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Saklatvala's Suppressed Protest

"Blessed"
Most Beastly

By William Pickens

IN the blessed State of Georgia even the Negro patients in the insane asylums are not safe from the insane mobs roaming outside. A violently insane Negro beat one of the white nurses with a club, and she died. Some of the nurses or other employees communicated with the unincarcerated savages on the outside, and a mob of fifty of them entered the asylum and took this insane human out and brutally lynched him.

If one lynching can be more beastly than another, this is the most beastly. In all actually civilized communities such an act of an absolutely insane human is considered an accident, like any other regrettable accident of nature, but not a crime to be punished even by the law. The fiends who lynched this unfortunate creature did not even have the humanity to remove him from life as mercifully as possible, but they tied him and brutally beat him to death with clubs. These demons were consciously treating this insane man in the same way in which he had unconsciously treated his unfortunate victim. Only he had not been such a coward, for he had not come fifty strong and he had not sanely attacked the insane.

Supposedly Sane Men

And yet there are supposedly sane men in the great Congress of the United States who do not understand that we need a Federal law to check this beastly thing. Who is it that is insane? That Negro? That mob? Or that type of Congressman?

Some sensible questions need to be asked. First, why does not the State of Georgia have Negro nurses and attendants in charge of Negro insane patients? No, they give these white men and women the chance to draw the salaries on the misfortune of this

otherwise segregated people. They exploit even the insane for their racial economic advantage. If that nurse had been colored, civilization would have been saved from disgrace. For the same reason, every Southern State should have Negro policemen in Negro sections, so that when some officer is killed by a colored criminal, the consequence would be the procedure of law against crime and not an attack by mobs against civilization and human decency.

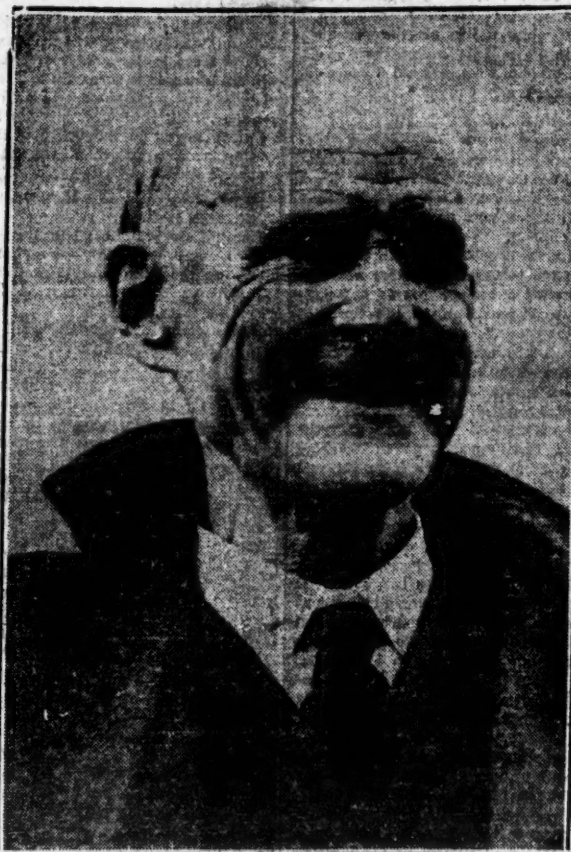
And yet these same salary-hungry hypocrites did their best to force us to accept white nurses and doctors for sick and disabled Negro soldiers at Tuskegee, so that any accident or any lie any time could have aroused these furies of hell. We knew then as we know now that those who thus forced their "services" on the Negro had no interest in his welfare but in their own gain.

The Example Our Courts Set

And yet these Georgia fiends were following, somewhat the example of our courts of law. If the reader will reflect, he will recall that almost every day, when some white person has done something violent or anti-social, his sanity is inquired into by the courts and he is often adjudged insane and irresponsible. But such an inquiry is almost never made in the case of Negro prisoners, especially when they have attacked or injured white people. The Negro who does wrong is always sane. All such insanity belongs to white people. If the truth could get a hearing, most of the very few Negroes who ever do actually commit rape or murder against white people in the South would be judged by a civilized court to be insane.

In this invasion of asylums and lynching of the insane the State of Georgia has successfully reasserted its pristine supremacy in this whole beastly business.

"HE'S COMING!"



Eyes on New York!

BEGINNING with Friday, October 9th, the interest of the Socialists of the Eastern States will center on New York City, where a meeting of the National Executive Committee, a dinner to Eugene V. Debs, a regional Red Card convention, and three huge mass meetings, will be held within the short span of eight days.

The National Executive Committee will be called to order by Chairman Debs at 10 o'clock Friday morning. The sessions will be executive ones. That evening the Comrades of New York will tender Debs and the N. E. C. members a banquet which is to be held at the Parkview Palace, 110th Street and Fifth Avenue. Comrades from the neighboring states will be particularly welcome guests at this dinner. Reservations should be made through the Dinner Committee, Socialist Party, 7 East 15th Street, New York City. The cost will be \$2.50 per plate.

The next item on the long program will be the opening of the regional convention, Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, in Finnish Hall, 2056 Fifth Avenue. Comrades from Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania will be in attendance. Comrade Debs will call the convention to order.

On the following Sunday there will be a huge campaign rally in Carnegie Hall, where, in addition to Comrade Debs, Norman Thomas, the party's candidate for Mayor of New York City, will speak. On the following Tuesday there will be a Debs-Thomas rally in the Hunt's Point Palace, the Bronx. On Tuesday, the 15th of October, Debs and Thomas will speak in Brooklyn, at the Academy of Music.

All these activities will center around the Regional Convention. Only Comrades in good standing will be admitted on presentation of a paid-up membership card.

Dear Reader:

At the inception of The New Leader I promised myself never to ask the cooperation of its readers until the value of the paper had been proven and the country in general gave unmistakable signs of a renewed interest in Socialism and progressive thought.

Patiently I have watched the shaping of events, and now the favorable signs on every hand tell me that the time for action has arrived.

No one knows better than the staff that The New Leader, now nearing its second birthday, is still capable of much improvement, but the many letters and the continual growth of the subscription list make me feel that our efforts have not been without some success.

Best of all, the field has broadened. Two years ago interest in radicalism was at low ebb. Today indications multiply on every side that the people are awakening and we have every confidence that Socialism will soon be making giant strides in America. I want your help to build our press. No, not a donation, but your cooperation in building circulation. Every day we grow in strength and influence, and it is my aim to double our present circulation before the end of the year. It can be easily done, and with so little effort on your part.

Just write to me and say—
"I want to help The New Leader circulation and you can send me at once two half yearly prepaid subscription cards to The New Leader and twenty-two propaganda booklets. When the postman calls I will give him in full payment \$2.90 plus a few cents for collection. I understand that the subscription cards can be used by anyone at any time."

Just put your name and address on the above and mail it to me at Seven East Fifteenth Street, New York. Surely this request is modest. You will be happy in having done your part, and you will be doubly delighted when the big three-pound package arrives. Please do this today.

Thank you!

JAMES ONEAL,
Editor, The New Leader.

Communist Appeals To Parliamentarians

SHAPURJI SAKLATVALA, the Communist member of the British Parliament who has been barred from the United States by Secretary Kellogg has sent a protest to the Inter-Parliamentary Union conference to which he was to have been a delegate.

Thus far, the American press has failed to publish this letter. Nor has it been permitted to see the light of day by the officials of the Congress. The New Leader, therefore, takes particular satisfaction in presenting the letter to its readers:

2 St. Albans Villas,
Highgate, London, N. W. 5
Sept. 18, 1925.

The President,
The XXII Session,
Inter-Parliamentary Union Conference.

The Capitol, Washington, D. C.
Dear Mr. President:

I submit for the special and emergency consideration of the conference the question of the outrage committed by the United States Government upon the rights and prerogatives of our Conference, and also of the serious violation of the time-honored usage respected by the Hosts for all International assemblages.

The validity of most meetings of members of an organization becomes doubtful if any member entitled to attend same is forcefully kept out of it. It would become impossible to accept the invitation of a country for an International assemblage, if the Hosts undertook the duties of carefully going through the career of each delegate, and applied to it some peculiar national standard of fitness or unfitness, and assumed control over permission of delegates to attend conferences.

It also admits of the most dangerous and intolerable system, of members engaged in onerous public duties in their respective countries being condemned unheard and undefended and held up to world-

wide misrepresentation by officials of another State with different usages in their country. I certainly deny every interpretation put upon my parliamentary and public speeches by a few officials of the United States on information and advice primarily received from and through my avowed political opponents.

The interference with the presence of any or all the delegates was entirely uncalled for, as any such complaint would have received the most careful consideration by the governing body of our Conference, and even failing that the United States officials could easily have controlled my residence or activities in their country outside the Conference arena. I submit without anger or vindictiveness that the action taken against me was from other motives and I offer to present myself to any investigating committee of nationals not involved in this dispute before your Conference finishes, anticipating, of course, that the parties responsible for my enforced exclusion would take the necessary steps for the removal of any bar against my coming over.

Such investigation would, I say, how grave was the action of the United States Government in trespassing upon the rights and accepted practice of granting permission for the holding of International Conferences.

I realize the tremendous weight of unfair and cruel prejudices created against a humble and helpless individual by persons possessed of great resources, power and authority. I therefore consider it necessary without any offense to appeal to my colleagues to remove from their minds all external influences and to judge of the great issues involved, and also to report to their respective countries my personal case in its true light.

With respectful greetings to the Great Conference, and with fraternal regards to all the assembled delegates, I remain,

Dear Mr. President,
Yours respectfully,
SHAPURJI SAKLATVALA

Borah Annoys Caillaux

By Laurence Todd

Washington, D. C.

WAITING until the Wall Street bankers and the French finance minister, Caillaux, had shown their hand, Senator Borah has come into their debt-juggling game with an annoying question.

He has written a letter to Secretary Mellon, chairman of the American Debt Commission and head of the Federal Treasury and of the Federal Reserve Banking System, asking about the two billions dollars in loans that are reported to be about to leave this country for France and other debt-compromising countries. He wants to know what interest rate these loans will bear, in each case. Also, the amount, conditions, and other details.

By raising this issue, Borah has served notice that no signing of worthless paper by Caillaux and the Mellon commission will cover up the fact that France is bankrupt, and that it is Mellon's duty to prevent the selling to American investors of another \$400,000,000 or more of the bonds of a bankrupt government.

It is as though Borah were saying to Caillaux and Mellon, in a public meeting: "You are trying to get together on a paper promise that the French workers shall send over to the United States, in the next 62 years, goods worth \$4,000,000,000 with interest at 3 percent. If those goods were to be delivered, they would demoralize the American industries affected by their competition, and they would impoverish the French workers who would be driven to longer hours and lower pay to produce this surplus."

Calis Deal A Fake

"But you both know that the deal is a fake. You are putting in a clause which permits the French Government, after a few years, to show that it is not able to go on with the payments, and so it is to have a reconsideration of the terms. Yet on the basis of this pretense of a settlement you propose to let the Wall Street banks make a big rake-off of 10 to 20 percent by fooling American investors into buying new bonds issued by France, promising 7 percent interest. You know that the French budget is running a huge deficit today, and that it cannot be balanced except by a repudiation of all interest on its internal debt down to 2 percent. You do not want Americans that they may get only 2 percent, or nothing at all, if they buy these new bonds. Very well, then, I will let the world know the facts before this deal is ratified by the Senate."

That is the meaning of the brief

letter Borah has written. If Caillaux is angry, and Mellon is nervous, and Coolidge is praying that Borah's saddle horse may break a leg, it is because the "flood of loans" over which the bankers have been smacking their lips may bring the bankers before the bar of a suspicious public opinion, now that Borah has turned on the light. For how can Mellon and Coolidge advocate that American taxpayers make up for their own pockets the difference between 4½ percent and 3 percent on the \$4,000,000,000 of French debt—on the ground that France cannot pay 4½ percent—and at the same time help France to get another \$400,000,000 on a promise of paying 7 percent?

A crash of French prestige is near at hand, if Borah goes through. And without fresh loans from America, the French empire cannot be held together for long.

Moroccan War Condemned

When the question of the war in Morocco was brought up at the August meeting of the Executive Committee of the I. F. T. U., the Executive reaffirmed previous resolutions condemning all military action and making no distinction between colonial and other wars and voiced the hope for early peace in Morocco. It was decided that, although the I. F. T. U. was anxious to help the striking Chinese workers win their battle against foreign and native exploiters, the lack of direct information and the unsatisfactory economic situation in the countries affiliated with the I. F. T. U. made it inadvisable to organize an international relief action at present. This question will come up at the General Council meeting in December. Early in 1926 a Balkan trade union conference will be held in Sofia to strengthen the union movement in Eastern Europe and the national union organizations of the adjacent countries and the International Secretaries are invited to send representatives.

Hatters' International Meets

That the Italian union affiliated with International Federation of Hatters, which held a congress in Paris early in August, had managed to hold its own fairly well, despite the violence of Fascist reaction, was a piece of news that cheered the representatives of some 50,000 hatters in a dozen countries and drew their hearty applause. Ettore Reina, of Monza, Italy, was re-elected Secretary, and Staub, of Germany, and Milan, of France, were chosen President and Vice-President, respectively.

Eugene Debs' Protest

A Letter to the Terre Haute Star

To the Editor of The Star:

PLEASE allow me space in your columns to express my opinion of the action of the State Department at Washington in denying permission to Shapurji Saklatvala, Communist member of the British Parliament and delegate to the International Parliamentary Union at Washington to enter this country. The Communists may well rejoice, as they are now doing, over this action, for it is creating more sympathy for them and giving wider publicity to their cause than would have been possible without this arbitrary discrimination against one of their members.

On the other hand, the powers and personalities responsible for the action against Saklatvala are not seeking to justify themselves by making him out a menacing invader and a monster of depravity. It is this that prompts me to speak in his behalf. Few of the people who are covering him with abuse know anything about him. It is therefore in order to say that he is anything but the vile creature he is pictured as being in the daily prints. I do not know him personally, but I am somewhat familiar with his record and with his reputation among those who actually know him.

Aristocrat By Birth

Shapurji Saklatvala is a member of one of the richest and most aristocratic families in India; the employers of thousands of people in their industries and the possessors of untold millions of wealth. The subject of this brief sketch turned his back upon all these material riches and social relations and espoused with all his heart the cause of the suffering poor, the homeless and hungry, the lowliest of all the earth. His economic theories correspond to those of that other Communist, the Carpenter whom the rich and respectable and their mercenaries spliced to the cross 20 centuries ago.

It is charged that Saklatvala intended speaking against the American Flag. It is not true. He did intend to speak against British imperialism, and that is why his Tory colleagues investigated his exclusion, the effect of which will be the same as it was in the case of Count Michael Karolyi, first president of the Hungarian Republic, who was gagged by our State Department, then crossed over to Canada, where free speech prevails, and all he had to say was eagerly caught up by American reporters and

flushed over all the wires to the millions of American people.

No Longer a Haven for the Oppressed

It was the boast of our people until recent years that America was the asylum, the haven of refuge for the persecuted and exiled of the old world, but this has become an unpopular tradition.

The charge has been frequently made in connection with this case that Saklatvala proposed to overthrow the government. This is indeed amusing. I cannot imagine a grown-up person giving credence to such an utter absurdity. Think of the powerful United States Government being overthrown by a lone foreign Communist! If the State Department really has fear from that source, it would indicate that our government, though it has the solid backing of Wall Street, is on a pretty shaky foundation.

But I maintain that Saklatvala would have had a perfectly lawful right to advocate the overthrow of our government, unless the constitution of the United States is void of meaning. Governments have been overthrown, hundreds, thousands of them, all along the track of history, or the American republic would never have come into existence.

George Washington advocated the overthrow of government. The Tories of his day told him to leave the country if he did not like it. But he didn't leave. He stayed and fought for the overthrow. Had he left he would have been a coward and betrayer instead of a hero and patriot.

Lincoln on the Right of Revolution

Abraham Lincoln believed in and advocated the right of overthrowing the government. In his first inaugural he said: "This country, with its institutions, belongs to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing government, they can exercise their constitutional right of amending it, or their revolutionary right to dismember and overthrow it."

The Declaration of Independence twice asserts the same right of the people to overthrow their government, and if they have a right to overthrow it they certainly have a right to advocate it. The declaration not only repeats this right but emphasizes it by declaring that when the government no longer responds to their demands "it is their duty to throw off such government." Not only their right, but their duty!

There are a great many people, I am well aware, who believe the present American government a finality in po-

(Continued on page 11)

BRITISH UNIONS TO THE LEFT

By Nellie Nearing

Scarborough, England.
THROUGH a mist of murky tobacco smoke, pierced only occasionally by rays of sunlight, I watched and listened to the deliberations of the British Trades Union Congress. Assembled in solemn conclave for their 57th Congress from September 7 to 12 last, they constituted one of the most momentous gatherings in British Trade Union history.

"This Congress will stand out as a landmark," said George Lansbury, M. P., the veteran member from Popular and the founder of the London Daily Herald.

"It is the most remarkable we have yet held," said Miss Ellen Wilkinson, M. P., a delegate from the distributive workers to the Congress.

So ran opinion on all sides. Never have I heard more intelligent, restrained and thoroughly convincing discussions in any deliberative body. "Vastly higher than the level of speaking in the House of Commons," was one comment.

Swales Sounds
Revolutionary Note

The opening address of the president, A. C. Swales, sounded the clarion note. Beginning with a general survey of progress, trade union sacrifices and solidarity, Mr. Swales, appropos of the recent victory of the miners, urged that "the constitutions of all unions be made flexible enough to respond readily to any calls made in the interest of the whole movement."

He discussed industrial organization, the report of the British labor delegation to Russia, and deplored the negotiation of the trade treaty with the Soviet Republic.

Swales commended Mexico for her labor diplomatic service and pleaded for international trade union unity. Amid deafening cheers on all sides he ended with the following words:

"Those who believe that a new order of society is inevitable before we can remedy the existing evils cannot do other than rejoice that at least there are clear indications of a world movement rising in revolt and determined to shake off the shackles of wage slavery. Just as our people have passed out of

The Scarborough Conference Sounds Revolutionary Note

slavedom into serfdom, and out of serfdom into wagedom, so they will finally pass out of wagedom into freedom.

"To the Destruction of Wage Slavery"

"It is the duty of all members of the working class to so solidify their movements that when the time comes for the last final struggle, we shall be wanting in neither machinery nor men, to move forward to the destruction of wage slavery, and the construction of a system of society based upon co-ordinated effort and world-wide mutual good will and understanding."

The note he struck was a revolutionary one. And as if thoroughly attuned to his point of view, the response of the Congress almost from first to last, was in accord.

The agenda of the Congress consisted of some 85 resolutions and amendments embodied in the report of the general council, was followed in a businesslike and orderly procedure. No time was wasted in idle debate. Yet one did not have the feeling that the proceedings were cut and dried. Nor yet that all matters of importance had been settled in committee. On every resolution of importance (save the one on unity) from a half dozen to a dozen speakers were heard with considerate attention. The job of the chairman was a difficult one, when eager, enthusiastic from all corners of the hall were seeking the privilege of the floor. Only one instance of mud-slinging occurred and the youthful perpetrator thereof retracted at once at the request of the chair.

Were Sharp Differences

Yet, the differences of opinion were sharp between the rights and the lefts, clear cut and real. They came prominently to the fore on the question of extending the powers of the general council, referred back on the resolution for one Big Union, lost on the resolution on Trade Union Aims, and on the Davies' plan.

Undoubtedly the congress can rightly be dubbed a left one. Extremely left, according to our American labor union standards. Even so, as I am told, compared to previous British Trade Union Congresses. The London Times in its comment on the debate on Russia and Trade Union Unity headed its column, "Discussion Stifled." It stated that Swales railroaded through his resolution without recognizing any speakers for the opposition, although

J. H. Thomas was on his feet, protesting, demanding the floor. This is far from the truth.

The resolution was a simple one. It said:

"This Congress records appreciation of the General Council's efforts to promote international unity, and urges the incoming General Council to do everything in their power towards securing world-wide unity of the Trade Union Movement through the medium of the International Federation of Trade Unions."

Fred Bramley
On Russia

It's proposers were by no means confident of success. But when Fred Bramley finished his quiet, dignified appeal, there was no doubt how the matter stood.

"We must consider Russian problems in relation to the past history of Russia," stated Bramley. "It is not possible to judge them in the light of our experience."

There are certain things that we can say. The Russian Revolution is the first revolution in all history that has aimed at and secured the overthrow of exploitation. It is also the world's first experiment in working class control of public affairs. Russia is a Socialist Republic. There they have put into practice the resolutions that we have been passing in these Congresses for many years.

"There is one great lesson that the Russian Revolution has taught us. It is possible to make changes in governments, to put people in prison, to cut off heads even of kings, to remove whole ruling dynasties, to launch devastating wars upon the world and slaughter the workers by the millions, and yet to maintain your position of responsibility in society. We have had some experience with these matters in our own country. But if you disturb the landed interests, if you interfere with business profits, if you take any step that threatens the destruction of the established system of exploitation, you will be ostracized and attacked by the whole capitalist world. You will be compelled to face what Russia faces now."

"Russia, from our point of view, is a nation at bay, and we consider it our duty to stand by the working class movement of Russia."

With his own delegation committed to the resolution, Thomas was wise enough not to speak; not even to vote against the resolution. It was carried with a shout that resounded.

The passage of resolution twenty on

trade union aims was another victory for the lefts, constituting as it did a clear-cut plea for the overthrow of capitalism. It said:

"This Congress declares that the Trade Union movement must organize to prepare the Trade Unions in conjunction with the party of the workers to struggle for the overthrow of capitalism."

"At the same time Congress warns the workers against all attempts to introduce capitalist schemes of co-partnership which in the past have failed to give the workers any positive rights, but instead have usually served as fetters retarding the forward movements."

"Congress further considers that strong well organized shop committees are indispensable weapons in the struggle to force the capitalists to relinquish their grip on industry, and, therefore, pledges itself to do all in its power to develop and strengthen workshop organization."

Dawes Plan
Is Condemned

Resolution 73 condemning the Dawes plan was ably sponsored by Cook, of the miners, and Pollitt, of the boiler-makers, and carried by a large majority.

There were more outstanding figures in the Congress than one can mention. It was truly a galaxy of trained intelligences. Ben Tillett, still youthful looking in spite of his sixty-five years; Bob Simile, beloved by all for his years of devotion to the cause of the miners; A. A. Purcell, a man of the future as well as of today; Fred Bramley, quiet, pale, a sick man, barely able to be present at the Congress, and Alonzo Snales, the ruddy, jovial and singularly able chairman, greeted us each day from the platform.

From the floor and gallery one soon learned to recognize and characterize the speakers most frequently heard. Cook of the miners, quivering with emotional eagerness; Bevin of the transport workers, solid, steady convincing; J. R. Clynes, deputy opposition leader of the house, measured, careful, balanced; Margaret Bonafant of the women workers, quiet, fluent, dignified. Mary Quille just returned from Russia and wavering perceptibly to the left since her experiences there; Cramp of the railwaymen, and Brownlie, of the engineers, insistent, doubting, unconvinced; Pollitt, of the boiler-makers, the sanest and most convincing Communist speaker I have ever heard; J. H. Thomas, ever-ready to challenge where he knew the challenge would count; Brown, of the Civil Service Workers; John Jagger, of the distributive workers; Ellen Wilkinson, the only woman labor M. P., these and many others together with them constituted the most impressive, the most intelligent, the most well balanced assembly of men and women whom I have ever listened.

PEOPLE ARE LIKE THAT

YOU undoubtedly noticed the changed appearance of the New Leader last week. Most readers did and quite a number wrote to us asking the whys and wherefores. Not only was the typographical appearance quite different but the pages were lengthened by about an inch and a half. So far as we are aware no one approved of the change. Neither do we, but you will have to bear with us for an issue or two until the necessary adjustments are made. Why the change, you ask? Well here is the story:

The constantly increasing circulation of the New Leader has been taxing the facilities of our printer to the utmost. Finally, like the boy who outgrew his father's pants, we outgrew the printer. So the last issue was the first to be published by our new printer. It was a little crude but each printing will show a marked improvement. A little time is necessary for readjustment. While the makeup was not up to scratch, you will admit that the content matter was the best yet. Rennie Smith's article alone was worth the price.

Dear Rufus—

I notice in your column last week that three paragraphs are published twice. Can't you fill up your space any other way? The stuff is bad enough without repeating. Why does Editor Oneal stand for it? You always were lazy. Met your uncle in front of the post office yesterday and he says he expects you here soon because its cider making time.

Bartholomew Depew.

Branchville, N. J.

"Almost every Sunday a boy calls and tries to sell me a Sunday edition of a capitalist paper, which, as a rule, I do not buy. Yesterday it occurred to me that this boy would sell The New Leader if I allowed him to keep all the money. To this of course he has agreed and there is no doubt he will dispose of a number of copies each week. While many of our comrades are using their education and intellect for the cause, I am not so gifted, but I will use a little of my hard earned money each week to pay for these papers. So please send me ten copies of The New Leader each week for a start (this is only a small mining camp), and I will pay whenever you wish. The paper must be here on Saturday so that the boy can sell it on Sunday. With best wishes for Norman Thomas for mayor.

Clothier, W. Va.

"I feel that I am but one of thousands of Socialists who have rested on their oars since the war. That terrible catastrophe so weakened my faith in mankind that I simply felt 'what's the use?' Embittered and pessimistic, the past few years have been the most miserable of my life. Time, the great healer, is slowly bringing me back to normal and I now feel that the battle for truth and justice must be carried on. Very often, to my regret, I have spoken of the sacrifices I have made for Socialism. Now, during this period of inactivity, it has come home to me that the joy of service for a cause so great as ours is compensation far greater than any monetary reward. Now that I have made up my mind to again get in the fight I am happier than in several years. As said at the beginning of this letter there are undoubtedly thousands in the same boat with me. I am glad to lead off by sending you four dollars for two yearly subscriptions which I secured today as per the enclosed names and addresses."

Arthur L. Swanson.

New York, N. Y.

After reading your copy of The New Leader, put it to work. Ex-Vice-President Marshall said that the great need of this country "is a good five cent cigar." While there is some truth in that statement we would say that the imperative need is for more Socialists. An easy way to make them is through this paper. Get a subscriber or two and never let your New Leader be thrown away. Hand it to your neighbor, a friend or acquaintance. The least you can do is leave your old copies in a street car. Remember the old Eskimo adage, "a bird in hand gathers no moss."

"Enclosed please find my check for the 22 books. I wish to commend the humorous columns in your paper. It seems to me that humor—in the right place—is more forceful than the dry lecturing, and would do the movement more good."

David Cohen.

Philadelphia, Pa.

"Enclosed find three dollars to renew my subscription to the New Leader. The price is only two dollars but I think three dollars is abundantly reasonable."

L. Y. Olney.

Cambridge, Mass.

Anton Zornik of Herminie, Pa., says: "I cannot pass the new offer of The New Leader. I am in possession of all these books but I shall give them to the persons that subscribe for The New Leader."

"The New Leader of September 26 was indeed a splendid issue. I am not referring to the typographical makeup, but the editorial content. The past three months has shown remarkable improvement and your last issue was a hummer. Congratulations."

While you are improving the literary side so wonderfully it would be well to pay some attention to typographical appearance. Much of the type used is too small and everything seems so crowded. Perhaps you have plans for improvement on this side also."

Frank Hatstead.

New York, N. Y.

"I want to commend to every Socialist speaker and writer the article by Rennie Smith, Labor member of the British Parliament, which appeared in last week's New Leader. It's an eye-opener on the reasons why Socialism has made such great strides in England, while the American movement has been practically stalling still. Smith writes as a man usually talks, plain and straight from the shoulder. Leaders of the movement on this side of the water, when writing or speaking, usually try to impress us with their knowledge to such an extent, that the subject and language becomes so involved as to be hardly understandable to the average person."

Max Goldstein.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

With such a nice quiet little president its a shame the amount of trouble he is having. Here is the coal miners to annoy him by not accepting a decrease in wages. The shipping board members are scrapping when all they need do is take orders. Secretary Kellogg bars Saklatvala and a lot of Americans are ungrateful enough to be displeased. Several foreign nations want to pay their debts in promises which causes controversy. Even nature is not submissive to Washington discipline by allowing the aircraft to remain when and where they will. Being president is not all beer and skittles.

RUFUS OSBORNE.

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Registration in New York

REGISTRATION week begins in New York City October 5. 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 resided for 4 months and will be in the election district 30 days on Election day (November 3).

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.

The Bronx Fellowship

The Bronx Free Fellowship, which the Rev. Leon R. Land, its founder, calls "a new progressive educational and religious experiment," will hold its opening meeting Monday, October 5, at 8:15 p. m., at 1301 Boston Road, near 169th street, the Bronx. The speakers will be Dr. John Haynes Holmes, whose subject will be "The Future of Free Religion"; August Claessens, who will speak on "The Bronx Free Fellowship from the Progressive Labor Point of View"; Dr. Land, who will outline the purpose of the purpose of the fellowship, and John Howland* Lathrop, who will preside. Admission will be free.

The fellowship plans a service and open forum every Sunday evening at the above address. Among those on the committee which is co-operating with Dr. Land are Mr. Holmes, Norman Thomas, Jessie Wallace Hughan, Harry W. Laidler and Alfred J. Boulton.

Mass Meeting

In Lowell

Lowell, Mass.—Opening an organization campaign in Lowell, open shop cotton goods town, the United Textile Workers' Union held a mass meeting with several hundred mohair plush workers present.

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JUDGES AND JANITORS

"Oh for the Life of a Porter" Businessmen Sigh

By A. I. Harris

HOW many janitors is one judge worth? In other words, pity our poor, underpaid judges and envy the sleek, overpaid janitors. This is the conclusion to be drawn from a business survey of expenditure of public funds in the city of Minneapolis. The judges, it will be noted, are compensated to the extent of from \$5,500 to \$7,000 per year for their services. The janitors frolic through life to the tune of from \$125 to \$130 per month, or approximately \$1,400 per year. The judges enjoy three months of the year vacation; the janitors less than that in weeks, perhaps days. There is no justice in that kind of an arrangement for our judges.

Minneapolis, like every other large city in America, has been troubled by the high taxes that came into style during the great inflation period and is persisting like an unwelcome visitor. In that respect, it is no worse off than most other cities of its size, perhaps somewhat less afflicted. When big profits and one hundred per cent Americanism ran high, these taxes remained unnoticed, but now that the cry of money-making has somewhat subsided the business element is arousing itself and has decided to do something drastic. The business element in Minneapolis, in the main confined to the organized employers of unorganized labor, can afford to go to greater lengths "to place the blame" and "remove the canker" than in other cities because for a few years the city council has been controlled by a bare Labor majority. This majority was overturned at the last election.

Looking for Money Leaks

So in Minneapolis an organization calling itself the Taxpayers' Association came into being, its purpose being to discover "leaks" through which trickle the "taxpayers' money," and to force economy measures wherever possible. This it has been doing for months, and now it has announced the "most flagrant leak." This is the "exorbitant salaries" the city of Minneapolis and Hennepin county pay to the judges and elevator men. There is no suggestion at reduction of salaries of the higher officials and technicians—

that means the reduction of merit and "merit" is always underpaid rather than overpaid. The thing is worthy of notice only because it reflects the ideology of a system in which the human element counts for naught and makes it impossible, futile, to hope for even a fair share of contentment among those who constitute the masses. Here lies the reason for a sharp class cleavage. The attitude is universal of the business world.

The janitors and elevator men are employed by the city and the county in the operation of the courthouse and city hall building. These men are all married men with possibly one exception. Most of the men get \$125 per month, and a bare few \$130 per month. These salaries, the spokesmen for the Taxpayers' Association hold, are excessive, not because the work itself is not worth the money, but because men can be found who are willing to work for less. The question of whether a married man can support his family with any less money does not enter their business minds—is something extraneous and foreign to the matter at hand. Are not some of these same gentlemen paying their janitors \$90 per month in their down town office building—and even as low as \$65—and these men to all intents and purposes are

living and breathing more or less normally? They point to the salaries they pay for this work as an example in "business efficiency" for the city and county to follow.

The estimate for the operation of the courthouse and city hall building is based on figures furnished by the Association of Building Owners and Managers, the same men only under a different name. And to show the people that they mean business, the propose to furnish a bid for the private operation of the building at about \$38,000 less yearly than it is being operated today. This saving would be the amount represented by reduction of salaries of janitors and elevator men and the substitution of women for men wherever possible, even in janitor work. A further reduction in expenses can be obtained by such substitution, they contend. And they probably are right—it can be done.

"An Exposure Of Lavishness"

Were one to reflect humorously on the situation—if such a thing were possible—there are elements in it about which much jest could be made. For example, J. Howard Palmer, himself a prominent realtor and manager of a large office building, is agitated over the justice, or rather injustice, the city and county is doing. How our business world needs the tonic of a hypocritical shibboleth!

"It is unfair," he says with all the naïveté of a university professor, "for the janitor getting \$90 a month to pay taxes to help support the janitor getting \$125 or \$130 per month."

Mr. Palmer and his associates would have the city and county follow his example of fixing starvation salaries for janitors rather than have private enterprise follow the more humane example of the city of Minneapolis. To look for any reason beyond the dictation of supply and demand is Utopian and unbusinesslike—"socialistic."

The Minneapolis Journal, the organ of conservatism, points out editorially the moral of this "exposure of lavishness," deprecating as it does the meagre salaries received by judges and others of "responsible position." While underpaying the latter terribly, it says, the

politicians are playing politics by overpaying the janitors. That is the price of "political operation," it says.

Are Judges Worth More Money?

The offer of the Taxpayers' Association to save \$34,000 in taxes by a businesslike operation of the court house and city hall has produced two reactions—the creation on the public and that on the official jobholding mind," it continues. "The estimate made by the Association of Building Owners and Managers was based on the experience of its own members in operating such buildings. The salary figures used are the same as in private operation, and it was the salary list that the greatest saving would be done. The fact is that political considerations frequently prevent sound business practice."

The moral of the "exposure" is not in the inference to be drawn from operating a building on a "political basis" and on a "private business basis." It does not lay in the question of whether a public institution supported by the taxpayers' or public money should or should not set an example to the business community of a living wage. The moral is that sound business judgment, as the term is generally accepted in the business world, and human considerations are not compatible. What better evidence do we need than already related?

It may be that the judges of the courts are underpaid. It may be that they are underpaid. Certain they are not deprived of any of the necessities of life. The "honor" of the position attracts the "better talent" where the salary does not. And suppose that it did not attract the so-called "better talent" in the legal professions. The best in the profession go to the money and the corporations where the money is to be found. Do we want more corruption lawyer judges? The only effect of making the salaries of judges more attractive would be a greater deluge of anti-labor injunctions. It may be desirable for corporations to pay those who clean up labor exorbitant salaries and those who lean the floors of our public buildings starvation wages, but it is hardly in the public interest to adopt such a policy.

Talks With Thomas

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

ONE OF the advantages of running for office every fall is that you see a lot of the city. It is an interesting city with plenty of differences in it and what the newspapers call local color. But the homes of the people are all about equally ugly and crowded. Just looking at the houses, I can't tell what boro I'm in and that's why we ought to push our housing program.

Better than looking at the houses which surround our street corner meetings, is to hear and see the comrades, who are doing fine, intelligent work this year. It makes me proud to be a Socialist.

I hope the splendid work the comrades are doing will find dramatic expression in the Debs' meetings. We gave our Gene a great reception the last time he was in New York, but I thought it had too much of a backward look about it. It reminded me of an old home week. Let's show him this time that we do not merely remember the past, but look forward to the future which we are helping to make.

These disappointed Hylandites ought to be fertile soil for Socialist teaching. They may not have liked all the things we have said about their lost leader, but, at any rate, we can heartily agree with them that Broadway's Jimmy Walker is not our idea of an improvement. These lonely little progressives need not be lonely if they will come with us. We want to go farther along the road than they think they want to. But if they want what we want about housing and transit and the rest, they might as well come with us on the first part of the journey. We think our ideas are so sound that we shall persuade them to go the rest of the way. Why should they be afraid of us, especially if they trust the correctness of their own opinions? Thy this line of argument on some of your progressive, but non-Socialist friends.

Norman Thomas

FOR NEW SPEAKERS

By August Claessens

The Corner

Always select the corner that has the most light and where the sidewalk is deep and free from obstructions.

The Platform

Few of our platforms are high enough to be effective. People will not listen long if they must crane their necks to see the speaker. And they insist on seeing and hearing the speaker. The more easily they can do so, usually, the larger the gathering will be. Moral: If the platform is low put a box on it.

The Chairman

Don't shout to get a crowd. If people hear your nonsense a block away—and you can only talk nonsense if you shout—they usually have no inclination to come nearer. Most people are curious. An address delivered in a quiet conversational tone, at the beginning, usually draws better. People

come closer—eager to know what is being said.

As chairman it is not your task to make the principal address nor should you cover all the issues of the campaign or all phases of the Socialist philosophy. An experienced speaker attempts that job in a series of lectures. The best subject matter for a short speech—a good chairman's speech—is a statement of who we are—why we campaign year in and year out—the Socialist conception of politics versus old party job-hunting—or some topic of the day illustrated from our point of view.

Also, before introducing a speaker—or in short talks between—when there are two or more speakers—the chairman should make the current announcements, say a word about party membership, the Y. P. S. L., the Rand School the New Leader or the American Appeal. In brief, remember, there are enough topics for a chairman to speak of. Let the main speaker make the main speech, please.

New Speakers

The tendency of a new speaker is to talk about everything. That is because they know so little about everything. The more experienced speaker covers less ground, with more facts and is more interesting and convincing.

Choose your topics from our platform. Every sub-division of it, such as Tractition, Housing, Education, Markets, Coal, etc., and should be expanded into a separate talk. Get all the information you can. Unless you arm yourself with facts, you have no moral right to speak. Furthermore, always make an outline of your talk. Keep this outline before you either on a little card that will nestle in the palm of your hand and be inconspicuous, or keep your outline well in your mind. The point is—never mount a platform unless you have your talk well in mind. The best extemporaneous speeches are prepared.

Speak slowly—slowly—take your time with plenty of pauses for breath and thought. Speak to your audience—not at them. Talk to a crowd as intimately as you would to a friend. Persuade please! Don't bully, insult, abuse or glower upon people from your intellectual height. Don't pose as a "smart Aleck." Remember only yesterday, you were also a Dub. Be mod-

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"The Future of Free Religion"

August Claessens
"The Bronx Free Fellowship from the Progressive Labor Point of View"

Leon Rosser Land
"The Purpose of the Fellowship" (An Outline by Its Leader)

John Howland Lathrop
Secretary of the B. F. F. Committee, presiding

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SHAW PRESCRIBES FOR THE PRISON EVIL

By Roger Baldwin

BERNARD SHAW has written a little book* of 85 bristling pages which qualify him for membership in any association of ex-convicts. If he had done a prison term he could not have come closer to the realities of prison life and the monstrosities of the penal system. He has eclipsed all the reformers and ex-convicts in showing up the essential absurdities and cruelties involved in the "protection of Society." And he has done it because he sees the picture whole in all its parts and adds to it what all other writers have missed—a philosophy of human relations.

Before I served a prison sentence I thought I knew the main facts of prison life and the penal system from a long experience in the courts and on various commissions dealing with crime. But the truth in its perspective only came home to me from the inside looking out. Even then it was blurred and incomplete. Shaw has put my own sense of values far better than I could put it. And I believe most men who have had the experience would agree.

None Have Built

A Counter-System

All of them who have tried to get across to the public the iniquity of the system have only touched parts. Oscar Wilde in the "Ballad of Reading Gaol" hit the high spots, and every intelligent convict reads it with keen appreciation. Arturo Giovannitti got across the feeling of the fact of imprisonment itself in his "Walker." Other prison poems have conveyed vividly the misery and anguish and deadness of that cruel and drab monotony that kills men by inches. But they all leave the reader with a sense of futility, as if they described something as inevitable as the weather. None of them rose fighting resistance or attempt to build a counter-system.

Even the reformers have failed to do that. Thomas Mott Osborne, the one American prison reformer who really reflects life as the average prisoner senses it, limits his vision to prison democracy and a square deal for men on release. He does not attack the whole system of punishment itself, nor does he back up his observa-

*Imprisonment, by Bernard Shaw. N. Y.: Brentanos, \$1.00.

tions and reform proposals with a social philosophy. Ex-prisoners who describe their experiences in books, coupled with reform proposals, each give us a corner of the picture. Frank Tannenbaum from his year's experience in the New York City work-house threw valuable light on the psychology of prison cruelty. Alexander Berkman gave us the most vivid inside-the-bars life-story that has seen print, mixed with a challenging social philosophy.

The Essence of the Miserable Business

But if you are looking for the essence of the whole miserable business, reduced to the main lines of action, backed up by argument and sane remedies, Shaw furnishes them in these few pages, written as an introduction to a report on English Prisons Today prepared by two conscientious objectors who had served long sentences during the war. The essay was not however published with that report, apparently because G. B. S. advocated killing off certain types of criminals, and the objectors objected to any proposal for taking human life! So it was transferred to a volume by Beatrice and Sidney Webb on Prisons under Local Government, and later reprinted in its present pamphlet form for the Social Service Department of the Episcopal Church.

No Time Wasted On Reform

Shaw hasn't wasted effort on reform. He attacks the underlying conception of punishment as a method of social control. That is not new, of course, but his treatment of it is. Everything he tackles gives that shock of newness, as if we saw for the first time clearly what we all along sensed was there. It is hardly necessary to say that the essay abounds in sallies of wit, vigorous digs at reformers and officials, and in sweeping characterizations which turn out on examination to be so true that they seem almost moderate.

His main line of argument he sums up so clearly himself at the end that its chief parts are worth quoting in full. But read the whole thing for

A Complete Right-About Face Needed In Method of Treating With Convicts

avor and temperance! Here is the summary:

For the reader's mental convenience, I recapitulate the contentions presented above.

1. Modern imprisonment: that is, imprisonment practiced as a punishment as well as a means of atonement, is extremely cruel and mischievous, and therefore extremely wicked. The word extremely is used advisedly because the system has been pushed to a degree at which prison mortality and prison insanity forced it back to the point at which it is barely endurable, which point may therefore be regarded as the practicable extreme.

2. Although public vindictiveness and public dread are largely responsible for this wickedness, some of the most cruel features of the prison system are not understood by the public, and have not been deliberately invented and contrived for the purpose of increasing the prisoner's torment. The worst of these are (a) unsuccessful attempts at reform, (b) successful attempts to make the working of the prison cheaper for the State and easier for the officials, and (c) accidents of the evolution of the old privately owned detention prison into the new punitive State prison.

The Vice of Vengeance

3. The prison authorities profess three objects: (a) Retribution (a euphemism for vengeance), (b) Deterrence (a euphemism for Terrorism), and (c) Reform of the prisoner. They achieve the first by simple atrocity. They fail in the second through lack of the necessary certainty of detection, prosecution and conviction; partly because their methods are too cruel and mischievous to secure the co-operation of the public; partly because the prosecutor is put to serious inconvenience and loss of time; partly because most people desire to avoid an unquestionable family disgrace much more than to secure a very questionable justice; and partly because the proportion of avowedly undetected crimes is high enough to hold out reasonable hopes to the criminal that he will never be called to account. The third (Reform) is irreconcilable with the first (Retribution); for the figures of recidivism, and the discovery that the so-called

Criminal Type is really a prison type, prove that the retributive process is one of uncompensated deterioration.

4. The cardinal vice of the system is the anti-Christian vice of vengeance, or the intentional duplication of malicious injuries party in pure spite, partly in compliance with the expiatory superstition that two blacks make a white. The criminal accepts this, but claims that punishment absolves him if the injuries are equivalent, and still more if he has the worse of the bargain, as he most always has. Consequently, when absolution on his release is necessarily denied him, and he is forced back into crime by the refusal to employ him, he feels that he is entitled to revenge this injustice by becoming an enemy of society. No beneficial reform of our treatment of criminals is possible unless and until this superstitious of expiation and this essentially sentimental vice of vengeance are unconditionally eradicated.

Self Defence or Revenge

5. Society has a right of self-defence, extending to the destruction or restraint of law-breakers. This right is separable from the right to revenge or punish; it need have no more to do with punishment or revenge than the caging or shooting of a man-eating tiger. It arises from the existence of (a) intolerable mischievous human beings, and (b) persons defective in self-control needed for free life in modern society, but well-behaved and at their ease under tutelage and discipline. Class (a) can be painlessly killed or permanently restrained. The requisite tutelage and discipline can be provided for Class (b) without rancor or insult. The rest can be treated not as criminals but as civil defendants, and made to pay for their depredations in the same manner. At present many persons guilty of conduct much viler than that for which poor men are sent to prison, suffer nothing worse than civil actions for damages when they do not (unhappily) enjoy complete impunity.

6. When detention and restraint are necessary, the criminal's right to contact with all the spiritual influences of his day should be respected, and its exercise encour-

aged and facilitated. Conversation, access to books and pictures and music, unfettered scientific, philosophical and religious activity, change of scene and occupation, the free formation of friendships and acquaintances, marriage and parentage: in short, all the normal methods of creation and recreation, must be available for criminals as for other persons, partly because deprivation of these things is severely punitive, and partly because it is destructive to the victim, and produces what we call the criminal type, making a cure impossible. Any specific liberty which the criminal's specific defects lead him to abuse will, no doubt, be taken from him; but if his life is spared his right to live must be accepted in the fullest sense, and not, as at present, merely as a right to breathe and circulate his blood. In short, a criminal should be treated, not as a man who has forfeited all normal rights and liberties by the breaking of a single law, but as one who, through some specific weakness or weaknesses is incapable of exercising some specific liberty or liberties.

Imprisonment And Freedom

7. The main difficulty in applying this concept of individual freedom to the criminal arises from the fact that the concept itself is as yet unformed. We do not apply it to children at home or at school, nor to employees, nor to persons of any class or age who are in the power of other persons. Like Queen Victoria, we conceive Man as being either in authority or subject to authority, each person doing only what he is expressly permitted to do, or what the example of the rest of his class encourages him to consider as tacitly permitted. The concept of the evolving free man in an evolving society, making all sorts of experiments in conduct, and therefore doing everything he likes as far as he can unless there are express prohibitions to which he is politically a consenting party, is still unusual, and consequently terrifying, in spite of all the individualist pamphlets of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. It will be found that those who are most scandalized by the liberties I am

claiming for the convict would be equally scandalized if I claimed them for their own sons, or even for themselves.

The conclusion is that imprisonment cannot be fully understood by those who do not understand freedom. But it can be understood quite well enough to have it made a much less horrible, wicked and wasteful thing than it is at present.

I would miss calling attention to perhaps the most telling part of the booklet if I let this go without reference to Shaw's comments on the nature of crime. The class character of most offenses against property is set forth blazingly. The rich crook in business is scored, not because he gets off and the poor man suffers, but because he thinks society would fare better if they all got off without punishment. He would control by restraint only the small class outlined above. Says he:

Is the Prisoner More Dishonest?

The thief who is in prison is not necessarily more dishonest than his fellows at large, but mostly only one who, through ignorance or stupidity, steals in a way that is not customary. He snatches a loaf from the baker's counter and is promptly run into jail. Another man snatches bread from the tables of hundreds of widows and orphans and simple credulous souls who do not know the ways of company promoters; and, as likely as not, he is run into Parliament. You may say that the remedy for this is not to spare the lesser offender but to punish the greater; but there you miss my present point, which is, that as the great majority of prisoners are not a bit more dishonest naturally than thousands of people who are not only at liberty, but highly pampered, it is no use telling me that society will fall into anarchic dissolution if these unlucky prisoners are treated with common humanity.

When ideas like these sink into the heads of a substantial number of the men and women who busy themselves over crime, we may see some real steps taken to get out of the bog in which the whole business is now.

Silly talk like that of the latest French "reform" movement to stop increasing robberies and crimes of violence by stiffer terms and swifter "justice" will go. Even Police Commissioner Enright may lose enthusiasm for having all fingerprinted. We may begin to realize that our present cruelty is only producing even tougher crooks as its result, and that right-about-face is the only direction to sanity.

WILL CONSCRIPTION END WAR?

By Henry W. Pinkham

Secretary of the Association to Abolish War.

CONSCRIPTION seemed to work pretty well in this country in the World War. It has become the policy of our Government, for under existing statutes, immediately upon the declaration of war the President can set the conscription machinery in motion and youths of military age can be drafted for the job of killing their fellow men by wholesale. Such a situation appears to be favorable to the war-makers; but Dr. Charles F. Dole, the veteran Boston minister, author of "The Coming People," and of various other inspiring books, in a pamphlet just issued, raises the question, "Will Conscription Destroy War?"

Dr. Dole suggests that in case of another war there would be so many unconquerable objectors to military service that the jails could not contain them. Perhaps he is right. Certainly the number is increasing of those who have fully determined that never again will they engage in or support the business of collective homicide. Where there were a few

scores of objectors in the World War there would be thousands were another war declared. The unity necessary for prosecuting a war might be rendered impossible and the Government compelled to make a "peace without victory."

The more one considers conscription, the more likely it appears that this device for bigger and better wars will prove to be a boomerang and tend to make any war too great a risk to run, at least for a democratic government. For democracy is fundamentally respect for fellow men. And conscription raises the ultimate question of the right of a majority to compel a minority to do what that minority believes to be wrong. The spirit of democracy protests against conscription as nothing else than slavery.

No Will Of His Own

In Dr. Dole's words: "Conscription leaves out of sight the man's mind, his faculty of choice, his honor, his conscience and his moral judgment. For the purpose of war he is an animal, forced, as by the whip, to do as he is bidden. The volunteer soldier or the mercenary is able at least measurably to foresee the nature of his work. If he does not like the prospect of being ordered out to shoot his brother, he need not enlist."

"But the conscripted soldier has no will of his own, even in view of the most ghastly or dastardly deeds. The volunteer or mercenary soldier quite conceivably holds an opinion favorable to the side on which he engages to fight. The conscripted soldier has no business with opinions. He must not so much as breathe an opinion contrary to the war to his closest comrade. Could a human being ever be put into a more ignominious situation than that which every day faces a conscript army?"

Deeper than the question of conscription lies that of war itself. Dr. Dole fears that as long as men put up with war we shall have conscription with it. He indicts war as "execrable, stupid, outrageous, and not merely wicked but inexcusable. We expect the younger generation to treat war as younger generations have treated slavery for a hundred years. Thus the slave trade long ago ceased to be a reputable calling whether on land or sea. We expect to record the

same of the profession of the soldier. And this without forgetting that many of our own fore-fathers were soldiers. But we honor them most by recording our confidence that if they were living today they would renounce the inhuman business."

Each American War Considered

It is evident that before the soldier's calling becomes disreputable among us, there must be a reinterpretation of "the glorious wars that bought our liberties and the just wars our fathers fought." Dr. Dole accordingly takes up one by one the wars the United States has fought, beginning with the last, and gives reasons for his conclusion that every one of these wars, so glorious in our histories, was needless, waste and foolishness. This discussion of our own past wars is wise pacifist policy. We cannot consistently or effectively oppose new wars as long as we hold that the Revolutionary War and the Civil War were righteous and beneficent. Disillusion regarding these wars is necessary to the triumph of the cause of peace in this country.

The concluding paragraph of the pamphlet puts to the church the question of its duty in the present crisis. In the World War "where did a church stand which was not taken over in some form for the aggrandizement of the war department? Where was ever question raised in any church as to the iniquity of conscription?" But "the worst calamity that can be done to man is to oppose the motion of the spiritual life in him which constitutes him human. This is what war does. To stop war altogether, to be-

gin now, and for each nation to try to be if possible in advance of the others will be to open a new era of noble life for all mankind. There is only one option at the stage of the development of mankind where we have come. What do you suppose a church which cannot see this is good for?"

Dr. Dole is a true prophet for the times, and has added one more to the many messages in which he has voiced the appeal of the eternal spirit of Good Will which, as he steadfastly believes, is leading mankind onward and upward.

Thumbs Down On Strikers

Holyoke, Mass.—Appeal for a tag day in behalf of the Holyoke Worsted Mills strikers was denied by the Overseers of the Poor. Strikers are fighting on with short rations in the fifth week of their walkout against the 10 per cent cut.



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DEBS AND THE POETS

The Close Kinship Between the Great Socialist Leader and the Famous Singers in American Literature

By Charlotte Jane Curry

PERHAPS the Terre Hautean who meets the distinction of holding the widest acquaintance with well known poets and literary men is Eugene V. Debs, who is himself a keen appreciator and ardent student of literary merit. Many of us have spent an evening browsing through the child poems of James Whitcomb Riley and Eugene Field, through the mystic modernism and brutal realism of Carl Sandburg, through the vivid word paintings of Edwin Markham, wishing that we knew the men who had written down their thoughts so expressively on paper for us to enjoy. Have you ever wished, as you sat reading on a cold winter's night, with the fire roaring in the fireplace and casting warm flickers over the room that the man who had created the book you were reading would appear before you and sit down for a little chat? How much deeper would be your understanding of the poems a man has written if you knew their creator intimately.

After a talk with Eugene V. Debs, a vivid picture of the personality of a number of well known poets was unfolded to me, and some of their odd eccentricities and numerous quirks made known, which labeled them much more human than before. Riley, the beloved poet of the Hoosier race, was an intimate friend of Debs through the creative years of his life. "I remember distinctly Riley's extreme daintiness of dress," said Mr. Debs. "Everything had to be just so about his clothing—he was an old maid for preciseness. He used pins indiscriminately, like the girl in Barrie's charming story, 'Two of Them,' to hold his clothes to his exacting taste. His tie was always pinned in several places, not so it would show, but just to keep it from slipping an inch out of place.

Recalls Riley Visits

"When Riley used to spend several days in our home I always knew what he would do at night. He invariably turned night into day. Riley would gather an arm load of books from the library about 11 o'clock, trudge upstairs with them, prop his pillows at the foot of the bed and read until three or four in the morning.

"I brought Riley here several times for programs at the old Dowling hall and there was a painfully small audience there. Several years later Riley met Bill Nye, famous as a humorous philosopher, and through Nye's efforts he was invited to appear before an assembly of authors and their guests at their national entertainment in New York City. Leading lights in contemporary literature was there, Lowell, Twain, Howells, Cable and other celebrities appeared on the pro-

vident soul. He never knew until he looked in his pockets whether he had a cent or not and he didn't care. The last communication I had with Field was a little note written to me while I was in Woodstock jail in 1895. It said: "You are now located in your summer quarters. I'll soon be out to see you." In the next day or so I read in the newspapers an account of his death. He was only 43 when he died—a lovable, improvident boy, bubbling over with fun and mischief yet tender, too, as we can note from the gentle sadness of his famous poem, "Little Boy Blue."

Close to Modern Poets

Some of the more modern poets have been in close touch with Eugene Debs. While he was in Elmhurst sanitarium he saw and talked with Carl Sandburg almost every day. Sandburg's home is in Elmhurst and Debs made frequent visits there.

"The estate around his home is a veritable jungle, wild, beautiful and uncultivated. His three little daughters run about like young Indians, and were as brown and healthy as could be. Besides their fine healthy bodies they had unusually brilliant minds and were farther advanced in thinking than most children. Sandburg brought his banjo over to the sanitarium and several times played and sang old folk songs for the inmates. He was working on his new poem, "Lincoln," when I was there, and he had a little table in a clearing out in the midst of his wilderness where he worked. A virile man is Sandburg, steel gray as to appearance with steel gray eyes and hair and usually wearing a rough tweed suit of gray. He has written of Chicago with the feeling and brutal realism that only a lover of Chicago could use. I feel that Carl Sandburg will be one of the most heralded poets in years to come."

Edwin Markham, who has won fame from his two poems, "The Man With the Hoe" and "Lincoln, the Man of the People," was another friend of Debs. "Markham sent me one of the first copies of his poem, 'The Man With the Hoe,' with his signature. The fame of that poem flashed around the world, and it is now translated in many foreign languages. I became acquainted with him at a meeting in New York which prominent ministers had called together asking speakers of all creeds and beliefs to be present. Markham presided over this meeting. He was a fine looking man, tall, well built, with striking, deep set eyes."

Horace Traubel, a literary exponent of Whitman, and Debs exchanged letters almost every day during the creative period of Traubel's life. Sinclair Lewis, the author of "Main Street" and "Babbitt" is a regular correspondent of Debs. A number of these poets have paid tributes to Debs with poems which their friendship has inspired.

gram. Riley made the hit of his life when he gave his poem, "The Frost is on the Pumpkin and the Fodder's in the Shock," as only Riley could give it. The next time he came to Terre Haute the people fought to get seats and the opera house was packed at \$1.00 a seat, where before only a small number came to hear him at 25c. a seat.

"The last visit I had with Riley he was partially paralyzed and died shortly afterward. Riley abhorred infirmity and tried to keep his age a secret, although it was discovered that he was really four years older than the age he had always given. Riley was a born actor as well as poet and could impersonate vividly any character."

Tells About Eugene Field

Eugene Field, who was famous as was Riley for his insight into child nature, was another character that Mr. Debs with his wide range of human contacts knew intimately. "Field and I were drawn together at first sight—probably because we were both so homesly," laughed Mr. Debs. "Eugene Field remained the child always; he was full of the mirth and joy of a boy. Field was famous around 1894 for his Sharps and Flats column in the Chicago Daily News. He was a splendid paragrapher giving pith and point to his paragraphs, and he was also known as a famous practical joker."

He was always conspiring—a seeker of fun—trying to relieve life of its tedium and ennui. One time in Denver, then a small city on the plains, he inserted a notice in the paper upon which he was employed to the effect that Wolf Londoner, leading provision merchant, had just received a carload of watermelons direct from Georgia and every colored man would be given one free that morning. Londoner wondered what had broken loose when a mob of colored folks swooped down on his store, and it was difficult for him to explain that he had been a victim of one of Eugene Field's practical jokes.

Eugene Field was an extremely im-

THE NEW LEADER MAIL BAG

Saklatvala and Kellogg

Editor, The New Leader:
Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala, member of the British Parliament from India, were seeking permanent residence or even extended sojourn in the United States, some people might consider Secretary Kellogg's act of revoking Saklatvala's right to enter America as more nearly justifiable. But when the colored member of the British legislative body was coming simply to attend a meeting of the Interparliamentary Union as a delegate from a friendly nation, the act of exclusion seems extremely small and unheroic, to say the least.

But the worst phase of the matter is not the affront to Saklatvala, but the affront to the American people. Who made Secretary Kellogg the guardian of the morals and political manners of the American people? What right has any one little American to assume that all other Americans will be "spoiled" by simply hearing some foreigner express his ideas about government? Saklatvala may disagree with Kellogg, but other American citizens have as much common sense as Kellogg; or if they have not, they ought to have the same liberty to hear and learn. Secretary Kellogg should have no right to limit American men and women to the Kellogg idea of government or of anything else. It is a nuisance to have a man, who my mere political accident gets appointed to some high office, to assume that this accident also makes him superior in judgment and morals and sense to all the rest of the people. We never thought that the office of Secretary of State meant that the official was to tell the American people what they should or should not hear and read and study. This spirit of intolerance is stalking big in the country of Jefferson and Lincoln, in government now, as well as in religion. The Bryans and the Bigots want to tell us how far we shall investigate science; and the Kelloggs and the Standpatters want to tell us how far we shall investigate Government. They may strut in a temporary advantage, but in the end, they will not get away with it.

WILLIAM PICKENS,
New York City, N. Y.

Editor, The New Leader:
Having read in the New Leader

various criticisms of American airmen for going to fight the Riffs, and being in complete sympathy with those citizens, I am sending you the address to which to send contributions to help the Rifian refugees in Tangier, in case you would like to publish it in the New Leader:

American Friends' Service Committee, 20 South Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

They said they would forward any to the London office of the Society of Friends, which is making an active campaign for such food.

Thanks for the books. They arrived in good condition and I am busily reading them.

CORALIE HOWARD HAMAN,
Baltimore, Md.

A Forecast By Engels

To the Editor, The New Leader:
In his highly interesting and instructive report of the recent Socialist convention at Marseilles, Comrade Cahan writes: "Europe is in a bad way and the future holds out mighty few promises. The situation was never foreseen by Socialist thinkers a quarter of a century ago."

Cahan is mistaken in the last sentence, for the great Socialist thinker, Frederick Engels, wrote the following startling prophecy three-quarters of a century ago, which has been fulfilled to the very letter, and who will doubt his final prediction?

I have quoted this prophecy time and time again to impress upon my hearers the inconvertibility of Socialist logic, based upon the economic interpretation of history. Engels's description of future events which he could never hope to see, would lead any one to suspect that they were written after the World War. Note the very first words in which he says:

"Finally, Prussia will face nothing less than a world-war, a war more extensive and more horrible than any other in the world's history. Eight to ten million soldiers will slaughter each other and consume Europe like a swarm of locusts. The devastations of the Thirty Year War, compressed into three or four years, will extend over the whole continent. Famine, disease and partial relapse of the armies into barbarism due to terrible suffering, disruption of commerce, industry and

credit. IN ADDITION TO THIS THE ABSOLUTE IMPOSSIBILITY TO PREDICT THE END OR TO ANNOUNCE THE VICTOR." one thing, however, is incontrovertibly certain, universal exhaustion and the accumulation of circumstances which must bring the ultimate victory of the working class. The international rivalry for increased armaments must inevitably produce these results.

"To this, ye statesmen and princes, have ye brought Europe, and even though nothing may remain to you but to give the signal for the last war-dance, WE WILL BE COMPELLED TO SUBMIT TO IT. That war may drive the working-class to the wall for a time, it may rob it of many captured positions, but when ye rulers are no longer able to control the forces which you have loosened, then, then the day of reckoning may have arrived."

Ridgely, N. J.
Emphasized by me.

The Medical Profession

Editor, The New Leader:
If Samuel A. De Witt's criticism of the medical profession was not written in a humorous column under the heading "The Chatter-Box," his remarks on a smaller scale, could be compared to Upton Sinclair's "The Jungle," as an expose of the leading branch of the healing arts. Every word De Witt wrote on this subject is an absolute and known truth to those sufficiently intelligent and interested to observe.

In your issue of August 15, Louis Gold, M. D., hurled some very shoddy criticism at De Witt's remarks. Of course, the doctor's criticism is ineffective, coming from one of the cult attacked and not being substantiated by anything more than mere sarcasm. Dr. Gold is near-sighted if he fails to see any connection between exposing the medico's and Socialism.

From my way of looking at it, I see where under Capitalism our shops, mines and factories are so unattractive to most as a means of livelihood, that a great many undertake to be permitted to hang out a shingle and victimize more fortunate and ignorant fellows. Dr. Gold, in your honest opinion, how many of your medical friends and acquaintances are by natural qualifica-

THE NEGRO SINGER

Two Professors Place Him Under the Sociological Microscope and Still Wonder What Makes Him Sad

By Gloria Goddard

TWO professors of sociology have dug into the tremendous treasure of the greatest folk songs handed down by any race, and at the end of three hundred pages* of these songs, linked together by repetitive discourse, they are still wondering why the Negro is congenitally sad. They marvel that the current secular songs "show as much sadness as the original spirituals, although slavery has been gone these several decades!" And they bewail the Negro's bitterness. According to them, the Negro is living in a state of enviable liberty, today, and should be shouting hosannas to his white liberator.

More than this, with an almost illimitable supply to choose from, these well-meaning anthropologists have managed to pick the most uninteresting of all the Negro songs. There are ninety-five spirituals listed, and no mention of the beautiful Deep River, Swing Low Sweet Chariot, Were You There, and Crucifixion. And these are popular ones known to all colored people. The spirituals and seculars which are chosen, are given in their worst versions, and with never a hint of the melodies that have won them a place among the world's best music.

"There Abounds Much Coarseness"

In the preface, the authors doubt the poetic standard of the Negro songs because, "there abounds much coarseness." Which blanket denunciation of the vulgar in poetry immediately sweeps Shakespeare from the list of English poets! For this reason, many of the best secular songs, which the authors erroneously term "social songs," have been omitted.

The fact that many of the spirituals are based on scriptures, chiefly such passages as deal with the Israelites, puzzles these sociologists greatly. They completely fail to see the analogy between the trials of the tribes of Israel, and the hardships of the enslaved negroes. Naively, they wonder why the spirituals are so full of the hope of heaven, and the assurance that the dark race will inherit the joys of eternal bliss. Perhaps, in North Carolina, they do not understand that simplest of all human habits; wishing for what one has not.

There are many songs of doubtful origin. To one who studies the negro songs, such as these are open to question:

Here's one little, two little, three little angels, continuing to:

Here's ten little angels in de band.

Some of Doubtful Origin

It savors of a nursery rhyme which sings of ten little Indians and which is almost as old as slavery in America. There is one, cited to prove that the negro is careless, and fond of inebriation:

Railly, when I've been dead, you needn't bury me a tail.
You mought pickle my bones down in alkihal.

Most people will recognize this as a song of undoubted army origin. It

*THE NEGRO AND HIS SONGS.—By Howard W. Odum and Guy B. Johnson. Chapel Hill, N. C.: University of North Carolina Press, 1925. \$3.00.

tions fit to practice medicine? How many of these in your estimation undertook the study of medicine to escape the sweatshop?

Of course, this can be applied to other professions, but then, it is not a question of health and misery, life and death. I might make it clear that I am neither a faddist nor an adherent of any other healing school.

In conclusion I wish to say that I showed De Witt's column to a medical man, one of the handful who do the real, honest labor for the advancement of medical science and the welfare of the human race, and he agreed perfectly with opinions expressed.

P. L. BARON.

Buffalo.

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—Longfellow.

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shoes." Nowhere is there a song that shows the Negro at his best.

The Work Songs

The secular songs, and work songs are given even less consideration. Out of the vast number to choose from, the compilers have picked mostly songs that tend to prove the Negro a lauder of the criminal, and the hobo, and the Bad Man. These, they say, are his hero's, though the writer admits, in the next sentence, that most of such songs were suggested by old camp songs of the white race. To prove the Negro is ungrateful for the consideration he has received at the hands of his white brothers, such lines as these are quoted:

Nigger and white man playin' seven-up,
Nigger win de money, skeered to pick 'em up.

and:
If you work all the week, an' work all the time,
White man sho to bring nigger out, behin'.

In the first chapter, the authors state that the book is an effort toward goodwill and good wishes. There follows three hundred pages of insidious maligning, and total incomprehension of the Negro race as revealed by its songs. Perhaps, sociologists are unable to understand the dark peoples, or if they can do so, are unwilling to record what they know. At any rate, it is such books as this, and such lack of sympathy with his cause, that bolsters the Negro in his belief that he is not as free as the white man says he is.

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Editor, The New Leader

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THE LATEST WRINKLES IN AMERICAN COMMUNISM

By James Oneal

(In the Baltimore Sun)

WITH the adjournment of the national convention of the Workers' Party in Chicago the last Sunday in August, after a week of bitter factional fighting, the American Communist movement has completed a cycle of controversies that have continued for nearly two years. In spite of excessively long reports and lengthy and numerous speeches it is almost impossible for the outsider to determine just what are the real issues that have divided its members.

Due to these internal struggles the Workers' Party has suffered a heavy loss of members. Early this year it never claimed over 20,000 members, of which only 1,500 are English-speaking. The apportionment of delegates to the August convention was based upon a membership of a little more than 16,000 according to The Worker, the official national organ. Its membership is distributed among 17 language federations speaking as many languages as there are federations. With the overwhelming majority of the members thus distributed it would certainly be a miracle if the diversity of languages did not give rise to numerous misunderstandings and eventually lead to schisms.

"Bolshevization" The Central Theme

For many months before this convention met a discussion was carried on in The Worker and the party units regarding internal differences. The central theme has been the necessity of "Bolshevizing the party." Just what is meant by this it is difficult to determine considering that the party has always claimed that it is "Leninist" and "Bolshevist." However, it appears that the two chief divisions became clear last year when the Communists failed to connect with any third or Labor Party and were forced to nominate their own presidential ticket. The previous "maneuvers" of the party officials leading up to this political isolation are matters of dispute between the factions but they are also complicated by differences as to what is "Bolshevization" and what is not.

The majority faction, which is responsible for the nomination of the presidential ticket, was challenged by the minority faction and both sent representatives to Moscow for a decision. Moscow has the final word in all such matters in the Communist movement in all countries. The result was that the Moscow executive decided that both factions had been guilty of "errors," but the weight of the de-

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Convention Completes a Two-Year Cycle of Internal Controversies and Splitting

cision really favored the minority. The latter had contended for a policy favoring the minority. The latter had contended for a policy favoring the majority. The latter had contended for a policy favoring the majority. The latter had contended for a policy favoring the majority.

A third but much smaller faction which came to be known as "Loreism" had also been a factor in the factional struggle. Moscow ordered both the majority and the minority to "liquidate" Loreism, that is, to root it out. This the convention did by expelling Lore, editor of the German organ of the party. But the members of the party on the executive of the German Federation have in turn officially announced their withdrawal from the party and support Lore who retains his position as editor. This means that the Workers' Party has lost the German Federation.

Difficulties With the Finns

The Finnish Federation also came to be suspected of "dangerous Loreist tendencies" because Askell, editor of the Finnish organ, took occasion to criticize certain policies of the party. Both majority and minority delegates united in passing a resolution ordering the Finnish Federation to remove Askell from his position as editor. The Finns claim nearly 8,000 members, nearly half the membership of the Workers' Party. Just what will be the result of the convention's action it is impossible to say but should the Finns take the same course that the Germans did and withdraw, the Workers' Party will be a shadow of what it was and it certainly cannot afford

to lose any members. If the Finns do not withdraw and Askell resigns or is removed it will widen the factional breach already in the federation.

Still a fourth group appeared opposed to the three factions mentioned. Whether it has acquired the status of a faction I am unable to say, but it apparently represents a section of the New York organization. This group criticizes "the outstanding opportunist deviations" of the majority and minority and contends that both have failed to understand the true principles of "Leninism." It agrees with the majority and minority on only one matter, that is, that Loreism must be "exterminated as a 'dangerous tendency'."

It was several days before the convention could be organized, because of the struggle between the two leading factions for control. Each faction held its secret caucus and formulated its strategy behind closed doors. This despite the fact that both had accepted the Moscow decision in carefully worded statements after it became known and agreed to work together in accord with this decision. Except in the matter of Lore and Askell, most every question was discussed for hours and then decided by a strict factional vote which showed that practically not a single convert had been made by either side by the discussion. The majority vote was generally 40 and the minority 20 or 21 on nearly every question that was related to the factional differences.

The Communists' Dual Allegiance

Another interesting phase of the convention, as well as the factional

struggle for twenty months before the convention met, was the appearance of organized groups within the party conceding allegiance to the group first and the party second. This tendency has a certain significance. The Workers' Party had always stressed the stern necessity of iron discipline for its membership. Orders of the party and of the Moscow executive must be obeyed without question. Organizations within the organization could not be tolerated because this rigid discipline could not be reconciled with illegal group organizations.

But while the Workers' Party emphasized the importance of this discipline, it ordered another course for its members in the trade unions. Communists were ordered to "form nuclei" in these unions and to accept instructions from the party rather than to follow the decisions and policies of the unions. It required only a few Workers' Party men in local trade unions to create havoc in these unions. The needle trade unions in New York City have been all but prostrated because of this dual allegiance maintained by Communists in them.

But the inevitable has happened. The course advised for the unions has been followed by groups and factions within the Workers' Party with the result that secret caucuses are held, secret decisions are reached, secret documents are circulated, and a bitter duel is being fought without that candor and honesty that alone can come of open decisions and democratic procedure. The Workers' Party is

afflicted with the same disease which it has sown in other organizations. Moreover, the struggle within has become chiefly one for control of the party. This fact is emphasized by the fourth faction mentioned above.

One striking incident of the convention will illustrate this situation. Delegate Bittelman of the majority reported for the executive committee. This was a long and tedious defense of majority policies and a criticism of the views of the minority, concluding with the observation that the minority "cannot continue this fight without ruining this party" and urging peace.

The Right Wing Promises a Fight

Ruthenberg replied for the minority, beginning his address by saying: "As for Comrade Bittelman's closing remarks, I suggest that he should have thought of that yesterday in his caucus, when the caucus made its decision as to whether the minority in this convention was to have what it won in the party or have a policy of extermination directed against it." He continued with a caustic criticism of majority policies, concluding with the declaration that "we have no other recourse than to say that you are the right wing of the party and that we must fight against you."

However, the minority had also caucused and the convention itself was delayed a number of times because factions were meeting secretly and had not reached conclusions. Whatever may be said of the need of discipline the party has been unable to control

the vicious principle which it has instructed its members to carry into other organizations. Moscow's decisions have always been accorded great respect by American Communists, but its influence has been unavailing in this matter. Both factions will send their representatives to Moscow to report their respective views and the decisions of the convention. Moscow will again order the abandonment of the factional struggle. Both will formally acquiesce as they did early this year, but that the factional "nuclei" within the Workers' Party will cease to function no one with knowledge of the situation will care to predict.

Of the fifteen or twenty matters that came before the convention one had a peculiar interest for the outsider. Many wild statements have been made regarding the source of the funds spent by Communists in the United States and we are curious to learn how large this income is. Extensive reports of the debates have been printed, together with decisions and resolutions, but nothing has appeared regarding the income, expenditures and the source of the party's funds. Finances were considered by the delegates, and there was mention of a report made to them that has not appeared in The Worker. It is evident, therefore, that there is no intention to give publicity to this aspect of the Communist movement in this country.

A \$100,000 Deficit

Mr. Benjamin Stolberg has made a study of the movement and especially its finances. Each member pays annual dues of \$6, but in addition there are special assessments and collections of all kinds besides support of the party press. Part of these funds remain in the local and district organizations. Mr. Stolberg estimates the total expenditures of the national organization for a year at \$180,000 and its income at \$80,000. This would leave a deficit of \$100,000 to be made up by a subsidy of the Communist International. From the meager information I have been able to gather regarding this matter I am sure that these figures are approximately correct.

The factional struggles within the party are intense, and it will be interesting to observe whether it will be able to avoid a partition of the party into a number of warring sects. The one powerful cohesive influence is the authority of Moscow, whose decisions command respect. If the party splits into two or more organizations, it is likely that Moscow would withhold financial support from all of them. In that event each faction would wither, for without being nursed by the parent even the present organization would rarely find a place in the headlines.

ON THE INTERNATIONAL FRONT

SWITZERLAND

Ready For National Election

With solid ranks and high hopes, the Social Democratic Party of Switzerland is entering the campaign for the election of a new National Council this Fall and there is every reason to believe that when the battle is over the party's representation will be materially greater than in the old council, i. e., 43 out of a total of 198 deputies. At the national convention, held in Zurich, Sept. 12 and 13, there was hardly a discordant note, the 327 delegates and deputies present apparently being in complete accord regarding the important issues of the campaign, such as an intensification of the party's war upon militarism and the need of a drive against the high cost of living, due largely to protective tariffs and army expenditures. The middle-of-the-road policy adopted by the Swiss party several years ago has proved extremely practical, as it has prevented the organization from swinging toward either the Communist Party or the Gruellians (a near-Socialist group) and has contributed largely to the progressive disintegration of these bodies. When the question of international affiliation and participation in a bourgeois government were raised at the beginning of the convention, a big majority of the delegates voted against placing these matters upon the agenda, thus preserving the status quo ante. Consequently, the Swiss party will not join the Socialist and Labor International for at least another year, nor will its members be permitted to enter the Federal Council. Comrade Reinhard was re-elected chairman of the national committee.

NORWAY

Against a New International

Hopes for the foundation of another Socialist International, entertained by some of the unattached European parties of the proletariat, especially by the Maximalists of Italy, were dashed by a resolution adopted at a national convention of the Norwegian Labor Party held in Oslo, Sept. 5-7. This resolution, the adoption of which was preceded by a lengthy discussion led by Prof. E. Bull, vice-president of the party, declares that the formation of

another International would only contribute to further confusion in the ranks of the workers, and that the best thing to do at present is to continue working for the eventual unity of the proletarian parties of the various countries upon the basis of the class struggle. In this work the Bureau of International Information and Propaganda founded in Berlin last year by representatives of several independent Socialist parties is an important factor, and the convention authorized the National Committee to join the Bureau if it is considered it advisable. O. Torv was elected President of the party, and Professor Bull Vice-President, while M. Traaen was chosen editor of the party's leading newspaper, the Arbeider Bladet. The Norwegian Labor Party is the strongest proletarian party in the country, having 24 Deputies in the Storting, against nine Social Democrats and six Communists. It broke away from the Communist International in November, 1923, and has remained independent.

SWEDEN

Hoeglund Returns to Socialists

Declaring that he can no longer stand for a division of the workers in the fight against capitalism, Z. Hoeglund, leader of the little group of Communists that split off from the main body of Swedish Communists shortly before the general election of October, 1924, and cast 25,000 votes against 65,000 for the Socialists, has asked to be taken back into the Social Democratic Party of Sweden. According to a report from Stockholm printed in the Berner Tagwacht of September 8, the Swedish Social Democrats, while displaying no particular enthusiasm over Hoeglunds change of heart, are willing to admit him and his followers to the party, thus facilitating the eventual liquidation of the Communist movement in Sweden and adding one Deputy to the 104 out of a total of 230 now represented by the Socialist Cabinet of Premier Rickard Sandler.

ESTHONIA

SOCIALIST PROTEST UNHEEDED

Despite the violent protests of the two Socialist members of the Es-

thonian Cabinet, the bourgeois majority in the government insisted upon taking vengeance for the abortive Communist uprising of Dec. 1, 1924, and on Aug. 28 turned down a petition for the reprieve of Hans Heidemann, a former Communist deputy condemned to death, and the next morning the victim was executed in Dorpat. The Esthonian Socialist Labor Party's Executive Committee, representing 22 of the 100 members of Parliament, has published a scathing denunciation of the action of the bourgeoisie, but without any apparent effect. In a report of the trial in Dorpat in July, of seventy-five alleged Communist rebels, the London Bureau of the Socialist and Labor International says:

"Heidemann had succeeded in escaping from the mass arrests of Communists in January, 1924, and had been working in secret to organize Communist fighting groups, which were responsible for the murder of the former Communist Deputy Nannilson, who was put out of the way because he had turned his back on the Communist Party. In the December coup d'etat Heidemann did not directly participate, as he had already been arrested in September, 1924. The accusation against Heidemann and his comrades was of preparing to overthrow the existing order of the State. But in addition Heidemann was accused of espionage in time of war (committed 1919-20) and this unfounded charge was an arbitrary act of vengeance raised for the single purpose of getting him condemned to death. The evidence was extremely scanty. As witnesses for the prosecution, three came forward only police and police agents whose statements the defense could not control and the court did not wish to control. Thus in spite of the fact that not even the guilt of Heidemann and of his closest intimates was indicated and that of all the other accused was absolutely unproved, the court inflicted the following monstrous sentences: Of the 75 accused 70 were convicted, Heidemann being sentenced to death, two of the accused to life-long imprisonment, the remainder—among them a minor—to penal servitude for from 15 to 20 years. This verdict of the first court, according to the legal practice of all civilized states,

was subject to an appeal. And, in fact, 47 of the condemned persons appealed to the Supreme Court. However, the Minister of War, Jan Soets, acting on a doubtful legal enactment in the old law dating from Russian rule, simply confirmed and put into execution the sentence of the first court, thus arbitrarily abridging the course of law.

LATVIA

Election Prospects Bright

The confidence of the Latvian Socialists in the outcome of the elections for the Diet scheduled for this month has been strengthened by the result of the municipal election in Duenaburg (Dvinsk) on August 23, when the Socialist Democratic Party increased its representation from three to twelve and the Jewish Bund, which works hand in hand with the Socialists, won eight seats, against three in the old council. Another good sign is the vote cast in a recent election of representatives on the Board of Management of the compulsory Sick and Death Benefit Society of Riga, the Socialist candidates receiving 6,542 votes, the Communists 1,836, and the Government Socialists 734. The active campaign and cultural work of the Latvian Socialists have so frightened the bourgeois authorities that they are raising a cry of "Bolshevism" and have recently arrested a number of persons charged with plotting the overthrow of the government under orders from Moscow. The Latvian voters have heard this cry before and are not likely to be duped by it.

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3 SOCIALISTS ON BUFFALO TICKET

Buffalo, N. Y., September 23, Herman J. Hahn, pastor of Salem Evangelical Church, filed his declaration as a candidate for Mayor of Buffalo and was subsequently named as a candidate for Councilman for the short term to fill the vacancy in the Council created by the resignation of one of the commissioners.

Buffalo has non-partisan municipal elections, being governed by a mayor and four councilmen. Candidates run as individuals, without any party emblems appearing on the ballots or voting machines. All council members are elected for a term of four years. This year a mayor and one councilman were to have been elected. The Socialist Party, which has always endorsed its own candidates for the council, nominated or rather sponsored the candidacy of Herman J. Hahn for mayor, and Robert A. Hoffman, secretary of the La Follette Committee last year, for councilman, both being dues-paying party members.

Commissioner Graves Resigns

Subsequently Commissioner Graves resigned from the council to run for

mayor, although this was not legally required. It was too late for the Socialist Party to circulate petitions for a candidate to succeed Graves in the council, as his term didn't expire for two years.

Hoffman had been endorsed by a large non-Socialist committee, most of whom were active La Follette supporters last year. This committee had circulated separate petitions designating Hoffman for councilman. When the time for filing petitions arrived, Hoffman filed his independent petitions for the long term council place and on the Socialist petitions designating both Hahn and himself as candidates Hoffman designated himself for the short term. This action protected the Socialist place for both council places.

Commissioner Frank C. Perkins, who was elected as a Socialist in 1912, was and is an active candidate for mayor. In 1923 he was re-elected to the council, polling 72,000 votes out of 105,000 votes cast. Four years ago he ran for mayor but the Socialists opposed his candidacy and endorsed Frank Ehrenfried. Perkins, while polling three times Ehrenfried's vote, was eliminated in the primaries due to the split Socialist and progressive vote. Commissioner Perkins has not

since February, 1920, but has consistently affiliated as a Socialist for the past nine years and he and Mrs. Perkins are both enrolled Socialists at the present time. He has publicly at all times claimed to be a Socialist and stated he would vote the straight Socialist ticket.

Perkins, Hoffman and Hahn Team Up

As long as there were only two council places to fill, Hahn remained as a candidate for mayor although the result of 1921 would have doubtless been repeated.

However, the situation changed in two respects. The resignation of Graves created another elective office and a real united progressive front became a possibility. George C. Hillman, secretary to Perkins, who had previously been a council candidate in three elections and had enough signatures to file this year, failed to file his petitions and announced his support of Hoffman in order not to split the progressive vote for councilman. In all three previous elections Hillman had polled more votes than the regular Socialist candidates for council, except in 1919 when Perkins as a Socialist was nominated.

As a result of the changed situation, (Continued on page 3)

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A PAGE OF EXCLUSIVE FEATURES

TO THE BARRICADES! THE SACK MATTER

A VERY strong man is sawing up a very big board on the top floor of the apartment house we live in, and another is making a terrible noise banging with a hammer.

Well, boys and girls, you remember last week we told you about the downfall of our black cat Isabel, how she climbs up the fire-escape and snatches chops and steaks out of the kitchen of the top-floor tenants?

Now, it seems, the top-floor has decided to Take Steps.

These consist of having in these great, strong carpenters to make a barricade against Isabel so she can't get into the kitchen.

They are making this barricade in the back yard now directly under Isabel's watchful, orange eyes.

She is pretending to wash her face, but we, who know her well, detect within those orange depths a slightly cynical leer as though Isabel were saying to herself:

"So," and here she purs placidly, "a barricade they are making to keep me out of the kitchen. Well, well, what won't they be up to next, these amusing humans?"

And as she resumes her ablutions we note a faint but scornful twitching of long black whiskers.

We are strong on prophecy. Last year we predicted that La Follette would carry eight States, but unless all signs fail, Isabel, like love, will find a way.

Which brings us to a subject on which Sam De Witt and ourselves are the world's leading authorities.

Sam writes beautiful poems celebrating his love or loves, as the case may be, and we are cabin'd, cribb'd, confined by and to less colorful prose.

But don't think for a moment that we are unversed (pardon the pun) in the history and lore of famous loves.

We have just read a book called "The Divine Lady," which is the story of Lady Hamilton, the love of the well-known Admiral Nelson.

It was of Lady Hamilton that Nelson made his famous bon mot, "England expects every man to do his duty."

On second thought that doesn't look just right to us.

Was that what Nelson said, or was it, rather, "Don't give up the ship?" We get confused as anything when it comes to quotations and names of famous people and the like.

We have been so busy of late conducting our campaign for Assembly (if any) that we haven't had time to read the papers, and all along we have been thinking that somebody named Saklatpala was getting married to the Princess of Husse.

Now it seems that Secretary of State Kellogg wouldn't let him come into the United States and that Frank Walsh got mad about it and had a meeting and said to hell with England!

If this Toasted Corn Flake who is taking Hughes' place has to stop people from coming into the United States, we wish he would stop somebody else with a name that you can pronounce at any rate, like Smith or Cohen.

How can we go around getting indignant about the fate of a man whose name we can't pronounce.

We understand this Sack boy was coming over as a delegate to the Interparliamentary Congress.

Perhaps after he reads in the papers what happened to the other delegates who did get in, he is just as glad that Nervous Nellie Kellogg got snooty.

As far as we can make out, the reception committees who assembled along the water fronts to meet the respective delegates were organized along the lines of a "reception committee" of a garment workers' union. You know what we mean, you old devils!

The Irish delegates were graciously received by a committee who presented our distinguished guests with an artfully conceived bouquet of ripe eggs.

Tomatoes, somewhat overdone, were the vogue as the Italian visitors stepped on the pier.

For our part, we have always had a sneaking dislike for Armenians, a dislike that has been heightened since reading the words of Michael Arjen, and if they are going to send any delegates we are getting ready to receive them with a choice collection of old arsons and fire-axes.

Ever since an Armenian tried to sell us a rug we have been 100 per cent. pro-Turk.



The Wisdom of the Poor Fish

Personally, I Think Coolidge is Right. If he Wasn't Right he Wouldn't Be President.

American Experiments in Colonies THE HISTORY OF SOCIALIST THOUGHT

By HARRY W. LAIDLER, Ph. D.

IN THE YEAR 1844, following the Convention of Associations, Brook Farm became a full-fledged Fourieristic experiment, was renamed the "Brook Farm Phalanx," and became the very center of Fourieristic activity in the United States. The official organ of the Fourieristic, *The Harbinger*, was transferred to the Farm, in editorial charge of Ripley, Dana and Dwight, and contributed to by Lowell, Whittier, George William Curtis, Parke Godwin, Higginson, Storey, Channing, Greeley, and others. And from this center journeyed many a distinguished lecturer to tell the good tidings to other parts of the land.

In 1864, the financial affairs of the Farm were beginning to get into good shape, and the residents were living in anticipation of the completion of the unitary phalanx building, the most pretentious of their edifices. But just as the structure was nearing completion, an accidental fire broke out, and the building was burned to the ground.

Anyhow, all this should serve to prove to the foreigners that we are a hospitable people standing with open arms to seek any stranger, irrespective of race, creed or color, on the law.

But to refer again to our Whirlwind Campaign: Our slogan, "Conquer with Coleman," has made a tremendous hit. We have added to it another—"Multiply with McAlister." And now that we have those two, victory is in sight.

Our speech of acceptance is already in the hands of the printer. It is quite a snappy speech, saying what an unexpected honor has been wished on us and how we never thought that anything like that would happen to us when we were a nice young Presbyterian and belonged to the West Side Amusement Club and thought that proletarian was something to eat.

This speech, if we mistake not, will go down into history along with "Famous Speeches of Great Irish Orators," "Eloquence of Platform and Pulpit" and "The World's Great Orations."

Do I hear a voice crying, "What do you mean acceptance?"

Let me answer that question.

Why, acceptance of the nomination, you poor fish. Who said anything about election?

McAlister Coleman.

ground. Coming as this misfortune did at a time when the movement was waning in other parts of the country, it proved fatal to the experiment, and, in the autumn, little of Brook Farm remained but a memory of noble ideals and self-sacrificing devotion.

Other Experiments

In some ways the most important of the Fourieristic experiments was the North American "Phalanx," developed by a number of idealists of New York in Red Bank, New Jersey, in 1843. The Phalanx dwellers, to the number of ninety, built a three story mansion and a grist mill, developed a seventy acre orchard, and invested in the property some \$8,000. At first success seemed to crown their efforts and by 1852 the community's property was inventoried at \$80,000.

The colony established the unusual custom of paying the highest wages—though the scale was a very small one—to those doing the hardest and most disagreeable work, giving an extra reward for special skill and talent. The social life, as in the case of Brook Farm, was pleasant, and to the outsider the members appeared to be a genial band. For 12 years it endured, but the waning of the movement without and dissensions within had their effect, and after the accidental burning of a \$12,000 farm, the members voted to dissolve.

Many other experiments were tried by the followers of Fourier, Owen and Cabot, but sooner or later they failed. More fortunate were several religious colonies. The Oneida community was among the most prosperous. Communism in these latter groups, however, was an incidental feature, and they had little social significance.

Causes of Failure

The failure of the American communities was due to a number of factors. They were often founded with little preparation and with little or no capital. The members were largely a heterogeneous group of mere adventurers who possessed scant knowledge of farming or of the other trades which must be successfully pursued in order to maintain life. Small attention was given to the selection of members, and when the fundamental principles of the colonies were under discussion, the absolutely diverse points of view among the colonists led to bitter clashes. An endeavor was often made to work out in detail certain rather fantastic plans of social theorists living in another country, unacquainted with the difficulties their followers were compelled to face and possessed of an inadequate philosophy of human activity. Above all was the difficulty of conducting isolated social experiments on principles directly at variance with those of the outside world.

That these failures caused dismay among the followers of Owen, Cabot and Fourier goes without saying. For the Owenites had regarded them as nuclei for a world federation of associations that would ultimately sup-

plant both the present political and economic structure, while the followers of Fourier felt that the phalanxes, founded here and there, would soon demonstrate the proof of the master's principles, and lead to their universal adoption as the law of society. With their disappearance the Owenite and Norderist wave gradually ebbed, and finally disappeared from American life.

But despite the fact that the American communistic experiments did not adapt themselves successfully to their industrial environment, the communities possessed, during their lifetime, many social advantages.

"No one who visits a communistic society which has been for some time in existence," says Nordt, "can fail to be struck by the amount of ingenuity, skill, and business talent developed among men from whom, in the outer world, one would not expect such qualities. The Communists are honest. They like thorough and good work and value their reputation for honesty and fair dealing. Their neighbors always speak highly of them in this respect."

"It is the unanimous testimony of all observers," declares Hillquit, "that the communists were, as a rule, very industrious, although no compulsion was exercised. Disease was a rare occurrence among them, and they are not known to have had a single case of insanity or suicide. And, finally it must be noted that the communists invariably bestowed much attention upon the education of their children and their own culture. On the whole, the communistic mode of life proved to be more conducive to the physical, moral and intellectual welfare of man than the individualistic regime."

Conscription and War

IN this 16-page pamphlet, published by the Association To Abolish War, 7 Wellington terrace, Brookline, Mass., and sold for five cents a copy, ten for twenty-five cents, the veteran Boston minister, Dr. Charles F. Dole, author of "The Coming People" and various other inspiring books, argues that conscription of men for war is the utter denial of democracy, being virtual slavery, and that, too, of a most degrading sort. He thinks it not improbable that the war system will "receive its final fall on the use of conscription." Should another war be declared, the number of absolute objectors might be so great as to crowd the jails and compel a "peace without victory."

To this author war is inexcusable. He makes no exceptions, explicitly condemning even the wars sacred to so many Americans, the Revolutionary and the Civil. The alternative that he presents is "the splendid experiment of the Good Will as the guide of life." He would have our country abjure war as preposterous, disarm completely, and lead the world in opening "a new era of nobler life for all mankind."

A. B. C.

Health, Wealth and Dogs He Wouldn't Listen to Me

HURRY up, the grave is waiting. Dr. E. V. Brumbaugh says: "Medical sciences and greater interest in health work have extended human life 26 years in the last 50 years. The greatest gain in the preservation of human life is shown with babies and children up to five years. In 1870 the death rate of children below five was 457 per 100,000 of population, while in 1924 only 41 babies out of 100,000 people died before the fifth year. But," continues the doctor, "the fast life of society, the struggle for existence and the greater danger to life resulting from the speed in traffic makes the life of the newly born as precarious as it was 50 years ago."

The death rate between birth and the seventh day shows no decrease, and the reason for this, says the physician, is "the social whirl of some mothers and the necessity of other mothers to work up to the time of the birth of their baby and resume work as soon as possible after birth, that the family may have food and clothes."

In other words, baby mortality is very much a matter of economic conditions. Mothers who have too much to kill their babies by gadding around in allegro-furioso tempo, while mothers who haven't got enough kill them by racing between alarm clock and time clock.

Some women go through the most violent exercise to reduce their fat caused by over-eating and other women do violence to themselves to keep a little flesh on their bones. The obvious remedy for these conditions is a more equitable distribution of wealth and work.

Here comes another doctor, Thomas A. Carter from Chicago, and says to live long, acquire a dog and cane and then walk from three to five miles a day. The dog keeps your mind off your business by keeping it on the dog and the cane does the same.

All well and good, but where will we fellows put the dog, after going to work? Besides, dogs eat, too, and that costs money and the cost of living is going up all the time, and there is the dog tax and the people next door, and across the street who poison our dog for barking at the moon. And anyhow the trouble with all these prescriptions is that they are only written for people who don't know what to do with themselves between eating and sleeping, while our trouble is to get enough sleep and eat to keep up exercising.

I hate to brag about myself, but if Lloyd George had listened to me, England wouldn't be in the awful mess it is now. The time he went to Versailles, I wrote him a letter and told him exactly what would happen if he didn't look out. "George," I said, "be careful what you take from Germany for making the world safe for democracy. You can't squeeze blood out of a pumpkin without getting mussy. If the Germans pay you in money, which they can't, it'll reduce the purchasing power of your pounds to ounces. If they pay you in goods, it will put your own industry on the blink. Above all, keep your hands off that German coal. You will get your fingers burned."

"England's supremacy," said I, "is coal made. Your ships carry manufactured goods in the holds and coal as ballast. When they land, they sell goods and ballast. In place of the bulky coal ballast, they take out, they bring home raw material as ballast. If you make the Germans pay in Ruhr coal, you will rue it the rest of your life," said I to George. "That free gratis Ruhr coal will ruin your coal export trade and with that your whole industry. Instead of hauling coal and raw material as ballast and making money coming and going, you will haul ocean water around the seven seas, and that's about the poorest freight I can think of."

That's what I said to George. But do you think he listened to me? He didn't even answer my letter. Now see what he got himself into.

But that was the trouble with every one of the big four who devastated the world at Versailles. Not one of them would listen to me. I used to sit up in my office in the Illinois Mine Workers' Building and hand out advice to them by the scoop shovel. If they had listened, they would have kissed and made up all around as any set of self-respecting drunks would have done after the debauch of the night before. But they kept on rowing. They tried to make the worst beaten souse pay for the dog hair, Seidlitz powder, and Red Raven Split, and so blue Monday turned out worse than bloody Sunday.

Now they are gone. Gone and forgotten, all but me and George. I'm sitting on the ruins of Jerusalem like a regular Jeremiah, and telling 'em "I told 'em so," while George is down in the broken bricks and plaster writing poor excuses for Hearst papers.

Adam Coalidigger.

The Rand School of Social Science 7 East Fifteenth Street

Partial List of Courses Now Just Beginning

A Social Interpretation of American Literature
V. F. CALVERTON
Author of *The Newer Spirit*
Fridays, 8:30 P. M.
Oct. 2 to Nov. 6

Modern World History
DAVID P. BERENBERG
Wednesdays, 8:30 P. M.

A Critical Approach to Sociology
MARIUS HANSOME
Tuesdays, 8:30 P. M.

English: Four Grades
MRS. HANNAH JABLONOWES
and BERNARD M. PAVELHOFF,
Instructors
Monday and Thursday
Evenings

Composition and Literary Criticism
DAVID P. BERENBERG
Mondays, 8:30 P. M.

A Literary Workshop
DAVID P. BERENBERG
Mondays, 7 P. M.

The Evolution of Life
PROF. HENRY E. CRAMPTON
of Columbia University
Saturdays, 1:30 P. M.
Oct. 10 to Oct. 31

Descriptive Economics
DAVID P. BERENBERG
Wednesdays, 7 P. M.

Psychology of Personality
JOSEPH M. OSMAN
Tuesdays, 7 P. M.

ARTHUR HENDERSON, M. P.

Sunday, Nov. 8, 2:30 P. M.

Britain's First Labor Government,
Its Coming and Its Going

Tickets on Sale, \$1.00 and 50c.

SLIGHT MEMBERSHIP GAIN FOR A. F. of L.

Atlantic City.

MODERATION of tone, of program and of claims of recent progress, coupled with tributes to the memory of Samuel Gompers and with warnings against Communist plots, will mark the report of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor to the 45th annual convention, which opens in Atlantic City this week, according to advance reports.

The council begins by comparing the test given the structure of the federation, by the death of President Gompers to the test given the nation by the world war. It rejoices that "our movement withstood this shock, readjusted to meet the loss, and has continued to make progress and splendid advancement," and attributes this to the quality of Gompers' constructive work.

Membership this year is shown to be 2,878,297, as against 2,865,799 last year and 2,925,468 in 1923. The peak of membership was reached in 1920, at 4,078,740. By 1921 it had fallen to 3,195,635.

The federation now includes 31,261 local unions in 107 national and international unions and 436 local trade and federal labor unions directly affiliated with Washington headquarters.

Company Unions Are Discussed

Company unions, employers' insurance, employee ownership of stock, labor banks and the "B & O Plan" of cooperation between management and organized workers, are discussed under the head of new labor problems. In general the council takes the position that the labor movement must first gather data on these developments and then plan further investigation as to how they can be made to serve to advance the workers' interests. It declares, however, that company unions are fundamentally designed to undermine and nullify the trade union movement and defeat the best interests of the wage workers, while cooperation between unions and the management, exemplified in the B. & O. plan of railroad shop supervision may strengthen the position of the unions and increase production.

Of wages, the conclusion is stated that "The labor movement is economically sound in its protest against wage reductions and it is socially correct in opposing conditions that would lower the social standards of our nations. We urge upon wage workers everywhere that they oppose wage reductions."

Secretary Morrison and Vice-Presidents Ryan and Noonan, in a report on the Coal River Collieries' dispute, between the United Mine Workers and the company, 70 percent of whose stock belongs to members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, "finds that the U. M. W. A. are justifiably in their demands that the Jacksonville scale should be paid by the Coal River Collieries Co." They find that the company refused to pay the scale, and that it evicted union men and their families from company houses and employed non-union strikebreakers.

Warning Against Communism

Under the heading "Warning Against Communist Activities," the council says: "Among the pitfalls threatening unwary trade unionists are communist organizations and activities operating under names adroitly designed to suggest identification with the bona fide trade union movement. . . . Among such undertakings against which we hereby give specific warnings are: International Labor Defense Council, American Negro Congress, Irish Workers and Peasants Famine Relief Committee, International Workers Aid and the Workers Party. These choices of field activity are indicative of the methods of the communists. They seek out those races and groups with grievances and foster discontent in the hope of inciting uprisings and riots. They endeavor to destroy efforts for constructive development in order that there may be more discontent and hopeless rage against wrongs. Whether sincere in their belief in the need for world revolution or any maliciously promoting trouble, the communists seek first the overthrow of the bona fide labor movement."

Further warning is then given against the Trade Union Education League, the Workers Monthly, the Amalgamationist, the Progressive Building Trades, the Champion and the Daily Worker, among Communist publications. Finally, trade unionists are appealed to, to first make inquiry from the A. F. of L. before giving contributions or otherwise entering into relations with any enterprise that is not already identified as having the federation's approval.

The only federal legislation secured during the past session of Congress, aside from salary and wage increases for certain federal employees and the payment of withheld wages to former workers in the Bethlehem Steel plant for war work, is a raise of the compulsory school age from 14 to 16 years in the District of Columbia. However, credit is also taken for abolition of visa fees, ratification of the Isle of Pines treaty, and agreement to celebrate the 200th anniversary of George Washington's birth.

Massachusetts Carmen Get Raise

Boston.—Motormen and conductors on the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway Co. cars got a three cent an hour raise by order of an arbitration board of three, consisting of one representative from the men, another from the company, and a third chosen by the first two. On two-man cars the raise is from 58 to 61 cents and on one-man cars from 63 to 66 cents an hour. Fifteen hundred men in 72 towns are affected.

TRADE UNION TOPICS

Among the Shirt Makers

Great interest is being displayed among the New York shirt makers in the coming election of business agents, joint board and executive board members. The examination and objection committee has already had its meeting, and the names of the various candidates are printed on ballots of the various locals.

The members of Local 243 (Pressers' Local) will vote in Beethoven Hall, 210 E. 5th St. on Friday, Oct. 9, from 5 to 8 P. M. and Saturday, October 10, from 10 to 3 P. M.

The members of the Cutters' Local, 246, will vote in the office of the Union, 621 Broadway, Room 523, on Friday, October 9, from 5 to 7 P. M. and Saturday, Oct. 10, from 12 noon to 3 P. M.

The members of the Operators' Local 248 will vote on the following dates and places: Branch 1—Downtown—Beethoven Hall, 210 E. 5th St. on Tuesday, Oct. 6th from 5 to 7 P. M. and in the Rand School on Wednesday, Oct. 7, from 5 to 7 P. M. Branch 2—Harlem—Hailem Terrace Hall, 210 E. 104th St., on Monday, Oct. 5, and Tuesday, Oct. 6, from 5 to 7 P. M.

branch 3—Bronx—Iorio Hall, Arthur Ave. and 187th St., on Thursday, Oct. 8, from 5 to 7 P. M., and at 154 Morris Ave., on Friday, Oct. 9, from 5 to 7 P. M. Branch 4—Greenpoint—Liberty Hall, 32 Withers St., on Thursday, Oct. 8, and Friday, Oct. 9, from 5 to 7 P. M. and Saturday, Oct. 10, from 12 M. to 2 P. M. Branch 5—Williamsburg—Miller's Assembly, Grand and Havemeyer Sts., on Thursday, Oct. 8, from 5 to 7 P. M. Branch 6—Ridgewood—John's Hall, 196 Wilson Ave., corner Stockholm St., on Tuesday, Oct. 6, from 5 to 7 P. M. Branch 7—Brownsville—Krieger's Hall, 432 Blake Ave., on Thursday, October 8, from 5 to 7 P. M. Branch 8—Brooklyn—Vienna Hall, 106 Montrose Ave., on Friday, Oct. 9, from 5 to 7 P. M. Branch 10—Separate Collar Makers—Beethoven Hall, 210 E. 5th St., on Tuesday, Oct. 6, and Wednesday, Oct. 7, from 5 to 7 P. M.

Members must present their union book before voting. Only members who have paid at least for the entire month of June, 1925, are entitled to vote, an official announcement by the Joint Board, Shirt and Boys' Waist and Collar Makers' Union says.

330—Labor's Dividends—330

New York, N. Y.—Nicholas Cooney, a truck driver, was fatally injured September 25, in the Bronx, when his truck crashed into another.

Kingston, N. Y., Sept. 24.—Two workers were electrocuted when they attempted to swing a boat they were unloading by grasping a cable which was charged with 30,000 volts.

Wheeling, W. Va., Sept. 16.—Three men are dead as the result of a mine explosion at Triladelphia.

London, Sept. 3.—Fatalities among employees on British railroads totalled 248 in 1924.

New York, Sept. 21.—In an attempt to save a girl passenger from death, George Hall, a Negro elevator operator, gave his life here today. He fell down the elevator shaft.

Hobart, Tasmania, Sept. 4.—Eleven men have been lost in the sinking of the Karamu.

Gravesend, England, Sept. 4.—The captain of the S. S. Pennant and his wife were killed in a collision at sea to day.

Tokio, Sept. 4.—One hundred and fifty miners were killed in an explosion at the Taihaku coal mine, in Korea, today.

New York, Sept. 29.—Felix Patone, a laborer on the Long Island Railroad, was electrocuted by a third rail while at work today.

Oswego, N. Y., Sept. 28.—One member of the crew was killed when the steamer Isabelle H. sank in the harbor today.

Thomasville, Ga., Sept. 27.—Three train employees were killed in a train wreck near here today.

Harrin, Ill., Sept. 26.—Three miners were killed in a gas explosion at the Consolidated Coal Company mine today.

New York, N. Y., Sept. 25.—While unloading crated automobiles, Stephen Schuster was killed yesterday.

Hazleton, Sept. 25.—Two girls were burned to death while working in a dry cleaning establishment here today.

Plattsburgh, N. Y., Sept. 26.—A farm hand was killed here today, when he was drawn into an ensilage cutter.

Russian Delegates Barred

Due to the refusal of the Painleve bourgeois Government of France to admit the Russian delegates to the second congress of the International of Educational Workers, the teachers' organization not affiliated with either Amsterdam or Moscow, the congress was begun in Paris on Aug. 23 and ended in Brussels several days later. This move enabled the representatives of about a half a million Russian teachers to have their say to their brothers from nearly every country of Europe and from many of the colonies to make a plea for international unity in the trade union field. L. Vernochet of France, secretary-general of the International of Educational Workers, reported good progress during the last year, but expressed regret at the founding of a rival organization last May in the shape of the International of Public Employees, promoted by the I. F. T. U. A representative of the rival body, who attended the Paris meeting as an observer, declared that his organization would protest with all its power against all attempts by the various Governments to block the work of union organization and to curb free speech and press. Delegate Capper of England, supported by practically all the others at the congress, called for renewed efforts to effect trade union unity all over the world and to educate the teachers into an understanding of the unity of their interests with those of the rest of the proletariat.

Teach history and economics truthfully and men will hate war. —Bishop of Birmingham.

PAINTERS' UNION

LOCAL 999
Office and Headquarters: 211 E. 59th St.
Tel. Regent 3321
Regular Meetings Every Monday Evening
David Callahan, President
Peter Gold, Vice-President
J. J. Connell, Fin. Secretary

Workmen's Sick & Death Benefit Fund

OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Organized 1884

Main Office: 9 SEVENTH STREET, New York City

NUMBER OF MEMBERS—December 31, 1924: 55,830

349 BRANCHES—98 in the State of New York.

TOTAL ASSETS—Dec. 31, 1924: \$2,249,952.89

Benefits paid for Sick and Accident and Death Claims: \$12,285,261.48

WORKINGMEN, PROTECT YOUR FAMILIES!

IN CASE OF SICKNESS, ACCIDENT OR DEATH!

Death Benefit, \$250. Sick Benefit, \$360 to \$900 for 80 Weeks

For further information write to the Main Office or to the Branch Financial Secretary of your district.

Buffalo Socialists

(Continued from page 6)

mayor and Hoffman declined the designation for the short term councilman. The Vacancy Committee designated Hahn as a candidate for the short term. No candidate for mayor was substituted; Perkins had already filed his petitions.

Hence, while the Socialist Party has not officially endorsed Perkins for mayor, the Socialists and progressives now have an opportunity to vote for three affiliated Socialists, a consistent ticket: Frank C. Perkins for mayor, Robert A. Hoffman for the long term councilman and Herman J. Hahn for the short term councilman. Perkins, Hoffman and Hahn have teamed up, and with other Socialist speakers are speaking together every night.

N. Y. JOINT COUNCIL CAP MAKERS

Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union.
OFFICE: 215 EAST 8th STREET
Phone Orchard 9890-1-3
The Council meets every 1st and 3rd Wednesday.

JACOB ROBERTS, Sec'y-Organizer,
S. HERSHKOWITZ, M. GELLES, Organizers.

OPERATORS, LOCAL 1
Regular Meetings every 1st and 3rd Saturday.
Executive Board meets every Monday.

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

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

Glove Workers Organize

The first glove workers' union in New York City is being organized with the assistance of the Women's Trade Union League. Canvas and Jersey gloves are made by the firm with which the union is signing a closed shop agreement. A 44-hour week, increased wages, roomier workrooms with more light and air and electric fans and 10-minute rest periods in the morning and afternoon are the improved conditions won by the union workers. Gloves made by the union workers will bear the union label.

The League is also aiding the International Union of Paper Pulp and Sulphite Workers in its efforts to organize paper bag makers, one of the most poorly paid groups of workers. Jurisdiction over the paper box makers has been surrendered by the International to the American Federation of Labor, which grants Federal charters to properly qualified unions in this trade.

Pickets Guard Mill Doors

Paterson, N. J.—Day and night pickets of the Associated Silk Workers Union watch the Broad Silk Works, where the weaving rooms have been shut down three weeks in a fight for the union recognition accorded many other Paterson silk mill forces.

Mine Picketing Enjoined in Fairmont

Fairmont, W. Va.—Picketing of the Consolidated Coal Company's New England mine at Watson is forbidden by the United Mine Workers, in an injunction issued by Judge Meredith of the local circuit court. Thirty-six miners employed in the mine are alleged to have petitioned for the order, which is temporary. In the petition the claim is made that two attacks have been made upon the non-union workers and that but for the intervention of deputies and State police much damage would have been done. This injunction is the operators' reply to the call issued by President Lewis of the U. M. W. A. for a strike of non-union workers in the northern West Virginia field in support of the union men who have been out since April 1.

Porters Meet in Washington

Washington.—International vice-presidents of the Locomotive Engineers, Locomotive Firemen and Railway Conductors were among the speakers at a meeting in Washington when 150 Pullman porters joined the new brotherhood of their trade, which is seeking a charter from the American Federation of Labor. Membership is kept secret.

THE SHIRT MAKERS

will proceed to the election of its officers as follows:

LOCAL 243—PRESSERS—Beethoven Hall, 210 E. 5th St., on Friday, October 9th, from 5 to 7 p. m., and Saturday, October 10, from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.

LOCAL 246—CUTTERS—Office of the Union, 621 Broadway, on Friday, October 9th, from 5 to 7 p. m., and Saturday, October 10, from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.

LOCAL 248—OPERATORS—From Monday, Oct. 5th, to Friday, Oct. 9th, from 5 to 7 p. m.

Places and dates of each section will be communicated to each shop through circulars.

N. B.—Members must carry their book, paid up at least to all of June, 1925, in order to vote.

Joint Board Shirt, Boys' Waist and Collar Workers Union affiliated with the A. C. W. of A.

Structural Iron Workers

UNION, Local 361, Brooklyn
Office: Telephone
671 Pacific Street. Cumberland 6189
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 McDannell, President.
R. E. Calvert, Sec'y-Rep.

N. Y. Wood Carvers and Modelers Association

Regular Meetings 1st and 3rd Friday.
Board of Officers Meet 2nd & 4th Friday
243 EAST 84TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY
Frank Walter, H. Kramer, President, Sec. Secretary
A. Fugittie, Wm. Detelbach, Vice-Pres. Fin. Secretary
H. Vole, August Schramm, Treasurer Business Agent

PAINTERS' UNION, No. 51

Headquarters 366 EIGHTH AVENUE
Telephone Longacre 5629
Day Room Open Daily, 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.
JOHN W. SMYTH, President
M. McDONALD, G. F. BREHEN, Vice-President
Regular Meetings Every Monday, 8 P. M.
MEETING HALL TO RENT
FOR LABOR UNIONS AND FRATERNAL SOCIETIES. Seating Capacity 300.

AMALGAMATED TEMPLE

11-27 ARION PLACE
Brooklyn, N. Y.
Meeting Rooms and Mass Meetings for Organizations at Moderate Rates
BROOKLYN
LABOR LYCEUM
949 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn.

Large and small hall suitable for all occasions and meetings at reasonable rentals. Stage 3445.

Labor Temple 343-347 EAST 84th ST.
Workmen's Educational Association.
Free Library open from 1 to 10 p. m.
Halls for Meetings, Entertainments and Balls. Telephone Lenox 1416.

UNION DIRECTORY

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

BRICKLAYERS' UNION

Office: 20 EAST 84TH STREET LOCAL 31 Telephone Lenox 4586
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 Stage
Office open daily except Mondays from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Regular meetings every Tuesday Evening
WILLIAM VENGERT, President CHARLES PFLEUM, Fin. Secy.
VALENTINE BUMB, Vice-President JOEY TIMMINS, Treasurer
HENRY ARMENDINGER, Rec. Sec'y ANDREW STREET, Bus. Agent

United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America

LOCAL UNION 488
MEETS EVERY MONDAY EVENING at 495 East 166th Street
OFFICE: 501 EAST 161ST STREET. Telephone Melrose 5674
THOMAS DALTON, President CHAS. H. RAUSHER, Bus. Agent
HARRY P. EILERT, Fin. Sec'y JOHN CLARK, Rec. Sec'y

Carpenters and Joiners of America

Local Union 368
4215 Third Avenue, corner Tremont Avenue
Regular meetings every Monday evening
Walter Anderson, President Bert Post, Rec. Secretary James Dugan, Fin. Sec'y
Victor Sault, Vice-President Joseph Vanderpool, Treas. Chas. Noble, Business Agent
Board of Trustees—Jos. Hess, Louis Schmidt, E. Glaw

Carpenters and Joiners of America

LOCAL UNION NO. 508
Headquarters in the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby Avenue
Office: Brooklyn Labor Lyceum. Telephone Stage 5414. Office hours every day except Thursday. Regular meetings every Monday evening
JOHN HARKETT, President SYDNEY PEARCE, Rec. Secretary
FRANK HOFFMAN, Vice-President JOHN THALER, Fin. Secretary CHARLES FRIEDEL, Treasurer
Business Agent

DOCK AND PIER CARPENTERS

LOCAL UNION 1466, UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA
67-69 Lexington Avenue Madison Square 4993
Regular meetings every second and fourth Monday
CHARLES JOHNSON, Jr., President
Michael Erikson, Vice-Pres. Ed. M. Olsen, Fin. Sec'y Ludwig Benson
Christopher Gulbrandson, Recording Secretary Charles Johnson, Sr. Treasurer Ray Clark Business Agents

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 6682
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, 243 EAST 84TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY.
MICHAEL J. COLLIERAN, President and Business Agent.
J. J. O'CONNELL, Vice-Pres. Business Agent
MICHAEL GALLAGHER, Rec. Sec'y. JOHN LEAVY JOSEPH LEMONTE

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: 62 East 106th Street Lehigh 3141
Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday at the Office.
Regular Meetings Every Friday at 210 East 104th Street.
ISADORE SILVERMAN, J. HENNENFIELD,
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 SHIELDS HALL, 81 SOUTH ST., BROOKLYN.
Phone Watkins 9158
LEON H. ROUSE, President
John Sullivan, Vice-President
John B. O'Connell, Secretary-Treas.
Theodore F. Douglas, Organizer

JOURNEYMEN PLUMBERS' UNION, LOCAL 418

Of Queens County, New York. Telephone, Stillwell 6594.
Office and Headquarters, 250 Jackson Avenue, Long Island City.
Regular meetings every Wednesday, at 8 P. M.
BENJAMIN A. DAVIS, President.
WILLIAM PIPOTA, Financial Secretary.
WILLIAM HEINTZ, Recording Secretary.
CHARLES McDAMNS and GEORGE FLANAGAN, Business Agents.

U. A. Plumbers, Gas Fitters and Marine Plumbers

LOCAL UNION No. 463, of NEW YORK CITY
Office 2043 Fifth Avenue. Phone: Harlem 4878.
Regular meetings every Wednesday, at 8 p. m., at 245 East 84th Street
MATTHEW J. MORAN, President.
FRED DEIGAN, General-Secretary. Business Agent
JOHN WALSH, Vice-President.
TIMOTHY HOPKINS, Secretary.

U. A. Plumbers, Gas Fitters and Marine Plumbers

LOCAL NO. 1, BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.
Office: 19 Fourth Avenue. Phone: Hiding 9725.
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: AMALITHOTHE BLDG., 205 WEST 14th ST. Phone: WAT kin 7164
Regular Meetings Every Second and Fourth Tuesday at ARLINGTON HALL, 19 ST. MARK'S PLACE
ALBERT E. CAYTON, President
Pat'k Hannon, Vice-Pres. A. J. Kuszner, Frank J. Flynn, Frank Schol, Treas.
Fin. Sec'y Rec. Sec'y

German Painters' Union

LOCAL 409, BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS DECORATORS & PAPEHANGERS
Regular Meetings Every Wednesday Eve. at the Labor Temple, 243 East 84th St.
BRUNO WAGNER, President.
CHAS. KOENIG, Rec. Sec'y.

United Hebrew Trades

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

HEBREW BUTCHERS UNION

Local 324, A. M. C. & S. W. of N. A. 125 E. 9th St. Orchard 5389
Meet every 1st & 3rd Tuesday
AL. GIBRAL, President
J. KORN, Manager S. JACOB, Secy.

WAITERS' UNION & Allied CAFETERIA WORKERS

Local 319, N. & R. L. A. & S. L. of A. Office & Headquarters 170 E. 20 St., N.Y. LENOX 1874
Regular meetings every Tuesday, 8 P. M.
Mayor Scheuchter, Chas. & Lowy
President Bus. Agent & Secy.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY AT WORK

NATIONAL

American Appeal News

The Jugo-Slav Branch of Cleveland, Ohio, is always on the job. John Krebelj fires in a check for \$50.00 for fifty yearly cards and says: "This is our answer to your letter of the 11th. As soon as these cards are sold we will order additional cards.".....Orazio Di Pietro, of Lawrence, Mass., pays for cards and says: "I'll do the best I can for the paper and for Socialist propaganda, but for nothing else.".....William James Morgan, of New London, Conn., is again on the job. He orders \$25.00 worth of cards and promises to make the dollars revolve.....H. O. Fuhrberg, of Seattle, Wash., has turned his \$5.00 over twice, and we are expecting to see it come rolling in again in a few days.On the 12th, Darlington Hoopes, the ever busy State Secretary of Pennsylvania, came across with an order for \$25.00 worth of cards, and on the 16th steps in with another \$20.00 for subs.....H. R. Schneider, of Whitefish, Mont., has his \$5.00 busy at work, and Leo Misiewicz, of Mount Carmel, Pa., has \$10.00 worth of cards going the dizzy way.....Leo M. Harkins sold thirty-one dollars' worth of Appeal subs in New Jersey.

As a result of the notice in The New Leader, the National Office has been able to connect up with Socialists in many localities, all expressing a desire to get back into active service for the cause. One comrade in far-off Honolulu pays for twenty months' dues.

Debs Strikes Back

Recently Eugene V. Debs addressed an audience of 1,500 people at Waukegan, Ill., under the auspices of the Jugo-Slav Federation, the special occasion being the Quadrennial Convention of the Slovenian Benevolent Association, which has about 60,000 members. There were delegates from all over the country. About forty of them were Communists, and, as usual, they did as much as possible to obstruct the proceedings of the convention. But it is surely a puerile and dangerous thing for the Communists to give Debs a good opportunity to pay them his compliments and rip open their record to the public gaze. In his Waukegan speech Debs gave the audience a photograph of the professional disrupters' spirit, character and record that the audience will long remember. On this whole matter Debs is loaded with facts and has a justifiable temperature of 800 in the shade. The Jugo-Slavs were delighted with the address and would scarcely let him get away for his next address.

INDIANA

Mark up two more locals to the credit of District Organizer William H. Henry, one at Fairview, the other at Clinton. It is hoped that Indiana will follow Illinois and arrange a dozen great rallies with Eugene V. Debs as speaker. Indiana is Debs' home State and a great revival can thus be effected.

CALIFORNIA

Emil Herman's latest performance is two new locals, one at Paso Robles, the other at Atascadero. The State Committee has addressed an impressive message to the National Executive Committee praising the work of Herman, and urging the continuance of his splendid work.....The San Diego Labor Leader is out with a twelfth anniversary edition. The liberalism and vigor of this union paper justify the wide attention the paper attracts. The editor is to be congratulated on the anniversary edition.

CONNECTICUT

The State Executive Committee met Sunday, Sept. 27 at New Haven Machinery Hall, 99 Temple street. Arrangements were completed for a tour of the State by Esther Friedman. She will speak in New London, Norwich, Wallingford, Shelton and New Haven. The head of the police department of Waterbury refused to allow Mrs. Friedman to address a street meeting in that city. A few years ago the Socialist Party of Connecticut established the right of free speech by testing it in the courts of three towns in the State, but it seems that we have not got the right of free speech in Waterbury.

New Haven

A city convention will be called this week for the purpose of nominating a

city ticket. The election will be held on November 2.

Tickets are selling fast for the Debs meeting in Bridgeport October 8. Socialists and friends wishing to attend the meeting should get in touch with Nathan Grandelman, 30 Congress Ave., or W. E. Davis, 48 Belmont St., Whiteville. Auto parties are being arranged.

Hamden

The town election will be held Monday, October 5. All Socialists take notice. Get out and vote.

The State Executive Committee voted to have a calendar printed for 1926 to help raise some funds for the monthly bulletin "The Commonwealth." The calendar will have a picture of Debs on it and will sell for ten cents. Anyone wishing one should send order with postage to M. F. Plunkett, Room 2, Wallace Block, Wallingford, Conn.

NEW JERSEY

Eugene V. Debs in Jersey

Arrangements have been completed for the three dinners to Eugene V. Debs in New Jersey, this Saturday and Sunday, as follows: Camden, Saturday evening, October 3, 6:30 sharp at the Walt Whitman Hotel, 7th and Cooper. Chairman, Herman Neisner.

The two Newark dinners will both be held in Schary Manor, 104 Clinton Ave. Sunday, October 4, one at 12:30 (noon), under auspices of the Jewish Branches and organizations, with Nathan Finerman, chairman of the National Executive Committee of the Workmen's Circle, at chairman. The night banquet at 6:30 sharp will be under the auspices of the State Commissioner Socialist Party, with James M. Reilly as chairman. Geo. H. Goebel will also speak at all three of the dinners, and Leo M. Harkins at both the night dinners. It is certain that all the dinners will be big successes.

NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT

The reservations for the Debs banquet indicate a large attendance. In fact, it looks as though we will have a record attendance. The Debs Banquet Committee has headquarters at 141 Benefit Street, Providence, R. I. The district secretary, Warren Edward Fitzgerald, is there taking care of the arrangements.

Tickets are selling very nicely for the Arthur Henderson meeting and our only regret is that we could not secure a larger hall than the one engaged.

T. F. Brough of Amesbury, Mass., writes: "Enclosed find \$1.00 to pay for the booklet you sent me. I took the books to the shop where I work and sold eight of them at the noon hour." Comrade Brough has been doing this same thing for fifteen or twenty years. This is a fine example for the rest of our party members.

NEW YORK STATE

State Secretary Merrill has communicated with up-State locals in reference to organizing parties to go to New York City to attend the Regional Convention. Locals in Greater New York have been urged to make a special drive on back dues so as to enable every member to participate in the proceedings of the convention, the only credentials to which are paid-up red membership cards in the Socialist Party.

The State Secretary will call a meeting of the State Committee in connection with the convention, either on Saturday evening, Oct. 10, or Sunday morning, Oct. 11. National and State Organizer Stille has gone to Utica for work that will occupy him up to the time of the Regional Convention. Utica was one of the towns that had a big increase of Socialist enrollment in the fall of 1924, and there is much new material there for membership. Employment had been fairly good in Utica this year, contrasting greatly with Schenectady where unemployment has been acute. In spite of this situation Organizer Stille got 47 recruits in Schenectady and thinks that the Local should have at least 200 members.

Local Schenectady has taken up the debate idea in order to make meetings of the organization interesting and has challenged Local Albany to debate the compensation versus confiscation proposition.

Locals Schenectady and Albany have completed arrangements for the Debs banquets to be held in December, and tickets for the event have already been sold in the first named city. The Schenectady banquet will be held in the Mohawk Hotel, and the Albany banquet at the Boulevard Restaurant. Preparations for the banquets are under way in Yonkers and Poughkeepsie.

Local Albany has planned to make

meetings interesting by conducting debates, and will send a challenge to Local Cohoes to discuss at the next meeting of Local Albany the question as to whether Socialism will satisfy all the aspirations of humanity.

BROOKLYN

A special borough meeting will be held on Sunday, Oct. 4, at 2 p. m. sharp in the Amalgamated Temple, 11, Arlon place. All members are requested to attend for there is a matter of very great significance to be decided.

Mass Convention. All members take notice that the mass convention of the party will be held on Saturday, Oct. 10, at the Finnish Hall, 127th street and 5th avenue. Admission will be by membership card, and all must be members.

Debs Meeting. Eugene V. Debs will speak at the Academy of Music on Thursday, Oct. 15. Comrades are urged to secure tickets immediately. Tickets may be purchased at the following places: County office, 167 Tompkins avenue; 13-19th A. D., 41 Debevoise street; Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman street; 2nd A. D., 420 Hinesdale street; Peoples Lyceum, 218 Van Sicken avenue; Goldsteins Book Store, 390 Sutter avenue.

2nd A. D. Monday, Oct. 5—Watling street and Dumont avenue. Speakers, J. A. Weil and I. M. Chateauf.

Wednesday, Oct. 7—Hinesdale street and Blake avenue. Speakers, F. Rosenfarb and I. M. Chateauf.

Friday, Oct. 9—Branch meeting, 420 Hinesdale street.

Saturday, Oct. 10—Stone and Riverdale avenues. Speakers F. Rosenfarb and H. Nemser.

4th and 14th A. D. Tuesday, Oct. 6—Havemeyer and So. 4th streets. Speaker, August Claessens.

Wednesday, October 7.—Bedford avenue and Division street. Speakers, J. A. Weil and H. Nemser.

Thursday, Oct. 8.—Branch meeting, 172 Rodney street.

Saturday, Oct. 10—Grand street extension and Havemeyer street. Grand Rally, with all local and city ticket candidates as speakers.

5th A. D. Sunday, Oct. 4.—329 Stuyvesant avenue, 8:30 p. m. W. W. Oldfield will lecture on "Woman and Socialism."

Tuesday, Oct. 6.—Fulton street and Rochester avenue. Speakers Samuel Friedman and Jacob Axelrod.

Thursday, Oct. 8.—Broadway and Monroe street. Speakers, Samuel Friedman, Esther Friedman and Norman Thomas.

6th A. D. Tuesday, Oct. 6.—Branch meeting, 167 Tompkins avenue.

Saturday, Oct. 10.—Hart st. and Tompkins avenue. Grand Rally, all local and city ticket candidates as speakers.

9th and 16th A. D. Friday, Oct. 9.—Branch meeting, 1372 43rd street.

13th and 19th A. D. Tuesday, Oct. 6.—Graham avenue and Varot street. Speaker, Richard Boyajin.

Saturday, Oct. 10.—Graham avenue and Debevoise street. Grand rally, all local and city ticket candidates as speakers.

Coney Island Friday, Oct. 9.—25th street and Mermaid avenue. Speaker, Richard Boyajin.

22nd A. D. Tuesday, Oct. 6.—Sheffield and Sutter avenue. Speakers, H. Koss and B. J. Riley.

Thursday, Oct. 8.—Cleveland street and Sutter avenue. Speakers—H. Koss and B. J. Riley.

23rd A. D. Monday, Oct. 5.—Branch meeting, 219 Sackman street.

Tuesday, Oct. 6.—Pitkin avenue and Barrett street. Speakers, Sadie Rivkin and Esther Friedman.

Thursday, Oct. 8.—Sackman street and Sutter avenue. Speakers, Dr. L. Sadoff and August Claessens.

Friday, Oct. 9.—St. Marks and Saratoga avenues. Speakers, Dominick Luchese and Sadie Rivkin.

Grand Rally in Williamsburgh Saturday, Oct. 10, will be red night in Williamsburgh, with three big open-air rallies at the following corners: Havemeyer and So. 4th streets, Graham avenue and Debevoise street and Tompkins avenue and Hart street. The speakers will be Norman Thomas, Charles Solomon, Samuel Beardsley, H. Nefer, J. A. Weil, A. DiBlasi, Gertrude Green, Gertrude W. Klein, D. P. Berenberg, W. Shapiro.

BRONX

A general membership meeting of Local Bronx will be held on Sunday evening, October 4, at the Headquarters, 1167 Boston Road. Campaign plans and progress will be discussed. Comrade Norman Thomas will be present and a former I. L. P. organizer of London is also expected. An entertainment and dance will be held by the Central Branch this Saturday night, October 3, at 1167 Boston Road. A good time is assured.

Street Meetings Friday, Oct. 2—Corner 163d st. and

SEE THAT YOUR ENGINEER WEARS THIS BUTTON!

I. U. S. and O. Engineers' Local 56

Meets every Friday at 8 P. M. at Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, Telephone Stage 2144. Office hours, 8 to 10 A. M. and 4 to 6 P. M. F. RAUSCHER, Fin. Sec.

FUR DRESSERS' UNION, Local 3, Internat'l Fur Workers' Union. Office and Headquarters, 649 Wiloughby Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. Stage 0795. Regular Meetings, 1st and 3rd Mondays.

M. REISS, President. S. FINE, Vice-President. E. FRIEDMAN, Sec. Sec'y. E. WENNER, Fin. Sec'y. E. KALINSKY, Pres. Agent.

FUR FINISHERS' UNION, LOCAL 18. Executive Board meets every Monday at 8:30 P. M. at 23 East 32nd St. A. SOIFER, Chairman. E. ELSTER, Vice-Chairman. H. ROBERTS, Secretary.

FUR CUTTERS' UNION, LOCAL 1. Executive Board meets every Thursday at 8:30 P. M. at 23 East 32nd St. F. STARR, Chairman. H. SOMINS, Vice-Chairman. R. WEXLER, Sec'y-Chairman. ADOLPH LEWIS, Secretary.

FUR NAILERS' UNION, LOCAL 19. Executive Board meets every Monday at 8:30 P. M. at 23 East 32nd St. S. COHEN, Chairman. H. BEGON, Vice-Chairman. E. TALL, Secretary.

FUR OPERATORS' UNION, LOCAL 5. Executive Board meets every Wednesday at 8:30 P. M. at 23 East 32nd St. S. COHEN, Chairman. H. BEGON, Vice-Chairman. E. TALL, Secretary.

FUR FLOOR WORKERS' UNION, LOCAL 3, F. I. U. A. S. Office and Headquarters, 649 Wiloughby Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. Stage 0795. Regular Meetings Every First and Third Wednesday. Executive Board Meets Every Second and Fourth Thursday.

FRANK BARROSI, JAMES CARUSO, President. Secretary

NECKWEAR CUTTERS Union, Local 6939, A. F. of L. 7 E. 12th St. Streetment 1679. Regular Meetings Second Wednesday of Every Month at 167 East 23rd Street. Fred Beardsley, N. Ullman, President. J. Rosenzweig, Recording Sec'y. Henry Letts, Vice-President. J. K. Levine, Business Agent. Chas. Kassar, Treasurer.

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.

PAPER BOX MAKERS' UNION OF GREATER NEW YORK. Office and Headquarters, 8 St. Mark's Place. Executive Board Meets Every Wednesday at 8 P. M. THOMAS DINONNO, FRED CAIOLO, SAM SCHNALL, FLORENCE GELLER, President. Manager. Treasurer. Fin. Sec'y. JOHN REPAZI and JOE DIMINO, Organizers.

MILLINERY WORKERS' UNION, LOCAL 24. Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union. Downtown Office: 649 Broadway. Phone Spring 4444. Uptown Office: 80 West 45th Street. Executive Board meets every Tuesday evening. HYMAN LEDERMAN, J. MULINAK, Chairman. Recording Secretary. ORGANIZERS: NATHAN SECTOR, I. H. GOLDBERG, M. GOODMAN.

N. Y. Joint Board, Shirt and Boys' Waist Makers' Union. AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA. Headquarters: 631 Broadway (Room 823). Phone Spring 2355-2356. ALDO CURSI, Manager. H. ROSENBERG, Secretary-Treasurer. Joint Board meets every Second and Fourth Monday. Board of Directors meet every First and Third Monday. Local 145—Executive Board meets every Tuesday. Local 246—Executive Board meets every Thursday. Local 248—Executive Board meets every Wednesday. These Meetings are Held in the Office of the Union.

INTERNATIONAL FUR WORKERS' UNION OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA. Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. 9 Jackson Ave., Long Island City, N. Y. Tel. Westside 7040. MORRIS KAUFMAN, General President. ANDREW WENNER, General Secretary-Treasurer.

JOINT BOARD FURRIERS' UNION OF GREATER NEW YORK. Office: 22 EAST 22nd STREET. Phone: CAL edonia 0350. Meets Every Tuesday Evening in the Office.

THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION. 3 West 16th Street, New York City. Telephone Chelsea 5148. MORRIS SIGMAN, President. ABRAHAM SANOFF, Secretary-Treasurer.

THE AMALGAMATED LADIES' GARMENT CUTTERS' UNION. Local No. 10, I. L. G. W. U. Office 231 East 14th Street. Telephone Eastonia 4190. EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETS EVERY THURSDAY AT THE OFFICE OF THE UNION. DAVID BUDINSKY, General Manager.

DISTRICT COUNCIL MISCELLANEOUS TRADES OF GREATER NEW YORK. INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION. Office: 3 WEST 10TH STREET. The Council meets every 2nd and 4th Wednesday. The Board of Directors meet every 1st and 3rd Wednesday. H. GREENBERG, President. S. LEFKOVITS, Manager.

Italian Cloak, Suit and Skirt Makers. Union Local 65, I. L. G. W. U. Executive Board meets every Thursday at 7:30 P. M. Downtown—231 E. 14th St. 1st & 3rd Friday at 8 P. M. Bronx—E. 187th St. & S. Boulevard 1st & 3rd Friday 8 P. M. Harlem—1714 Lexington Ave. 1st & 3rd Saturday 12 A. M. S'K'—138 Montrose Ave. Jersey City—76 Montgomery St. SALVATORE NINFO, Manager-Secretary.

EMBROIDERY WORKERS' UNION, Local 6, I. L. G. W. U. Exec. Board meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesday, at the Office, 501 E. 181st St. Malrose 7650. 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, 1 West 31st Street. Telephone 7745—Watkins. LUIGI ANTONINI, Secretary.

Waterproof Garment Workers' Union, Local 20, I. L. G. W. U. 139 East 25th St. Madison Square 1954. Executive Board meets every Monday at 7 P. M. D. GINGOLD, A. WEINGART, Sec'y-Treas.

United Neckwear Makers' Union. LOCAL 13116, A. F. of L. 7 East 16th St. Phone: Stuyvesant 7093. Joint Executive Board meets every Tuesday night at 7:30 o'clock, in the office. LOUIS FELDHEIM, President. ED. GUTTMAN, Sec'y-Treas. L. D. BERGER, Manager. LOUIS FUCHS, Bus. Agent.

WHITE GOODS WORKERS' UNION. Local 61 of I. L. G. W. U. 117 Second Avenue. Telephone ORCHARD 7100-7. A. SNYDER, HOLLY LEFFHITE, Secretary.

BONNAZ EMBROIDERERS' UNION LOCAL 66, I. L. G. W. U. 7 East 16th St. Tel. Stuyvesant 2857. Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday Night in the Office of the Union. Z. L. FREEDMAN, Pres. M. M. ESSEFIELD, NATHAN BIRSEL, Sec'y-Treas.

AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA. 31 UNION SQUARE, N. Y. Suite 701-715. Telephone: Stuyvesant 6500-1-3-4-5. SYDNEY HILLMAN, Gen. President. JOSEPH SCHLOSSBERG, Gen. Sec'y-Treas.

NEW YORK JOINT BOARD. AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA. 611-621 Broadway, New York, N. Y. Telephone: Spring 7000-1-3-4. DAVID WOLF, General Manager. ABRAHAM MILLER, Secretary-Treasurer.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING WORKERS' JOINT BOARD. AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA. 759 Broadway, New York City. Telephone: Stuyvesant 4330, 9510, 9511. JOSE GOLD, General Manager. MEYER COHEN, Secretary-Treasurer.

New York Clothing Cutters' Union. A. C. W. of A. Local "Big Four." Office: 44 East 15th Street. Stuyvesant 3994. Regular Meetings every Friday night at 210 East Fifth Street. Executive Board meets every Monday at 7 p. m. in the office. PHILIP ORLOFSKY, Manager. MARTIN SIEGEL, Sec'y-Treas.

PANTS MAKERS' TRADE BOARD. OF GREATER N. Y. AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA. OFFICE: 175 EAST BROADWAY. ORCHARD 1197. Board Meets Every Tuesday Evening at the Office. All Locals Meet Every Wednesday. MORRIS BLUMENREICH, Manager. HYMAN NOVODVOR, Sec'y-Treasurer.

Children's Jacket Makers. Of Gr. N. Y. Loc. 10, Sec. A., A. C. W. A. Office: 2 Stuyvesant St. Drydock 8357. Executive Board meets every Friday at 8 P. M. MAX B. ROYARSKY, Chairman. WM. PESKOFF, MORRIS WEINBERG, Recording Sec'y. Financial Sec'y.

Children's Jacket Makers. OF GREATER NEW YORK LOCAL 10. A. C. W. A. Section "B". Office: 355 Bushwick Ave. Tel. 3190. Exec. Bd. meets every Friday at 8 P. M. Reg. meetings every Wednesday, 9 P. M. J. Berowitz, Sam'l Berger, Chairman. J. Fortner, Sec. Sec'y. J. Kleinholz, Fin. Sec'y.

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SLIGHT MEMBERSHIP GAIN FOR A. F. of L.

Atlantic City. MODERATION of tone, of program and of claims of recent progress, coupled with tributes to the memory of Samuel Gompers and with warnings against Communist pleas, will mark the report of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor to the 45th annual convention, which opens in Atlantic City this week, according to advance reports.

The council begins by comparing the test given the structure of the federation, by the death of President Gompers to the test given the nation by the world war. It rejoices that "our movement withstood this shock, readjusted to meet the loss, and has continued to make progress and splendid advancement," and attributes this to the quality of Gompers' constructive work.

Membership this year is shown to be 2,878,297, as against 2,865,799 last year and 2,926,468 in 1923. The peak of membership was reached in 1920, at 4,078,740. By 1921 it had fallen to 3,195,635.

The federation now includes 31,361 local unions in 107 national and international unions and 436 local trade and federal labor unions directly affiliated with Washington headquarters.

Company Unions Are Discussed

Company unions, employers' insurance, employee ownership of stock, labor banks and the "B & O Plan" of cooperation between management and organized workers, are discussed under the head of new labor problems. In general the council takes the position that the labor movement must first gather data on these developments and then plan further investigation as to how they can be made to serve to advance the workers' interests. It declares, however, that company unions are fundamentally designed to undermine and nullify the trade union movement and defeat the best interests of the wage workers, while cooperation between unions and the management, exemplified in the B. & O. plan of railroad shop supervision may strengthen the position of the unions and increase production.

Of wages, the conclusion is stated that "The labor movement is economically sound in its protest against wage reductions and it is socially correct in opposing conditions that would lower the social standards of our nations. We urge upon wage workers everywhere that they oppose wage reductions."

Secretary Morrison and Vice-Presidents Ryan and Noonan, in a report on the Coal River Collieries' dispute, between the United Mine Workers and the company, 70 percent of whose stock belongs to members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, "finds that the U. M. W. A. are justified in their demands that the Jacksonville scale should be paid by the Coal River Collieries Co." They find that the company refused to pay the scale, and that it evicted union men and their families from company houses and employed non-union strikebreakers.

Warning Against Communism

Under the heading "Warning Against Communist Activities," the council says: "Among the pitfalls threatening unwary trade unionists are communist organizations and activities operating under names adroitly designed to suggest identification with the bona fide trade union movement. . . . Among such undertakings against which we hereby give specific warnings are: International Labor Defense, Council, American Negro Congress, Irish Workers and Peasants Famine Relief Committee, International Workers Aid and the Workers Party. These choices of field activity are indicative of the methods of the communists. They seek out those races and groups with grievances and foster discontent in the hope of inciting uprisings and riots. They endeavor to destroy efforts for constructive development in order that there may be more discontent. Whether sincere in their belief in the need for world revolution or any maliciously promoting trouble, the communists seek first the overthrow of the bona fide labor movement."

Further warning is then given against the Trade Union Education League, the Workers Monthly, the Amalgamationist, the Progressive Building Trades, the Champion and the Daily Worker, among Communist publications. Finally, trade unionists are appealed to, to first make inquiry from the A. F. of L. before giving contributions or otherwise entering into relations with any enterprise that is not already identified as having the federation's approval.

The only federal legislation secured during the past session of Congress, aside from salary and wage increases for certain federal employees and the payment of withheld wages to former workers in the Bethlehem Steel plant for war work, is a raise of the compulsory school age from 14 to 16 years in the District of Columbia. However, credit is also taken for abolition of visa fees, ratification of the Isle of Pines treaty, and agreement to celebrate the 300th anniversary of George Washington's birth.

Massachusetts Carmen Get Raise

Boston.—Motormen and conductors on the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway Co. cars get a three cent an hour raise by order of an arbitration board of three, consisting of one representative from the men, another from the company, and a third chosen by the first two. On two-man cars the raise is from 53 to 61 cents and on one-man cars from 63 to 66 cents an hour. Fifteen hundred men in 72 towns are affected.

TRADE UNION TOPICS

Among the Shirt Makers

Great interest is being displayed among the New York shirt makers in the coming election of business agents, joint board and executive board members. The examination and objection committee has already had its meeting, and the names of the various candidates are printed on ballots of the various locals.

The members of Local 243 (Pressers' Local) will vote in Beethoven Hall, 210 E. 5th St. on Friday, Oct. 9, from 5 to 8 P. M., and Saturday, October 10, from 10 to 3 P. M.

The members of the Cutters' Local, 246, will vote in the office of the Union, 621 Broadway, Room 523, on Friday, October 9, from 5 to 7 P. M., and Saturday, Oct. 10, from 12 noon to 3 P. M.

The members of the Operators' Local 248 will vote on the following dates and places: Branch 1—Downtown—Beethoven Hall, 210 E. 5th St. on Tuesday, Oct. 6th from 5 to 7 P. M., and in the Rand School on Wednesday, Oct. 7, from 5 to 7 P. M. Branch 2—Harlem—Hailem Terrace Hall, 210 E. 104th St., on Monday, Oct. 5, and Tuesday, Oct. 6, from 5 to 7 P. M.

Branch 3—Bronx—Jorio Hall, Arthur Ave. and 187th St., on Thursday, Oct. 8, from 5 to 7 P. M., and at 154 Morris Ave., on Friday, Oct. 9, from 5 to 7 P. M. Branch 4—Greenpoint—Liberty Hall, 32 Withers St., on Thursday, Oct. 8, and Friday, Oct. 9, from 5 to 7 P. M. and Saturday, Oct. 10, from 12 M. to 2 P. M. Branch 5—Williamsburg—Miller's Assembly, Grand and Havemeyer Sts., on Thursday, Oct. 8, from 5 to 7 P. M. Branch 6—Ridgewood—John's Hall, 196 Wilson Ave., corner Stockholm St., on Tuesday, Oct. 6, from 5 to 7 P. M. Branch 7—Brownsville—Krieger's Hall, 432 Blake Ave., on Thursday, October 8, from 5 to 7 P. M. Branch 8—Brooklyn—Vienna Hall, 106 Montrose Ave., on Friday, Oct. 9, from 5 to 7 P. M. Branch 10—Separate Collar Makers—Beethoven Hall, 210 E. 5th St., on Tuesday, Oct. 6, and Wednesday, Oct. 7, from 5 to 7 P. M.

Members must present their union book before voting. Only members who have paid at least for the entire month of June, 1925, are entitled to vote, an official announcement by the Joint Board, Shirt and Boys' Waist and Collar Makers' Union says.

330—Labor's Dividends—330

New York, N. Y.—Nicholas Cooney, a truck driver, was fatally injured September 25, in the Bronx, when his truck crashed into another.

Kingston, N. Y., Sept. 24.—Two workers were electrocuted when they attempted to swing a boat they were unloading by grasping a cable which was charged with 30,000 volts.

Wheeling, W. Va., Sept. 16.—Three men are dead as the result of a mine explosion at Tridelpia.

London, Sept. 5.—Fatalities among employees on British railroads totaled 248 in 1924.

New York, Sept. 21.—In an attempt to save a girl passenger from death, George Hall, a Negro elevator operator, gave his life here today. He fell down the elevator shaft.

Hobart, Tasmania, Sept. 4.—Eleven men have been lost in the sinking of the Karamu.

Gravesend, England, Sept. 4.—The captain of the S. S. Pennant and his wife were killed in a collision at sea to day.

Tokio, Sept. 4.—One hundred and fifty miners were killed in an explosion at the Taihaku coal mine, in Korea, today.

New York, Sept. 29.—Felis Patone, a laborer on the Long Island Railroad, was electrocuted by a third rail while at work today.

Oswego, N. Y., Sept. 28.—One member of the crew was killed when the steamer Isabella H. sank in the harbor today.

Thomasville, Ga., Sept. 27.—Three train employees were killed in a train wreck near here today.

Herrin, Ill., Sept. 26.—Three miners were killed in a gas explosion at the Consolidated Coal Company mine today.

New York, N. Y., Sept. 25.—While unloading crated automobiles, Stephen Schuster was killed yesterday.

Hazleton, Sept. 25.—Two girls were burned to death while working in a dry cleaning establishment here today.

Plattsburgh, N. Y., Sept. 26.—A farm hand was killed here today, when he was drawn into an ensilage cutter.

Russian Delegates Barred

Due to the refusal of the Painleve bourgeois Government of France to admit the Russian delegates to the second congress of the International of Educational Workers, the teachers' organization not affiliated with either Amsterdam or Moscow, the congress was begun in Paris on Aug. 23 and ended in Brussels several days later. This move enabled the representatives of about a half a million Russian teachers to have their say to their brothers from nearly every country of Europe and from many of the colonies to make a plea for international unity in the trade union field. L. Vernochet of France, secretary-general of the International of Educational Workers, reported good progress during the last year, but expressed regret at the founding of a rival organization last May in the shape of the International of Public Employees, promoted by the I. F. T. U. A representative of the rival body, who attended the Paris meeting as an observer, declared that his organization would protest with all its power against all attempts by the various Governments to block the work of union organization and to curb free speech and press. Delegate Capper of England, supported by practically all the others at the congress, called for renewed efforts to effect trade union unity all over the world and to educate the teachers into an understanding of the unity of their interests with those of the rest of the proletariat.

Teach history and economics truthfully and men will hate war.—Bishop of Birmingham.

PAINTERS' UNION

LOCAL 898
Office and Headquarters: 214 E. 59th St.
Tel. Regent 3121
Regular Meetings Every Monday Evening
David Callahan, President
Peter Goldie, Vice-President
J. J. Connell, Fin. Secretary

Workmen's Sick & Death Benefit Fund

OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Organized 1854

Main Office: 9 SEVENTH STREET, New York City

NUMBER OF MEMBERS—December 31, 1924: 55,830

349 BRANCHES—98 in the State of New York.
TOTAL ASSETS—Dec. 31, 1924: \$2,249,952.89
Benefits paid for Sick and Accident and Death Claims: \$12,285,261.48

WORKINGMEN, PROTECT YOUR FAMILIES!

IN CASE OF SICKNESS, ACCIDENT OR DEATH!
Death Benefit, \$250. Sick Benefit, \$360 to \$900 for 80 Weeks
For further information write to the Main Office or to the Branch Financial Secretary of your district.

Buffalo Socialists

(Continued from page 6)

mayor and Hoffman declined the designation for the short term councilman. The Vacancy Committee designated Hahn as a candidate for the short term. No candidate for mayor was substituted; Perkins had already filed his petitions.

Hence, while the Socialist Party has not officially endorsed Perkins for mayor, the Socialists and progressives now have an opportunity to vote for three affiliated Socialists, a consistent ticket: Frank C. Perkins for mayor, Robert A. Hoffman for the long term councilman and Herman J. Hahn for the short term councilman. Perkins, Hoffman and Hahn have teamed up, and with other Socialist speakers are speaking together every night.

N. Y. JOINT COUNCIL CAP MAKERS

Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union.
OFFICE: 210 EAST 84TH STREET
Phone: Orchard 9893-1-3
The Council meets every 1st and 3rd Wednesday.
JACOB ROBERTS, Sec'y-Organizer.
S. HERSHKOWITZ, M. GELLER, Organizers.

OPERATORS, LOCAL 1

Regular Meetings every 1st and 3rd Saturday.
Executive Board meets every Monday.

CUTTERS, LOCAL 2

Meetings every 1st and 3rd Thursday.
Executive Board meets every Monday.
All Meetings are held in the Headgear Workers' Lyceum (Beethoven Hall)
210 East 5th Street.

Glove Workers Organize

The first glove workers' union in New York City is being organized with the assistance of the Women's Trade Union League. Canvas and jersey gloves are made by the firm with which the union is signing a closed shop agreement. A 44-hour week, increased wages, roomier workrooms with more light and air and electric fans and 10-minute rest periods in the morning and afternoon are the improved conditions won by the union workers. Gloves made by the union workers will bear the union label.

The League is also aiding the International Union of Paper Pulp and Sulphite Workers in its efforts to organize paper bag makers, one of the most poorly paid groups of workers. Jurisdiction over the paper box makers has been surrendered by the International to the American Federation of Labor, which grants Federal charters to properly qualified unions in this trade.

Pickets Guard Mill Doors

Paterson, N. J.—Day and night pickets of the Associated Silk Workers Union watch the Broad Silk Works, where the weaving rooms have been shut down three weeks in a fight for the union recognition accorded many other Paterson silk mill forces.

Mine Picketing Enjoined in Fairmont

Fairmont, W. Va.—Picketing of the Consolidated Coal Company's New England mine at Watson is forbidden by the United Mine Workers, in an injunction issued by Judge Meredith of the local circuit court. Thirty-six miners employed in the mine are alleged to have petitioned for the order, which is temporary. In the petition the claim is made that two attacks have been made upon the non-union workers and that but for the intervention of deputies and State police much damage would have been done. This injunction is the operators' reply to the call issued by President Lewis of the U. M. W. A. for a strike of non-union workers in the northern West Virginia field in support of the union men who have been out since April 1.

Porters Meet in Washington

Washington.—International vice-presidents of the Locomotive Engineers, Locomotive Firemen and Railway Conductors were among the speakers at a meeting in Washington when 150 Pullman porters joined the new brotherhood of their trade, which is seeking a charter from the American Federation of Labor. Membership is kept secret.

THE SHIRT MAKERS

will proceed to the election of its officers as follows:

LOCAL 243—PRESSERS—Beethoven Hall, 210 E. 5th St., on Friday, October 9th, from 5 to 7 p. m., and Saturday, October 10, from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.

LOCAL 246—CUTTERS—Office of the Union, 621 Broadway, on Friday, October 9th, from 5 to 7 p. m., and Saturday, October 10, from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.

LOCAL 248—OPERATORS—From Monday, Oct. 5th, to Friday, Oct. 9th, from 5 to 7 p. m.

Places and dates of each section will be communicated to each shop through circulars.

N. B.—Members must carry their book, paid up at least to all of June, 1925, in order to vote.

Joint Board Shirt, Boys' Waist and Collar Workers Union affiliated with the A. C. W. of A.

Structural Iron Workers

UNION, Local 361, Brooklyn
Office: Telephone
671 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 McDonnell, E. E. Calvert, President, Sec'y-Rep.

N. Y. Wood Carvers and Modelers Association

Regular Meetings 1st and 3rd Friday.
Board of Officers Meet 2nd and 4th Friday
243 East 84th Street, New York City
Frank Walker, H. Kramer, President, Rec. Secretary
A. Fugliotto, Wm. Dettelbach, Vice-Pres. Fin. Secretary
H. Vail, Treasurer Business Agent

PAINTERS' UNION, No. 51

Headquarters 346 EIGHTH AVENUE
Telephone Longacre 5029
Day Room Open Daily, 11 a. m. to 8 p. m.
JOHN W. SMITH, President, FRED GAA, Vice-President, FIN. SECRETARY
M. McDONALD, G. P. BRENN, Vice-President, Rec. Secretary
Regular Meetings Every Monday, 3 P. M.
MEETING HALL TO RENT
FOR LABOR UNIONS AND FRATERNAL SOCIETIES. Seating Capacity 250.

AMALGAMATED TEMPLE

11-27 ARION PLACE
Brooklyn, N. Y.
Meeting Rooms and Mass Meetings for Organizations at Moderate Rates
BROOKLYN
LABOR LYCEUM
348 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn.
Large and small hall suitable for all occasions and meetings at reasonable rentals. Stage 12x13.

Labor Temple 348-347 EAST 84TH ST. NEW YORK.
Workmen's Educational Association.
Free Library open from 1 to 10 p. m.
Halls for Meetings, Entertainments and Balls. Telephone Lenox 1455.

UNION DIRECTORY

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

BRICKLAYERS' UNION

LOCAL 34
Office: 39 EAST 84TH STREET Telephone Lenox 4550
Regular Meetings Every Monday Evening in the Labor Temple
THOMAS PORTER, Rec. Secretary THOMAS CABILL, President
EDWARD DUNN, Fin. Secretary

BRICKLAYERS' UNION

LOCAL NO. 9
Office & Headquarters, Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 348 Willoughby Ave. Phone 4621 Stage
Office open daily except Mondays from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Regular meetings every Tuesday Evening
WILLIAM WENIGERT, President CHARLES PFLAUM, Fin. Secy.
VALENTINE BUMB, Vice-President JOHN TIMMONS, Treasurer
HENRY ARMENDINGER, Rec. Secy ANDREW STREIT, Bus. Agent

United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America

LOCAL UNION 488
MEETS EVERY MONDAY EVENING at 485 East 166th 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 366
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. Noble, Business Agent
Board of Trustees—Jos. Hess, Louis Schmidt, E. Giew

Carpenters and Joiners of America

LOCAL UNION No. 808
Headquarters in the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 348 Willoughby Avenue
Office: Brooklyn Labor Lyceum. Telephone Stage 5414. Office hours every day except Thursday. Regular meetings every Monday evening
JOHN HALLKETT, President SYDNEY PEARCE, Rec. Secretary CHARLES FRIEDL, Treasurer
FRANK HOFFMAN, Vice-President JOHN THALER, Fin. Secretary

DOCK AND PIER CARPENTERS

LOCAL UNION 1466, 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. Olsen, Fin. Sec'y Ludwig Banson
Christopher Gulbrandson, Charles Johnson, Sr. Treasurer Ray Clark Business Agents

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 6682
Meetings every First and Third Wednesday
JAMES MORAN, President
DANIEL HUNT, Vice-Pres. PETER FINNERAN JOHN McFARTLAN 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
at THE LABOR TEMPLE, 348 EAST 84TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY.
MICHAEL J. JOLLEMAN, President and Business Agent.
J. J. O'CONNELL, Vice-Pres. Business Agents:
THOMAS HERRIDAN, Fin. Sec'y JOHN LEAVY JOHN DOOLEY
MICHAEL GALLAGHER, Rec. Sec'y JOSEPH LAMONTE

Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators of America, District Council No. 9, New York City.

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and National Building Trades Council
MEETS EVERY THURSDAY EVENING
Office, 166 East 56th Street.
Telephone Plaza-4100-5416. PHILIP ZAUSNER, Secretary.

PAINTERS' UNION No. 261

Office: 63 East 104th Street Telephone: Lenox 2141
Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday at the Office.
Regular Meetings Every Friday at 210 East 104th Street.
ISADORE SILVERMAN, J. HENNEFIELD, Financial Secretary Recording Treasurer

N.Y. TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 6

Offices and Headquarters, 24 W. 16 St., N. Y.
Meets Every 2nd Sunday of Every Month at SHIELD'S HALL, 57 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 6594.
Office and Headquarters, 250 Jackson Avenue, Long Island City.
Regular meetings every Wednesday, at 8 P. M.
BENJAMIN A. DAVIS, President.
WILLIAM PIPOTA, Financial Secretary.
WILLIAM NEIRTES, Recording Secretary.
CHARLES McADAMS and GEORGE FLANAGAN, Business Agents.

U. A. Plumbers, Gas Fitters and Marine Plumbers

LOCAL UNION No. 462, of NEW YORK CITY
Office: 2033 Fifth Avenue. Phone: Harlem 4878.
Regular meetings every Wednesday, at 8 P. M., at 345 East 84th Street
MATTHEW J. MORAN, President.
FRED DEIGAN, General Secretary.
Business Agents: JOHN WALSH, Vice-President, 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 9723.
Regular Meeting every Monday evening, at 183 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., 205 WEST 14th St. Phone: WAT kin 7784
Regular Meetings Every Second and Fourth Tuesday at ARLEINGTON HALL, 13 ST. MARK'S PLACE
W. ANDERSON, Chairman ALBERT E. CASTRO, President
Pat'k Haulon, Vice-Pres. A. J. Kennedy, Frank J. Flynn, Frank Schel, Treas.
Fin. Sec'y Rec. Sec'y

German Painters' Union

LOCAL 469, BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS DECORATORS & PAPERHANGERS
Regular Meetings Every Wednesday Ev'g at the Labor Temple, 348 East 84th St.
BRUNO WAGNER, President.
CHAS. KOENIG, Rec. Sec'y.

HEBREW BUTCHERS UNION

Local 254, A. M. C. & S. W. of N. A.
178 E. 8th St.
Meet every 1st & 3rd Tuesday
AL GRABALL, President
J. KORN, Manager, S. JACOB, Secy.

WAITERS' UNION & Allied CAFETERIA WORKERS

Local 219, N. & E. I. A. & B. I. L. of A.
Office & Headquarters 170 E. 40 St., N. Y.
LENOX 1874
Regular meetings every Tuesday, 8 P. M.
Mayor Schuchter, Chas. A. Levy, President, Bus. Agent & Secy.

United Hebrew Trades

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

THE SOCIALIST PARTY AT WORK

NATIONAL

American Appeal News

The Jugo-Slav Branch of Cleveland, Ohio, is always on the job. John Krebels fires in a check for \$50.00 for fifty yearly cards and says: "This is our answer to your letter of the 11th. As soon as these cards are sold we will order additional cards.".....Orasio Di Pietro, of Lawrence, Mass., pays for cards and says: "I'll do the best I can for the paper and for Socialist propaganda, but for nothing else.".....William James Morgan, of New London, Conn., is again on the job. He orders \$25.00 worth of cards and promises to make the dollars revolve.....H. O. Fuhrberg, of Seattle, Wash., has turned his \$5.00 over twice, and we are expecting to see it come rolling in again in a few days.On the 12th, Darlington Hoopes, the ever busy State Secretary of Pennsylvania, came across with an order for \$25.00 worth of cards, and on the 16th steps in with another \$20.00 for subs.....H. R. Schneider, of Whitefish, Mont., has his \$5.00 busy at work, and Leo Miesiewicz, of Mount Carmel, Pa., has \$10.00 worth of cards going the dizzy way.....Leo M. Harkins sold thirty-one dollars' worth of Appeal subs in New Jersey.

As a result of the notice in The New Leader, the National Office has been able to connect up with Socialists in many localities, all expressing a desire to get back into active service for the cause. One comrade in far-off Honolulu pays for twenty months' dues.

Debs Strikes Back

Recently Eugene V. Debs addressed an audience of 1,800 people at Waukegan, Ill., under the auspices of the Jugo-Slav Federation, the special occasion being the Quadrennial Convention of the Slovenian Benevolent Association, which has about 60,000 members. There were delegates from all over the country. About forty of them were Communists, and, as usual, they did as much as possible to obstruct the proceedings of the convention. But it is surely a puerile and dangerous thing for the Communists to give Debs a good opportunity to pay them his compliments and rip open their record to the public gaze. In his Waukegan speech Debs gave the audience a photograph of the professional disrupters' spirit, character and record that the audience will long remember. On this whole matter Debs is loaded with facts and has a justifiable temperature of 300 in the shade. The Jugo-Slavs were delighted with the address and would scarcely let him get away for his next address.

INDIANA

Mark up two more locals to the credit of District Organizer William H. Henry, one at Fairview, the other at Clinton. It is hoped that Indiana will follow Illinois and arrange a dozen great rallies with Eugene V. Debs as speaker. Indiana is Debs' home State and a great revival can thus be effected.

CALIFORNIA

Emil Herman's latest performance is two new locals, one at Paso Robles, the other at Atascadero. The State Committee has addressed an impressive message to the National Executive Committee praising the work of Herman, and urging the continuance of his splendid work.....The San Diego Labor Leader is out with a twentieth anniversary edition. The liberalism and vigor of this union paper justify the wide attention the paper attracts. The editor is to be congratulated on the anniversary edition.

CONNECTICUT

The State Executive Committee met Sunday, Sept. 27 at New Haven. Arrangements were completed for a tour of the State by Esther Friedman. She will speak in New London, Norwich, Wallingford, Shelton and New Haven. The head of the police department of Waterbury refused to allow Mrs. Friedman to address a street meeting in that city. A few years ago the Socialist Party of Connecticut established the right of free speech by testing it in the courts of three towns in the State, but it seems that we have not got the right of free speech in Waterbury.

New Haven

A city convention will be called this week for the purpose of nominating a

city ticket. The election will be held on November 3.

Tickets are selling fast for the Debs meeting in Bridgeport October 3. Socialists and friends wishing to attend the meeting should get in touch with Nathan Grandelman, 30 Congress Ave., or W. E. Davis, 48 Belmont St., Whiteville. Auto parties are being arranged.

Hamden

The town election will be held Monday, October 5. All Socialists take notice. Get out and vote.

The State Executive Committee voted to have a calendar printed for 1926 to help raise some funds for the monthly bulletin "The Commonwealth." The calendar will have a picture of Debs on it and will sell for ten cents. Anyone wishing one should send order with postage to M. F. Plunkett, Room 2, Wallace Block, Wallingford, Conn.

NEW JERSEY

Eugene V. Debs in Jersey

Arrangements have been completed for the three dinners to Eugene V. Debs in New Jersey, this Saturday and Sunday, as follows: Camden, Saturday evening, October 3, 6:30 sharp at the Walt Whitman Hotel, 7th and Cooper. Chairman, Herman Neissner.

The two Newark dinners will both be held in Schary Manor, 104 Clinton Ave., Sunday, October 4, one at 12:30 (noon), under auspices of the Jewish Branches and organizations, with Nathan Friedman, chairman of the National Executive Committee of the Workmen's Circle, at chairman. The night banquet at 6:30 sharp will be under the auspices of the State Commissioner Socialist Party, with James M. Reilly as chairman. Geo. H. Goebel will also speak at all three of the dinners, and Leo M. Harkins at both the night dinners. It is certain that all the dinners will be big successes.

NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT

The reservations for the Debs banquet indicate a large attendance. In fact, it looks as though we will have a record attendance. The Debs Banquet Committee has headquarters at 141 Benefit Street, Providence, R. I. The district secretary, Warren Edward Fitzgerald, is there taking care of the arrangements.

Tickets are selling very nicely for the Arthur Henderson meeting and our only regret is that we could not secure a larger hall than the one engaged. T. F. Brough of Amesbury, Mass., writes: "Enclosed find \$1.00 to pay for the booklets you sent me. I took the books to the shop where I work and sold eight of them at the noon hour." Comrade Brough has been doing this same thing for fifteen or twenty years. This is a fine example for the rest of our party members.

NEW YORK STATE

State Secretary Merrill has communicated with up-State locals in reference to organizing parties to go to New York City to attend the Regional Convention. Locals in Greater New York have been urged to make a special drive on back dues so as to enable every member to participate in the proceedings of the convention, the only credentials to which are paid-up red membership cards in the Socialist Party.

The State Secretary will call a meeting of the State Committee in connection with the convention, either on Saturday evening, Oct. 10, or Sunday morning, Oct. 11.

National and State Organizer Stille has gone to Utica for work that will occupy him up to the time of the Regional Convention. Utica was one of the towns that had a big increase of Socialist enrollment in the fall of 1924, and there is much new material there for membership. Employment had been fairly good in Utica this year, contrasting greatly with Schenectady where unemployment has been acute. In spite of this situation Organizer Stille got 47 recruits in Schenectady and thinks that the Local should have at least 200 members.

Local Schenectady has taken up the debate idea in order to make meetings of the organization interesting and has challenged Local Albany to debate the compensation versus confiscation proposition.

Locals Schenectady and Albany have completed arrangements for the Debs banquets to be held in December, and tickets for the event have already been sold in the first named city. The Schenectady banquet will be held in the Mohawk Hotel, and the Albany banquet at the Boulevard Restaurant. Preparations for the banquets are under way in Yonkers and Poughkeepsie.

Local Albany has planned to make

meetings interesting by conducting debates, and will send a challenge to Local Cohoes to discuss at the next meeting of Local Albany the question as to whether Socialism will satisfy all the aspirations of humanity.

BROOKLYN

A special borough meeting will be held on Sunday, Oct. 4, at 2 p. m. sharp in the Amalgamated Temple, 11, Arion place. All members are requested to attend for there is a matter of very great significance to be decided.

Mass Convention
All members take notice that the mass convention of the party will be held on Saturday, Oct. 10, at the Finnish Hall, 127th street and 5th avenue. Admission will be by membership card, and all must be members.

Debs Meeting
Eugene V. Debs will speak at the Academy of Music on Thursday, Oct. 15. Comrades are urged to secure tickets immediately. Tickets may be purchased at the following places: County office, 167 Tompkins avenue; 13-19th A. D., 41 Debevoise street; Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman street; 2nd A. D., 420 Hinesdale street; Peoples Lyceum, 218 Van Slocken avenue; Goldsteins Book Store, 390 Sutter avenue.

2nd A. D.
Monday, Oct. 5—Watkins street and Dumont avenue. Speakers, J. A. Weil and I. M. Chatcutt.
Wednesday, Oct. 7—Hinesdale street and Blake avenue. Speakers, F. Rosenfarb and I. M. Chatcutt.

Friday, Oct. 9—Branch meeting, 420 Hinesdale street.

Saturday, Oct. 10—Stone and Riverdale avenues. Speakers F. Rosenfarb and H. Nemeser.

4th and 14th A. D.

Tuesday, Oct. 6—Havemeyer and So. 4th streets. Speaker, August Claessens.

Wednesday, October 7.—Bedford avenue and Division street. Speakers, J. A. Weil and H. Nemeser.

Thursday, Oct. 8—Branch meeting, 172 Rodney street.

Saturday, Oct. 10—Grand street extension and Havemeyer street. Grand Rally, with all local and city ticket candidates as speakers.

5th A. D.

Sunday, Oct. 4.—329 Stuyvesant avenue, 8:30 p. m. W. W. Oldfield will lecture on "Woman and Socialism."

Tuesday, Oct. 6—Fulton street and Rochester avenue. Speakers Samuel Friedman and Jacob Axelrod.

Thursday, Oct. 8—Broadway and Monroe street. Speakers, Samuel Friedman, Esther Friedman and Norman Thomas.

6th A. D.

Tuesday, Oct. 6—Branch meeting, 167 Tompkins avenue.

Saturday, Oct. 10—Hart st. and Tompkins avenue. Grand Rally, all local and city ticket candidates as speakers.

9th and 16th A. D.

Friday, Oct. 9—Branch meeting, 1372 43rd street.

13th and 19th A. D.

Tuesday, Oct. 6—Graham avenue and Varet street. Speaker, Richard Boyajin.

Saturday, Oct. 10—Graham avenue and Debevoise street. Grand rally, all local and city ticket candidates as speakers.

Coney Island

Friday, Oct. 9.—25th street and Mermaid avenue. Speaker, Richard Boyajin.

22nd A. D.

Tuesday, Oct. 6—Sheffield and Sutter avenue. Speakers, H. Koss and B. J. Riley.

Thursday, Oct. 8.—Cleveland street and Sutter avenue. Speakers—H. Koss and B. J. Riley.

23rd A. D.

Monday, Oct. 5—Branch meetings, 219 Sackman street.

Tuesday, Oct. 6.—Pitkin avenue and Barrett street. Speakers, Sadie Rivkin and Esther Friedman.

Thursday, Oct. 8.—Sackman street and Sutter avenue. Speakers, Dr. L. Sadoff and August Claessens.

Friday, Oct. 9.—St. Marks and Saratoga avenues. Speakers, Dominick Luchese and Sadie Rivkin.

Grand Rally in Williamsburgh

Saturday, Oct. 10, will be red night in Williamsburgh, with three big open-air rallies at the following corners: Havemeyer and So. 4th streets, Graham avenue and Debevoise street and Tompkins avenue and Hart street. The speakers will be Norman Thomas, Charles Solomon, Samuel Beardsley, H. Nefser, J. A. Weil, A. DiBlasi, Gertrude Green, Gertrude W. Klein, D. P. Berenberg, W. Shapiro.

BRONX

A general membership meeting of Local Bronx will be held on Sunday evening, October 4, at the Headquarters, 1167 Boston Road. Campaign plans and progress will be discussed. Comrade Norman Thomas will be present and a former I. L. P. organizer of London is also expected. An entertainment and dance will be held by the Central Branch this Saturday night, October 3, at 1167 Boston Road. A good time is assured.

Street Meetings

Friday, Oct. 2—Corner 163d st. and

SEE THAT YOUR ENGINEER WEARS THIS BUTTON!

I. U. S. and O. Engineers' Local 56

Meets every Friday at 8 P. M. at Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, Telephone Stage 3944. Office hours 8 to 10 P. M., Room 14, F. BAUSCHER, Fin. Sec.

FUR DRESSERS' UNION,

Local 3, International Fur Workers' Union. Office and Headquarters, 949 Wiloughby Ave., Brooklyn. Meetings, 1st and 3rd Mondays.

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FUR CUTTERS' UNION

LOCAL 1
Executive Board meets every Thursday at 8:30 P. M., at 23 East 32nd St.

F. STUBB, Chairman.
H. ROYNS, Vice-Chairman.
H. SCHINDLER, Secretary.

FUR FINISHERS' UNION

LOCAL 15
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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 5145

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Office 331 East 14th Street

Telephone Lexington 4190

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MISCELLANEOUS TRADES OF GREATER NEW YORK

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

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

Section Meetings

Downtown—231 E. 14th St. 1st and 3rd Friday at 8 P. M.

Bronx—E. 187th St. & Boulevard 1st & 3rd Saturday 12 A. M.

Harlem—174 Lexington Ave. 1st & 3rd Saturday 12 A. M.

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Affiliated with Joint Board Cloak and Dressmakers' Union. Executive Board meets every Tuesday at the Office, 4 West 31st Street. Telephone 7745-Watkins.

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130 East 25th St. Madison Square 1934

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OF GREATER NEW YORK LOCAL 10.

A. C. W. A. Section "B"

Office: 355 Bushwick Ave., Tel. 5120

Exec. Bd. meets every Friday at 8 p. m.

D R A M A

MARY GLYNNE



noted English actress will share honors with Dennis Neilson-Terry in the production of "The Crooked Friday," opening Thursday night at the Bijou.

Mother-Sacrifice

"The Pelican" Shows Strongly The Power of Mother Love At the Times Square

F. TENNISON JESSE and H. M. Harwood explain the title of their play, which A. H. Woods is presenting at the Times Square Theatre, by a note that "an old legend has it that the female Pelican will pluck her breast to feed her young with her own blood." This informs us at once that we are to watch a play of mother-love, of sacrifice for the beloved offspring—a theme old enough, but recurrently novel after our recent horde of dancing mothers living their own lives. Live her own life is what Wanda desired to do; her pride led her to the defiant attitude which gave her "freedom" and had her son, and General Heriot's, declared illegitimate.

Carried off to a wholly different atmosphere, the lad grows up—despite all modern science to the contrary—to resemble his father, not only in looks, but in "certain movements of the hand," and even in life-ambition. He will join the army; nothing else will do. Since he is included under the bastard act, and since the British army is particular in checking birth certificates, he can enter the training school only through influence. Introduced to his father, the lad is recognized when his feeble old grandparent confuses him with his own father in boyhood. All will be well if the mother will consent to a remarriage. Of course, she has just consented to marry someone else; of course, the son will not hear of her sacrifice; and of course, she finally gives up her happiness for the boy's career as son of the great General Heriot.

All this makes a mediocre but exciting play, after the dulllest philosophy we have heard in a long time. Lines like "Life is cruel. It is just one damn thing after another," glitter dully as attempts at sparkling flow. But when the action grows tense, with good acting by Margaret Lawrence, the play speeds up to a climax that will probably keep it going on Broadway for a good while.

J. T. S.

Lithuania Bans "Saint Joan"

Sensitive Priests Say Shaw's Play is "Irreligious"

BERNARD SHAW has been criticized as declining into religious dogma—but not in Lithuania. That country, according to a correspondent just returned from its capital, has banned Mr. Shaw's play, "Saint Joan," for a reason which must be entertaining to its author.

The play has been rendered into Russian, and is being performed with immense success by the Moscow Art Theatre, a company of whose players recently gave it in Kovno, Lithuania's capital.

The ordinary censor found no objection to the play, but members of the Cabinet, having witnessed it, did. The Lithuanian Cabinet, it should be explained, consists largely of Roman priests and Jesuits, notorious for their medieval views. They have forbidden the play because "it is irreligious, and calculated to bring the priesthood into disrepute."

"A Load of Mischief" Opens at Booth Theatre Oct. 12

In Toronto Monday night, the Messrs. Shubert presented Ruth Chatterton and Robert Lorraine, in "A Load of Mischief." Ashley Dukes, the author of this London current comedy hit, arrived here yesterday aboard the Celtic. Mr. Dukes left immediately for Toronto and will remain with the play until it comes to New York, opening at the Booth Theatre Monday, October 12.

Gloria Foy has been engaged to play the leading role in "Some Day," a musical play to be produced by Mrs. Henry B. Harris.

WALTER HAMPDEN



co-starring with Ethel Barrymore in a new production of "Hamlet," due to open at the newly named Hampden's Theatre next Saturday night.

EVA LE GALLIENNE



plays the principal role in Schnitzler's drama, "The Call of Life," which the Actors' Theatre is putting on Friday night at the Comedy Theatre.

Flash of Life

"Outside Looking In" An Interesting and Vivid Play of the Hobo

MAXWELL ANDERSON, co-author of "What Price Glory," has scored again with "Outside Looking In," a rich, salty play of American life that is now on view at the Greenwich Village Theatre.

Not of all American life, you understand, but that portion of the national life of our beloved country in which the hoboes are involved. "Outside Looking In" is made out of certain episodes of Jim Tully's "Beggars of Life," and a corking good play it is, too.

There isn't very much of a plot, and what there is is rather feeble. The three-act play is a quick, vivid flash into the lives of a group of hoboes who just happened to drift together, to stay together for a night, and then to drift away. There is one glorious character, Oklahoma Red, brilliantly played by a flaming-haired gentleman named Charles A. Bickford, who is possessed of a little knowledge, a little Wobbly history and philosophy and prejudices, and a big, booming voice, and he dominates the play.

Into a "jungle" in the wheat fields there drift two fugitives—Edna, a girl who had just slain her incestuous stepfather, and Little Red, her lover. The boys defend them and help them aboard a train, and then Oklahoma Red fights Little Red for the girl, and then they get into a deserted shack, and then they make a breakfast, and then they help the two lovers away, and then they all go to jail for 30 days for protecting them—a picturesque story, just rattling along, one incident after the other. A quick flash into life as we get one moment's glimpse into the lives of Third Avenue folk as we bowl along on the elevated, and that's all.

One scene stands out above all others. It is in the box-car; the hoboes have found a keg of whiskey and they are getting hilarious. To amuse themselves they hold a "kangaroo court" and try Little Red for undermining bourgeois society by taking a "fallen woman" out of a "sporting house." It is rich, livid, raw—a chunk of quivering satire at that capitalist class justice that the hoboes despise so much flung into the faces of the audience. Funny it is. Deliciously played. But stark, bitter, savage satire as well. That scene is one of the richest of many theatrical seasons. No one can afford to miss "Outside Looking In."

W. M. F.

Molnar's New Comedy Due At Guild Theatre Oct. 19

"The Green Slipper," by Franz Molnar, will open at the Guild Theatre on Monday night, Oct. 19, under the management of Charles Frohman, Inc. In association with the Theatre Guild, June Walker, Lee Baker, Helen Westley and George Baxter will have the leading roles. Philip Moeller is the director and Lee Simonson has designed the settings and costumes. "Arms and the Man" will be moved to another theatre.

"Big Boy," Al Jolson's newest show, reaches its 100th performance Tuesday night at the 44th Street Theatre.

The first play of the Provincetown Playhouse subscription season, "Adam Solitaire," by Em Jo Bashe, goes into rehearsal today. It will open the early part of November.

LAURA HOPE CREWS



heads the cast of players in the new Noel Coward play, "Hay Fever," which will open at Maxine Elliott's Theatre Monday night.

T H E A T R E S

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

WINTER GARDEN

Even 8:30. Mats. Tues., Thurs. & Sat. NOW, AS ALWAYS, THE WORLD'S MOST FAMOUS REVUE



GREAT CAST 15 GETRUEDE HOFFMANN GIRLS Columbus Day Mat., Monday, Oct. 12

WINTER GARDEN

SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT STARS FROM "ARTISTS AND MODELS," "BIG BOY," "GAY PARADE," "STUDENT PRINCE," "JUNE DAYS" and other headline acts JACK ROSE, Master of Ceremonies

JOLSON'S

THEA. 59 St. & 7th Ave. EVENINGS 8:30. MATINEES THUR. and SAT. 2:30



HOWARD MARSH and ILSE MARVENGA Staged by J. C. HUFFMAN Symp. Orch. of 40. Singing Chords of 100. Best Seats (Box) \$1.10, \$1.55, \$2.30, \$2.75, \$3.50. GOOD SEATS AT BOX OFFICE Columbus Day Mat., Monday, Oct. 12

A-H-WOOD'S THREE STARS

DRAMA FARCE ROMANCE

A WOMAN KNOWS HER OWN CHILD. BUT THE MAN HAS ONLY HIS FAITH IN THE WOMAN AND HER WORD. What does the woman owe the man?



A WORLD SUCCESS BY F. TENNISON JESSE & H. M. HARWOOD... MARGARET LAWRENCE (Special arrangement) FREDERICK KERR HENRY STEPHENSON TIMES SQUARE THEATRE, 42 ST. W. B'WAY. EVES. 8:30. MATS. THUR. & SAT.

A WORLD SUCCESS BY F. TENNISON JESSE & H. M. HARWOOD... MARGARET LAWRENCE (Special arrangement) FREDERICK KERR HENRY STEPHENSON TIMES SQUARE THEATRE, 42 ST. W. B'WAY. EVES. 8:30. MATS. THUR. & SAT.

The GREEN HAT

with MICHAEL ARLEN KATHARINE CORNELL MARGALO GILLMORE LESLIE HOWARD

BROADHURST 44th St. W. B'WAY. EVES. 8:30. MATINEES THUR. & SAT.

THE FUNNIEST SHOW IN FORTY YEARS

The KISS IN A TAXI with ARTHUR BYRON JANET BEECHER RITZ THEA. 46 ST. W. B'WAY. EVES. 8:30. MATS. WED. & SAT.

Broadway Briefs

Jose Alessandro has replaced Boris Ranevsky in "The Pelican" at the Times Square Theatre.

O'Neill's "Desire Under the Elms" at Daly's 63rd Street Theatre reached its 40th performance on Wednesday.

"Arabesque," the new Norman-Bel Geddes production, will open in Buffalo Monday night, and come into New York the following Monday, October 12.

Herman Gantvoort's first production of the season, "Jane, Our Stranger," by Mary Borden, is being readied for metropolitan presentation. The cast includes Mrs. Thomas Whiffen, Selena Royle, daughter of Edwin Milton Royle, Clarke Silvernail, Kay Strozz, Katherine Stewart, Carlin Crandall, Camilla Crume and Joseph Greene.

The Theatre Guild has renewed its lease on the Klaw for another year. "They Knew What They Wanted," now playing there, has passed its 350th performance.

"The Student Prince," at Jolson's Theatre, celebrated the 350th performance on Tuesday night.

The Messrs. Shubert have placed in rehearsal "A Lady's Virtue," a new play by Rachel Crothers. Starring together in the same cast for the first time will be Mary Nash and her sister, Florence.

William Hodge began his season Monday night in Dover, appearing in a new comedy by himself entitled "The Judge's Husband."

Vaudeville Theatres

MOSS' BROADWAY A new feature picture, "Go Straight," will be presented at B. S. Moss' Broadway Theatre next week. The program of Keith-Albee vaudeville acts will include Roscoe Ails, with Katie Pullman and Band, in "A Comedy Dance Sensation of 1924," Bert Baker and his company, William Ebs, Jean Jackson Troupe and other acts.

The feature photoplay, Owen Moore and Gladys Hulette, co-starred in "Go Straight," supported by Robert Edson, Mary Carr and George Fawcett.

REGENT Monday to Wednesday—Handers & Millies; Frazer, O'Brien & Young; others. "Beggar On Horseback" with Edward Horton and d'Esther Ralston.

Thursday to Sunday—Gordon & Pierce; W. Cromwell Knox; other acts. "The Goose Woman" with Jack Pickford and Constance Bennett.

JEFFERSON Monday to Wednesday—Jimmy Lucas & Co.; Dance, Color & Speed; Miner & Brown; others. James Cruise's "The Beggar On Horseback."

Thursday to Sunday—"The Goose Woman" with Louise Dresser and Jack Pickford. Excellent bill of Keith-Albee vaudeville.

"JOLSON IS AS SOLITARY UPON THE HEIGHTS OF AN ART HE HAS MADE PECULIARLY HIS OWN AS CHAPLIN IS UPON HIS OR CHALLAPIN. OR RAQUEL MOLLER. OR EVENING POST.

AL JOLSON

IN THE OUTSTANDING HIT OF HIS CAREER "BIG BOY"

44th ST. THEATRE, W. of B'way. Evenings, 8:30. Matinees, WED. and SAT. at 2:30. Holiday Mat. Columbus Day, Mon., Oct. 12

CHAMIN'S 46th ST. Thea. Just W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mts. Wed. & Sat. 10th Month—The Laugh Sensation!

IS ZAT SO?

By James Gleason and Richard Taber Columbus Day Mat., Monday, Oct. 12

CENTRAL Thea. 47 St. & B'way. Last 2 Weeks—Musical Comedy Hit

JUNE DAYS

with WYN RICHMOND JACK MCGOWAN-JAY C. FLIPPEN "A CHORUS THAT SET A NEW RECORD FOR DANCING." —E. W. OSBORN, EVE. WORLD. Staged by J. C. HUFFMAN 10th Month—The Laugh Sensation!

2ND MONTH THE FALL OF EVE

With RUTH GORDON By JOHN EMERSON and ANITA LOOS "RIPPING, ROLLICKING, RACY"—TELEGRAM. Th. W. 45 St. Ph. Lack 7272 Evs. 8:40. Mts. Wed. & Sat. 2:40. Moving to Another Theatre, Mon., Oct. 12

49th St. Thea. West of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mts. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

"BETTER THAN BUNTY PULLS THE STRINGS."

ARCHIBALD FORBES' SCOTTISH PLAYERS IN

COURTINING

The "Distinctive" Comedy ORIGINAL CAST AND PRODUCTION DIRECT FROM THE GARRICK THEATRE, LONDON Holiday Matinee Columbus Day, Oct. 12

GUILD THEA. 52nd St. W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. THURS. and SAT. 2:30. Col. 8228.

Bernard Shaw's Famous Comedy

ARMS and the MAN

ALFRED LUNT — WITH — LYNN FONTANNE PEDRO de CORDOBA ERNEST COSSART HENRY TRAVERS STELLA LARRIMORE JANE WHEATLEY Xtra Holiday Matinee Columbus Day, Mon., Oct. 12

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"GARRICK GAITIES"

SPARKLING MUSICAL REVUE Xtra Holiday Matinee Columbus Day, Mon., Oct. 12

KLAW Thea. 45th St. W. of B'way. Evs. 8:40. Matinees: Wed. and Sat. at 2:40.

THE PULITZER PRIZE PLAY

THEY KNEW WHAT THEY WANTED A COMEDY BY SIDNEY HOWARD with PAULINE LORD LEO CARRILLO Xtra Holiday Matinee Columbus Day, Mon., Oct. 12

Barry Connors' recipe for

APPLESAUCE

A Barrel of Love— A Pyramid of Laughs— Hunks of Humanity— Sprinkled with Wit— And a Dash of Tears— Spread Deliciously— By Allan Dinehart— At the Ambassador Theatre, 49th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats: WED. and SAT., 2:30.

ANN HARDING

will have the lead in Dario Niccodemi's drama opening to the Eltinge Theatre, Wednesday night.

THE NEW LEADER

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The Grand Street Follies of 1925

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"Full of absurdities and noted with a whoop. It is the best of the series." Says the N.Y. WORLD.

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"King Saul"

with the Yiddish Art Theatre Players

"The acting of Maurice Schwartz places him on a par with the best that America has produced. His company are ambitious and highly gifted. To see a performance of the Yiddish Art Theatre Players is a rare and enviable treat."—Ludwig Lewisohn in "The Nation."

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A HOLY TERROR

with GEORGE ABBOTT

Staged by WINCHELL SMITH

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

with FRANK McGLYNN

Daly's 63rd St. Thea. Evs. at 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat., 2:30

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CAMEO 42nd St. Noon to 1:30 P. M.

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RICHARD BARTHELMESS

"SHORE LEAVE"

with DOROTHY MACKAIL

A NAUTICAL LOVE TALE

FAMOUS CAMEO THEATRE ORCHESTRA

B.S. MOSS' B'WAY 41 St. M. Mat. Wed. & Sat.

ALL NEXT WEEK

"GO STRAIGHT"

An Exciting Crook Melodrama with OWEN MOORE, GLADYS HUELETTE, ROBERT EDSON, MARY CARR and GEORGE FAWCETT

ROScoe AILS

with KATIE PULLMAN & BAND

WILLIAM EBS and Other Keith Acts

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Amazing—Thrilling—Surprising

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PAT ROONEY

in "The Daughter of Rosie O'Grady"

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

NOON to 1:30 P. M.

GREATEST COMEDY NEW YORK HAS EVER SEEN!

THIRD 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 11:35 P. M.

MUSIC

Philharmonic

There are only eight changes in the personnel of the Philharmonic Orchestra for this season and only one of these is at a "first desk." The new "first desk" man is Peter Henkelman, who will play English horn. He was formerly a member of the Philadelphia Orchestra. The other new members of the Philharmonic are Alexandre de Brulle, who joins the first violin section; R. J. Van Veen, N. Van Vendeol and W. Gray, violas; D. Ryb and K. Agnesy, basses, and S. Lubalin, trumpet. Willem Mengelberg has announced that his opening program with the Philharmonic in Carnegie Hall on Thursday evening, October 15, will include the Bach B minor Suite, Strauss' "Don Juan" and the Second Symphony of Brahms.

Clara Rabinowitch, pianist, will give a recital at Aeolian Hall Saturday afternoon, October 17.

MARIO VALLE



will sing in the San Carlo production of "Lohengrin" on Monday which opens the final fortnight of opera at the Century Theatre.

San Carlo Opera

The third week of the month's engagement of the San Carlo Opera at the Century Theatre will begin on Monday night with a performance of "Lohengrin." The complete program follows: Monday, "Lohengrin," Fittzu, De Mette, Taffuro, Valle. Tuesday, "Cavalleria Rusticana," Roselle, Judson, Taffuro, Jackson; "Pagliacci," Kargau, Salazar, Ghirardini. Wednesday, "Andrea Chénier," Saroya, De Mette, Salazar, Ghirardini. Thursday matinee, "Tales of Hoffman," "Lucchese, Schalker, Leffert, Axman, Oliver, Interrante, followed by ballet. Thursday Evening, 8, "La Gioconda," De Lys, De Mette, Schalker, Taffuro, Valle. Friday, "Rigoletto," Lucchese, Schalker, Oliver, Ghirardini, followed by ballet. Saturday Matinee, "Faust," Roselle, Schalker, Taffuro, Interrante. Saturday Evening, "Carmen," De Mette, Morosini, Kargau, Schalker, Salazar, Valle. Musical directors: Carlo Peroni, Ernest Knoch, Adolfe Schmid. Incidental ballets will again be given by the Pavley-Oukrainy Ballet Russe.

Music Notes

Guy Maier, of the duo-pianists, Maier and Pattison, is giving a series of three Young People's Concerts in Aeolian Hall on October 24, November 6 and November 27. The first recital will be given by Mr. Maier alone; at the second he will have the assistance of Lois Maier, pianist, and at the third the assistance of Clara Clemens, mezzo-soprano.

Charlotte Lund, soprano, will give an operatic recital assisted by N. Val Pavay, baritone-pianist, Sunday afternoon, October 18, at Town Hall.

Florence Easton, soprano of the Metropolitan, gives her annual song recital at Carnegie Hall Thursday evening, October 22.

Francis Macmillen's first violin recital of the season in New York will take place at Carnegie Hall Monday evening, October 19.

DRAMA

The Mermaid Dramatists

By Joseph T. Shipley

GEORGE M. COHAN

IV.—Philip Massinger, Merchant

EVERY period in which the theatre has flourished has its tradesmen whom the prospect of wealth attracts to play writing, just as they might have selected privateering, or speculating, or any other not too ungentlemanly means of acquiring a fortune. Adaptable, ingenious, not overscrupulous, these individuals are often skillful craftsmen, able both to judge and to tickle the popular taste. They often develop considerable technical facility, becoming artisans of no mean merit, producing plays that, while hardly recorded as literary achievements, may linger in the annals of the stage.

Of the great crop of playwrights that fast followed Shakespeare, such a mechanic is Philip Massinger. His plays are turned with a careful hand and may be read with considerable delight for the sake of the unfolding story. The plots develop effectively; the complications are intricate and unexpected, and if the conclusions are at times wrenched to a pretty moral or a happy ending, the concession to the public is one with which every age is familiar. In catering to this taste Massinger proved adept; and, despite the changes in outward modes, his comedy, "A New Way to Pay Old Debts," has been frequently and successfully revived.

There is obvious in many of Massinger's plays, beneath the formal preachment of morality, a praising of or appealing to the weaknesses and even vices of the court. The words of Tiberio:

Come, let us to the court; We there shall find all bravery and cost That art can boast of— seem to express both the author's belief and his desire. In more than one place characters of quite different natures justify dissembling and fawning for the sake of advancement; some apologize for the practice; others frankly advise it. One speaks so directly as to say:

Though I love My limbs as well as any man, if you had now A humor to kick me lame into an office.

Where I might sit in state and undo others, Stood I not bound to kiss the foot that did it?

Perhaps Massinger is equally sincere, in accord with the moral, nay, the religious, code of the time, in the phrase:

The success Concludes the victor innocent, and the vanquished Most miserably guilty.

More frequent even than these concessions to the positive vices of the day are the deft doses of pious com-

As Ye Sow—

Louise Closser Hale and Augustin Duncan Reap Good "Harvest" at the Belmont

CLOUDS hung over the parched fields; thunder rolled. Heat lightning flashed across the sultry sky. The land lay eager for rain. At last, after expectancy had been strained beyond hope, the refreshing torrents fell. There are some plays that hang similarly indeterminate over the audience, that wait to see whether the outcome will be continued drought, or rich, vital rain.

"Harvest," by Kate Hortoff, which John Cromwell and the Shuberts are presenting at the Belmont Theatre, moves from a slow start to a sincere and powerful fulfillment. Many of the play's details are rough, unfinished, but the easy opportunity of a convenient close is turned down for a consistent and effective finale.

The theme of "Harvest" is really an interweaving of two motifs. There is, first, the commonplace story of the sweet country girl ruined by the prepossessing city fellow. This old theme is redeemed in its end by the second element, that of the family contrast, of Ma Sonrel and her beloved son, Pa Sonrel and his darling daughter. While these persons are so disposed that the girl escapes marriage with her ravager, the real interest in the play grows from the idealist Sonrel and his reality-facing wife.

These two characters are made vivid by accomplished acting. Louise Closser Hale's crisp tones prick the delusions of her husband and the shams of the artificial Miss Knight (somewhat overplayed by Hilda Spong). With movements rather than tones, Miss Hale communicates her love and suffering, her clear vision, while she pretends to be blind, the thin shrewish plate upon her kindness. Yet she finds in Augustin Duncan her able compeer; his manner is eloquent of the idealist farmer's acceptance of life—and of the sunken despair that comes with the catastrophe. Elmer Cornell makes an interesting figure of the son who takes after his mother, who has become an embittered socialist, deriding the sandy farm and his father's and sister's love for the old home—yet who fights fiercely to protect the sister with whom he so often quarrels. . . . Out of the long struggle against the barrenness of their mean soil has come the harvest of bitterness and grief—and stronger bands of understanding love. Of which a good play is woven.

W. L.



the noted comedian will return to Broadway in his own play "American Born," opening Monday night at the Hudson Theatre.

ment when evil-doers are done for. Massinger, according to one tradition, was forced to leave college because of his Catholic sympathies, and there may be a sincere spirit behind many of his strictures: "The Maid of Honour" ends with the maid's turning nun; "The Virgin-Martyr" shows several staunch sufferers for their religion, with an angel appearing after the virgin's death, converting the villain to Christianity and leading him, one more, to martyrdom. But there is more apparent sanctimony in Tappell's exclamation when he and his wife are jailed: "Unthankful knaves are ever so rewarded!" And when Marrall is later kicked off the scene he cries: "This is the heaven false servants still arrive at!" Overreach himself, the rascal-sound of the set is so sin-driven that he goes mad.

The dramatist who is primarily a tradesman will seek shrewdly to enhance his wares by all manner of devices to extend and heighten his appeal. Massinger draws freely upon what has proved successful—he has probably spoiled more passages of Shakespeare than any other borrower; and he plays fully upon the emotions of the time. As the term Bolshevism was on the lips of the Legioner five years ago, the word "Atheist" trips from the dramatist's tongue over any person he would condemn, no matter how remote his deeds are from religion. Ten years before the revolution in England Massinger made bold to woo the Puritans in the final words of "Believe as You List":

Teach potentates humility, and instruct Proud monarchs, though they govern human things.

A greater power does raise, or pull down, kings! Immediately, however, he adds an epilogue that assures the Cavaliers of his friendliness:

in his intent The maker vows that he is innocent. With honest merchant spirit Massinger refers in one or other of his prologues to plays of his that have failed, and promises to do his future best if this one is enjoyed. He is forced by the custom of the time to write what he thinks in blank verse; but this becomes tolerable when one reads it as the prose it really is—thereupon to discover that the merchant is offering honest wares (as business goes) of sound material well polished for inspection. . . . the detection of the slight imperfections that are its covert shots at the public purse being but one of the items of interest in these well-wrought and workmanlike, though hardly literary, dramas.

Broadway Briefs

Julia Daniels, a member of the Society for Illustrators, is the winner of the \$150 prize offered by A. L. Jones and Morris Green for the most novel scenic design for the new edition of the "Greenwich Village Follies" which goes into rehearsal next month.

A theatrical note of much interest on the Rialto is the announcement by Mr. and Mrs. B. S. Moss of the engagement of their daughter, Beatrice Florence, to Clement S. Crystal of this city.

THURSTON



the noted magician and illusionist will make his home at the Bronx Opera House next week beginning Monday.

EUGENE V. DEBS' PROTEST

(Continued from page 1)

litical evolution, but I am not one of them.

One of the writers in your columns intimates that Saklatvala advocated bullets instead of ballots. Will he kindly tell us when and where, in his speeches or writings, Saklatvala said anything of the kind?

Would Not Gag Enemy

I am not a Communist. I am not even an American citizen. But I believe in equal rights and fair play. I would not gag the lips of my meanest enemy, though he spent his time wholly in maligning me. It is the truth most men fear, and not falsehood.

Wendell Phillips, one of the heroes of American history and one of the very greatest of Americans, surrounded by threatening mobs determined to suppress him, even if he had to be assassinated, flung his defiance into the

teeth of the slave owners who were instigating the mobs, and his burning words, which here follow, exactly express my sentiments on the subject of free speech:

"No matter whose lips that speak they must be free and ungagged. Let us believe that the whole of truth can never do harm to the whole of virtue; and remember that in order to get the whole truth you must allow every man, right or wrong, freely to utter his conscience, and to protect him in so doing. Entire, unshackled freedom for every man's life, no matter what his doctrine—the safety of free discussion, no matter how wide its range. The community which dares not protect its humblest and most hated member in the free utterance of his opinions, no matter how false or hateful, is only a gang of slaves."

EUGENE V. DEBS.

Terre Haute, Ind., Sept. 23, 1925.

SOCIALIST PARTY AT WORK

(Continued from page 9)

of interesting lectures on "Race Prejudice," by August Claessens.

The Juniors deeply regret the fact that their meetings are quite neglected by their older comrades. They extend a hearty welcome to all! Information concerning the Juniors may be secured by communicating with either Louis Yavner, 100 Rogers Ave., Brooklyn; Isidore Ostrowsky, 408 Saratoga Ave., Brooklyn, or Louis Relin, 1268 Park Ave., New York.

LOCAL NEW YORK

Upper West Side Branch

Tues., Oct. 6, at 8:30 P. M., Branch meeting at 51 East 125th street.

Wed., Oct. 7, at 8:30 P. M., street meeting at 95th street and Broadway. Speakers, Mary Goff, Leonard C. Kaye and Ernest Haarsen.

Sat., Oct. 10 at 8:30 P. M., street meeting at 137th street and Broadway. Speakers, Wm. Karlin, Walter Karp, Ernest Haarsen.

6-9-12 A. D.

Mon., Oct. 5, at 8:30 P. M., All speakers report at 137 avenue B, campaign headquarters. Including Norman Thomas, Wm. Karlin, Samuel E. Beardsley, McAllister Coleman, I. Korn, Chas. Solomon, Raphael Goldstein, Ben Goodman, I. Newman.

Tues., Oct. 6, Speakers report at 137 Avenue B, McAllister Coleman.

Unity Question Up in December

At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the International Federation of Trade Unions, held August 17 and 18 under the chairmanship of A. A. Purcell, President of the I. F. T. U., it was decided upon the suggestion of the General Council of the British Trades Union Congress, to hold the next General Council meeting December 4 and 5. The question of negotiations between Amsterdam and Moscow for the purpose of effecting international unity will then be taken up. It is expected that the recent declaration by the Scarborough Congress of the British Trade Unions in favor of such unity will have considerable influence upon the General Council. In this connection the following item recently sent out by the Amsterdam Bureau of the I. F. T. U. is interesting:

"We have more than once referred to the growing desire among the real leaders of the Russian trade union movement to reach an understanding with the I. F. T. U.—a desire which grows in spite of the attitude of the numerous opposing elements. This impression is particularly strengthened on going through the special number of the Red Trade Union Bulletin (the official organ of the Red Trade Union International) which is specially devoted to the cause of unity in the Trade Union movement. There is nothing in the leading article of the abuse and scorn with which Losovsky can never resist interspersing his tirades. Here we find set forth the true reasons which have urged the Russian Trade Union movement on of late towards a rapprochement with the Amsterdam movement. We read, for instance, at the conclusion of this article, the following sentences with respect to the objects of unity:

"The English workers were forced by the turn of events to take up the struggle to achieve unity in the trade union movement and the workers of the other continental countries will find that they too must do the same. The slump period seems to be coming to an end and the workers will find themselves forced to fight on an international scale for the 8-hour day, higher wages and the shifting of the taxes from their shoulders onto those of the possessing classes. The success of the fight to obtain these things depends entirely on a united front."

"This can be described as part of the program of the I. F. T. U. too. If in the future we hear no more talk of program-points, as they have been formerly stated—like the dictatorship of the proletariat, for instance—it will be a step in the right direction. It is to be hoped that our comrades in the Russian trade union movement will in future also adopt such a reasonable attitude, and thus help to create an atmosphere favorable to negotiations."

Little Theatres Active

THE PLANS of three little theatre organizations were announced yesterday. The American Laboratory Theatre, located at 107 West Fifty-eighth street, will present Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night" next Wednesday night. It will be the first of a series of four productions presented by a group of players who have been working for two years under the direction of Richard Boleslavsky, formerly of the Moscow Art Theatre.

A new organization called the Mimors, who have built a theatre at 81 West Twelfth street, will offer Mariavau's "Love in Livery" on Wednesday night, Oct. 14. Mrs. Don Mulally is directing the production.

The Association Players of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, at Lexington avenue and Ninety-second street, will stage six plays during the season. They will be "Wappin' Whart," "The Invader," "The Touchdown," "The Toymaker of Nuremberg," "The Thirteenth Chair" and "The Arrow Maker."

At the Cinemas

BROADWAY—"Go Straight," with Owen Moore, Gladys Hulette, Robert Edson and Mary Carr.

CAMEO—Richard Barthelmess in "Shore Leave," from the play by Hubert Osborne.

CAPITOL—"The Tower of Lies," with Norma Shearer, Lon Chaney and Ian Keith.

COLONY—Harold Lloyd in "The Freshman."

RIALTO—"Thank You," with George O'Brien, Madge Bellamy and George Fawcett.

RIVOLI—Raymond Griffith in "He's A Prince," with May Brian.

Thurston Comes to the Bronx Opera House Monday

Thurston, the magician and illusionist, will appear at the Bronx Opera House, beginning Monday night.

The appearance of Thurston in the Bronx should prove of much interest. He is the only magician of note today, being the legitimate successor to the late Harry Kellar and the great Hermann whose mantles of supreme accomplishments in the art of magic endeavors have gracefully enveloped the shoulders of Thurston.

This year's production necessitates the services of a company of thirty-five. The mysteries will include "the Great East Indian Rope Trick," "Radiumographing a Woman," "Beauty, the Vanishing Horse," "Disintegration of a Human Form," "The Mystic Follies," "The Vanishing Donkey," "The Elastic Lady," and "The Phantom Princess."

Pat Rooney in "The Daughter of Rosie O'Grady," comes to the Bronx the following week.

OWEN MOORE



in a new crook melodrama "Go Straight," coming to the Broadway Theatre screen Monday.

THE NEW LEADER

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Saturday, October 3, 1925

REGISTER

A LITTLE more than a decade ago a scattering of Socialists drifted away from the Socialist movement and opposed political action. Elections are a farce, inconsequential, and come only once every year or two, they said. Why give so much time each year to preparing for five minutes in a voting booth and dropping "a piece of paper" in a box? To them voting appeared to be trivial in comparison with the day by day struggle of the working class through the trade unions.

But that five minutes of one day in the year determines who will make the laws, who will interpret them, and who will execute them until the workers a year or two later again spend five minutes in the voting booth. That day-by-day struggle of the organized working class must be waged with the public powers either in their hands or in the hands of their enemies.

This is the significance and importance of intelligent use of the franchise. But even to vote we must register, beginning Monday, October 5, in New York City. Readers of *The New Leader* will find detailed information on another page regarding registration. Do not put the matter off till the last day or the registration booths may be crowded. Register early to be sure that you will be entitled to vote in November.

IMPERIALISM

RECENT criticism in the British Labor movement of the late Labor Government's foreign policy is timely. The London *New Leader*, organ of the Independent Labor Party, recently carried a page of this criticism by the editor and a few weeks later the Trade Union Congress took its splendid stand against imperialism. The duty of the working class to oppose their own ruling class in the robbery and subjection of overseas peoples is not a matter of sentiment. This duty is required even on the basis of the material interests of the workers of England. Many British workers have hesitated to range themselves with the aspirations of the masses in India and Egypt because of a belief that the independence of these countries would react adversely upon the British workers themselves.

This is an illusion. British capitalism cannot impoverish the masses of India without also bringing impoverishment to the British working class. The starvation wages of Indians mean small purchases of the output of British industries and a decline of British employment. What is still more important, if British capitalism enforces a low living standard in India British capital will be more and more exported to India for investment in industrial enterprises of all kinds. Capital seeks the cheapest labor it can find to exploit. If the tendency to export British capital is encouraged by not assisting the masses of India to resist and to raise their standard of living the British working class will in the end suffer for their failure to support the Indian's claims.

In other words, the fight of the working class of the imperialist nations is not only in accord with the ideals of international Labor solidarity. It is also required by the best interests of the workers themselves. We cannot stand by and see chains forged for peoples overseas without having those chains placed upon us too. Our material welfare is no more bound up with exploitation abroad than it is with exploitation at home. Moreover, by assisting the masses in the less advanced country we help to build a Labor movement there and thus add additional recruits to the international forces of working class liberation. From every point of view we have nothing to gain and much to lose by not opposing imperialist mastery wherever it appears.

USEFUL COMMODITIES

CAPITALISM is a system of producing commodities for sale. The struggle between rival capitalists to market their stuff often results in the production of adulterated and shoddy goods. This cheap and vulgar character and motive of production are impressed upon other phases of society. It has produced the drivel of the magazines and the bunk of the daily

The News of the Week

A Costly Union Fued Ends
Probably the most serious jurisdictional controversy that has ever affected American trade unions is now in process of solution by an agreement reached this week between the plasterers and bricklayers. It had its origin in Florida in 1911, but did not reach a crisis until this year, when the conflict held up building operations over a wide area in this country and extended across the border into Canada. We have reviewed the origin and history of the controversy in these columns, and it is unnecessary to repeat it here. It appears that William Green, President of the A. F. of L., worked out an agreement satisfactory to both organizations which the bricklayers accepted immediately, while the plasterers accepted it subject to ratification by their executive committee. The main matter in dispute is to be referred to arbitration and this matter refers to the chartering of local unions by the plasterers in Florida, which was objected to by the bricklayers. It is said that the two unions were about to face a nation-wide lock-out when this agreement was reached and that this prospect was a factor in hastening negotiations which culminated in the agreement. It is to be hoped that the spirit of accommodation will continue and that the feud is now ended. The organized working class cannot afford to spend their energy on these internal matters and this struggle should contribute something towards a movement to close up ranks and consolidate unions into more compact organizations based upon industry rather than upon trade lines.

British Labor peril which British editors and American correspondents have been conjuring for many weeks went up in smoke at the first session of the British Labor Party Congress at Liverpool. More than 1,000 delegates representing over 3,200,000 members reaffirmed the decision of the last congress refusing admission of the Communist Party. Opponents of such admission won by the huge majority of 2,954,000 to 321,000, about 9 to 1. The decision came as a surprise to the press correspondents who expected the congress to ask Moscow to assume guardianship of the British workers. The decision verifies the analysis which *The New Leader* has made of the British movement and the Scarborough Trade Union Congress three weeks ago. The trouble with the capitalistic press is that it has become so accustomed to seeing spooks since the rise of the Soviet power in Russia that the baby cannot get the tootache without the press ascribing it to Moscow. Chairman Cramp, who is also Secretary of the National Union of Railway Men, said, when the motion was before the con-

gress: "We have no right to play with the lives of working men and women. If it be felt that our policy should be to arm and drill and enter upon physical warfare, then let that policy be put openly to the movement," while former Premier MacDonald, reading from an official Communist document that the aim must be "a victory by civil war," added that, "If I were a Communist I wouldn't ask you to let me in." However, we expect this congress to also move forward to a more advanced position and again give the press correspondents a few bad hours.

Gambling With Human Life
What stands out clear and distinct in the Shenandoah tragedy is that mediocre bureaucrats at Washington are responsible for it. Following the destruction of the airship it was reported that Commander Lansdowne had objected to the flight that resulted in his death, but that his objections had been overruled. This was denied in Washington, but it now transpires that Lansdowne had protested to Washington that the ship would have to traverse a storm area, and that fueling, gas and mooring masts were not adequate for the cruise. Lansdowne was an experienced man, but the bureaucrats had their way. The Shenandoah was sent on the fatal cruise, one reason being that the ship would be able to soar above a number of state fairs. Probably it was believed that this would enhance the political prestige of the administration. At any rate, it is an example of political henchmen rewarded for services to political machines and having the last word in a matter over which they are ignorant and sending human beings to their death. The resignation of Secretary of the Navy Wilbur is being demanded by some publications, but there are other mediocre men to take his place, and we may be sure that his successor would be of the same type.

Want Porto Rico Investigated
Determined to bring pressure enough to bear upon the Government in Washington to compel consideration of their request for a thorough investigation by an American commission of the social and economic conditions of Porto Rico, the Socialists of that beautiful, but neglected, island are collecting signatures to a petition to be taken to the national capital, when 10,000 names have been gathered, according to a report in *La Prensa* of New York. The oppressed workers of Porto Rico are willingly signing the petition, as they have long recognized that the Socialist Party, headed by Senator Santiago Iglesias, now Spanish language Secretary of the Pan American Federation of Labor, is their only political mouthpiece, and that it is constantly working for their interest.

QUEER PEOPLE
IF WE had any doubts that everybody is happy in the Philippines they are set at rest by the annual report of Governor General Wood. Two years ago a government crisis was threatened by a policy of non-co-operation adopted by the leading party as a protest against Wood's administration. But everything is lovely now and there is "little or no response either from the people or from provincial or municipal officers" to the pleas of agitators.

Then follows another section of the report. There was a mutiny one year ago as a result of agitation. Yes, there have even been indications of local unrest which at times have threatened "public order," but none has had the character of organized resistance to authority.

Certainly, the Filipinos are a queer people. They do not respond to Filipino agitation, but there was a mutiny at one fort. Some demonstrations have threatened "public order," but they did not suggest resistance to authority. It's all a puzzle to us, but General Wood knows if nobody else does. All that we know is that the Filipinos are happy despite "indications of unrest."

General Wood is an overseas policeman. What more need be said?

"SERVICE"
THE Harriman National Bank is instructing readers of its advertisements in elementary economics. One lesson on "Service" begins with the assertion that "He receives the greatest reward who most successfully adapts his services to the general need."

To this is added, "A man does not learn to make shoes because he means to display new shoes every day, but because he knows all people want shoes."

He may know that all people want shoes but that does not imply that he will render the "service" of supplying the shoes because they are wanted. He will let many people go without shoes

Some Americans living in Porto Rico have no hesitation in affirming that the Socialist Party and its economic ally, the Free Federation of Labor, are doing the real work of "Americanizing" the Porto Ricans, and that if the Government in Washington would pay more attention to their demands for justice for the masses there would be little excuse for the campaign for complete independence conducted by El Nacionalista and other nationalist organs. When the American Army landed on Porto Rican soil in the Summer of 1898, it was welcomed as a deliverer from Spanish misrule, and many were the toasts to the future "State of Porto Rico" drunk by the natives and the soldiers. Time has brought disillusionment and many good Porto Ricans are very tired of seeing their island still treated as a "possession," without any prospect of eventual admission to the American Union. This disappointment, intensified by the stupid acts of some of the American administrators, has watered the soil of disaffection being cultivated by the nationalists.

Riffians Repulse The French
While the French debt commission is here looking for some favorable arrangement for the French debt to the United States, French armies are probably consuming a million dollars a day in trying to crush the Riffians. The great offensive of the French has been halted and it looks like a draw until next spring. The mountain country favors the Riffians, and it is likely to baffle the French advance guard of "civilization" for many months. A World correspondent who managed to break through the lines and reach the Riff general headquarters reports an interesting interview with General Sidi Mohammed, Commander-in-Chief of the Riff armies. The Riff general ascribes his success to the topography and climate of the country, as well as the fact that the Riffians fight more desperately because of their desire for independence. It will be remembered that Generals Topography and Climate had much to do with the defeat of the holy Allies when they sent conscripts into Russia on a similar mission. The Riff general also affirms that even if the French were to conquer the country, they would be unable to hold it, which is probably true. They would require so many soldiers to hold the population down that the expense would be more than what they could squeeze out of the natives. He hopes for peace negotiations that will concede independence, but this is what the French are not willing to grant. He is certain that the Riffians can hold out another year. If that is so, it is questionable whether French imperialism can stand the expense of so costly a war.

if he cannot realize profits upon the sale of shoes. He does not produce for "service." If he did there would not be a shoeless child in the United States. But there are shoeless children, many of them, despite the alleged desire to render "service." In reality the masters of modern business care nothing for "service." They will sell soap, gewgaws, Bibles, playing cards, poker chips or anything else that will bring in profits. If the market is unfavorable and commodities cannot be sold for a profit, they will close their plants regardless of the wants of human beings. In such a situation they will regard one as a boob if he should insist on "service" by continuing the production of the unprofitable commodities.

These little lessons in elementary economics issued by the Harriman National Bank indicate that George Babbitt is still doing business at the old stand.

The Committee on Waste Disposal of Associated Business for a Better New York reports that each person in New York City averages nearly a ton of garbage each year. Walker and Waterman will increase their average this year by November 3.

The security compact is vital, says Colonel E. M. House. We agree that it is but in New York City it can only be realized by electing Norman Thomas for Mayor as well as his associates on the Socialist ticket.

Returning from a tour of the world, Dr. A. H. Evans states that half the human race worships idols. Whether his estimate also includes an analysis of American election returns he does not say.

Bankers at Atlantic City propose an educational movement to teach the masses the need of systematic saving and investment to dispel poverty and old age. Bankers are accustomed to save others' money and to invest it. It has dispelled any fears of poverty for them if it has not for others.

When Mussolini says of the opposition, "What do we care whether they continue their boycott?" his words have a 100 per cent. American ring.

The Chairman of the Republican Advisory Committee of New York County says that if his candidate is elected Mayor of New York City "he will be the Coolidge of the City Hall." Cal and calamity?

THE Harriman National Bank is instructing readers of its advertisements in elementary economics. One lesson on "Service" begins with the assertion that "He receives the greatest reward who most successfully adapts his services to the general need."

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THE

Chatter-Box

A Further Dissertation on Hospitals

There is a private hospital in the Bronx that to our mind typifies most of the health factories we know of under private control. A close description of it might make our task easier and more effective. Quite a few years ago, a certain locally well-known physician enlisted the aid of a few benevolent men of wealth in the purchase of an old estate for the establishment of a hospital. The musty ruin was half-heartedly renovated, a crew of attendants hired, beds were bought, sundry antiquated equipment installed, all the other legal and extra legal requirements met or circumvented, and with much eclat and advertisement, the institution for human relief was opened. The physician who had initiated the project was naturally the head gazooks of it all and around him there gathered a clan of assistants, that to this day has survived through a process of pure family inheritance. The head gazink, who, like the rest of his ilk, was a much better man of business than medical efficiency, conceived a plan of procuring permanent support for his rickety affair that was as effective as it was indecent. A group of commission men and women was organized to enlist from among the working class families, \$5, \$10 and \$20 membership dues and donations, which was naturally divided between the solicitors and the hospital on a fifty-fifty or some such sort of percentage arrangement. Since the need of a hospital is a powerful appeal to the poor, most of these subscriptions came from them, and their toil-stained dollars piled into the coffers of the hospital and the pockets of the calculating collectors in thousands. How this money was spent towards alleviating the sickness-ridden community that sustained the hospital will remain one of the fearful mysteries of queer finance. How it is being spent today is almost as mystifying.

Because among those who now, the equipment as originally installed still goes on performing its dubious uses, without any tremor of shame, when compared to advances science has made in recent years. The fire laws for personal safety of worker and patient alike are still speciously evaded, no attempt is ever made to enlist the aid or supervision of really expert professionals, the old clique of blundering, stolid, self-sufficient doctorkins pace through the gloomy wards, a dull inhumane discipline clamps its strangulating hand over the underpaid underlings, and helps to darken the spirits of the visitors who come in sorrowfully enough to see their suffering loved ones; the wraiths of penuriousness and hunger stalk insidiously through every floor. We have seen undertaking establishments that help wonderfully to keep the living spirit on the uplift. Hospitals like this one help only towards the wish that we were all well nigh done with life altogether.

We do know from time to time, through their own inspired publicity channels, know this cure, and that operation by this or that doctor was so miraculously effected. Here and there a mild case of some well-established and understood complaint is relieved. Tom-toms sound and bugles blast; the deed to the ears of the minute men subscribers. The hundreds of cases that might have been cured under decent and expert care and more elevating environment, that go the rounds of burial, or incurable removal to other venues—there is a dull denial for, or strict disciplined silence. And what is worse, the most outrageous charges for accommodation and treatment are made, and, in most cases—ruinously paid by the poor sufferer or his relatives.

Like a real business proposition, the charges are made along the lines of supply and demand. The greater the demand for treatment, the direr the need for cure, and the hazier the result—all determine the ultimate charge. Time and time again, the patient is led to believe that the rates are to be a certain modest sum, including room, food, treatment, per week. After the hospital secret investigation committee has unearthed the financial resources of the family and friends of the patient, a process of extortion is instituted, through the medium of self-styled specialists, new fangled treatments and the like, that would turn the Black Hand of the Mafia white in comparison. Any worker or small business man can invite a quite legitimate bankruptcy by falling sick and entering this hospital.

For the sake of a long-suffering humanity, in the name of God, decency and every agency that honestly makes for an end to what now seems interminable woe—these institutions ought to be razed to the ground, their starved slavings liberated, and their officials and doctors put to hard useful work, as long as they might survive.

The smugness, the stupid arrogance, the strutting peacock cakewalking of those who run these hospitals under the guise of either managers or house physicians, might be better used in floor-walking on department store floors for all the good they do to human welfare.

If I were the March wind,
If I held his passion,
I would find use for it
In a grim fashion.
S. A. de Witt