose every word is read with reverence by large numbers of the younger generation deliberately choosing the Mammon end of the argument and then attempting to rationalize his choice by making an image of Jesus after the model of a Judge Gary?

To be sure Barton may have his rewards. A number of weak-minded ministers have already written praising this obscene book. Its sales will doubtless be large. But some day Barton will put his hand in his pocket and find there not the small change he expected, but rather thirty pieces

## THE SHAKESPEARE RIDDLE

WE turned to this book, as to any book questioning the accepted Stratfordian authorship of the poems and plays attributed to Shakespeare, with a bias against it. But that mood could not continue; for here, for the first time, we have a study of the authorship of the "Shakespeare" literature that is written by a man of compelling intellect, skillful in the marshalling of his facts, and fair in stating evidence even when it militates against his theory. The book is practically conclusive, to any fair-minded reader.

Mr. Looney points first to two diverse strands of modern thought, which contribute toward his work. First, all great recent Shakespearean commentators, like Frank Harris and Sir Sidney Lee, who hold strongly that Will Shakespeare of Stratford wrote the plays, yet hold that the man who wrote them pictured himself in his plays; and, of course, the picture we have is of a noble, passionate soul, his eyes fixed on high human considerations, and not rooted to money-grubbing and the purchase of real estate. The same commentators, giving Shakespeare's life, remind us that every scintilla of evidence as to it points to a money-grubber and a real estate operator rather than a poet. There are three periods in "Shakespeare's" life, as Looney points out: the unimportant Stratford beginning with never a legend that the poet was bookish or burned the midnight oil; the glorious noon in London; and the unimportant and incredible conclusion (incredible from the standpoint of the middle period), where the world's greatest poet retired for from five to sixteen years to Stratford, writing nothing, not even village dramas for his native Stratford. He never wrote a letter, as far as the legends or remains show; he never had but one written to him, and that on a business transaction; the six alleged signatures might be written by six different men, handwriting experts say, and three of these are on one document! There is not a line of his manuscripts remaining.

This for the one strand of thought. The other is the fervid and often silly attempts to saddle the writing on Francis Bacon or some other worthy. The first line of thought pictures the sort of man who must have written the plays; the second looks crudely for him. Mr. Looney completes the first picture, and looks for and finds the one man whose whole life and activity indicate that he might have been and in all probability was the author—Edward de Vere, the seventeenth Earl of Oxford.

As a presentation of a legal case, as a masterly marshalling of evidence, I have encountered few books in my life that can compete with this. Take one simple example. The sonnets, in which Shakespeare presumably "unlocked his heart," have the first 126 written to a young man whom the author admired. The first seventeen of these appeal to the young man to get married and have children. Why in the world should one man, passionately fond of another, write seventeen sonnets urging the other to marry? By the accepted chronology, Shakespeare was 26 years old at this time, and the friend to whom the sonnets were addressed near 20; he speaks of the youth's beauty:

*Thou art thy mother's glass, and she in thee  
Calls back the lovely April of her prime.*

This, from Stratford's Shakespeare, might have been effrontery; nor could he have known the noble mother in her prime. The second sonnet commences, "When forty winters shall besiege thy brow," indicating that the author was 40, and not 26. At this time Oxford was about 40; young Henry

By J. Thomas Looney. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co.

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## Has It at Last Been Solved

By Clement Wood

Wriethesly, to whom "Venus and Adonis" and "The Rape of Lucrece" were dedicated, was about 20; and, as the Court Records of Elizabeth's time show, a marriage between him and the daughter of the Earl of Oxford was being considered. The marriage fell through; and, in all the rest of the sonnets, there is no mention of the beloved youth's getting married or having children. Who would be more likely to write such seventeen sonnets than the father of the prospective bride, who desired grandsons for himself? This is one

out of scores of definite localized proofs that Mr. Looney offers.

Specifically, he locates in the characters of Hamlet, Biron, and other chief figures of Shakespeare, the whole life story of Oxford, stated with surprising clearness. Francis Meres, whose contemporary appraisal of Shakespeare in 1598 is one of the few historical references to the poet's worth, praises Oxford in almost the same words, "the best for comedy." Edmund Spenser and others attested his poetic excellence, Webbe calling him "best of the courtier poets, in the rare devices of poetry the most excellent among the rest." We have some twenty-one fairly brief poems of Oxford's surviving, all issued before the Shakespeare poems commenced. Shakespearean, in stanza form, appearing: they are definitely phrasing, and thought.

Only in one part of his book, the

## British Labor Prepares

(Continued from page 3)

employment Bill providing for the appointment and financing of a National Board, consisting of responsible Ministers whose duties shall be:—

To inquire into the nature of and remedies for unemployment.  
To prepare and legislate for schemes of National Development.  
To encourage schemes by local authorities and to make advances, either by grant or loan, accordingly.  
To present an annual detailed report of Employment and Development schemes.

Full maintenance for unemployed workers is demanded as a temporary relief measure, while the Government is called upon to provide immediately an adequate pensions scheme and maintenance grants for the proper education of children to the age of 16. A revival of overseas trade and the development of close trading relationship with Russia are insisted upon as valuable remedial measures.

### Land and Finance

Public ownership and control of the banking and credit system and the development of Co-operative and Municipal banks are urged in this resolution, which condemns food taxes and "protective" tariffs, and demands a tax on the capital unimproved value of land and minerals.

This is followed by a vigorous resolution dealing with the land question, which opens with the declaration that "the land of the country should belong to the people," and proposes an im-

mediate public valuation of land, including minerals.

Important clauses are:—  
A national flat rate land tax be imposed at the outset at the rate of a penny in the pound on the full unimproved capital value of all land. The national land value tax should be collected from the owners of sites either directly or by deduction from rent. Provision should, however, be made for charging part of the tax upon leases where these are in enjoyment of an element of land value.

Local authorities should be given the power to levy a local flat rate, the amount of which they should be free to determine for themselves, on all land values within their area. This rate should be either in addition to, or in partial or complete substitution for, the rates under the present system.

### State Farming

It is stated that the land value taxation should be regarded primarily as a means of hastening the acquisition of land by purchase for the community.

A demand for a minimum wage of at least 1s. an hour for a 48-hour week and the undertaking of large scale state farming wherever possible are outstanding features of a resolution which is necessarily co-ordinated in many important points with the preceding proposals for land reform.

Special clauses of the resolution are aimed directly against the selfish exploitation of land for purposes of

"sport," and the under-cultivation of large areas by inefficient occupiers.

At least 2,000,000 houses are needed to provide fitting accommodation for the workers of the community, declares this resolution, which condemns the Chamberlain Act for its neglect of the working-class population, and urges the whole-hearted adoption of the Wheatley Act by local authorities. The passing of the Building Materials Bill, to obviate profiteering in material, is demanded.

The passing of Local Authorities (Enabling) Bill is demanded as the first of measures, which, the resolution indicates, should be introduced to improve the status, enlarge the scope, and add to the efficiency of local authorities.

The House of Lords "Poplar" decision is strongly condemned, and a demand for legislation accordingly is put forward.

A comprehensive resolution calling for the amendment and extension of the national health insurance scheme into a truly national service includes proposals for the increase in income limit for non-manual workers to £350 a year, and the provision of medical benefit for all manual workers not covered by the scheme.

A single franchise for parliamentary and local government purposes, and the abolition of plural voting, and the tightening of the law against corrupt practices, and the "rationing" of conveniences are the chief points in a final important resolution.

### A Brave Figure

WAR TIME ADDRESSES. By Judah L. Magnes, 1917-1921. New York: Thomas Seltzer.

Dr. Magnes is one of the bravest of the non-Socialist figures of the war period. Where others cringed and fawned and thirsted for the blood of the Germans, where others went quite mad with passion a few rare spirits remained sane and decent. Just a few, but they preserved the essential spirit that we like to believe is the spirit of America at its best.

One of the few of these real Americans was Rabbi Magnes, all honor to him! I still thrill with a feeling of awe at the eloquence, the courage, the sanity and the vision of his great speech at Madison Square Garden on May 30, 1917, the speech on Democracy and Terms of Peace. Reading the speech now it still thrills one almost as much as it did on that terrible day when we gathered in the Garden with a cordon of police and soldiers with machine guns to see that we didn't start a revolution right away.

Other speeches are demands for amnesty, demanding that the undeclared war against Russia cease, and on Jewish subjects. In retrospect the war period seems black and unrelieved. But there were rays of light. Rabbi Magnes was one of them. This book is an invaluable record of that phase of the insane war period.

Wm. M. Feigenbaum.

So long as there is social injustice and we do not put an end to it, we are sure to think wrongly about things.—Clutton Brock.

## FREE TO YOU

### "The Workers in American History"

BY

JAMES ONEAL

Editor, The New Leader

This is a history of the people from the early period settlement in America down to the present. It traces in a vivid, interesting manner the various forms of servitude that have existed in this country.

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- II. LAND CONQUESTS IN AMERICA
- III. WHITE SERVITUDE IN THE COLONIES
- IV. THE WHITE SLAVE TRADE
- V. CLASS STRUGGLE
- VI. GENERAL STATUS OF THE WORKERS
- VII. CAUSES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
- VIII. THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION
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# :- DRAMA :-

## The Mermaid Dramatists

By Joseph T. Shipley

### III—Straightforward Ford

The years after the death of Queen Elizabeth of England presented a colorful scene, in many ways comparable to the days of the Roman decline. The glory of England had crested, the incomparable Virgin Queen was succeeded by turmoil and outlandish; the glory of her ripe court rotted to the decadent brilliance of the Stuarts. Beneath this tuff gleam was accumulating the weight of inevitable revolution. The overthrow of the Roman Empire, though inward dissolution had begun, was largely effected by forces from without; an insidious creed swept from the east over the slaves and freedmen, working its way to a place among the Roman gods, then toppling the other deities down to reign as the one religion of the Western World, with its holy see at Rome; the later heathen who poured in a second conquest of Italy were subdued to its tenets. But in England the fall of the Stuarts was an internal, national affair; if there was any alien influence it was that of the dissolute, not of the dissolvers; the sturdy, sombre Puritans watched the cavalier license with gathering thunder of righteous indignation. The two virtues of the Elizabethans, love and duty, both grew overripe; the one sweetened to the wine of lust, the other soured to the vinegar of sanctimony. When the Stuarts were overthrown, the theatres were closed, and England with the Commonwealth bore twenty years of Sundays.

The Puritan's cure for the licentiousness of the stage was to close the theatres; through the height of displayed immorality the natural disposition of John Ford found truer remedy. Living in those years after Shakespeare and Elizabeth, when the theatre was a pleasant forestep to the bawdy-house, Ford possessed a dignity, force, and manliness that shine through his dramas and lift them high above the pinnacled pettiness of his time—as in emotion they surge deep below the froth and the foam. Ford has been called the dramatist of grief—"But I have sealed a covenant

with sadness"—and indeed he is sure in the analysis of disappointed or disastrous love: "The Lover's Melancholy," "The Broken Heart," "Love's Sacrifice," are titles suggestive of his themes. But whatever the plot and the situation, the characters are stirred by a true sense of honor, they move with dignity and honest power. His villains are less like Shakespeare's Cassius than like his Brutus, mislead, perhaps, but high-minded. Ithocles' repentance is sincere, and Ford gives a well-handled presentation of that emotion—rarely depicted save in last-act reconciliations: Orgilus, who kills Ithocles for his sin, pays generous tribute to his victim, before turning himself over to his executioners.

While the action of Calantha, who as hostess continues the dance despite news of three successive deaths—father, friend, and fiancé—is a picture for the Cavalier concern for appearance, much of Ford's work seems to attack the false standards of the Stuarts. He points out that beauty, pomp, With every sensuality our giddiness Doth frame an idol, are unconstant friends;

he states that By doing any act that feeds content, Brave in appearance... but real honor Is the reward of virtue, and acquired By justice, or by valor which for basis Hath justice to uphold it.

When Fioromonda is reproached for mourning her husband so long, she replies Should form prevail above affection?

Of the English—his audience—Ford speaks, on the one occasion he has to refer directly, without the flattery so frequent at the time, so object in Otway, so calculated in Massinger, so supercilious in Shakespeare—but clearly: in their habits

They are not more fantastic than uncertain

(uncertain, in the sense of constantly changing). Throughout his work, John Ford is the highest type of Englishman. Of man, simple, direct, upright. To him we can fittingly apply the word he uses of one of his dead heroes, and say "he has shook hands with time."

ALLAN DINEHART



plays the principal role in "Applesauce," the Barry Connors comedy opening at the Ambassador Theatre Monday night.

### "Dearest Enemy"

New Musical Comedy  
At the Knickerbocker  
Has Charm and Plot

A new musical comedy, "Dearest Enemy," presented by George Ford, with Helen Ford and Charles Purcell featured, lately arrived in town at the Knickerbocker Theatre, and if indications, do not fail, should remain there for some time to come.

"Dearest Enemy" is fortunate in possessing a real plot, with book by Herbert Fields, numerous worthwhile lyrics by Lorenz Hart, and music by Richard Rodgers that is much above the average, with a charm and lift all its own. The entire production has been staged by John Murray Anderson with his usual eye for the theatrical effectiveness, and the three settings designed by Clark Robinson are also in keeping with the taste and refinement of the show.

Briefly, the plot is laid in the good old days of '76, when Manhattan Isle was overrun by British soldiers and Washington had made his historic retreat to Washington Heights. The action takes place at the home of Mrs. Robert Murray, portrayed by Flavia Arcaro, and concerns the love interests of her own daughter for a British officer, and likewise that of her niece, Betsy Burke, played by Helen Ford, also for a "dear enemy."

In the first act Washington has already retreated, leaving General Putnam at the Battery to follow him, and the British officers arrive at Mrs. Murray's home after their landing at Kip's Bay. Word is brought to Mrs. Murray to entertain the British officers without fail and keep them overnight if possible so that General Putnam's forces will be able to join Washington without interference.

How Mrs. Murray succeeds in doing this with a company of pretty girls and her own daughter and niece in the lead concerns the other two acts of the play. Needless to say, Mrs. Murray is successful, and in the third act, laid after the war, both her daughter and niece are happily united with the "dear enemies" that are enemies no longer.

The play is unusually well cast, Flavia Arcaro deserving special mention for her portrayal of Mrs. Murray, and among the men, Detmer Popen as General Sir John Tryon, Charles Purcell as Captain Sir John Copeland, Helen Ford as Betsy Burke and Helen Spring as Jane Murray deserves special mention among the principals. Miss Ford, in particular, enacts her part with charm and distinction from both a musical and acting standpoint and Charles Purcell may be counted without reserve among one of the best musical comedy singing heroes heard hereabouts in several seasons. The musical score contains several numbers that are bound to be heard hereabouts for some time to come.

### Maria Bazzi Opens Season in Italian at Manhattan Opera Saturday

Maria Bazzi, Italian actress, will make her first American appearance at the Manhattan Opera House this Saturday night. Playing in Italian and supported by a company brought with her from Italy, she will begin a brief repertory season with "Rain" as her first production. "Claudio's Wife" will be offered on Sunday night and "A Thing of Flesh" on Monday. Among the other productions will be "Enter, Madame," "Tosca," "A Song of Life" and "Scampolo." Mme. Bazzi will continue at the Manhattan until Oct. 4 and will then start a brief tour.

### Seastrom's "Tower of Lies" At the Capitol Sunday

"The Tower of Lies" will reach the Capitol Theatre Sunday. Victor Seastrom, who directed "He Who Gets Slapped," is responsible for this newest production for Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer. It was adapted by Agnes Christine Johnson from Selma Lagerlof's prize-winning novel, "The Emperor of Portugallia," and offers Norma Shearer and Lon Chaney in starring roles. The cast further includes Ian Keith, Claire McDowell, William Haines and David Torrence.

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The Cast Includes:  
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LESLIE HOWARD  
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### SHIRLEY MASON



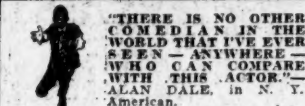
in "What Fools Men," from the novel by Henry Kitchell Webster, which will be shown at the Cameo Sunday.

### Noel Coward Comedy

At Maxine Elliott Oct. 5

A change of plan will bring Noel Coward's comedy, "Just Ourselves," to the Maxine Elliott Theatre on Monday night, Oct. 5. "The Crooked Friday," which had been announced to open at that playhouse, will be seen in another theatre. "Just Ourselves," is the comedy known in London as "Hay Fever" and previously announced here as "Still Life."

"The Family Upstairs" will move from the Gaiety to the Little Theatre Monday night, Oct. 5.



### JOLSON

IN THE OUTSTANDING  
HIT OF HIS CAREER  
"BIG BOY"

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By James Gleason and Richard Taber

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Theat. 47 St. & B'way. Even. 8:30. Mats. Wed-Sat.

LAST 2 WEEKS



WYN RICHMOND  
ROY ROYSTON-JAY C. FLIPPEN  
and  
"A CHORUS THAT SET A NEW RECORD FOR DANCING."  
—E. W. OSBORN, EVE. WORLD.  
Staged by J. C. HUFFMAN

### THE FALL OF EVE

With  
RUTH GORDON

By JOHN EMERSON  
and ANITA LOOS

"RIPPING, ROLLICKING,  
RACY,"—TELEGRAM.

BOOTH Theat. W. 45 St. Ph. Lack. 7272  
Even. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40

### THEATRE GUILD PRODUCTIONS

GUILD THEAT. 52nd St. W. of B'way. Even. 8:30.

Mats. THURS. and SAT. 2:30. Col. 2229.

Bernard Shaw's Famous Comedy

### ARMS and the MAN

ALFRED LUNT — WITH — LYNN FONTANNE

PEDRO DE CORDOBA — HENRY TRAVERS

ERNEST COSSART — JANE WHEATLEY

STELLA LARRIMORE

### GARRICK

45 West 51th Street. Evenings, 8:40.

Matinees, Thursday & Saturday, 2:40.

### "GARRICK GAIETIES"

SPARKLING MUSICAL REVUE

KLAW Theat. 45th St. W. of B'way. Even. 8:40.

Matinees: Wed. and Sat. at 2:40.

### THE PULITZER PRIZE PLAY

THEY KNEW WHAT THEY WANTED

A COMEDY BY SIDNEY HOWARD

with LEO CARRILLO

PAULINE LORD

### SAN CARLO GRAND OPERA

### CENTURY THEATRE

Central Park West and 62nd Street

ONLY THREE WEEKS MORE

Mon. BOHEME, FIZIU, Kargus, Taffuro

Valle. Tues. FORZA DEL DESTINO,

Saraya, DeMotte, Salazar, Ghirardini,

Wed. TRAVIATA, Lucchesi, Morosini,

Oliver, Valle. Thurs. FAUST, Roselle,

Schalker, Taffuro, Lucchesi, Morosini,

DE LAMMERMOOR, Sat. Mat. MME.

BUTTERFLY, Mura, Schalker, Taffuro,

Valle. Sat. Eve. AIDA, Roselle, De

Mette, Salazar, Ghirardini, Musical Di-

rectors Carlo Peroni, Adolf Schmidt.

Incidental Ballets by the Pavlov-Osk-

rainsky Ballet Russes. Prices 50 to \$3.

Columbus \$800.

### BELMONT Theat. 46th

E. of B'way

Even. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. and Sat.

"A Thriller!"

### HARVEST

A New Play by KATE HORTON

with

A DISTINGUISHED CAST

"IMPRESSED US AS A BIT OF DRAMA

BUILT ON LINES OF EXCEPTIONAL

INTEREST AND CONSISTENCY."

—E. W. OSBORN, EVE. WORLD.

### SHUBERT THEATRE

41TH STREET, W. OF B'WAY

Even. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat.

The MESSRS. SHUBERT

In Conjunction with Rufus Le Maire

Present

The Continental Revue

### GAY PAREE

A GREAT CAST

A SCORE OF SUPER BEAUTIES

"It fascinated you. You were carried

along with the show."—ALAN DALE.

### 49th St. Theatre, West of

B'way, E. 11th St. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

"BETTER THAN

"BUNTY PULLS THE

STRINGS."

ARCHIBALD FORBES' SCOTTISH PLAYERS

IN

### COURTING

The "Distinctive" Comedy

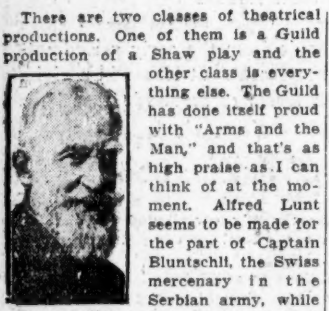
ORIGINAL CAST AND PRO-

DUCTION RECENT FROM THE

GARRICK THEATRE, LONDON

## Shaw Satirizes Professional Soldier

Theatre Guild Production of "Arms and the Man" Furnishes Much Delight and Entertainment at the Guild Theatre



Bernard Shaw

There are two classes of theatrical productions. One of them is a Guild production of a Shaw play and the other class is everything else. The Guild has done itself proud with "Arms and the Man," and that's as high praise as I can think of at the moment. Alfred Lunt seems to be made for the part of Captain Bluntschli, the Swiss mercenary in the Serbian army, while Lynn Fontanne is so perfect as Raina, the Bulgarian beauty, that it is hard to believe that Shaw did not have her in mind when he wrote the play (which was probably before Miss Fontanne was born).

"Arms and the Man" was written over thirty years ago, but, aside from the fact that old-fashioned revolvers are used, and that the old-fashioned "va" is in the name of the nation that now calls itself "Serbia," it might have come from Adelphi Terrace only this year. It is Shaw at his gayest "kidding" war and soldiering. He had only a minor Balkan war to use as his model, and the world didn't have the fearful heartbreak of the world war before it to teach it the folly and madness of soldiering. But Shaw is a genius, and with the Serbian-Bulgarian fracas as a text he reads us a lesson on professional and amateur soldiering that sticks in the crop.

Like all of Bernard Shaw, "Arms and the Man" is gay and apparently frivolous, but beneath the gaiety and funning there is a deep vein of seriousness and philosophy. What is there funnier than a soldier, just coming from a terrible battle and stumbling into the boudoir of a beautiful girl, perishing for lack of sleep, pursued by enemies—and craving chocolate creams? The audience laughed, of course. But it was no less a soldier

than Napoleon who said that an army travels on its stomach.

This is no time, of course, to discuss upon the text of the play. "Arms and the Man" is as much part of our literature as "Hamlet" or "The Tempest." What the Guild has done is to give a production worthy of the play and of itself. In the first place, Alfred Lunt is a great actor. He is better in every production in which he appears than the one before. He is young and intelligent, and he is growing. Some critics have said that he is greater than John Barrymore. That may or may not be true, but it is hard to imagine more perfect acting than Lunt as Bluntschli as a fugitive, as a crisp and efficient business man, as a business-like lover, as the Chocolate Cream Soldier. He extracted every ounce of humor and pathos from the part. He brought out every fine shade of meaning, every bit of philosophy, every blow at the shams Shaw is fighting.

Miss Fontanne is a Bulgarian Dulcy, dressed in perfect 1885 style. Her beauty and grace and charm, her wide and radiant smile, her feminine wiles and her posturing constitute a perfect Raina.

The other actors are very good, except Ernest Cossart as Major Paul Petkoff, Raina's father. He looked the part, his whiskers fairly boomed at you, but his voice and bearing weren't up to snuff. Stella Larrimore was a beautiful and spirited Louka, but somehow or other the soul of the very attractive part was missing.

Pedro de Cordoba as the handsome, dashing and boobish Sergius is excellent.

The settings are superb. There was an impish humor in giving us a Bulgarian "library"—the pride and boast of all the Petkoffs—with a tiny shelf containing a half dozen books. You cannot afford to miss "Arms and the Man." The production is an event in the theatrical season. W.M.F.

## THE NEW PLAYS

### MONDAY

"APPLESAUCE," a new play by Barry Connors, will be presented by Richard Herndon, with Allan Dinehart as chief player, at the Ambassador Theatre Monday night. Others in the cast include Gladys Lloyd, Walter Connolly, Albert Andrus, William Holden, Jessie Crommette and Clara Blandick.

"A HOLY TERROR," a new play by Winchell Smith and George Abbott, will be the initial production of John Golden this season, opening on Monday night at the George M. Cohan Theatre. George Abbott heads the cast. Other players include Leona Hogarth, Lella Bennett, John T. Merrilsey, Frank Monroe, Elizabeth Allen, G. Albert Smith, Richard Carlyle and Frederic Malcolm.

"THE BRIDGE OF DISTANCES," a play of old China, by John and Ella Strydomour, will be presented by the newly organized International Playhouse, opening Monday evening at the Morocco Theatre. The cast includes Mary Newcomb, Ulrich Haupt, Katherine Grey, Ray Collins, Barbara Allen, Wheeler Dryden, Alfred Wood and Stephen Wright. Musical score by Friedrich Schirmer. Settings designed by John Wenger. The production was staged by Mr. Haupt.

### TUESDAY

"ACCUSED," a new play by Brieux, with American version by George Middleton, with E. H. Sothern featured, opens at the Belasco Theatre Tuesday night, presented by David Belasco.

### Vaudeville Theatres

#### B. S. MOSS' BROADWAY

Ned Weyburn's "Honeymoon Cruise," a junior musical comedy, enacted by a cast of Ned Weyburn pupils and proteges, including James Clemons, Mildred Billert, Jack Kellar and Helen Dobbin, will be the principal vaudeville attraction next week at Moss' Broadway Theatre. The supporting bill will include Bert Gordon in "Apples," a new presentation by Herman Timberg; Jed Dooley and Co.; Carl McCullough, and other acts.

Richard Dix, supported by Esther Ralston and Edna May Oliver, in "The Lucky Devil," will be the screen attraction.

#### FRANKLIN

Monday to Wednesday—Benny Rubin; Gordon and Pierce; Bob Cannetax; other acts. Ricardo Cortez and Greta Nissen in "In the Name of Love." Glen Tryon in "Madame Sans Jane."

Thursday to Sunday—McLaughlin and Evans; Flo LeVere; other acts. "The Trouble With Wives," "Somewhere in Somewhere," with Charlie Murray.

#### JEFFERSON

Monday to Wednesday—Healy and Cross; W. J. Kennedy; Sid Lewis; others. Greta Nissen and Ricardo Cortez in "In the Name of Love."

Thursday to Sunday—Benny Rubin; Bob Cannetax; "Taxi, Please"; other acts. "The Trouble With Wives," with Florence Vidor and Tom Moore.

O'Neill's "Desire Under the Elms" will be transferred from the Geo. M. Cohan to Daly's 63rd Street on Monday.

### SADIE SUSSMAN as MARY HAY, and WILLIAM BEYER as CLIFTON WEBB



who furnish many of the laughs in the "Grand Street Follies," now in its fourth month at the Neighborhood Playhouse.

### Liveright to Produce



## THEATRES

## DRAMA

## "The Isles of Enchantment"

EVERY EVENING (Except Monday). MATINEE SATURDAY at 2:30



## The Grand Street Follies of 1925

"Full of absurdities and acted with a whip. It is the best of the art." Says the N.Y. WORLD.

ORCHESTRA \$2.00

BALCONY \$1.50



## EUGENE O'NEILL'S GREATEST PLAY "DESIRE UNDER THE ELMS"

WITH FRANK MCGLYNN

MOVES MONDAY TO

Daly's 63rd St. Thea. Evns. at 8:30. Mat. Wed. &amp; Sat. 2:30

47th SENSATIONAL WEEK

Maurice Schwartz Production

## "KING SAUL"

From the German

By PAUL HEYSE

with

The Yiddish Art

Theatre Players

Bayes Theatre

44th St., W. of B'way

Evenings 8:30. Matinee Saturday, 2:30

Complete Synopsis in English

with Program

B. S. Moss' B'way at 53rd St.

NOON to 11:30 P. M.

Hotter Weather—Cooler the Colony

GREATEST COMEDY NEW

YORK HAS EVER SEEN!

SECOND WEEK STARTS SUNDAY

HAROLD LLOYD

in His Latest Comedy of Football

and College

THE

FRESHMAN

and a

Splendid Stage and Screen Program

Performances continuous daily.

First show 10:15 in the morning.

Midnight show starts 11:25 P. M.

CAMEO 42nd St. Noon to 11:30 P. M.

BEGINNING SUNDAY

First New York Showing

"WHAT FOOLS MEN"

with

LEWIS STONE

SHIRLEY MASON

and DAVID TORRENCE

FAMOUS CAMEO THEATRE

ORCHESTRA

Bronx Amusements

BRONX OPERA HOUSE

140th St., E. of Third Ave.

POP. PRICES | MATS. WED. &amp; SAT.

BEGINNING MONDAY NIGHT

MESSRS. SHUBERT

(In Association with George B. McLellan)

present

EDDIE DOWLING

IN

"THE FALL GUY"

The Great American Laugh Comedy

By James Gleason and George Abbott

Week of Oct. 5

"THURSTON"

The Famous Magician

An item from "Big Boy," at the 44th Street Theatre says that Al Jolson intends producing this season a new comedy of racing life by Bud DeSylva and Louis Schreiber.

## MUSIC

## New York Symphony

The New York Symphony Orchestra will open its season in the Worcester Music Festival, October 7 to 10, and then proceed on a ten days' tour. Albert Stoessel will conduct.

Walter Damrosch will accompany the orchestra on the succeeding tour, which will take in Passaic, Utica, Ann Arbor, Columbus, Saginaw, Chicago, Indianapolis, Dayton, Clarksburg, Uniontown and Harrisburg, and Montclair on October 27. The New York season opens October 30 in Carnegie Hall. Lawrence Tibbett will be the soloist.

## TAMAKI MIURA



as 'Cho' Cho San in "Madame Butterfly" at the Century Theatre. The San Carlos forces begin their second week on Monday.

## San Carlo Opera

The San Carlo Opera Company's repertoire for its second week at the Century Theatre beginning Monday will include five operas, different from those of the opening week, "Madama Butterfly" with Tamaki Miura in the title role on Saturday afternoon and "Aida" on Saturday evening being repetitions. The Pavlov Oukrainsky Ballet Russe will, as usual, be a feature.

The complete repertoire follows: Monday, "La Boheme" with Fittzu, Kargau, Tafuro and Valle.

Tuesday, "La Forza del Destino" with Sanyo, DeMette, Salazar and Ghirardini.

Wednesday, "La Traviata" with Lucchese, Oliver and Valle.

Thursday, "Faust" with Roselle, Schalker, Tafuro and Interrante.

Friday, "Lucia di Lammermoor" with Lucchese, Morosini, Salazar and Ghirardini.

Saturday matinee, "Madama Butterfly" with Miura, Schalker, Tafuro and Valle.

Saturday evening, "Aida" with Roselle, DeMette, Salazar and Ghirardini.

## Music Notes

In honor of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the death of Giuseppe Verdi a gala performance of "Il Trovatore" has been planned for October 3 at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, and is sponsored by Alfred Salmaggi. Bernardo de Muro will be the guest artist for this performance.

At his first recital this season in Aeolian Hall on October 14, Beryl Rubinstein's program will contain the Liszt B minor Sonata, several Bach numbers, as well as Mozart, Debussy and Chopin, also a piece by Prokofiev and "The Ruined Water Castle at Djokja" from Godowsky's "The Java Cycle."

## Give Thanks for Arlen

A. H. Woods' Production of "The Green Hat" Excels Expectations at the Broadhurst Theatre

Subtle character analysis on the stage is often developed at the expense of vigor and stirring action; in Michael Arlen's "The Green Hat," which A. H. Woods presents at the Broadhurst, the two are combined and given double power. Readers of the story must have wondered how the keen study of Iris Fenwick could ever be put on the stage; when they see the heights Katharine Cornell has reached in her interpretation of the part they will wonder that the play was not written first. It grows and builds power and strength of theme and character, in the pulsing beauty of Miss Cornell's acting, and in the import of the parts, until the structure seems too heavy to hold—and the silent anguish of the father breaks the spell and sets the audience free. It is a freedom accepted with reluctance; they would be prisoners to that magic for ever.



Michael Arlen

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"The Green Hat" is a study of the last of accursed line of British nobility, the twins Gerald and Iris March. Nothing can go straight in the March family, and Gerald is quick to see Iris' guilt when her husband dies on their wedding night. In an agony of suppressed and conflicting emotions Iris declares that her husband had died "for purity," and we gather that she had welcomed a man before her legal mate. When the brother curses her—whom he loves with a love strangely deep—he goes with his ideal of her husband, his best friend, unshattered. Iris' true lover—whose father had forbidden his match with an accursed March, leaves in disgust . . . and we gather that somehow she has lied about the death.

Through moments of increasing intensity we learn that Iris is making a great fight for the final integrity of the March family. In the eyes of the world she has gone wrong; she has many lovers—for a night; but within herself is a secret, that she has held the family honor high and intact. After ten years Napier, who still loves her, learns the truth and is swept into her arms; his wife learns that their love is rich and pure, and steps aside. Napier's father makes a last bid to hold Iris from his son . . . and Napier reveals what he has learned, that Iris had let her own name fall to save her beastly husband's. He turns

to go with Iris; now she makes a last stand for the sake of the March name; she tells Napier his wife is to have a child—this sends him back—only to learn it is untrue, and to see Iris drive her car heading into destruction.

Napier's wife explains that Iris sees now Napier's love is not fine enough for her; that is why she sends him back. We find a less complimentary explanation. The March nature is too strong for her. The great gesture of acceptance of responsibility for her husband's death was, after all, a sterile gesture. Its lack of vitality is shown by Iris' inability to hold free of the call of her body, through the next ten years, just as earlier she could not wait for Napier to overcome his father's command. Her pride in that sacrifice is her great source of strength to live, yet it alone cannot sustain her; she seeks the artificial, external help of conversation; she demands—more naturally, the child she ought to have; she finally demands Napier himself. Then he tells her secret; in revealing her sacrifice he removes her one source of pride; she no longer has a pillar of proven strength to which to cling; she sends Napier back and welcomes the release of death.

The cast that helps Katherine Cornell in her magnificent portrayal is superbly competent. Paul Guilfoyle does a stirring bit as the excited brother March, loving and hating his sister, doomed by the family curse. Eugene Powers is a stern father, especially effective in the demands of silence made upon him, and A. P. Kaye as the doctor is as impatient and impetuous as a busy and bossy physician can be. His acting, while moving with power and depth toward the heights of the play's emotion, had with a fundamental sense of humor behind it that makes it, next to Miss Cornell's surpassing performance, the high level of the acting. Leslie Howard, with a slow start, proves a good hand at the difficult task of winning sympathy for the somewhat weak lover, who cannot stand up to take the woman he really wants, until his yielding to his father's will has started the ball of doom rolling. Margalo Gilmore, as his luckless wife, plays with a grace and assumption of wonder and quick sympathy that turn affection to her, in a difficult role. The settings are not particularly good, but few pay any attention to them after the first five minutes of what develops into one of the most powerful plays New York has seen in several seasons.

J. T. S.

## Yiddish Art Theatre Players Open Season

Heyse's "King Saul" Strongly Done by Maurice Schwartz at the Bayes

The Yiddish Art Players opened their season at their temporary home, the Bayes Theatre, with a presentation of Paul Heyse's telling of the Biblical story of the latter days of "King Saul." Heyse won the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1911. This play attempts, as the author points out, to depict the coming of age, the struggle of an old man against the forces of upsurging youth with out the betrayals of senescence within. Shakespeare's "King Lear" carries along the acts of a man already old; in this play the action springs from Saul's resentment at the thought of being superseded.

The story is the familiar Bible theme, from the slaying of Goliath until the death of Saul, and Jonathan and the anointing of David. Maurice Schwartz, who directs the players, brought a dignity to the part of Saul that ennobled the otherwise senile king, although at moments the wrath of Saul leads him to those demonstrations of rage with which age is too often cursed. A slight tendency to the oratorical style, as though the subject matter affected the tones, giving them somewhat of the pulp, was more evidence in others of the players, although the cast with few exceptions was quite competent. Anna Appel as the Witch of Endor just missed the apex of her part; Chaim Shneyur was a powerful Samuel. Mark Schmeid, whose translation from the German was the version used, made an unfortunately weak David. He played the part through the earlier scenes like an uncomplaining weakling, rather than a dignified, strong man, bearing with patience the anger and the attacks of an old king lapsing into feeble moments.

The spell that the play undoubtedly weaves was strengthened by the excellent settings by Robert Van Rosen and Alexander Chertoff. Mr. Van Rosen, whose exhibit is on the walls of the theatre lobby, is a valuable asset to the Yiddish Players, and his work in "King Saul" is largely responsible for maintaining the high standard of production which is synonymous with "Yiddish Art Theatre." W. L.

Margot Lester has been engaged by the Messrs. Shubert for Noel Coward's play, "Still Life," in which Laura Hope Crews is featured.

## Eddie Dowling in "The Fall Guy" at Bronx Opera House

Eddie Dowling in "The Fall Guy," the comedy which recently ended a long stay at the Eltinge Theatre, will come to the Bronx Opera House beginning Monday night. The comedy was written by James Gleason and George Abbott, and is produced by the Messrs. Shubert in association with George B. McLellan.

Mr. Dowling plays the role of the drug clerk. Others in the cast, includes Anna Laughlin, Shep Camp, Joseph Granby, Ben Taggart, Anita Kerry, Harry Bender and Henry Dowling. Thurston—the well known magician, will be the following attraction.

## Broadway Briefs

"Aloma of the South Seas" will close at the Lyric Saturday, Oct. 3.

"Gentlemen Prefer Blondes," a novel by Anita Loos, is being dramatized for early production by John Emerson and Miss Loos.

"Mayflowers," the new musical comedy based upon Arthur Richman's "Not So Long Ago," will have its first presentation at the Majestic Theatre, Brooklyn, on Monday, Oct. 12, coming to Broadway a week later.

Gene Owens has been added to the cast of "Artists and Models," at the Winter Garden.

Hodge will be seen in a new comedy in three acts entitled "The Judge's Husband." Mr. Hodge is the author.

## FRANK MCGLYNN



is now playing the role of the New England farmer in "Desire Under the Elms." O'Neill's drama moves to Daly's 63d Street Theatre Monday.

The experience of a marble mason, Fred W. Haits Chicago, Ill., sent to work on the Porto Rico Capital Building San Juan, Porto Rico.

I AM a marble mason, a member of Local No. 66, Illinois, B. M. & P. I. U. of America. I was sent to San Juan, Porto Rico, to work on the Porto Rico Capital Building, from Chicago, Ill. My transportation and expenses, including wages while traveling from Chicago, Ill., to Porto Rico, at \$12 per day, also the traveling expenses for my wife and helper, including the helper's wages. Mr. Paul Larson, member of the Chicago Marble Helpers' Union, was paid by the Nelson Marble Company, of Nelson, Ga.

We arrived in Porto Rico, San Juan, June 15, 1925, and I was instructed to see a Mr. W. W. Miller, superintendent of the marble work on the Porto Rico Capital Building, for the Georgia Marble Company. I found Mr. Miller to be a very domineering man with no union principle and perhaps the first job he ever handled in that capacity, which I found out since I am here to be the fact.

## A Bad Record in America

Not alone that, but Mr. Miller has a bad record here with the B. M. & P. I. U. of America. Miller had been on this job for three months before I got there, and he had some non-union marble masons working for him from the time he started this work. I noticed that Miller abused the native laborers working under his jurisdiction like slaves, paying them as low as 15 cents per hour.

The natives were not allowed to drink out of the same pail. The American workmen had ice in their drinking water. Not alone that, the natives were not allowed to eat their dinner or converse with the American workmen. Every day, at noon, the native laborer would have to draw some money to get himself something to eat for his dinner, and on Saturday he would have about \$3 or perhaps a little more left to bring home to his family.

Every American marble mason had about four or five native laborers under him, with one English-speaking and Spanish St. Thomas Negro, who was obliged to inform the superintendent every day what was said and done during the day. In this way, the superintendent knew all that went on even when he was not on the job. The superintendent had also an English-speaking and Spanish time-keeper, another informer.

## Feared For His Safety

The American marble masons, that is three out of seven marble masons working on the Capital building, had B. M. & P. I. U. cards. Two of the three cards were in the arrears. My card was the only card in good standing. Miller was obliged to live on the job, since, I think, they would kill him if they met him after working hours. The only time he would go out was while the men were working on the building.

I objected to this treatment by Superintendent Miller while I was on the job, and inquired if there was a bricklayers' Union in Santurce, P. R., in the American Federation of Labor, and was told there was. I met the President, Brother Cristine Domenech, Local No. 2, Santurce, P. R., B. M. & P. I. U. of America, and he glad to see me. Together we got busy, and started to organize. We made the American marble masons who had no card, and the ones whose card was in arrears, come to the next meeting and pay up. Some of those American marble masons who had no card, and those whose card was in arrears, were friends of the superintendent, and they went right back and told Miller what I had done.

## Refused to Pay Transportation

Now Miller started to get back at me. In fact, he did not like my looks from the beginning, as he informed me when I go on the job. He thought I had come to take his place. He even refused to pay for the transportation of my tools from Chicago to Porto Rico, and I had to send the bill to the Georgia Marble Company.

Well, Miller started to hound me every day until I was obliged to cable to the Georgia Marble Company, and also wrote a letter to them. I got no answer. I then wrote to the B. M. & P. I. U. officials in Washington, and also had Local No. 2, of Santurce, P. R., cable to the B. M. & P. I. U., Washington, D. C. But we got no answer. By this time the contractor of the Porto Rico Capital Building, Francisco Pons, of Porto Rico, was informed by Miller what I had done. Pons called me in his office one

morning, and told me to get off the job.

I told him I would, if he would pay my expenses, wages and transportation for my wife and helper from San Juan, P. R., to Chicago, which came to \$550, not including the transportation from Porto Rico to New York City. Pons made the reservations himself for this trip for the three of us, and this was paid by Pons himself to the New York-Porto Rico Line. Paul Larson, my helper, made his own settlement with Pons. However, we three sailed together to the States. Pons, no doubt, thought it was worth that much to him to get me off the job, for, if I had been allowed to remain in Porto Rico I would have organized all the men on the job regardless of whether they were working for Pons or not.

## Laborers Get 10 Cents an Hour

Union bricklayers in Porto Rico and union carpenters, electricians, and whoever are organized in the building trades, in Porto Rico, are receiving 50 cents per hour. Laborers who are not organized receive from 10 to 15 cents per hour. In the suburbs the laborer receives 40 cents per day. The people in Porto Rico, the natives, and some of the Americans, are not in favor of building the Capital Building and say this undertaking is twenty years ahead of the times.

Schools are what they want, to educate the people to go out and demand a fair day's pay. Politics and capital are one in Porto Rico, and I feel that some of the politicians supported by Labor are working both ends.

The last election, I was informed by American employees of the Government, was the worst thing they ever saw, and the capitalists had everything their own way. Some natives voted forty times to get that extra dollar with each ballot. The only thing in favor of the Porto Rican is the climate. The living conditions in the outskirts of Porto Rico are heartbreaking. I wrote to the Secretary of Labor regarding these conditions, but received no reply.

Together with F. Paz Granela, and Brother P. R. Martinez, of Porto Rico, we are trying, in connection with the bricklayers here, to find a way to help the poor fellows in Porto Rico, and I hope we will be able to accomplish something soon.

Porto Rico organized Labor must weed out the spy and get rid of the sucker who is always ready to bleed the poor people. I could say more, but I will wait until the next time. Perhaps, and I hope, something will be done.

## IMPORTANT TO FIRST VOTERS IN NEW YORK CITY

(Continued from page 3)

resided in the State for one year, in the county for 4 months, and will be in the election district 30 days on Election Day (November 3rd).

## How to Register

Go to the nearest polling place to the place where you live and inquire if that is the poll for the election district in which you reside. Give your name and address to the Election Inspector, who will write it in register. You will then sign your name to the book. The clerk will give you an enrollment blank, on which are the emblems of the three official parties. Under each emblem is a circle. By making an x in the circle under the emblem the voter enrolls with one of the parties. But one does not have to enroll. The only thing the enrollment means, is, to have a right to vote at the primaries. While we want all Socialists to enroll, there are some who cannot publicly declare their affiliation and they do not have to.

Those who want to enroll make an x in the circle under the arm and torch, fold the slip, and hand it back to the clerk who will place it in the ballot box. Those who do not care to enroll, leave the slip blank, fold it and hand it to the clerk who will place it in the ballot box.

DON'T FAIL TO REGISTER on any one of the registration days. First voters must also have a certificate of literacy.

Notice where such certificates may be obtained is printed in another place in this paper.

International capitalist politicians are men who are making their final violent struggle, who are breaking their backs and tearing their nails in their efforts to support with hands and shoulders a tottering, crumbling edifice, the ruins of which are a thousand times stronger than they.—Henri Barbusse.

## EDDIE DOWLING



in the amusing Gleason-Abbott comedy, "The Fall Guy," at the Bronx Opera House next week.



## THE NEW LEADER

A Weekly Newspaper Devoted to the Interests of the Socialist and Labor Movement  
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Saturday, September 26, 1925

## A LESSON FOR LABOR

WE call the special attention of our readers to the story on another page by our Minneapolis correspondent about what has happened in that city since the June election. The Labor and Socialist forces, which for years had held a large measure of power in the city council, failed to guard their political trenches. Their conquests had come so easy that they became negligent with the result that the old capitalist gang came back strong.

Now, the working class of the city is paying for its neglect. The servile politicians of the exploiting classes are not only tearing down the work of the former working class representatives but they intrigue to get rid of the one remaining Socialist who can only watch and report what the gang is doing. The contrast between the former and the present city council reveals the first council working to make life better for the masses, while the present council works to serve numerous private interests. The spectacle of the lower paid city workers suffering wage reductions is a lesson itself.

Political power for the working class means more life, larger incomes, shorter hours, better health and a consciousness of power. Lack of such power means what it now means in Minneapolis.

## A NATION OF CONSCRIPTS

WE are fairly certain that the State Department has discovered either some new oil fields or an opening for private investments overseas that are of interest to our higher plutocracy. A joint board of the Army and Navy is said to have practically finished a bill for presentation to Congress which provides for the mobilization of the youth of the nation when Congress declares a national emergency.

Universal conscription is on the program. All males between 18 and 46 are potential conscripts. They are required to register for military service, including aliens not subjects of enemy States who have declared their intention of becoming citizens. They may withdraw their declared intention but in such cases they would be debared from becoming citizens. Conscientious objectors may be exempted from combatant service but they will be required to serve in such capacity as the President may declare non-combatant.

The program for a nation of conscripts follows a survey and zoning of industrial resources which has been going on for several years. The idea is to mobilize human, economic and technical power on short notice for the "next war" so that we will be "prepared." Other capitalist powers are doing the same. They, too, want to be "prepared." The net result is the cancellation of any advantage that any one power may expect with the certainty only that the power of killing human beings in great masses will be enhanced for all.

Now if our readers will go back to the last year of the World War and read the noble speeches of the leading statesmen of the victorious powers, speeches that solemnly promised that mankind would never again have to go through another massacre, they may get an idea of how much the promises of statesmen are worth.

## OUR 'HEROES' ABROAD

THERE was a time when Americans were attracted by wars of liberation and volunteered for service in such causes. But the "spiritual uplift" that came with the World War appears to have changed the outlook of such Americans who seek for adventure. Powers that seek the subjection of weaker peoples may henceforth look to the United States for volunteer mercenaries to do some of their dirty work.

These remarks are occasioned by the fact that a number of Americans are serving in the air service of the French and Spaniards in Morocco. Any person with a sentiment of human liberty desiring adventure in Morocco would enlist on the side of the Rifians. But our noble "heroes" are not only rendering service to two imperialist powers, they are also engaging in work that can only be compared with the drunken bully who assaults a helpless cripple.

The past week brought news that these American volunteers had soared above tribesmen and their villages for five days, dropping tons of bombs on

defenseless men, women and children, and had reduced many homes to "blackened heaps of ashes." We presume that knowledge of charred bodies of babies in some of these ruins will inspire these "heroes" to carry "Americanism" into other parts of the world.

All that is required to complete this revolting scene is for a bevy of perfect ladies to welcome these "heroes" upon their return to the United States.

## THE SMITH BOOM

GOVERNOR SMITH will arrive in Chicago Sunday as the leading figure in a State demonstration of untried Democrats which is intended as a boom for Smith as a candidate for President in 1928. The large delegations planned for this affair are intended to make it as impressive as possible.

Smith, however, is an impossible candidate. No Democrat can be elected who does not have the support of the Koo Koo South, and such a candidate is also certain to invite a bitter struggle in the nominating convention. Smith cannot get the support of the South and the national leaders are certain to oppose him.

Moreover, the role of the Democratic party is to serve as the city mercenaries of capitalism in the North. The Northern States, as a rule, as well as the Federal Government, are the prize of the Republican agents of capitalism. Political history since the end of the Civil War has tended to assign these respective roles to the two parties of capitalism; with the result that the Democrats have had only two presidents in forty years.

This division of functions between the two parties is likely to continue. Of all men in the Democratic party, Smith certainly cannot break the general rule, because the uncivilized South demands a 100 per cent. Protestant Nordic to serve as the chief magistrate of the great Republic of Capital.

## VULGAR POLITICS

A PARTY of capitalism is like a factory producing merchandise for profit. It has its agents in the field selling hokum to the general voters. The voters get the hokum and part with their votes. At the head of the political firm is the general manager. Under him are the lesser officials, the district leaders. They must be fed. They are Petty graft is available for the picking and they get it.

Then there are the professional office holders or those who expect to hold office. Within their control are millions

in offices, contracts, bureaus, supplies, franchises and so on. It is an enormous business that enriches thousands of members of the political firm. What pig iron, coal and ore are to the steel business these offices, jobs, contracts, salaries and graft are to the business politics of capitalism. Tammany is the most successful of the city firms in the United States.

Tammany is now marketing Walker to be head of the New York City firm. Feeling certain that a majority of the voters will give their votes for Tammany hokum, the Democrats are already talking about the distribution of the plunder. They feel so sure of a Walker victory, says one news story, that the new deal in patronage has become the most absorbing topic of conversation in Tammany district clubs and there is "joyful anticipation of good things to come."

Yes, and the masses will go on living as before while charlatans transform the innocence of the voters into material goods for private enjoyment. Norman Thomas represents another idea, a city managed for the welfare and happiness of the masses and the elimination of the merchandise view from politics. Which do you prefer?

## WATCH GARY

JUDGE GARY of the Steel Trust is one of the founders of the National Crime Commission trying to stamp out crime. Not the extralegal regime he maintains in the steel towns. These little feudal baronies are to continue. What worries him are the petty crimes of thousands of offenders and Mark O. Prentiss appears to be his prophet.

The propaganda of the National Crime Commission has expanded sufficiently to enable us to understand what its wealthy supporters desire. It is now taking the form of a drive against those of foreign birth, this being considered the easiest mark to shoot at as a beginning. Prentiss states that 60 per cent of the crimes of violence had been committed by foreign-born or the sons of foreign-born. Congressman Celler makes an effective reply, quoting figures of the Industrial Conference Board, that the lowest percentage of such crimes are found in the regions with the largest population of foreign-born, while those sections having the smallest foreign stock have the highest percentage.

But facts have no meaning for the Gary-inspired crusade. Our surmise is that this precious crew will eventually recommend police registration and finger-printing of the foreign-

born. This will be the beginning of a program to be extended to the native-born. With the population tagged like hams in a packing plant, how easy it will be for our paternal oligarchs to check every member of a trade union! How easy to "spot" agitators! Mr. Gary and others could even afford to discharge their private spies.

Watch the National Crime Commission.

Two Long Island suspects being questioned by the police admitted that they were guilty of every robbery that had been committed in their neighborhood for months. Upon checking their admissions it was found that they had lied. Upon being asked why they had lied one answered, "because we were afraid of the third degree." What more can be said of the medieval practice that prevails of torturing suspects to ascertain the "truth"?

Procter, the soap king who guarantees that "it floats," announces that the attempt to float General Wood into the presidency in 1920 cost him \$600,000. Instead of soap textiles now have the executive power. Is steel next?

Those two brothers who were recently united after being parted for many years reminds us of a number of districts where two brothers united because the Socialist vote in past elections was big. Do you know them?

Abd-el-Krim offers \$5,000 for the American aviators, "dead or alive," who are dropping bombs on Rifian villages. We would not give thirty cents for the whole lot.

The conscript bill to be presented to Congress exempts ministers of religion from military service, but they are not exempted from barking for war trench service for others.

Probably the reason why Tammany opposes the use of voting machines in New York City is that it believes that it has a machine that works smoothly, and it wants no competition.

Sixty-five vote machine keys have been sent to the city for the November election. We rise to remark that Norman Thomas has the only genuine key to this election.

"Win with Walker" is the Tammany slogan, because Walker in means a Tammany win and nothing else.

# THE NEWS OF THE WEEK

Mr. Coolidge's "Moral" Scruples

Following the barring of Saklatvala from the United States comes the announcement of a "moral" principle stressed by the administration is of unusual interest. It is claimed that if business agents of Russia are permitted to enter it would amount to "selling the law of the land for the orders they might place." Without this principle, it is asserted, "the Government merely would be selling to Communists. If they pay enough they can get in." This is Pecksniff on dress parade. Has the Government ever been guilty of "selling the law" by illegally invading other countries in order to increase the "orders" of American business men and bankers? Haiti, Panama, San Domingo, Nicaragua, Honduras and a few other outlying provinces of American imperialism can give forceful answers. We prefer the cynical materialism of the bold robber to the drive of the sanctimonious moralist in such matters. The law has too often been merchandise bartered for private interests to warrant belief that this action regarding Russian commercial agents is prompted by any "moral" scruples.

"Justice" in Fascist Italy

Preparations for the trial of the murderers of Giacomo Matteotti, who have been going on for sixteen months, now promise to bring the accused into court early in the year. "Justice" under Mussolini probably requires at least two years to arrange matters so that the Fascist organization will not suffer by any revelations made at the trial. Some months ago one of the scoundrels let some incriminating documents get out of his hands. Matteotti himself. It is understood that the defense will contend that Matteotti was unintentionally killed while his assassins were trying to kidnap him, that it was a mistake, and that the instigators of the crime could then be held only on a kidnapping charge. In case of a conviction on this score they would come within the scope of the recent amnesty and the criminals will go free. It will be interesting to observe whether Fascist "justice" takes this course. In the meantime the Maximalist Socialist Party has resolved in favor of autonomy of each group constituting the opposition bloc in the Italian Chamber. This bloc was formed following the murder of Matteotti. It is said that the Fascist ranks have so changed that a new grouping is necessary to make a more effective attack on the Fascists in the chamber. Last week the Fascists celebrated the fifty-fifth anniversary of the annexation of the Papal State to United Italy, but for the first time the Masons were excluded. A Fascist banner read: "We want Farinacci Minister of the Interior; thus we will send the Opposition to Hell."

Latin-American Puzzles

Latin-American politics is so often complicated by official conspiracies that it is not easy to ascertain what and who is back of any particular revolt. Last week our guess was that President Solorzano of Nicaragua was the puppet of American imperialism because of his appeal for American aid when native soldiers seized the Liberal members of the coalition government. Since then the proceedings of the last conference of the Pan-American Federation of Labor have come to hand and the documents it carries as well as the views of representatives of Nicaraguan workers would indicate that President Solorzano is the first executive to permit the working class to organize without molestation. The organized workers supported him in the last election on a program that promised free opportunity to organize unions and to participate in elections. This is the background at least. Whether Solorzano has changed since is something beyond our ken. Bolivia was the next Latin-American nation to get into the headlines. Jose Villanueva was elected President last May, but

the Bolivian Congress annulled the election at the instance of former President Saavedra. Felix Guzman, President of the Senate, assumed the office in the interim, declared a state of siege, and President-elect Villanueva fled across the border into Chile. New elections are to be held in December. Our guess is that Villanueva represents a more democratic policy and that Saavedra is playing the old game of the graft and the bribe. At least his actions accord with this type that has cursed Latin-American nations for many generations.

John Bull's Case of Nerves

Not since the Jacobin scare, following the French Revolution, have the British ruling classes been so frightened as they are now. They fear that the badly old empire is drifting to the rocks, that it faces an "economic collapse" and a bloody revolution, to quote one London cable. Premier Bruce of Australia, Sir Philip Gibbs and a number of editors are each having a "shudder" over the prospect. Wide-spread unemployment and stagnant trade and general pessimism have fostered this gloomy mood. "The gravest threat of all," reads a cable to the Times, "is seen in the decisions of the recent Scarborough Trade Union Congress, where organized British Labor took a step toward Communism, which, it is feared here, may bring the gravest consequences." Whether that "step" was the resolution against British imperialism or the vote refusing greater powers to the General Council, is not stated. Gibbs writes that Englishmen and visiting Americans "see the beggars in our streets. They hear hard luck stories on the lips of busy, self-righteous, and the dwindling of effort and vitality, a creeping up of pessimism, a spreading of pauperdom, which shocks them." Premier Bruce sees red goblins in Australia because of a shipping strike; he will dissolve Parliament and call for new elections. Bruce favors an amendment to the immigration law that would deport aliens causing strikes. The Labor Party will fight this measure and Bruce sees an issue of "autocratic dictatorship" involved. Editor Garvin of the London Sunday Observer fears that John Bull may have to hang out a sign advertising a "vacant situation." British capitalism certainly has a bad case of nerves.

Air Experts Quarrel

A tempest in a teapot has followed the wrecking of the Shenandoah. In fact, the frequent disputes among army and navy officials since we became accustomed to the military trade

is reminiscent of such disputes in Europe in the old days before the United States entered the modern militarist orbit. Colonel Mitchell has been assigned to a back seat because of his charges that the flight of the Shenandoah was accompanied by criminal neglect and it is probable that he will be court-martialed. He has been the bad boy of the air service by speaking out what others in the service have been thinking but have been unwilling to openly say. For our part the dispute itself, no matter how it is settled, is of less interest to us than what lies behind it. This is the growth of a militarist caste and rivalry between the army and the navy as to which is to take precedence in the matter of "defenses." When professional militarism has arrived in a nation we may be sure that capitalism has reached the stage where it itches for a goose-stepped population that may be used for imperialist adventures overseas.

Playing the War Game

With two armies and a total of 40,000 troops trying out the defenses of London and equipped with the latest death-dealing weapons of war, we have another mockery of the millions who lie buried in Europe to "make the world safe for democracy." A region of 2,000 square miles is the scene of men encamped in mile ankle deep while "cavalry" with clanking sabres, and grim lines of infantry with tanks, swirl about them in a vicious battle for supremacy. Of course, it is mimic war, but it is also preparation for the hideous butchery that is expected to grow out of the crazy patch "peace" following the World War. What is going on in England is going on in other nations except in those that have been disarmed. The statesmen who indulge in this thing admit that peace is an illusion on the basis of their social order. While they talk of disarmament they steadily increase their armed forces, knowing that the capitalist mode of production generates violence and war and that capitalism lives only by the sacrifice of millions of workers. Make as many promises as they may, the statesmen are caught in the meshes of an impersonal thing that lures mankind to death and destruction. Once hurled into the bloody abyss, the social system is drained of its vital powers almost to exhaustion and the struggle ceases only to be resumed again when the powers are recuperated. But there must be an end to this ghastly tragedy and it will be the end of the capitalist system itself which generates these horrors.

## The Reformer

That grand, old, time-worn turret spire;  
Meek Reverence, kneeling in the aisle,  
Cried out, "Forbear!"

Gray-bearded Use, who, deaf and blind,  
Groped for his old accustomed stone,  
Leaned on his staff, and wept to find  
His seat o'erthrown.

Yet louder rang the Strong One's stroke,  
Yet nearer flashed his axe's gleam;  
Shuddering and sick of heart I woke,  
As from a dream.

I looked: aside the dust-cloud rolled—  
The Waster seemed the Builder too;  
Up springing from the ruined Old  
I saw the New.

'Twas but the ruin of the bad—  
The wasting of the wrong and ill;  
Whate'er of good the old time had  
Was living still.

Calm grew the brows of him I feared;  
The frown which awed me passed away,

## THE Chatter-Box

Dear Lads Whom I Have Taught

Taught

Dear lads whom I have taught, you do not know  
How I have watched your unaccustomed strength.

And tenderness of gesture slowly grew:  
Into your awkwardness and alien length,  
Of bodies newly hardening; I have seen  
Your swift sharp play, the unexpected turn  
Of shoulders and aspiring arms, as clean  
As figures cut upon a Grecian urn;  
But I have also seen the deadly blight  
Besmirching your misunderstood desires,  
The cowardice of those who hide the light,  
The ugliness that drowns your struggling fires:

You do not know how greatly I have cared,  
Thinking how brief the time you would be spared.

Margaret Schlauch.

## A Dissertation on Hospitals

Some day, some lover of humanity will invent a method of keeping poor people immune to all sickness; if only to keep them from that most unbearable of all mundane tortures—the modern hospital.

We have always detested the indecent commercialism of all benevolent private and public welfare institutions, such as charity associations, cat and dog, horse and orphan asylums, with their dozens of well fed and well paid authorities and officials, and their thousands of poor fish subscribers. We have revolted time and time over, and rallied vociferously at the mountains of gold moved and squandered in prodigious effort, to let forth the wee mice of their accomplishment. But we were always patient with our anger at them since they represented the least of the crimes against reason and decency.

Some public hospitals, however, are a stench in the nostrils of any sane man of thought and observation; a quasi-private reeking shop of the flesh—utterable abomination.

Now that we have given our definitions in no questionable ambiguity, may we be allowed to give a few close-ups to illustrate?

The very few outrightly public hospitals of our city, for instance, are so inadequate in beds, rooms, material, equipment and expert medical personnel, through the constant wire-pulling of low-browed, high-browed politicians, that in most cases it is a direct invitation to self-annihilation to enter and be treated there. Since it has always been the policy of either Tammany Hall or the Republicans to spend as much of the public's money as possible on asphalt roads, that must be repaved every month, on docks that are too long and too narrow for practical purposes, on subways that take too long to be built for present generations, on bridges that are built by the ton, so that each bridge has more steel and stone in it than its cables can suspend, and all in all while ostensibly building public utilities, are really wasting millions of dollars, so that the next administration of their cohorts will find mistakes for more millions of the public's money to correct—no proportion of the city funds in comparison is used for the comfort, or life and health of the citizens. Whenever an appropriation is made for one hospital or another, meager as it always is, the Board of Estimate and the other financial gent of the city spend weary hours of serious wrangling and economizing. Then commences a series of subterranean messages and code sendings, wherein Dr. Mulligan of Finnegan's district is given the Head House physicianship over Dr. Jones, a much able man, and so on down the line, down to the under-porter and assistant janitor. Under such modern methods of hospital organization, our houses of health are turned into loose, harum scarum houses of dubious experiment on every unfortunate whose economic status closes the better grade of hospitals to him. And to top the entire injustice of it all, or perhaps good fortune, the workman who cannot afford to pay for his cure or convalescence must be in good standing at his political club or in the favor of the boss to get prompt accommodations. We have known of cases of unfortunates who have died without the aid of a city hospital, while waiting for their turn to enter. Governor Smith almost spoiled the beans on the question during the Hyman-Walker primaries, but like a wise man kept a tight clutch on the true facts, since their publication might have thrown light as well upon State hospitals, for which he is somewhat responsible. So that the tendency has been to keep all those who have need of hospital lying-in and medical treatment—and they are in the main, the poor—to seek out the "pay" institution, where legend and rumor have it that miraculous cures are effected, and all those who enter there find health and happiness forthwith. It is about these private hospitals, throughout our city, that we will spend the best part of next week's stint; how they are organized, how they operate, and the dehumanizing influence they have upon our entire community. Our medical friends will find more cause to love, honor and praise us in what follows.

## For an Iconoclast—Epitaph

Pass quickly by this grave. He was a stupid youth  
Who lies beneath. He thought it best to tell the truth.

Henry Harrison.

To end a column with a fitting Corinthian flourish, is always a fearful task to us. And so to break up the solid appearance we offer the following couplet:  
Each night I hear above the walls and hanks,  
O, to be Borough President of the Bronx,

S. A. De Witt.

And left behind a smile which cheered  
Like breaking day.

The grain grew green on battle-plain,  
O'er swarded war-mounds grazed the  
cow;  
The slave stood forging from his chains  
The spade and plough.

Through prison walls, like heaven-sent hops,  
Fresh breezes blew, and sunbeams  
strayed,  
And with the idle gallows-ropes  
The young child played.

Where the doomed victim in his cell  
Had counted off the weary hours,  
Glad school-girls, answering to the bell,  
Came crowned with flowers.

Grown wiser for the lesson given,  
I fear no longer, for I know  
That, where the share is deepest driven,  
The best fruits grow.

The outworn rite, the old abuse,  
The pious fraud transparent grown,  
The good held captive in the use  
Of wrong alone—

These wait their doom, from that great law  
Which makes a past time serve today;  
And fresher life the world shall draw  
From their decay.

But life shall on and upward go;  
Th' eternal step of Progress beats  
To that great anthem, calm and slow,  
Which God repeats.

Take heart!—the Waster builds again—  
A charmed life old Goodness hath;  
The tares may perish—but the grain  
Is not for death.