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U.S. Army Prepares Poison Gas For Use on "Mobs" of Strikers

PURCELL, B. O. MAKE UNITY PLEA

British Leader Urges Inclusion of Russians in International

A N audience of 2,500 summoned by the Socialist Party in Carnegie Hall Sunday afternoon heard Arthur A. Purcell, M. P., president of the Amsterdam trade union international, and Dr. Adolf Braun, secretary of the German Social Democracy, make eloquent pleas for international solidarity of labor.

Their addresses were supplemented by those of Eugene V. Debs, national chairman of the Socialist party, Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for mayor, and Morris Hillquit, who presided.

Purcell's speech, in the course of which he made a plea for cooperation with the Russian trade unions, was enthusiastically received by the huge audience which greeted him with a spirited singing of "The International."

Calls Unity "Highest Task"

Purcell said, after the loud welcoming demonstration had died down:

"I am highly gratified with this beautiful reception. Like Comrade Debs I feel that this reception was not for me but for the Party I represent."

"The British workers look to the American comrades to aid us in our tremendous task of bringing about international working class unity. We have undertaken this task as the highest one we see. Looking about us we see our class torn into warring factions. The labor movement of the world as a result is in a frightful state at the present time. In France, in Roumania, Estonia, Poland, Italy and even in Germany this trade union movement is not what it might be. In some countries there are divisions into three, four and sometimes more factions. It is not hard to force our comrades into jail under these circumstances."

At this point a voice in the audience shouted, "How about Russia?"

Purcell continued his speech without replying.

To Remove Capitalism

"It is on behalf of these comrades that I ask the American workers to take certain action," he said. Being united the British Labor Movement is perhaps the best one to take the initiative to bring about unity.

"Our task is to get our class together, to remove Capitalism from the face of the earth. We in no sense want all the workers to take the British view of this, but what we do say is this, that wherever Capitalism has gone, working class organization should go, too. We should keep up a constant cooperation of the workers of all colors, creeds and nations. We should take the attitude that the meanest Chinese slave is a fit associate of the highest gild worker. If they are fit for exploitation then they should be fit for membership in the organized working class."

"We want to get all the workers of the entire world in the International Federation of Trade Unions in order to wield a bigger and bigger instrument. As far as Russia is concerned I say that six or six and half million workers in that country should be linked up with the I. F. T. U. We should move at once to close up all these divisions in Germany, France, Italy and Belgium. The United States is united already I understand."

"The divisions in Europe are a dangerous thing. In Holland there are six factions, in Germany there are three, in France there are three, in various other countries there are more. The admission of the Russians into the I. F. T. U. should be the forerunner to closing up all ranks."

"We must create this united weapon of the working class so that when a crisis threatens to bring about another war we may say to the capitalist class, 'If you want war, get it!'"

"Looking for unity as we are, it is strange that we should meet with intrigue from representatives of other sections of the International Labor movement. We do not misunderstand these intrigues that are going on in the continent. We say that under no circumstances shall intrigues be permitted. No balance of power should be permitted."

"I want to make as urgent an appeal as I can that we close up our ranks. I want to urge that these personal attacks and bitterness come to an end. Furthermore there should be no dictation
(Continued on page 3)

Debs in Brownsville Sunday Morning

Eugene V. Debs, National Chairman of the Socialist Party, will speak in Brownsville, at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 229 Sackman street, this Sunday morning, October 18, at 10 A. M. The other speakers will be Norman Thomas, Charles Solomon, A. I. Shipplacoff, August Claessens, Dr. Louis Sadoff and Mrs. Sadie Rivkin.

In honor of Debs' visit to Brownsville there will be a torchlight parade Saturday evening on Pitkin avenue. The automobiles will assemble at the Labor Lyceum, at 7 P. M. sharp.

A. F. L. FOR LESS THAN EIGHT HOURS

Resolution States Eight Hour Day Maximum —Convention Notes

By Art Shields

Atlantic City.

THE straight 8-hour day platform is no more as far as the A. F. of L. is officially concerned for the Atlantic City convention declared for a step forward by adopting the declaration "that it shall be the policy of the American Federation of Labor to assist in establishing reasonable and advisable reductions in the hours of labor that eight hours shall be the maximum and lesser hours the general rule."

This declaration for a shorter workday than that originally set as the goal of the craft unions is expected to give impetus for the less-than-eight-hour-day movement that some of the unions have embarked in. Needle trades unions, the painters and others are already working only 40 hours a week where their organized strength is sufficient to enforce this rule.

The significance of the new platform warrants its publication in full. Its wording, phrased by the Committee of Shorter Workday, gives the arguments for the new step as follows:

"The goal set by the early trade union movement of our country was an 8-hour day. Through the organized strength of our movement, operating directly on the industrial field, the 10, 9, and, finally the 8-hour day was established. Today we must look upon 8 hours as the maximum which shall be permitted."

"Since our movement first set the 8-hour day as the goal to be won, revolutionary changes have taken place in the processes through which commerce and industry are carried on. The freight train of 15 hand-braked cars has been replaced by trains of over a hundred cars containing a hundred-fold greater carrying capacity. The ships which cross the seas carry more in a voyage than a fleet of freight carriers could transport half a century ago. In industry the development of giant power which in turn is applied to the marvelous automatic and semi-automatic machines of today has created conditions surrounding production in industry undreamed of a few short decades ago."

"Industrial processes have placed a much greater strain upon the workers' vitality. Many of these processes tend to seriously injure and sometimes destroy the workers' health if labor is continued for an 8-hour period. Already, as in the case of caisson workers, 4 hours and some-

(Continued on page 2)

The New Leader cannot, like Liberty Magazine, give away a thousand dollars each week or several hundreds of dollars each day, as many newspapers are doing for solving cross-word puzzles, limericks or other contests.

We would like a large fund to use for circulation promotion, but frankly our finances are just about enough to make both ends meet. Any surplus, and there is very little, is used for additional news features.

Though lacking the finances of the powerful weekly magazines, the New Leader has an asset which cannot be purchased at any price—the loyal co-operation—the strong bond which unites our readers to their paper. This tie is infinitely stronger than the link between the Saturday Evening Post or Liberty and their readers. Our people are circulation builders and "go out of their way" to patronize our advertisers.

A subscription campaign is now in progress. New York readers who buy their paper on the stands should purchase THREE copies each week for the remainder of the campaign. Mail subscribers can do their share by sending in this week at least one six months' subscription at the special price of one dollar.

INSTRUCTIONS IN OFFICIAL BOOK

Regulars Ready for Services in West Vir- ginia or Anywhere Else

By McAlister Coleman

A FEW months after the Armistice a cocky young Second Lieutenant in the Chemical Warfare Service said to me: "We have arranged that from now on, whenever a radical sticks his head up we are going to knock his damned block off."

Up to now the regular army has pretty well left it to the American Legion, the militia of the various States, the State police and the privately hired armies of industrial operators to undertake the pleasant job of "knocking the blocks off those whose political, social and economic opinions do not jibe with the majority."

Now, however, it appears that the regular army, supported by your taxes and mines, has completed its arrangements for forcibly suppressing economic protestants, known in Army parlance as "mobs." William G. Shepherd, experienced and conservative war correspondent and special writer, tells us in the current issue of "Collier's Weekly."

"Officers and men in the uniform of the United States Army have been taught how to turn poison gases loose on 'mobs' of Americans, while the nations of the earth have been trying to wipe out the use of poison gas in warfare."

Poison Gas for Home Consumption

"In the Chemical Warfare Service you will find officers who will discuss with you in all seriousness various methods of using military gases, not on a foreign enemy, but on crowds of their fellow citizens. They talk of this plan with as much earnestness as if they were discussing the massed poisoning of an enemy from Mars."

In the course of his investigation into the new "arrangements" of the Chemical Warfare Service, Mr. Shepherd got hold of an interesting little textbook used by the members of the Service and called, "Provisional Instructions for the Control of Mobs by Chemical Warfare."

"Three Types Of Mobs"

This charming volume informs our young officers that there are three types of "mobs"—

"(a) A more or less well disciplined organization of men in numbers from 500 up to a few thousand, fairly well armed and having some semblance of discipline."

"(b) Small organizations of men with a few arms, poorly organized and with very little discipline."

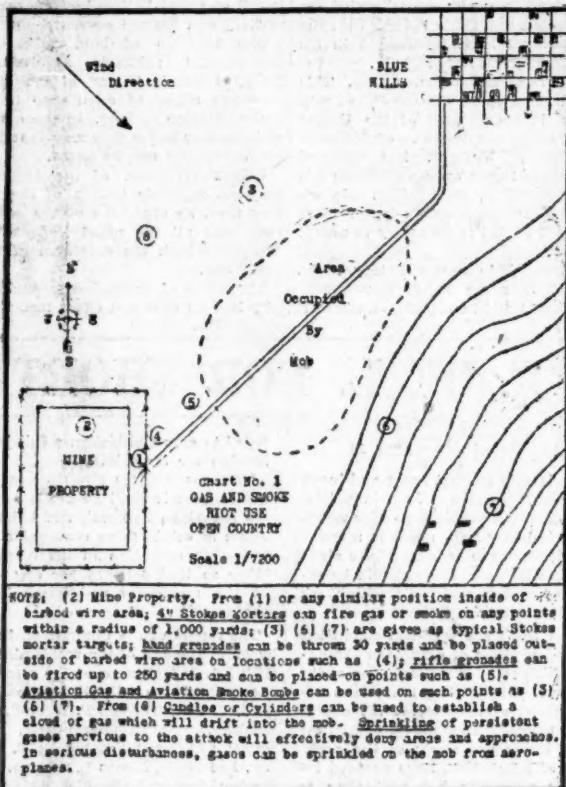
"(c) Mobs that will be composed not only of men but of women, boys and sometimes small children, unorganized but excited and irresponsible."

The book then goes on to tell just what sort of gas to use on these three types, saying:

"A mob understands that the fire of machine guns or rifles cannot reach around the corners of a building or through a street barricade, but with gas the mob understands that when a cloud is turned loose this cloud will cover all areas."

"The first appearance of the faint white smoke of a gas cloud will cause a stampede even in the most determined mob. . . . If possible,
(Continued on page 3)

U. S. GOVERNMENT INSTRUCTIONS ON HOW TO POISON MINE STRIKERS



Page 22 of the Chemical Warfare Service Book

Three Former Labor Ministers Arrive To Tell of Workers' Rule in England

TO many Socialist admirers of the movement on the other side of the Atlantic the most interesting part of the procession of European Socialist leaders visiting here arrived this week with Arthur Henderson, M. P., who was Home Secretary in the British Labor Cabinet, and Morgan Jones and Rhys Davies, both members of parliament, who were also members of the MacDonald ministry.

Henderson, Jones and Davies were "on the inside" in administering Britain's affairs during the year that the Socialist Premier ruled. Their lectures here under the auspices of the Socialist party will afford us the first opportunity to hear members of the Labor Cabinet.

Henderson has been Secretary of the British Labor Party since 1911. He was a member of Parliament for Barnard Castle from 1903 to 1913; for Widnes division of Lancashire, 1919 to 1922; for East Newcastle, 1923; for Burnley since 1924. Henderson was the only laborite in the war cabinet of Great Britain, from which he resigned in August, 1917, in disagreement with its policies.

A Sketch of Morgan Jones

Jones began to interest himself in public questions, both municipal and political on his emergence from college in 1907. Within a very short period he was much sought after as a speaker at all kinds of gatherings, whether of a political, social, literary or religious kind. He became a member of the Baroque Municipal authority and for 11 years was the leading figure on that body, acting as the chairman of various committees and finally, chairman of the council itself. At the age of twenty five he was invited to accept nomination for no less than four parliamentary seats, but had to decline each through lack of means. He is a keen student of international affairs, and is a strong opponent of militarism and war. When the great war broke out he strenuously opposed it; and on the introduction of conscription into Britain, he refused military service, and suffered two terms of imprisonment as a conscientious objector, being finally released on grounds of ill-health. He was in consequence refused reinstatement as a teacher, and in due time obtained work as a laborer in a coal mine.

Honors now began to fall thick and fast upon him. He was elected a member of the Glamorgan County Council, and finally into parliament within two years of the end of the war. He was the first conscientious objector to enter the British parliament after peace was signed.

He quickly secured a place for himself in the ranks of the labor party in parliament; became a whip of the party in the house and a member of the National Party Executive. When the labor government was formed, he accepted office as Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Education. Jones has been returned at four consecutive elections as M. P. for the

Where They Speak And When

ARTHUR HENDERSON
Friday evening, Oct. 23, at Cooper Union.
Sunday afternoon, Oct. 25, at the People's House.

MORGAN JONES AND
RHYS DAVIES
Saturday afternoon, Oct. 17, the Amalgamated Temple, 11 Arion Place, Brooklyn.

Sunday afternoon, Oct. 18, the New Star Casino, 107th street and Lexington avenue.

RHYS DAVIES
Wednesday, Oct. 21, Passaic.
Thursday evening, Oct. 22, before the Forward Association.

MORGAN JONES
Wednesday, Oct. 21, Brownsville, open air meeting.
Thursday, Oct. 22, Bayonne.

Caerphilly Division. He was the first labor M. P. to be formally opposed by a communist candidate. He is a very forceful and eloquent speaker and lecturer. He is in greater demand than ever as speaker at all kinds of gatherings—temperance meetings, political demonstrations, literary, religious and brotherhood meetings. All are anxious to secure his services. He is a prominent layman in the Baptist denomination and is frequently called upon to occupy pulpits of other denominations besides his own.

Rhys Davies' Story

Rhys John Davies, as his name implies, is a Welshman; the son of a road-mender, born of a very humble family, acquainted with poverty and hard work. He saw the light of day in the village of Llangenech, Carmarthenshire, on the 16th of April, 1877, being the last of eleven children. Whilst attending the elementary school, an accident befell him, rendering him blind for over twelve months. His schooling terminated at 13 years of age, after which he spent the first three years of his working life as a farm servant, for which he received a cast-off suit of clothes, and the sums of £1 and £3 respectively as remuneration. The next ten years were spent down in the coal mines in the Rhondda Valley, culminating in the horror of being in the workings of one of the Tylorstown pits when an explosion took place, killing 78 of his fellows.

During this period he got his mental baptism of fire. He took a leading part in Trade Unionism, Church Work and the Co-operative movement. He left the coal mine to become an officer of a small struggling co-operative society, and began at once to organize the employees engaged in the distributive trades.

In 1906 he was appointed an officer of the National Union of Distributive Workers, in Manchester, and in 1912 became the secretary of the State Health Section of that organization now with 35,000 members, invested funds amounting to £250,000, and a
(Continued on page 3)

KIRKPATRICK TO BE TEMPORARY SECRETARY

Murray King Chosen to Be Managing Editor of American Appeal

THE National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party held an important meeting in New York October 9th and 10th. Present were Comrades Eugene V. Debs, John Collins, Leo M. Harkins, Morris Hillquit, James H. Maurer, and George E. Roever. Present also were Bertha Hale White, National Executive Secretary; Aarne J. Parker, National Director of the Young People's Department, and George R. Kirkpatrick, Organizing Director. Committeemen Joseph W. Sharts and Victor L. Berger were unable to attend the meeting.

The Committee's attention was devoted chiefly to The American Appeal, party organization and the resignation of the National Executive Secretary, Bertha Hale White.

Mrs. White's resignation was a great disappointment to the Executive Committee. The Committee eagerly desired that she should not only fill out her term, ending regularly in February, but should also continue still further in the Executive Secretarial service. However, Mrs. White's extreme need of opportunity to repair her seriously damaged health made this impracticable. For sixteen years she has served in the National Office, which is longer than any one else, has continued in the National Office work. She has had no vacation whatever for the last six severely trying years. The war-time service took heavy toll from Mrs. White; the several years of persecution following the war were nerve-racking for her; and Mrs. White's intensive service in the great amnesty campaign in the office, in Oklahoma and in Washington were exhausting. There was great strain upon her too in the financially lean years when for a considerable time she worked absolutely alone in the National Office, with no help of any kind whatever—many nights till eleven o'clock, and usually on Sundays. All this did indeed damage Mrs. White's health. The Committee of course was compelled to accept her resignation; but, loath to lose her service completely and immediately, the Committee voted that her resignation should take effect in January, and at the same time arranged that Mrs. White shall at once take a brief vacation. In accepting her resignation the Committee gratefully passed the following resolution:

"In accepting the resignation of our National Executive Secretary, Bertha Hale White, the National Executive Committee gladly acknowledges its great obligation to Mrs. White, sincerely records its appreciation of her work and most fraternally expresses the affectionate regard which for many years it has felt for her."

"Immediately on becoming an employee of the National Office, Mrs. White began an industrious, serious and persistent study of every phase of the National Office as an institution needing from every one much more than is necessary for the half-mechanical performance of routine duties of a narrowly restricted department. Very soon she became invaluable because of her intimate and reliable knowledge of the workings of the entire organization. This larger way of serving our organization has characterized Mrs. White's connection with the National Office from the first and has been gratefully and frankly acknowledged by the several National Secretaries under whom she served and by succeeding Executive Committees also. As our National Executive Secretary, Mrs. White has genuinely distinguished herself as a capable executive officer, managing the office with high efficiency and representing the National Office with dignity and resourcefulness reflecting great credit upon our party. In the National Office during the war and following the war and in the great general amnesty campaign, Mrs. White's services were quite invaluable."

"No one has ever served in our National Office in any capacity with more intense industry, higher efficiency, finer tact, greater loyalty, or with greater force of will to the end that our organization might carry on in spite of any and all obstacles and under no circumstances lower its flag."

"Mrs. White's extreme care and resourcefulness in the financial management of the National Office have been a great relief to us and have won our gratitude and admiration."
"Her beautiful comradeliness, her never-failing, uncomplaining cooperation,
(Continued on page 3)

Mac DONALD'S VOTE OF CONFIDENCE

By Heber Blankenhorn

Liverpool.
ONE thousand delegates of the British Labor Party's annual conference here have done everything possible to demonstrate their unity behind their established principles and leaders.

They cheered Ramsay MacDonald as heartily as last year and voted acceptance of his every explanation of policy.

By a majority of more than 2,000,000 they drove the Communists out of the Labor Party, both as a party and as individuals.

They voted overwhelmingly that labor, if necessary, should again become a minority government with all the risks and responsibilities such a step involves.

To Raise Election Fund

On top of that, the trade unions voted to double their political per capita levy in order to raise a special election fund of sufficient proportions to place a Labor candidate in every constituency where there is a chance of success.

These votes proved that British labor will have nothing to do with violent revolution. These workers expect to introduce socialism step by step, but they intend to do it constitutionally.

Their leaders tell them that Labor will again be in control of the government in from two to four years. It is apparent that the unions are determined to dominate the next Labor cabinet.

They do not hesitate to acknowledge that the last cabinet had many glaring weak points.

Routing of the Communists

The most striking act of the conference was the routing of the Communists.

First, no member of the Communist party is now eligible to become a member of any individual section of any affiliated local Labor Party, nor is he entitled to remain a member.

Second, trade unions are officially besought not to elect as delegates to Labor Party conferences known members of non-affiliated political parties, including the Communists.

These propositions were put through by a vote of practically ten to one. Harry Pollitt and other Communist leaders made the best of a bad situation. They insisted they would continue to endeavor to break in, but to

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Socialist Audience Honors Bramley

The huge audience at the Socialist party Peace and Unity rally at Carnegie Hall Sunday afternoon paid its tribute to the work of Frederic Bramley, secretary of the British Trade Union Congress, whose death was reported Saturday last from Amsterdam where he was attending a meeting of the Executive of the International Federation of Trade Unions.

At the request of Norman Thomas, one of the speakers at the Carnegie Hall meeting, the audience of 2,500 rose and stood in silence for a half a minute as a token of sorrow over Bramley's death.

Bramley was a former member of parliament. He attended the Amsterdam conference as an alternate to A. A. Purcell, who is now in this country.

The impartial observer it seems clear that they are leading a forlorn hope.

Miners Backing MacDonald

This was emphasized on the final day of the conference when Herbert Smith, the bluff old Yorkshireman who is president of the Miners' Federation, joined in the denunciation of the Communists and made it clear that the miners would back MacDonald in his leadership of the Labor Party.

Smith rapped the Dawes plan. This scheme, fixed up by the gentleman who is now Vice President of the United States, under the direction of the great international bankers, had inflicted tremendous losses on the British coal-mining industry, said Smith. He regretted that MacDonald's Labor Government had felt it necessary to accept the plan.

MacDonald, in a conciliatory reply, declared that the Labor Government had found itself in a position where it

was forced to choose between the Dawes plan and something infinitely worse.

Imperialism Denounced

The conference declared in favor of nationalization of basic industries and denounced the imperialist policies forced on Great Britain by a succession of Tory and Liberal governments.

The taxation of land values—the fundamental principle involved in Henry George's theory of the single tax—was approved as a step toward nationalization of land. In the opinion of labor this is the only way that British agriculture can be saved.

Robert Williams, of the transport workers, succeeds Cramp, of the railway men, as chairman of the conference, and all the noted leaders were re-elected with the exception of Sydney Webb.

The action of the conference undoubtedly had an excellent effect throughout

the country. It swept the ground from under the Tory propagandists who have been endeavoring to scare the people with the slogan that "Labor has gone Red."

Instead of "going Red," Labor emphasized its devotion to constitutionalism at the very time that Baldwin's Tory government was approving the formation of a huge strike-breaking agency called the "Organization for Maintenance of Supplies."

This organization is suggestive of Mussolini's Fascist and is intended primarily to meet any industrial crisis which may be brought about by a suspension of work by the coal miners and railwaymen.

"Bob" Smilie, the veteran leader of the coal miners, summarized the work of the conference to Labor's correspondent in the following significant paragraph:

"Labor leaves it to the owning classes to attempt a violent revolution when we dispossess them. We believe they will fail."

Ramsay MacDonald called it a "common sense" conference. "It held to socialist principles," said he, "and we may now cease fussing over the activities of any small group."

Arthur Henderson, who is really the campaign manager of the Labor Party, was fully satisfied and seemed eager for his coming American vacation. He has sailed for Canada and the United States with some representative Labor members of Parliament and will spend at least six weeks on the other side studying the trades union movement and various political problems, including the ever-interesting issue of prohibition.

A. F. OF L. FOR SHORTER WORK-DAY

(Continued from page 1)

times less, is all that heart and lungs can stand. In many of our industrial processes, the conditions under which labor is performed, make it mandatory for humane considerations alone that the hours of labor should be reduced below 8, and the week's work be not more than 5 days.

"But there are practical conditions as well as those of a humane character which call for a shortening of the hours of labor. The marvelous development of machinery, the equipment of modern industrial plants, the more intelligent study of the problems of production, have enabled industry operating but part time to produce more than the world as at present organized is capable of consuming.

"These methods of production, which there is every reason to believe will be developed upon a yet greater scale, in addition to providing more of the materials created by society should also provide greater opportunities for leisure and the enjoyment of the worth while things of life. Unless it accomplishes these conditions this modern industry has

failed to give civilization a full justification for its existence.

"Your committee therefore recommends that it shall be the policy of the American Federation of Labor to assist in establishing reasonable and advisable reduction in the hours of labor so that 8 hours per day shall be the maximum and lesser hours the special rule."

The report of the Committee, headed by M. J. Keough of the molders' union, with Ed. J. McGivern of the plasterers the next name on the list, followed by E. J. Gainer, Thomas P. Hyland, H. J. Conway, Samuel Perlmutter, Peter Beisel, Charles F. Scott, John C. Harding, Lee Hallie, James L. Gernon, M. H. Parker, Perry J. Bradish, Mollie B. Weidler and Frank B. Powers was unanimously adopted.

The A. F. of L. has taken a definite stand against proposals before Congress for the fingerprinting, photographing and general spying on and nagging of foreign workers, numbering 8,000,000, in this country, and it took it by unanimous vote at the 45th annual convention. The delegates ratified the report of the legislative committee that strikes at the worst

of the fingerprinting bills, that of Representative Aswell of Louisiana that requires that for five years after coming to America an alien must report at all times where he is living and what he is doing, that he shall be registered with photographs and fingerprints, with all cases of arrests and convictions entered on his registration certificate. And that lodging house keepers and employers must assist the government in its espionage on the worker.

Bills proposing the deportation of aliens were also unanimously condemned, the federation delegates endorsing the Executive Council's declaration that such bills, though ostensibly aimed at narcotic or white slave law offenders, would actually permit the deportation of foreign born workers engaged in industrial disputes. Gratification is expressed that the deportation bill passed by the last House was killed in the Senate.

A stand against employment agents who take men from State to State without notifying them of strikes on the jobs to which they are brought was taken and labor's efforts to have a bill passed against this practice—such a bill as that of Representative Wolf of Missouri which failed at last Congressional session—are to continue. That the Irish have come to the front in the American labor movement—at least that they abound among the delegates at Atlantic City—was evident with the warmth of greeting to Thomas Johnson, secretary of the Irish Labor Party and the Irish Trade Union Congress and also representing the Irish Transport and General Workers Union. Johnson came as a visitor, not a fraternal delegate, but he voiced the hope that future conventions of the two movements would see the presence of fraternal delegates.

"A non-biased investigation into labor conditions at West Point," the United States army officers training academy, is to be sought by the A. F. of L. from the war department as a result of a resolution introduced by delegate Jerome B. Keating, Trades and Labor Council of Greater New York, and adopted by the 45th annual A. F. of L. convention.

Ben Smith, rugged and ruddy-cheeked British fraternal delegate to the A. F. of L. convention was taking the air on the Atlantic City boardwalk when one of the wheel chairs peculiar to this boulevard came past with two plump specimens of the idle rich inside and a hard working chair pusher behind, straining at his burden.

"The lazy blighters!" snorted Smith. "Imagine an able-bodied man pushed around like a baby. I wouldn't ride in one of those things for ten pounds." And he strode along for his constitutional with the motive power nature gave him.

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1708 Pitkin Avenue, Brownsville, N.Y.

D. BARNETT L. BECKER
OPTOMETRIST OPTICIAN

PEOPLE ARE LIKE THAT

A MEMBER of the Society of Tired Radicals wandered into the Rand School Book Shop the other day. He engaged us in argument and as he ambled on his way left the following: "When do business men use the Union Label on their printing?"

Only when they are running for political office and then of course only on their campaign literature. Al Smith and Walker, those valiant champions of labor. Is the Union Label on the printing of their trucking companies and other private enterprises? Stretch your imagination to the utmost and can you vision the printers' label on the literature of the Waterman Fountain Pen Company? But election time, when they want your votes, then dear Union Labor the label of the Typographical Union appears most conspicuously on the printing of even the most bitter enemies of the workers.

Dear Rufus: "Came over to New York with your Uncle for the Dubs dinner. About the smartest thing you ever did was to be absent. We had our minds made up to take you back to the farm. Someone said you were in swimming. It was another one of those smart guys. The biggest crowd I ever saw and some speeches. There are so many bright people in this Socialist Party I don't see how you managed to horn in."
Bartholomew Dewey.

Branchville, N. J.

"The letter of William Steinhardt, published on the front page of last week's New Leader covers the best plan I have ever seen for boosting circulation. If every reader in New York would buy three papers each week, select two people and hand them copies for a number of weeks, it would not only increase the circulation but be excellent propaganda as well. I am sold on the idea and start this week."
Henry Gooslin.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Have received the 22 books and am more than pleased with them. Shall try to pass some of them on to others. I must say I was very much disappointed at Marx Lewis' article about young La Follette. He should be very grateful that a young man of thirty is so liberal rather than expressing such an intolerant view—and from a good Socialist. Better a slice of bread at a time, as Upton Sinclair said, if one can't get a whole loaf. I wouldn't be so silly as to discount the value of your paper on account of one expression as that above referred to."
Edna L. Robinson.

Weston, Mass.

Postal cards in response to James Oneal's letter are still coming in. Among those which arrived yesterday was one from John Williams of Skagway, Alaska. This is the second this week from Alaska. There are still a number of sets of the 22 books on hand. So if you have not already done so mail in your postal card order today.

"I answered your call and received the twenty-two books. They are a fine collection. You omitted one book I especially desire for my library—the Great Madness. Is there no way of my getting it now?"
Morris J. Janowsky.

Passaic, N. J.

"Enclosed you will find check for \$10 to cover the bill for 500 copies of the New Leader sent to Waukegan, Ill. The New Leader made a good impression on the delegates to the convention of the Yugoslav Socialist Federation of America and was eagerly accepted. I am advertising the paper whenever I have the opportunity and so do other comrades who realize its value to the Socialist and Labor movements."
Chas. Porogelec.
Chicago, Ill.

"Enclosed money order for a year's renewal of my subscription. I like your paper immensely and would like to fill the subscription blank with several names, but this paradise of parasites is poor soil to do much with. Will do the best I can and if I see a head that looks as though there was an ounce of progressive brains in it, I will hit it if possible for a sub."
Mrs. Jessie Hunt.

Pasadena, Cal.

Years, many years ago, we worked on a ranch down the San Gabriel Valley for twelve, hot, sweltering hours each day. One Sunday we viewed Pasadena and it was beautiful. Some day we will have the toilers live and raise their children in healthy and happy surroundings. Then perhaps we may take Pasadena as a pattern.

"Your letter of the 25th received and am enclosing check for year's subscription. Am trying to get you some new subscribers so will not return your subscription blank. This I will use when sending in the new subs."
Ralph Stitis.
National Park, N. J.

More power to you. That's what we need is circulation. The campaign now in progress to double the circulation by the first of the year is going ahead splendidly. If every reader would secure only one new subscriber Socialism would soon be making real strides in America.

RUFUS OSBORNE.

Rand School Topics

THE Evidences for Evolution will be the topic of Prof. Henry E. Crampton's lecture in the Rand School today, Oct. 17, at 1.30 p. m. Next Saturday he will discuss "The Natural Factors of Evolution" and on Oct. 31 "Evolution and Human Problems."

Thursday evening, Oct. 29, will be the first of a series of six lectures by Vernon Loggins, formerly of New York University, on the work of Anatole France and of Romain Rolland.

Ten additional courses are listed to start in the first half of November: Trade Union Organization and Management, by Julius Hochman, on Monday evenings; Our Expanding Universe, by Clement Wood, and The Ring of the Nibelungen, by Herman Epstein, on Tuesdays; The Theatre and Life, by Randolph Somerville, on Wednesdays; Labor Struggles in Europe Today, by Nathan Fine, and Elements of Social Progress, by August Claessens, on Thursdays; Labor and the Law, by Morris Hillquit, and Main Tendencies in Modern Literature, by Leo E. Seidie, on Fridays; Man's Life on Earth, by Samuel C. Schupicker, and Sex and Society, by August Claessens, on Saturday afternoons.

Next Friday evening V. F. Calverton will lecture on "Longfellow, Whittier, Lowell and Bryant," whom, to the horror of all 100 percenters, he characterizes as "The Passing Poetasters."

Joseph M. Osman's new class in Psychology of Personality, which meets on Tuesdays at 8.30 p. m., can still admit a few more students without being overcrowded. Registration for his 7 o'clock class has been closed.

New students may still be admitted to David P. Berenberg's Wednesday evening classes in Descriptive Economics and in Modern World History, as also to Marius Kanasome's Sociology class on Tuesday evenings.

A course in Correction of Accent, with Miss Beatrice Becker as instructor, will start on Oct. 26. There will be two sessions a week—Mondays and Wednesdays at 8.30 p. m.—and the course will go on till January 13.

A new venture in the Rand School is the Theatre Workshop, which is to be launched next Tuesday evening under the direction of Miss Frances Fineman, who has studied the labor theatre in England, Germany and Russia, and believes that the time is ripe for such a movement in this country. The plan is to form a group of not more than twenty interested persons, who will cooperatively write, produce and act plays. Miss Fineman announces that "artiness" will be avoided and that the

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SAN QUENTIN BARS THE 'LEADER'

By The Editor

THE State of California cannot permit seven prisoners at San Quentin prison to read The New Leader. Why this is so we do not know. The prisoners do not know and only the officials do know.

The men singled out for this treatment are political and class-war prisoners. One is Tom Mooney, who was convicted through the most brazen "frame-up" that has ever disgraced any court in history. Among the others are men who are "doing time" solely because they belong to the I. W. W. In California mere membership in the I. W. W. is sufficient to send a man to prison for many years.

We reproduce on this page an exact copy of the letter which The New Leader received from the "Captain of the Yard" stating that these seven prisoners will not be "permitted to receive copies of your publication." Note the further warning that unless we transfer the subscriptions elsewhere the keepers of these men "will be obliged to destroy the papers."

Are the Capitalist Sheets Barred?

Why are these men deprived of the brief pleasure they have once each week to read The New Leader?

Will their possession of the paper interfere this California prison?

Will receipt of this messenger of the outside world, which reports the things that interest them, be too much to concede to men barred from their friends and relatives?

What harm can this paper be to the men and what good is to be derived from snatching it from them?

It would be interesting to know whether these prisoners are also denied access to the press of capitalism, the press that sees the spread of "culture" in reporting the nasty scandals of libertines of the bourgeois class. Is the Los Angeles Times, the kept sheet of every powerful robber clique in California, barred from San Quentin prisoners? We doubt it. One by one the strumpet journals of the vulgar, labor-hating ruling classes of California find their way into every prison.

And what is this California whose jailors deprive these prisoners of papers they desire to read? California is a synonym for bandits made respectable and honest men condemned to want or sent to prison for opposing the banditry that has become respectable. It is still the California of Collis P. Huntington, Leland Stanford, Charles Crocker and Mark Hopkins, a quartet who swined their way through corrupt millions and left a dirty trail across the history of the State.

The record of plunder and swindle of these gentlemen is written in court records and congressional investigations. They never went to jail. Not at all. California sent one of them to the United States Senate. Another founded a university. The widow of a third founded a newspaper from the proceeds of theft to instruct the youth of the nation. All gave a part of their lootings to enterprises that would teach the art of how to rob fellow men, keep out of jail, and be respectable—in California.

With this background we begin to understand why men like Tom Mooney are in prison and denied the right to read their favorite weekly newspaper.

The quartet of gentlemen who gathered in California resources, participated in the notorious Pacific Railroad steal, and played at wizard finance in many other shady practices got the fashion for California capitalism. But they were pikers compared with some of the brazen Babbitts and

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"The Negro's Contribution to Democracy."—WILLIAM PICKENS.

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California State Prison
AT SAN QUENTIN
OFFICE OF THE CAPTAIN



September Thirtieth,
1925.

FRANK J. SMITH
Warden
ELMER J. HOBBS
Captain of the Yard

PLEASE REFER TO
FILE NO.

an outrage

The New Leader,
No. 7 East 15th St.,
New York City, N.Y.

Gentlemen:

We regret to advise you that in the future, inmates of the institution will not be permitted to receive copies of your publication, "The New Leader."

At present, your subscription list includes the following:

38109—Childs.
38115—Hart.
35785—Roe.
38107—Andrews.
35564—Dunn.
31921—Mooney.
30704—Schmidt.

We would suggest that you make arrangements to have these inmates transfer their subscription elsewhere. Otherwise, we will be obliged to destroy the papers.

Trusting you will give this matter prompt attention, we are,

Very truly yours,

CALIFORNIA STATE PRISON,

Elmer J. Hobbs
Captain of the Yard.

EXHIBIT

Captain Kidds who have looted the population since.

The Modern Crew of Bandits

The modern skimmers have crowded laborers into lumber camps, mines, large ranches and other industries. The filthy bunk house swarming with lice was provided for "hands." In the hop fields the most elementary human needs were neglected and when human resentment burst all bonds the slave drivers had a riot on their hands. Ford and Suhr were picked out as "goats" and sent to prison. The vermin, of both types, were left free to prey upon the miserable migratory workers whose sweat floated the fine yachts of the Junkers.

Three great interests, the Miller & Lux Company, the Kern County Land Company and the Southern Pacific Railroad, own more acres in California than there was in the old Germany. At one time not so long ago one could ride across the State from Oregon to the Mexican border without leaving the property of one land company. One writer says that "today more than one-half of all the land in California which has water sufficient for farming is in the hands of a dozen land companies."

Extensive land holdings have always produced a despotic Junker class that makes itself supreme in the governing institutions of a nation. California

capitalism is the bigoted and cruel master that it is because of the royal land holdings that are intimately associated with the railroads and banks. The heirs of the early bandits have all the contempt for the laborer which the Junker classes of backward Europe have for the peasants.

The ideal of California's ruling class is to make the State an image of the old Mexico where laborers were peons for life. By no others in this country was the Mexican revolution more hated than by the upper classes of California. That State also served as a gendarme in hounding Mexican liberators who crossed the California border.

A Province of Junkerdom

Professor Pitkin, after surveying this province of Junkerdom, wrote a few years ago that the outlook on life of California Junkers "is admirably exhibited by one of their own spokesmen, the Los Angeles Times, which is owned by a family whose record of land dealings in California and Mexico and whose attitude toward the working classes make the Junkers of East Prussia philanthropists."

Since the end of the World War a swarm of ruling morons have been trying to terrorize men and women who think. The ruling cliques realize that thinking is dangerous to

the only California they know. Libraries were raided. Even the most elementary of "liberal" publications were thrown out. They have placed their clammy hands upon the schools. They have cowed all but a few publications. For the laborer who would not accept the insolent mastery of the ruling classes an anti-syndicalist law was enacted and hundreds of poor devils have been railroaded to prison.

This is the California that does not permit seven of its prisoners to have The New Leader. We are proud of the distinction conferred upon us. California is a feudal barony, a despotic province of the greater capitalism that has placed the dollar mark upon its institutions.

Its Tom Mooneys are in jail. But history does not end with the rule of California Junkers. They have their day, but the sun will also set on their day. Night will come—and oblivion. They and their bastilles, their malice, their greed, their ignorant cruelties, will be no more. Another day will come—the day of the laborers who are now despised and feared. The liberating evangel of Socialism will transform California and recover its loot and discharge the looters. Then—freedom, economic freedom, social equity, plenty and happiness for all. And The New Leader will contribute something to this new day in Junker California.

Talks With Thomas

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

WE SOCIALISTS have been having a nice time listening to Debs and Purcell and Braun and other foreign comrades. Now it's time to make some speeches of our own. The average New Yorker is not a meeting-goer. For one thing, the radio has made it harder and not easier to get crowds at meetings. That means that more than ever we must depend upon the best sort of speeches—the speech of friend to friend, the speech of a man to his fellow workers in the shop, the social conversation of neighbors. That is the way every cause gains recruits.

And what a lot we have to say! Not merely must we remind our friends of the hope and vision which Debs so beautifully expresses for all the world. Also we must tell them that in immediate results this election at this time matters more to the workers of New York than a presidential election. Coolidge hasn't anything to say or do about the kind of justice we get in our local courts. The use of the police to beat up workers in time of strike, the kind of education our children get in school, the preservation of public health, the relief of the transit situation, the protection of the people from the outrageous profiteering of coal dealers who bought coal at pre-strike prices and now charge as high as \$30 a ton by the basket. Coolidge can't tackle the housing problem or do much of anything about markets and the milk supply. The Mayor and other city officials whom you elect on November 3 will have to deal with all these problems. Isn't

it amazing, therefore, that there was such a slump in the registration as compared with 1924?

But there are still enough people who registered to poll up quite a vote. They can effectively resent the insulting way in which Smith and Walker and Waterman are deliberately losing specific issues in generalities and postponing the rent hearings until after election.

We Socialists have a practical program on all the points I have mentioned. If your friends tell you that we can't be elected, you reply that we can be elected as soon as enough of the workers believe we can. And the bigger the vote this year the sooner that day will come. Moreover, the bigger the vote for us, the more carefully the politicians after the election will listen to our demands on housing and coal and the like.

Along those lines you make your speeches and we'll fool the old politicians and the newspaper reporters and the straw vote takers yet. Above all, don't forget to end your speech by winning converts and comrades for our party. Give the cause you love this service now, and then turn out, if it is possible, as a watcher on Election Day. You may not get much applause, but you'll show yourself worthy of the comradeship of Gene Debs.

Thomas

Jacobsen Will Play at I. L. G. W. School Opening

The opening exercises of the educational season of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union will be celebrated on Saturday, November 14, 7:30 P. M., in the auditorium of Washington Irving High School.

Among the artists who will participate in the concert will be Sascha

Jacobsen, the famous violinist, and Mme. Gita Glaze, well-known soprano. The evening will end with a dance in the gymnasium.

In this way past and present students, members of the Union and friends will celebrate the success of workers' education in this country. Admission will be by tickets only which will be distributed through the Local Unions to the members of the International.

Promote Joint Hat Labels

Chicago.—Following the example of their New York locals, the United Hatters in Chicago and the Cloth Hat, Cap & Millinery Workers Int. Union are consolidating their efforts to promote the purchase of union label hats by the public. J. M. McCarthy, of the United Hatters, is the joint label representative in the Chicago district. The two internationals are working harmoniously since their jurisdictional dispute was settled last year.

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

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AMERICA GOVERNED BY A MYTH

By Benjamin P. Chass

ONE HUNDRED and thirty-eight years have passed since the present constitution of the United States (minus its amendments) became the law of the land. For 138 years the people have been called upon to pay homage to this document that is formally the legal guide of this nation.

Liberty, Equality, Democracy: these are the principles that are said to be the very foremost to which the American patriots pay their respect and which they eulogize at each anniversary and out of season as well. The great masses listen with credulous minds to this oratory and these glib members of society proudly cheer these American patriots. And thus one year after another passes by with this giant myth still safely entrenched. The masses are fooled and the rulers are the gainers.

One hundred and forty-eight years ago the climax of the discontent of the rule of England was reached. More and more of this foreign rule pierced the hearts of the financiers and manufacturers and shipping interests of the colonies. To be governed by the King meant huge losses in profits to the economic interests of that day. Signs of revolt were apparent. The burning patriots and lovers of liberty joined in the cry for independence. Soon the masses followed; and before long the colonies were ablaze with revolution.

False Promises To Soldiers

Great promises were made to the soldiers, but as usual failed to bear fruit. To console the lovers of freedom and the suffering, bleeding soldiers, the paper, known as the Declaration of Independence was issued. This document, filled with the most beautiful and high sounding phrases, was written by such genuine Americans as Thomas Jefferson. Though this document did not fulfill its beautiful promises, it did accomplish much in filling the colonists with a burning enthusiasm for victory and with a fervent faith in their leaders. Today this document is mere paper; it is trampled upon by the staunchest patriots of the day, and those who are still naive enough and daring enough to take it as a genuine and sincere expression of ideals and practices, are liable to severe punishment (scores have been jailed for merely reading from it in public) by those very leaders who inherited the government that was established through the fire of the Declaration of Independence, and which drove the revolutionary soldiers on to victory.

Later the Articles of Confederation were the governing laws of the colonies. But soon after the Revolution had ended, the victorious colonists, that is, the leading financial and business interests—learned that the Articles were inadequate to carry out their wishes. To pay for the war, immense sums of money were needed. To tax the people was simple, but to force them to pay was quite another task. The Articles did not contain any clause or machinery that compelled the colonists to pay taxes, and the big interests did not feel justified in taxing themselves to pay for the war. This and other minor defects caused a movement to appear for the amendment of the Articles of Confederation.

The Constitution Evolves

Finally, in the city of Philadelphia, May 25, 1787, 55 men selected by the States met to amend the Articles. But no sooner had they begun their work of strengthening the Articles, which the delegates had been empowered to do, than they saw how utterly impossible it was to amend them without destroying them entirely. After long and heated debates, it was agreed to adopt an entirely new charter that would adequately and efficiently govern the nation.

For nine months these 55 delegates sat behind closed doors holding secret sessions. At last their task was completed on Sept. 17, 1787. The Constitution was placed before the States for ratification, and June 21, 1788, the ninth necessary state ratified it; the new government began March 4, 1789. It was with great joy that the people celebrated the beginning of the government. The leading Americans were powerful in their eulogy of the newly established law of the land. The people were told all about their great

Whose Constitution Are We Living Under? History Shows It Is Not The People's

constitution, how it was their constitution, how it was adopted by them, and made for their welfare. The glib members of the new Republic drank these tales in fully, and to this day these tales remain one of the lasting great historical fictions that the American people have inherited.

This myth consists of three tales: (1) That the people are the sole voice represented by the Constitution. (2) That the Constitution is the very incarnation and embodiment of democracy. (3) That it was adopted to serve the people.

These three tales have been taught and handed down by every avenue of opinion ever since its conception and adoption. Today it is being perpetuated throughout the length and breadth of the nation. How much fact, how much truth, or how much fiction, these tales contain are to be seen. Each tale shall be carefully analyzed and the conclusions will be obvious.

Idealism and The Revolution

The Revolution was not brought forth because of some highly idealistic motives; liberty, equality, fraternity were not the aims. To a limited extent, it is true, that the masses of people were a somewhat powerful factor for a time during the war, but no sooner had peace been established, no sooner had the property classes gained their aims, than a strong wave of reaction set in, and it was not long until the prestige of the property classes were firmly established. The Articles of Confederation proved inadequate in peace time, and so it was necessary to adopt more adequate measures. It was in a steady reactionary and class controlled period of our history that the convention was called to amend the Articles, which later ended in the adoption of the Constitution.

The 55 delegates who formed the Constitutional Convention were not elected by the people, but were appointed by the legislatures of the several States. "The movement for the Constitution," writes C. A. Beard, in his noteworthy study of the Constitution (Economic Interpretation of the

Constitution), "was originated by four groups of personality interests, which had been adversely affected under the Articles of Confederation money, public securities, manufacturing, trade and shipping." The delegates were mostly all lawyers, of whom former Senator R. F. Pettigrew in his "Imperial Washington" says, "Forty owned revolutionary scrip; 14 were merchants; 24 were money-lenders, 11 were merchants; 15 were slave holders. Washington, the big man of the Convention was a slave holder, land speculator, and a large scrip holder." Paine and Jefferson, the real democratic leaders of the time, were absent from that gathering. What is more, not all the signers of the Constitution were native-born Americans; neither were all so-called Nordics. Alexander Hamilton, the leading delegate, was born in the West Indies; six other delegates were foreigners.

Behind Closed Doors

The Convention was held behind closed doors. All the delegates were sworn to secrecy. Not until fifty years after its adoption were the proceedings made public. If Madison and a few other members had not taken notes personally, we would have never known what had really transpired at the Convention.

Thus it is seen that the people had nothing whatever to do with the proceedings or adoption of the fundamental law that was to govern them. The people did not have the franchise, for only about three per cent, or about 120,000 of the 4,000,000 people who made up the population, then had the right to vote. Voting was restricted by property qualifications. The Constitution did not create a government by the people, but rather a government of, by, and for the commercial and financial groups who controlled the nation at that time. In one word, the people had no voice in the framing of the Constitution, whatever they were simply sheep who looked on as they were being fleeced of their human rights. Hence the first tale must be completely dismissed as pure fiction. No foundation remains to uphold this legend.

Tale number two: That the Constitution is the incarnation of democracy. At the outset it may be said that forty of the 55 men who framed the Constitution personally profited by its adoption. As Adam Smith says of government: "Civil Government, so far as it is instituted for the security of property, is in reality instituted for the defense of the rich against the poor, or those who have some property against those who have none at all." This was the main guide of the "Fathers." The Constitution was framed to protect the rights of property, not the human rights of the masses. Proof of this is given when a resolution abolishing slavery, was dismissed from the proceedings of the Convention as so much nonsense, thereby making the Civil War necessary. A government was sought, according to Professor J. Allen Smith, "which would be just enough popular not to excite the general opposition and which at the same time gave to the people as little as possible of the substance of political power."

Information Liable to Mislead

"The people should have as little to do as may be about the government. They want information and are constantly liable to be misled." Such were the words of Sherman, the delegate from Connecticut. The soldiers who made victory possible were not given the vote in selecting delegates to the ratifying State Conventions, although four years had passed since our independence had been recognized by Great Britain. No action was ever taken at the Convention to extend the franchise to the masses; in fact our government was aristocratic, not democratic in any manner, which recalls the statement of Professor Lester F. Ward, "that the names by which governments are known are wholly inadequate indexes to their true character." The historian, Bryce, says that if the Constitution had been referred to a popular vote instead of to the States it would have been rejected.

Democracy was thought an evil and a menace to society. Delegate Elbridge Gerry saw in democracy the worst of all evils; the same was true in general of all the delegates. Madison believed that the government ought "to protect the minority of the opulent against the majority." Property was to be supreme; liberty and humanity were lost amongst the everglades of commercialism.

From the foregoing, it is easily understood that the "Fathers did not hold democracy in high esteem. The opposite is quite true. This is reliable and unbiased history, not the history that is used to mold the minds of the gossips. The public schools blend the "Fathers" and God into one; the Constitution is taught as the Divine inspiration of a Heavenly Being. The framers are said to have been saints. No economic trend is allowed to enter the history text-books that are used in the public schools.

Not All the Fathers Saints

Of course, a careful perusal of true history will acquaint us with quite another story. After this careful examination we will find, among many other cold facts, that the framers of the Constitution were not all saints; that the men of that day were just like those of today: some perhaps made sacrifices or were prompted in their actions by high ideals; others no doubt were in fear of the masses; pure selfishness was the guide of others. We know that John Hancock and others of New England were smugglers; among the Federalists there were rampant and strong monarchist tendencies. In 1774, Governor Morris denounced the masses as "poor reptiles," and later at the convention proposed the idea of appointing men of aristocratic blood for life to the Senate, in order to guard against the democratic tendencies of the Lower House. There are numerous facts to illustrate how the masses were held in contempt by the "higher" class. It is a fact that many Southern slave-holders were in favor of the Revolution because this would give them an opportunity to repudiate the debts due to British merchants. Such was the trend of the times; there were good men and bad men, and the Con-

stitution is the work of such men performed in such an epoch.

It can now be distinctly said that no democratic government was sought, for democracy was thought a grave evil by the "Fathers." Consequently, the second tale must take its proper place in fairyland.

The third tale of this powerful myth that has held sway over the people for nearly 150 years, namely, that the Constitution was framed to serve the masses, takes its place with the other two tales. The foregoing facts are related to this third tale, too. Many more can be cited to show that the Constitution was not framed to benefit the great masses.

The Appearance Of Democracy

To appear somewhat akin to democracy, the people were given the privilege of electing the members of the House of Representatives, but the members of the Senate, the Constitution as stated, should be appointed by State legislatures, and since the Senate has the right to reject or revise the acts of the House, this served as a powerful check on democratic rule. Even the President is not elected by the people, but by electors chosen by popular vote. The members of the Supreme Court and the Cabinet are both appointed by the President, the former for life service. Therefore, the people had a not very strong control over their government. Checks and balances are the main feature of the Constitution. And, because of this, it is difficult for the masses to make much change in their laws. As Woodrow Wilson said: "None of the written constitutions of Europe are so difficult for alteration as our own." Hence, of over two thousand amendments submitted, only nineteen have been adopted thus far. Of these nineteen, twelve were added soon after the adoption of the Constitution; the next three came about as a consequence of the Civil War. The Constitution was made so rigid that it seems utterly illogical that it was framed for the benefit of the toiling masses or for the progress of the nation.

The Supreme Court is another instrument for the suppression of any measures that would possibly benefit the masses. As Beard states, it was organized in order to serve as a controller of Congress; so in case Congress becomes too "radical" and passes a bill somewhat like the Child Labor Law, the Supreme Court judges, appointed for life, will be on hand to declare such a law unconstitutional.

The Constitution contained no such burning statements pertaining to liberty and the right of revolution as was incorporated in the Declaration of Independence. It contained nothing that gave the people the right of suffrage; it said nothing about civil liberties. And the truth of the matter is that if the first Ten Amendments had not been promised to the States, "it is certain," says Pettigrew, "that the Constitution could have never been adopted."

The Constitution was not an American-made constitution, but was mostly copied from the laws of England. Maitland said of the English laws that they "seem to be an appendix of real property." In this respect the American Constitution is an exact copy, for above all it takes great care to safeguard private property of the giant interests.

Was the Constitution adopted to serve the great masses? A decisive NO must be the reply after a careful and unbiased analysis of the various schools of history. Of all the various interpretations made of the framing of the Constitution, none seem to fit the practical facts as does the economic school of interpretation. In the light of these facts, the "people's" Constitution is nothing more than a great illusion.

ON THE INTERNATIONAL FRONT

HUNGARY

German Socialists Reorganizing
That the work of building up a powerful Socialist organization in Hungary is being carried forward steadily, despite the periodical anti-labor drives promoted by Dictator Horthy under the guise of anti-Bolshevik raids, is further evidenced by the encouraging reports made to a conference of German-speaking Socialists held in Budapest August 30, attended by twenty delegates from Budapest and twenty-four from country groups. Victor Knaller, a member of the National Assembly, said that although the advent of the White Terror following the overthrow of the Bela Kun regime in the summer of 1919 had put some 180 German Socialist groups in Hungary temporarily out of business, the work of reorganization had been so successful that 140 of these groups had been revived and were functioning efficiently. Comrade Knaller announced that the German party organ in Hungary, Die Volkstimme, was about to be revived and that it was assured a circulation of at least 15,000. Since the Volkstimme was forced to suspend, the German organ of the government has materially increased its circulation, something that will soon be stopped when the workers' paper is again coming out. Added to complaints by some of the delegates about the oppressive policy of the government toward the German minority was a protest against the efforts being made by some leaders of the Hungarian Social Democratic party to eliminate the clause in the party's constitution permitting the German So-

cialists to organize language sections within the party. The hope was voiced that these efforts would be unsuccessful, as any "Magyarizing" of the party by compulsion would be sure to check the good work now under way.

Peter Agoston Dies in Exile
Dr. Peter Agoston, a prominent figure in the Hungarian Socialist movement for nearly thirty years, died in exile in Paris early last month, aged 51. He was accompanied to the famous cemetery of Pere Lachaise by some 800 fellow country men and other Socialists and friends, at whose head marched Michael Karolyi and Alexander Garbai. Dr. Agoston was professor of civil law in the Academy at Grosswarden in his early years, but he managed to find time to translate the principal Socialist classics into Hungarian and to do a great deal of party work. When the political overturn of the fall of 1918 arrived Comrade Agoston became an Under-Secretary in the Republican Cabinet of Count Karolyi, and subsequently represented the Socialists as Commissar of Foreign Affairs in the

Communist Government. Trusting to the promises of protection of representatives of the Allies, he remained in Hungary after Bela Kun had fled, and was soon thrown into prison by the counter-revolutionists and sentenced to death in 1920. But when Soviet Russia forced the Horthy regime to liberate a number of former collaborators of Bela Kun in exchange for Hungarian prisoners of war Comrade Agoston was saved and went to Russia, where he remained until 1924, when he was invited to London, where he lived for a time before going to France to attempt the organization of the Hungarian workers living there. But a disease of the kidneys contracted while in prison had made such progress that all the care of doctors and his devoted wife was in vain.

LITTLE INTERNATIONAL

Meeting on Lake Constance
What might be labeled "The Little International," to distinguish it from the Socialist and Labor International, held an enthusiastic meeting the last

Sunday in August in Friedrichshafen, on Lake Constance. This unofficial International was born in 1907 in Constance, when representatives of the Socialists of Switzerland, Germany, Austria, Italy and the state of Bavaria met in an international demonstration against war and reaction. At its last pre-war meeting, held in Bregenz in 1913, August Bebel was the principal speaker, and was listened to by more than 12,000 persons. The leading figure of the August gathering was Hermann Greulich, the veteran Swiss labor leader and parliamentarian, whose eloquent recital of the trials and tribulations of the labor movement in the past, coupled with a plea to the Socialist youth to carry on the fight of economic emancipation to final victory, was cheered to the echo by 2,000 Socialists in the open-air theatre on the lake. An equally warm reception was given to Comrade Cecca of Italy, who declared that the Italian Socialists were determined to keep up the fight against Fascism, despite the worst Mussolini and his gangsters could do. The German and Austrian delegates incidentally voiced the hope that Austria and Germany would soon be united. A feature of a big demonstration the night before the meeting was a torchlight parade of Tipples.

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Strobell Gives Life for Russia

The death of Comrade George H. Strobell, reported from Russia by cable last week, ended a life which, to the very end, was one of complete unselfishness to Socialism and progress. Though not a Communist, Comrade Strobell gave his life for the Russian peasants. On August 23rd he arrived in Russia as a member of a unit sent over by the Russian Reconstruction Farms, Inc.

Immediately he plunged into the work of a model farm at Archangel-skoje, in Southeastern Russia. He

labored ceaselessly during a planting crisis, during which the first symptoms of fatal disease appeared. On Friday last, October 2, he died of heart failure.

Strobell was vice-president of the Russian Reconstruction Farms, Inc., a corporation organized here to send farm units to Russia, which, in turn, develop model farms as an educational aid to the Russian peasants.

Born in Germany, Dec. 2, 1854, Strobell came to the United States in 1858. His father served in the Civil War and secured his citizenship as a reward. Comrade Strobell left school at Mamaroneck, N. Y., at the age of 11, when he entered the hat trade. Later he learned the jeweler's trade and was engaged in that kind of work until 1916.

During the campaign of 1884, Strobell joined Governor St. John's Prohibition Party, of which he was a lecturer, writer, county and State chairman until 1896. He was a member of the State Committee of the New Jersey Anti-Saloon League from 1896 to 1918. He joined the Socialist Party in 1896 and was at times member and chairman of its State committee. He took part in numerous Socialist activities subsequently, among them the Inter-Collegiate Socialist Society. For a number of years he was the manager of the People's House.

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WILL WE PROGRESS?

By Louis Silverstein

IN THE jumble of descriptive material concerning our far distant civilization that Professor A. M. Low supplies us in his new volume entitled "The Future" we can trace, though not without some difficulty, the author's main line of reasoning. First, he believes that the universe is inherently good; secondly, that whatever happens must, therefore make for progress; thirdly, that the most essential happenings consist of larger numbers and greater ingenuity of inventions; fourthly, that inventions will never cease to appear; and, therefore, finally, that inventions make for progress. His task, thus, narrows itself down to describing the marvellous ways in which future man will control the forces of nature for the supreme purpose of acquiring speed and comfort. Worthy ideals of the superman.

How will all this come about? Chiefly through electrical oscillations or vibrations. Wireless, the radio, odd cases of mental telepathy are less than beginnings. Modern science already knows that matter consists of molecules, and molecules of atoms and atoms of electrical energy. Solidity and liquidity, opaqueness and translucency are but relative terms. A proper understanding of electrical forces will enable the man of the future to do with matter whatever he pleases. Communication with any part of the earth (and eventually with the other planets) will be instantaneous. Television will bring distant faces before the eyes of our descendants. Travel, when it will be necessary at, will be swift and comfortable. Combination auto-airplane-submarine equipped with radio and television devices will speed their owners through space. (Yes, there will still be private ownership).

Bigger and Better Wars

Speech will be replaced by the manipulation of thought-transference waves. Temporary sterilization by electrical oscillation will make birth

"THE FUTURE." By A. M. Low. International Publishers, 1925. \$2.00.

AN ATTEMPT TO PICTURE THE MECHANICAL GROWTH OF THE FUTURE

control easy and efficient. Incubation, however, will not be neglected. Huge cities with enormous buildings, roofed streets, arcades and convenient landing-places for airplanes will put our present metropolises to shame. Power will be supplied by electrical induction. Clothing will consist of plain boiler-suits of silk or felt equipped for possible electrical heating and women will wear TROUSERS! This is revolutionary enough for Professor Low to lead him to name one of his chapters "Women and Trousers." Marriage will be based upon reason, not sentiment; women will expect their husbands to be promiscuous, and love will rest on intellectual companionship. Wars will be bigger and better than ever; nature's will must be done! And, finally, religion will consist of hope, hope in the inherent goodness and perfectibility of things, for God is goodness. Then to make his descriptions perfectly clear, the author has included eight full-page pen-and-ink drawings to illustrate the text. Every detail is confidently shown, even to the extent of inserting a labeled diagram of the vehicle of the future.

Is Progress Inevitable?

In all speculation such as this of Professor Low in the volume under consideration, we are apt to be swept away by the fascination of the subject. First, we assume that change is constant and always for the better, and, secondly, that the present social and economic system, paradoxically enough, will not change. Professor Low falls into these errors. The universe is not inherently good. Neither is it intrinsically bad. Our assignment of evil or virtue to life springs from ethical considerations in our own brain. Therefore, whatever happens does not necessarily make for progress. It depends upon our standards. Moreover, what we may consider improvements does to a large extent depend upon our own efforts, individual

or social. They do not happen because of the innate progressiveness of the universe. Therefore, even if we admit that inventions constitute the most essential happenings, it does not follow that their consequences are beneficial to the persons or things that we thing should be benefited according to our criteria. The results of mechanical improvements have been bewailed too frequently, and all the glories of our civilization have been roundly condemned from the days of Rousseau down.

Moreover, it is not quite certain that inventions will continue to be produced until eternity. Man's intelligence may some day reach the limit of its capacity; or, on the other hand, man may become intelligent enough deliberately to control the production of new inventions as an evil or a waste of energy. New contrivances may not be the most essential of happenings. Perhaps social rearrangements or new forms of intellectual and emotional development are the real cues to better civilization. Progress is not inherent in the universe and inventions are no exception.

A Sure Sign of Progress

A study now of Professor Low's musings reveals that he had taken practically no account of the effect of all this "scientific progress" upon social organization. He continues to see in the future the existence of markets, prices, department stores, private property and war. If technological advances are doing anything at all, they are making for greater socialization. If airplanes can be secured as cheaply as the air through which they travel, you do not need markets, prices, department stores, private property or wars to protect profits. All who wish may share the common stock of material goods.

Also, we must not forget that the Socialist and labor movements are gradually wresting the control of machinery from the propertied classes. Social control will give direction to the manner in which inventions will be employed. To Professor Low, "Socialism, which in many forms has an ever-growing number of supporters, shows discontent—and discontent is a sure sign of progress!" No doubt, in this case he is right.

"The Man in Union Square"



A Woodcut by Bertrand Zadig for the jacket of "The Four Million," in the new O. Henry Edition published by Doubleday, Page & Co.

An Admirable Text Book

By James Oneal

ONE of the most courageous and one of the most prolific writers on the social sciences in the United States is Edward Alsworth Ross. Professor Ross follows no beaten paths. He biases trails. Instead of shutting himself in a study and attempting to ascertain what is going on in society or formulating principles for the interpretation of contemporary social development he goes out and gathers information. Russia and Mexico interest him. He goes to both countries and studies them at first hand. He tramps through the southern Appalachians, investigates the arrested development of the mountaineers—"pocketed Americans," he once called them—and fortified with data he writes with understanding.

In a recent book* he surveys the economic, social and political problems of the United States and like everything else he has written those who possess the book will feel that here is one that is not likely to go to the second hand book store. It is a text book in civic sociology adapted for the graduates of high schools. Here he considers the trend of population, the increasing pressure on natural resources, the drift of population to the cities, the development of the machine process, the expansion of the social mind, the transformation of the home, and many other problems.

The plan of the book is admirable. Each of the nineteen chapters is followed by questions on its text, questions for classroom discussion, a number of problems for investigation and report, one resolution for debate and concluding with a list of important works to be consulted. Every few pages one comes across a diagram, or a table, or a map, or a drawing, illustrating some important point or graphically portraying some problem discussed in the text. The number and variety of these illustrations immeasurably enhance the value and usefulness of the book.

It is just such a book that the editor would like to have at hand. The speaker, the writer and the organizer will also find it of great service. If we could have text books of this high order in our educational institutions they would tend to turn out thinkers rather than mechanized and standardized minds. Professor Ross draws few conclusions. He presents and discusses the data and his suggestions for classroom work are of a character to develop the thinking and analytical

*CIVIC SOCIOLOGY. By Edward Alsworth Ross. Chicago: The World Book Co.

REPLENISHING MAX

WE HAVE always liked Bodenheim as a strange craftsman in familiar clay. We have even picked a niche for him in a Gothic tower of American belle lettres—where he has sat as a sort of superior gargoyle, grinning his weird epigrams down upon a motley of passers-by. After reading his latest novel* we still find him sitting there, periously loose, and his sardonic grin turned to a sickly smirk.

The reason for "Replenishing Jessica," goes deeper than just its satirical failure. It can be found in the way and wherefore of the vulgar burlesque ribaldry, the half nude Follies cherishes, the crude bedroom comedies of Al Woods, and the obscene post cards that are furtively sold to the crude sex-famished morons on street-corners, under the familiar rule—that sex stuff pays.

If Maxwell was so hard put to it for mere lucre, he might have prostituted his self-respect and borrowed from his still faithful friends, instead of raping his art—as he has most luridly done with the coarse, illogical and

uninteresting sex episodes of his most uninteresting Jessica. We are happy that it has fallen a most deserved header into oblivion. We so want him to outlive its odoriferous nonsense. We have taken a most upward look upon American reading public standards, that the book has come a cropper.

We might have given you extracts from the book to prove our point, but on second thought we are pleased that we followed our first impulse, and just managed to lose it somewhere in the subway. We hope the editor of the Subway Sun finds it. It might have some interest for him.

S. A. de Witt.

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A HANDBOOK FOR LIBERALS

By McAlister Coleman

THOSE who have to do with labor or radical affairs, whether it be in the field of publicity or research or organization or speech-making, should be devoutly thankful for the appearance of two recent books. One is "The American Labor Who's Who," edited by Solon De Leon and published by The Hanford Press, and the other is "Social Progress, A Handbook of the Liberal Movement," published by The Arbitrator, at 114 East 31st Street, New York City.

The two are complementary and invaluable to any one anxious to get at the facts about progressive personalities and affairs.

Just as you can find in De Leon's book brief biographies of those who count in the labor movement today, so in "Social Progress" you can put your fingers on a short-hand account of all that has or is happening of real significance to labor. "Social Progress" was edited by William Floyd and an able board who divided their works into two major sections, "The Causes of Discontent" and the "Liberal Movement." There is a world of accurate information here that ranges from much needed definitions of such words as arbitration, bolshevism and psychoanalysis to "artisticities" on industrial struggles and cases of oppression by the government.

By all means, if you are working privately or publicly for the cause of human progress, spend \$2.50 and get "Social Progress." We know of no better weapon with which to slay the Philistine.

HAS INTELLIGENCE A FUTURE?

By Raymond Fuller

THIS LATEST infant of Dutton's Today and Tomorrow Series finds a whole family of precocious infants too welcome to it and to act as pacemakers. Daedalus, Icarus, Tantalus, Narcissus—what a brilliant household! One where, we hope, birth control is anathema.

The author might have called it General Intelligence with better meaning. She distinguishes Intelligence from Reason, which is too highly microscopic and specialized; from Logic which is too precise, didactic, lawful; from Common Sense, because the latter is opportunistic, cautious, practical. No, the general level of intelligence, which, acting in the mass, from the mass, solves greater and greater questions, better and better every day in every way—This, reader, is as near a definition as I can give you from having twice read the sixty-three pages.

Since many challenge her premises of a crescendo of intelligence and of progress, it is well to list ten ways by which the author reckons on her movement in human affairs. There is, she says:

1. A recognition that "what one thinks — as distinguished from authority—is, well, just what one thinks, and is neither the consensus of human opinion or revelation of Deity."
2. A growing habit of taking Otherness into account, i.e., the conceiving of things beyond one's personal experiences.
3. A tendency not to settle ques-

*PROTEUS: or, THE FUTURE OF INTELLIGENCE. By Vernon Lee. 1925. Dutton. \$1.

AN ANALYSIS OF THE MEANING AND POSSIBILITIES OF INTELLIGENCE

tions on the basis of one single example or case.

4. A disappearance of the anecdote, epigram, joke and bon mot, as subjects of social conversations—disguise with the roccoco, so to speak, on the edifice of fact and principle.

5. A general thinking of the Present instead of the Future.

6. A general thinking of the Present instead of the Past. "Chewing and re-chewing the cud of Scripture" and modelling one's ideals of conduct upon the Greeks and Hebrews has ceased.

7. A thorough piercing of those water-tight compartments, Truth and Error, Body and Soul, Good and Evil, Faith and Reason, thus allowing the two elements to mingle.

8. The recognition of Change as such. Acceptance of Proteus as a God in reality.

9. The problem of Evil becoming a matter not of toleration by God, but of diminution by man.

10. No longer pronouncements of those incentives to virtue and deterrents from vice which were the burden of our fathers' copybooks.

Have you been noting the occurrence of these things, reader? I mean, reader of the newspapers?

SOCIAL PROGRESS

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:- "PURITANICAL AMERICA": A BRITISH VIEW :-

Enlightened men and women in this country have anticipated the time when intelligent people abroad would come to understand the boorish, half-civilized and dollar-chasing nation which we call the United States. Many expected that the Scopes trial would puncture the "idealist" version which our professional chauvinists have peddled abroad. That trial has disillusioned many. Now comes an editorial from the Church Times of London, issue of July 24, which we reprint below. It is a keen and analytical review of the economic, religious and immigration factors that have shaped us for what we are. It is a pleasure to place this intelligent analysis before our readers.

TO THE ordinary Englishman of the Protestant and imperialist type the Tennessee trial at first appeared as an unintelligible phenomenon. Our press at first explained it to him as the eccentricity of a backward and bucolic State, with which an enlightened America, that accepts Anglo-Saxon culture and is the natural ally of the British Empire, is out of sympathy.

When, however, the imperialist Englishman discovered that the jurors in the trial were Methodists and Baptists, and that the religion which he describes as "Nonconformity" was apparently backing up those whom his press described as the mediaevalists, his amazement returned. When finally he realized that the champion of the "mediaevalists" was so respectable and influential an American politician as Mr. Bryan, he came to the conclusion that America was a country which somehow was quite different from what he supposed it to be, that it certainly appeared to possess some very un-English ideas.

The good fellow had in his heart of hearts felt the same when America passed its prohibition law. The thing seemed to him strange and uncanny; yet on that question he was relieved partly by his belief that it was, after all, a thing that must be expected from a nation of Nonconformists, and even more by the information that, after all, the law was largely a dead letter.

But this war on evolution admits of no such explanation. The English imperialist is beginning to suspect America and to feel somewhat skeptical of the reality of the brotherhood of the Anglo-Saxon race, which his press has so long proclaimed.

The awakening of the ordinary English imperialist to the truth about America will, we believe, prove of real advantage both to America and to ourselves. When once we have rid our minds of the illusion that America is in any sense of the word an English country, our relations with her may become more friendly, and in any case we may learn some useful political and religious lessons from the developments of this strange people.

Let us now see what is the America that the prohibition and fundamentalist agitations have revealed. In the first place, we shall remember that the United States were not, even in the days when they were British colonies, in any sense a transatlantic England. The root stock of the race was English, but it was an English stock that very strongly stood for the Puritanism that England had in the main rejected. This is proved by the history of New

Alliance of Capitalism and Puritanism Is London Paper's Interpretation of Us

England, the most Puritan of all colonies. "Its records," says a modern historian, "read like those of a madhouse where religious maniacs have broken loose and locked up their keepers. We hear of men stoned to death for kissing their wives on the Sabbath, of lovers pilloried or flogged at the cart's tail for kissing each other at all without license from the deacons, the whole culminating in a mad panic of wholesale demonism and witch burning."

By the middle of the eighteenth century these horrors had considerably abated, but the English stock was already mixed. Scots, Irish, mainly Irish Ulster; Dutch, Germans and Swedes had brought into the country varieties of Protestantism; but the dominant type of religion was still Puritan. The Church of England, herself groaning under the tyrannical Erastianism of Hanoverian Whiggery, did nothing to push forward the faith in America, and it was only after the Declaration of Independence was

signed that the United States received from the Scottish episcopate its first bishop.

It is true that in cavalier Virginia the Church of England was established, and that here slavery created a new kind of aristocracy which fascinated the French nobles who went to fight for Washington, but Puritanism continued as the real religion of America. And at the very time when the colonies were slipping from English rule Methodism also made its entry and gave to American Puritanism its emotional character and its corymbic rites of which the Holy Roll Jazz is a modern example.

Few of the elements of culture that we associate with Catholicism or Anglicanism ever penetrated into America in the days of its formation. The civilization that grew up in America was, in the main, industrial and Calvinistic, but the fact that America was essentially a Puritan country was not at once revealed to England or to Europe. The American Revolution had

been the work of landowners and slaveholders, whose political principles were those of the English Whigs tempered by the philosophy of the Paris salons. America, long after it had secured its independence, produced no literature of its own. England, remarked De Tocqueville in the '30s of the last century, still supplied her with most of the books that she required. Nevertheless, the earlier prohibition movement in America, which marked the mid-Victorian epoch, theoretically for a time secured in many States the abolition of the liquor traffic and showed the strength and policy of the Puritans.

The indignant protest of J. S. Mill against this, the worst violation of liberty that the world had ever known, should have shown the world how far removed American Puritanism stood from European traditions of liberty. For the time prohibition did not effect much; many of these prohibition laws were in fact repealed and the Civil War of the early '60s raised other questions. The Civil War and the great

European immigration which followed it changed America in many ways.

Capitalism now made gigantic strides, and with capitalism Puritanism allied itself. This American Puritanism, with its Calvinistic tradition and Methodist emotionalism, probably has been less affected than any other form of Christianity by modern ideas. Like the old Calvinists, it still holds that God is chiefly glorified by hard work and money-getting and that to restrain social pleasure is a sacred duty.

And it must be remembered that, as Mr. Nickerson has pointed out, the Methodist and Baptist denominations in America consist of unlearned people. "Even their ministers are usually uneducated." On the other hand, they are, he allows, "industrious, zealous and devoted," and they wield great influence. The immigration into the land of millions of foreign Catholics has only affected these men by way of repulsion, and many of them are allied with the Ku Klux Klan against it.

For liberty these ministers care nothing at all. They have for too long a time been in power to remember the days when their forefathers in another land were an oppressed minority. Like all Puritans, they believe that by the police force the world can be regenerated. It must also be remembered that this American Puritanism relies for its influence with the masses on the crude methods of revivalism.

Coarse emotional oratory from the pulpit, drilled processions of women and children, added to the dollars of the capitalists, won the South to prohibition. Against these forces the more cultured elements in American society are powerless. Before the Civil War the "quality," which was anti-Puritan and Episcopalian, ruled in the South. It has now, so far as political influence goes, collapsed before those whom America describes as the "hard shell" Baptists and "shoutin'" Methodists.

A new situation has now arisen. Old-fashioned Puritanism, flushed with its victory over the liquor traffic, has turned on Darwinism, and in Mr. Bryan it had secured an able leader. For the opinion of the civilized world, Catholic or skeptical, American Puritanism cares nothing; but it is a practical religion, and it realizes more clearly than does English Protestantism that the emotional religion of Methodism and revivalism cannot subsist together with skeptical Darwinism.

There is much in the appeal of Mr. Bryan that may appeal to Catholics. It is interesting to realize how strongly Tennessee holds to the miraculous element in Christianity and how it has at last grasped that with the parent and not with the State lies the responsibility for the religious education of the child. But the mistake of the fundamentalists of Tennessee lies not merely in their Bibliolatry, but in their belief that by State law the faith can be saved.

But to us the important point is the lesson that the state of things in America brings to ourselves. The first lesson is that America has little in common with England, politically or religiously. She is in fact a state more foreign to all our ideas than most European countries. Our relations with her must be regulated by the fact that we stand for different cultures and different religions, nay, even for different morals. On this footing we may be friends; but to speak of her as a sister and Anglo-Saxon nation makes us ridiculous.

The other lesson is that America is struggling to develop on religious lines which to European Christians and skeptical alike are incomprehensible. We must watch and wait for what may be a tremendous issue.

:- Sparks and Flashes :-

WELL, how was our grand opening last week? Some splash, eh? And did you folks notice—no comment from Coleman, Coaldrigger, De Witt, Brown or F. P. A.? Nope, not a word. They are paralyzed with jealousy, that's all. However, we did get some attention last night. An admirer presented us with a horseshoe. No, not a floral one. This was a genuine article, and it landed right on our column—we mean the spinal one.

The Government (?) of Italy

We notice in the papers that the Mussolini outrage, or what passes for the government of Italy, is concocting another Fascist cocktail—a mixture of castor oil, blackjacks, bullets and stilettos. They are figuring on abolishing the class struggle. Their pacific souls yearn for a strikeless nation: No more class warfare—hence no danger of Socialism. That's the black shirt dream. And so between the workers and the shirkers there is going to be harmony, peace and unity. Collaboration is the name of the scheme proposed. Club-em-oration! That's what's in store for the Italian trade unionists. How long, oh, Lord, how long. . . .

"We know that a trade depression is caused by over-production, which in turn is caused by the inability of the workers to buy with their low wages what they produce. We know that low wages are caused by competition between workers—by the competitive system. We, therefore, see that base of all the trouble is in the competitive system."

—Gaylord Wilshire.

Industrial profits for the first 6 months of 1925 showed a gain of 21.7 per cent over the same period of 1924, according to an analysis of the income accounts of 42 large and representative corporations by the Cleveland Federal Reserve Bank. After all deductions except dividends these 42 companies reported profits of \$237,672,332 between January and June, 1925 compared with \$195,315,110 in the first half of 1924.

This is an extraordinary record in view of the fact that the business world is making considerable complaint about the narrowness of present

profit margins. Total wages paid by manufacturing concerns in the same period were more than 1 per cent lower in 1925 than in 1924.

—Leland Olds F. P.

Talking about figures—here is some more news: Joseph Walker and Sons of New York recently published statistics to the effect that the total wealth of the U. S. A. is \$330,000,000,000. That is OUR national wealth. You understand, that is what WE own, possess, have and hold. In order to get the proper perspective on the "we" and "our" end of this tale you have to add it up this way:

The Nation's Wealth	\$330,000,000,000.00
Your share in stock or actual possession	\$500.13
Altogether—OUR Total Wealth	\$330,000,000,000.00

"THERE ARE THREE KINDS OF LIARS IN THIS WORLD: PLAIN LIARS, DAMNED LIARS AND STATISTICS."

—Josh Billings.

And again figures: If it is true that OUR national wealth is \$30 billions and our population is about 110 millions, then our wealth per capita—which means per head, whether you have one or not—is about \$3,000.00. Do you understand, each of us involved in this announcement.

What?—eh? You say you haven't that much? Speak louder, please. Oh, you say you haven't half that much? I thought so. Neither have we. Yep, the figures are correct—they don't lie—but, oh boy! statistics do tell some fish stories.

The Short End of It

Even though a worker may be six foot six, he is always short. We are born short, fed short, educated short, paid short and die short. 'Tis a mean system, buddies. Most of us are everlastingly out of luck. We have brains and seldom use them. We are in the majority and yet woefully divided. We obtain ballots and stupidly double cross them. No, we are not pessimistic. If we were we would not be Socialists.

Some people have even worse luck. Comrade Henry Gross told us about a deaf and dumb chap who had an impediment in his speech—he stuttered! He was short a finger on his left hand.

In a Nutshell

It happened at Kingman, Arizona, back in 1915. We—the Mrs. and I—were on tour and booked to speak in that town. Among the local Socialists was an amusing cuss by the name of Clack—a gold miner. We had supper at his home before the meeting, and in the course of the conversation he ups and asks us: "Now, you comrades

are from New York, and you are lecturers and teachers and organizers for the Socialist party. Well, answer me this: Do you really believe that a man must be well read to be a good Socialist? Now, honest, do you?" "Certainly, comrade," I hastened to reply, "it is absolutely necessary for a good Socialist to be well informed. He must have some understanding of current events, economics, history and the social sciences, and therefore he must read and read considerably."

"I disagree with you," shouted Clack, and at the same moment he banged the table with his big fist so that the plates, knives, forks and spoons jumped into space with fright. "I disagree with you, and look you here," he bellowed, "all that a man needs to know to be a good Socialist is that he is robbed. That's enough! Plenty! If he goes further than that he will get confused." I shot a glance at Mrs. C. and she fired one back at me. We were both thinking. Our thoughts grabbed each other and flew back to New York and there arose before us a number of celebrated Marxian philosophers. Well, . . . we continued with our eats reached for more—shut off the gas—and kept mum. We knew we were licked.

Quit her kicking. If you don't like the quality of this column—and we ain't altogether stuck on it yet, either—then please do what we asked you to do. Help! Send us questions, arguments, clippings or quotations on, about or against Socialism. Send them P. D. Q. or else this line of ours will get rotten and rottener.

August Claessens.

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A RACIAL INTELLIGENCE QUESTIONNAIRE

1. Who is Oscar Jespers?
2. Who are the Abchasian (Russian) Negroes?
3. What part did the K. K. K. play in the West Virginia Miners' strike?
4. What Negro in Miami is reported to be worth \$2,000,000?
5. What two Negroes recently gave \$25,000 each to Negro education?
6. How many Negroes disappear into the white race yearly?
7. What portion of their income do Negroes in the United States spend on cosmetics and cheap jewelry?
8. What United States colonial possession has a Negro literacy of 95 per cent?

These and other vital questions relating to Negro life and progress are brilliantly answered in the October number of "OPPORTUNITY," a Journal of Negro life, published by the National Urban League.

If, by reason of heritage, environment, or what not, you have achieved an attitude one way or the other towards the Negro and you wish to dissipate or substantiate that attitude, there is no better way to do that than by reading "Opportunity" regularly.

(Form)

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A PAGE OF EXCLUSIVE FEATURES

Weep for Mrs. Jimmie A Naughty Man Stole Her Gems

WE NOW COME to the sad case of Mrs. James P. Donahue.

Mrs. Donahue, as you boys and girls who follow the engaging doings of our better families will recall, is the daughter of the Five and Ten Woolworth in whose memory the tower has been erected that you send postcards back home about.

"The Woolworth heiress," as the fancy writers on the old-line papers put it, was going out to a quiet little dinner the other night.

She was in her suite at the Hotel Plaza taking a bath and thinking about what a tough time she was having what with the difficulty one has in getting competent servants these days and the impermanency of permanent waves and other problems that vex the giant mentalities of our social overlords and ladies.

We will now draw the curtain on Mrs. Donahue in her bath in the Hotel Plaza, this being strictly a family paper, and take you to the source of the lady's income.

Come along down to an artificially lighted basement full of struggling humanity, cross, tired and hot, pushing and shoving in a fetid atmosphere clamorous with hoarse exclamations of vexation over delays, shouts of change girls and saleswomen, reprimands from floor walkers. It is closing time in a Woolworth Five and Ten. Everybody is in a hurry. Everybody wants her parcel done up first, her change made in instant.

Tired girls, shifting on aching feet behind the counters, look wistfully at the clock in shocking disregard of the mandates of all our Success Smoochers who will tell you through the columns of the "American Magazine" that the clock-watcher will never, never get to the top.

Through long hours and for the smallest pay that any girl will accept they have been standing there doing their bit to help swell the Donahue coffers.

In the evening, if they are not too tired, they will go to the movies to look at pictures of Mrs. Donahue's set disporting themselves in Long Island country houses. They will "ooh" and "ah" their envy as sleekhaired youths in evening clothes lead half-naked debutantes through ginny reels. And when the big scene comes and all hands go swimming in the pool by moonlight they will get a kick and go home vicariously satisfied with this glimpse into Paradise.

But now that Mrs. Donahue has stepped out of her bath in the Plaza and her maid has helped her into her \$350 negligee it is permissible for all you family folk to return to the first scene.

Behold Mrs. Donahue finally undressed to the stage where it is possible for her to appear at a society dinner.

She goes to the dresser where she keeps her jewels and reaches for the box in which reposed \$683,000 worth of precious stones. You understand that this is going to be an informal dinner and that the lady isn't going to put on much dog—not more than \$683,000 worth at all events. The stuff in the dresser, if we are to believe the newspaper accounts, was just her ladies' and misses' size line. When Mrs. Jimmie steps out wide and free and handsome she doesn't bother with these picaresque trimmings, but goes in for an array that would make Tiffany's look like a Sixth Avenue pawn-shop.

Now the ring-laden hand of Mrs. Jimmie gropes about the drawer and comes out empty.

A strange feeling seizes Mrs. J. Something is rotten in the Plaza. She decides to call up Mr. J. and ask him if by any chance he happened to see \$683,000 worth of her jewelry lying around the flat when he went out to golf that morning.

But Jimmie hadn't and the Donahue maid hadn't, and the Missus promptly threw a faint all over the Looie Fourteenth Street Plaza furniture and had in the private dicks to find out who had copped the stones.

We figure that that was where Mrs. Donahue made her big mistake.

Having met quite a number of private detectives we would just as soon call in Gerald Chapman to help us catch a fellow paterman as to ask a private detective to get back anything that had been copped.

It isn't in the papers, but it is our guess that Mr. Donahue woke up the next morning missing his watch, if he was around when the dicks started their investigation.

At any rate, here was Mrs. Donahue tearing her expensive shirt and Mr. Donahue ramping around and everybody accusing everybody else and the Donahue butler saying that the only time he had ever gone wrong was once when he accepted a job working for Frank Munsey, and, my dear, it was just too, too terrible.

But cheer up. This story has the happy ending that all you boys and girls must have to make life livable.

Just as we had bowed our heads on our typewriter keys in black despair over the sad case of Mrs. Donahue, the wife comes busting in with the morning paper and we read that the naughty, naughty thief who had swiped the gems had given them back. At any rate the headline in "The World" says: "Donahue Gems Brought Back by a Detective."

With that worry off our chest we can now continue to help Judge Gary and young Davidson and the rest in their whirlwind campaign to put down vice and crime in New York.

Of course we can't ask the Donahues for a contribution to the cause, they being pretty flat at the present on account of all their expenses. So it is our idea to start a drive for funds to put down vice and crime by asking the employees of the Woolworth Store to give a quarter of their wages (if any) every week to this noble cause just as they gave so generously to the Liberty Loan that ended wars forever and just as they are now subscribing to the Win With Walker campaign fund.

McAlister Coleman.



Wisdom of the Poor Fish

The Poor Fish Says:
Money don't bring happiness, still every
man ought to get as much as he can.

Beginnings of Marxism THE HISTORY OF SOCIALIST THOUGHT

By HARRY W. LAIDLER, Ph. D.

Marx Marries: Becomes a Socialist

Marx soon retired from the paper in order to have more leisure to devote to these studies. His retirement came at a time when he was contemplating marriage with Jenny von Westphalen, the charming and cultured daughter of Marx's fatherly friend, the Privy Councillor. It was during the next year or two of reading and thinking, in the years 1843 and 1844, that Marx delved as deeply into the socialist literature of the times as he had some six years before into the philosophical writings of Hegel. He emerged from his reading at the age of 25 or 26 a convinced socialist.

In the following two years he laid the foundation for the historical theories with which his name is associated. In a letter from Cologne in May, 1843, he remarked:

"This system of acquisition and commercialism, of possession and of exploitation of mankind, is leading even more swiftly than the increase of population, to a breach within the present society, which the old system cannot heal, because indeed it has not the power either to heal or create, but only to exist and enjoy."

Maintains Labor Must Save Itself

In a letter in September, 1843, he showed his acquaintance with the writings of the utopian socialists, Fourier, Proudhon, Cabet and others, and asserted that his task did not consist in the setting up of utopias, but in the criticism of existing social and political conditions. "In interpreting the struggles and aspirations of the age,"

By the winter of 1843, he had come to the conclusion that, if any revolutionary change was to be brought about in industrial conditions, it was to come through the efforts of labor, not of the owners of industry. In his introduction to Hegel's "Philosophy of Law," for instance, he maintained that the positive conditions for the German revolution and liberation were to be found "in the formation of a class in chains, a class which finds itself in bourgeois society, but which is not of it, of an order which shall break up all orders."

When the proletariat proclaims the dissolution of the existing order of things, it is merely announcing the secret of its own existence, for it is in itself the virtual dissolution of this order of things. When the proletariat desires the negation of private property, it is merely elevating as a general principle of society what it already involuntarily embodies in itself as the negative of society."

His Function Criticism, Not Dogma

This was written in Paris, whence Marx had gone with his young wife in October, 1843, to take up the editorship

of the Franco-German Year Books. He declared that the aim of these books was "the fearless criticism of all existing institutions—fearless in the sense that it does not shrink from its logical consequences, or from the conflict with the powers that be. I am, therefore, not with those who would have us set up a standard of dogmatism; far from it; we should rather try to give what help we can to those involved in dogma, so that they may realize the implications of their own principles. So, for example, communism as taught by Cabet . . . and others is a dogmatic abstraction. . . . We do not then proclaim to the world in doctrinaire fashion any new principle: 'This is the truth, bow down before it!' We do not say: 'Refrain from strife; it is foolishness!' We only make clear to men for what they are really struggling, and to the consciousness of this they must come whether they will or not."

Beginning of Friendship With Engels

But one number of Franco-Russian Year Books appeared in the spring of 1844. This number contained, among other contributions, a treatise from Friedrich Engels, then a young business man of Manchester, aged 24, in quite Utopian vein, a treatise which condemned the economic system in the name of justice, though refusing to accept the socialist Utopias of Owen and other Utopians. This was the beginning of an enduring and quite beautiful friendship between Marx and Engels, a friendship which made it possible for Marx to continue his literary career, although at times amid great hardship, and without which "Marx, with his unpractical, helpless, and, at the same time, proud and uncompromising disposition, would most probably have perished in exile."

The Germs of Historical Materialism

Following the discontinuance of the

year books, Marx spent much time in the study of English and French systems of political economy, of socialism and history. In the autumn of 1844 he published "The Holy Family," in an attempt to force the Young Hegelians to enter the field of social criticism. The book contains the germs of the materialist conception of history and of the theory of the class struggle. Marx criticized his friend Bruno Bauer for not realizing that it was impossible to understand any period "without having studied, for example, the industries of that period, the immediate means of production of life itself." He maintained that ideas were potent in the development of society only as they represented the interests of the masses. "Otherwise the ideas might indeed stir up enthusiasm, but they could not achieve any results. . . . Ideas have only had effective results in so far as they correspond to class interests. The enthusiasm to which such ideas gave birth arose from the illusion that these ideas signified the liberation of mankind in general."

Forced to Leave France

During this time Marx became acquainted with Heine, Proudhon and other reformers, and contributed frequently to the Paris "Vorwaerts." In 1845, at the instigation of the Prussian Government, he was forced to leave Paris and went, bag and baggage, to Brussels. There he remained until the outbreak of the European revolution of February, 1848, reading avidly the many works on political economy that Engels had placed at his disposal, and embodying his researches in his "Misere de la Philosophie," a polemic against Proudhon, published in 1847, and embodying many of the doctrines of social conflict and social change afterwards stated more popularly in the "Communist Manifesto" of the following year.

The Socialist Rough-Writer

By Montgomery Mulford

"Little Miss Muffet,
Sat on a tuffet,
Eating some curds and whey;
There came a big spider,
And sat down beside her,
And frightened Miss Muffet
away!"

—Mother Goose.

MISS MUFFET is the young lady of the capitalist regime, whose life is an easy and luxurious one. Perhaps, also, she has a lap-dog. She has plenty to keep her alive, and sits down to a life of leisure. But while enjoying her excessive bene-

fits—"eating her curds and whey"—her repose is disturbed.

The disturbance in the Mother Goose jingle is a spider. It may be called, also, the Socialist. The Socialist has upon his betterment program, the abolition of the leisure class who live off the perspiration and sweat of others.

This leisure class—the plutocratic set—the members and satellites of capitalism, the evolution of man. And the Socialist is striving for a better social order of mankind.

Men and Monkeys Strike Rabbles

Of late, there has been considerable discussion concerning the origin of man, and the more I think about it, the more I become convinced that the evolutionists are dead wrong. There is, of course, a superficial resemblance between man and monkey. They have about the same structure, the same bones and muscles, and share the same parasites and diseases. I am also told that monkey glands can be grafted on human beings with considerable benefit to the latter. But when we come to the behavior of man and monkey, there is absolutely no sign of relationship.

The monkey is a good-natured, fun-loving, affectionate creature without an ounce of guile, greed, envy and brutality in his make-up. He never enslaves or exploits other monkeys. He preserves his natural sweetness and gentility even in captivity, for all the millions of monkeys who have lived and died in our zoos and menageries, not one has been convicted of crimes habitual to human beings.

This is the more remarkable because we all know the baneful influence of bad company. Some of the zop monkeys were born in the midst of our Christian civilization. From childhood up they were compelled to associate with human beings. And they remained pure and undefiled in spite of it.

I know of but one monkey whose manners were tainted by human contact. His name was Sam, and he was the star monkey in the St. Louis zoo. One of Sam's humanisms was to pick out some man in the audience, who didn't suit his fancy, and spit at the party. Sam was a good expectorator, considering his ancestry. Of course, he wasn't as expert in that line as the young gentlemen who decorate the sidewalks of our Main Streets with tobacco juice. He couldn't hit a knothole in the depot platform as far and as clean as the ruralists who are waiting for the 63 to come in. But poor Sam never had a knothole to practice on. He lived in an iron cage. However, he could hit an eye or a nose that offended him as well as the next one.

I always thought Sam's companions looked down on him for being so ill-mannered. But the audience in front of the cage thought Sam's was about the cunningest trick that ever happened. Whenever Sam made an especially fine shot, a roar of cheers went up from the crowd that made the laughing hyenas in the main building stop their pacing and blink their eyes. Even the victims of Sam's plesantry would give a sort of grin as much as to say they felt honored by the special attention paid to them by the most human-like monkey in the whole zoo.

A whole book could be written on the demoralizing influence of human beings on susceptible and precocious monkeys like Sam. But I haven't got the time. So I must content myself by repeating that there isn't the slightest similarity in the soul life and conduct of men and monkeys. And from this, I take it that the genealogy as given by Genesis is about right. According to that account, we are all descendants of Cain, who killed his brother Abel and then went to the land of Nod, where he married a loose female of unknown origin, and propagated the noble race which had to be drowned in the deluge, including Noah, who celebrated his escape by going on a toot after the deluge, and the good people who were cremated in Sodom and Gomorrah, and Lot and his daughters; and the kind souls who crucified Christ in vain; and you and me, and General Pershing, Pancho Villa, Calvin Coolidge, old man Hindenburg, and Foch, and the Cinderella girl, and Jack Dempsey, and the young American idealists who went to Morocco to drop bombs on total strangers, and the Sabbath crowds who applauded Sam for spitting on their brothers and sisters, and—but I guess I better quit, I'm liable to get sarcastic.

STRIKE RAMBLES

In answer to the demand of the anthracite miners for a ten per cent increase in wages and the check-off the operators have granted a ten per cent increase in the price of anthracite and checked it up to the consumer.

No attempt will be made to open the mines with strikebreakers, we are assured.

Of course not. All that strikebreakers could do under the circumstances would be to break the anthracite market, which is doing nicely, thank you.

Data concerning miners' wages and operators' profits are a little confusing. Those who desire to learn who gets most of the rake-off are advised to compare the first ten miners' dwellings with the first ten operators' mansions they happen to run across.

Before you moan over the widows and orphans who own the mining stock, ask yourself how much coal they put in the earth and how much they took out.

Some of the newspapers claim that many alien strikers are returning to the old countries to spend their money. Our hunch is that they are going to Europe to find out where the operators and their families spend the money the miners didn't get.

Royalty has no business in a free country. Neither have royalties on coal, or on anything else that nature provides gratis. But since the first, last and highest ideal of the denizen of this glorious democracy is to get something for nothing, we really ought not to kick when some get something for nothing out of us.

Anyhow, everybody's business is nobody's business and as everybody must have coal there is no reason why we should interfere with private enterprise in coal.

Adam Coaligger.

The Rand School of Social Science 7 East Fifteenth Street

THE EVOLUTION OF LIFE

Prof. HENRY E. CRAMPTON

Saturdays at 1:30 P. M.—Oct. 17: The Evidences for Evolution. Oct. 24:

The Natural Factors of Evolution. Oct. 31: Evolution and Human Problems.

A Social Interpretation of American Literature

V. F. CALVERTON
Author of "The Newer Spirit"
Fridays, 8:30 P. M.

Modern World History

DAVID P. BERENBERG
Wednesdays, 8:30 P. M.

Anatole France and Romain Rolland

VERNON LUGGINS
Thursday, 8:30 P. M.
Beginning Oct. 29

The Psychology of Personality

JOSEPH M. OSMAN
Wednesdays, 8:30 P. M.

A Critical Approach to Sociology

MARIUS HANSOME
Tuesdays, 8:30 P. M.

Descriptive Economics

DAVID P. BERENBERG
Wednesdays, 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 Now on Sale, 50c. and \$1.00

"GAS" FOR STRIKERS

The Barring of Saklatvala A Protest

THE Socialist party, through its national executive committee, protests most emphatically against the action of the State Department in refusing Shapurji Saklatvala, Communist member of the British Parliament, permission to enter the United States.

Mr. Saklatvala was duly chosen by the British section of the Inter-Parliamentary Union as one of its representatives to the coming conference of the union to be held in Washington on the official invitation of the United States Congress.

The action of our State Department in assuming to draw political distinctions among members of the Parliament of a foreign nation under the circumstances is a flagrant breach of good faith as well as a violation of the freedom of speech and conscience.

The arbitrary action against Mr. Saklatvala and the recent gagging of Count Michael Karolyi, first president of the Hungarian Republic, are shameless repudiations of the much vaunted tradition of the United States as a refuge for the oppressed and an asylum for the persecuted and exiled, and an insult to the memory of the heroes of the American Revolution.

The Socialist Party appeals to the love of liberty and sense of fairness of the American people and particularly the American workers and calls upon them to join in its emphatic protest against the arbitrary, reactionary and autocratic policy of the State Department.

National Executive Committee, Socialist Party.
N. Y., Oct. 10, 1925.

"It may be remembered that it was stamped and not fire that killed almost 600 men, women and children in the Iroquois fire disaster in Chicago in 1903."

Of course, there are other gases that can be used on "mobs" that do a lot more harm than tear-gas; white phosphorus, for example, that inflicts hideous burns on all whom it touches, and there are instructions for the use of this as well.

One of the most interesting exhibits in Mr. Shepherd's article is a chart taken from page 32 of the text-book, showing how to defend mine property—property, mind you—from "mobs," by which the Government evidently means striking miners and their wives. Regular troops from behind barbed wire entanglements stretched around the mine property are to use Stokes mortars, firing gas within a radius of 1,000 yards, hand grenades

to be thrown 30 yards and rifle grenades to be fired up to 250 yards; in the meantime the "mob" is to be "pinkied" with gas from aeroplanes.

Ready for W. Virginia Of Anywhere Else

Says Mr. Shepherd in conclusion:

"The job of gassing an American mob, in case occasion arose, would fall on the shoulders of Brigadier General Amos Alfred Fries, chief of the Chemical Warfare Service during the war and since. The poison-gas book was prepared in his department, and he has been responsible for the training of American officers and men. He has made it his duty to keep a certain section of his staff qualified to use poison gas on Americans at a few hours' notice."

"I talked not long ago with one of his officers who had been in the West Virginia coal mining district where a strike was under way. This officer had studied the 'lay of the ground' just as he would have done if he had gone into an enemy's country. The result was that General Fries' forces were ready to go into the West Virginia mining country with their poison gases at the drop of a hat. They're ready, indeed, to go anywhere in America and spend part of your income tax money and mine in committing unspeakable outrages against citizens, in so-called mob formation, by methods which are being barred, so far as possible, by the entire civilized world."

Even so hard-boiled a war correspondent as Bill Shepherd is revolted at these super-fascist arrangements and urges at the end that the Government shut up Fries and his department for the bombing of women and children.

(Continued from page 1)
consideration should be given to women and children so as to cause them no undue injury."

"Probably the quickest way to appreciate the power which the presence of gas has upon a body of men is to picture the fear which a human being has of having his breathing interfered with by smothering or choking and the instinctive dread this same human being has of losing his vision. A sneezing or vomiting war gas will interfere with breathing and a tear gas will practically close the eyes of a man. . . . The cloud is invisible, and though it usually can be detected by its odor, this detection often comes too late to prevent the gas taking effect."

Give the crowd a chance to run, says the book. It paints a "battle ground" picture with the "enemy" in flight.

"Their efforts to escape," so the book tells officers, "will exceed those made by a mob to escape from the flow of machine-gun bullets. Instead of stopping when corners are turned, the members of the mob will continue to run, carrying with them on their skin and in their clothing sufficient gas to make them believe they are still within the atmosphere of gas or that the cloud may overtake them at any time."

The book, as quoted by Mr. Shepherd, goes on to say:

Instructions for White Phosphorus

"The greatest injury which may occur in a mob when gassed will be the physical injury caused by trampling, fighting and stampeding in the efforts to escape the gas clouds." To this Mr. Shepherd pertinently adds:

Kirkpatrick Temporary Secretary

(Continued from page 1)

tion, her unusual dignity as our representative and her splendid personal worth have endeared Mrs. White to us, and we deeply and sincerely regret her decision to resign as our National Executive Secretary. We accept her resignation only because her health compels her to discontinue her services.

"Our affection for Mrs. White is equalled only by our feeling of gratitude and admiration for her truly beautiful and most capable cooperation with us."

George R. Kirkpatrick was elected Acting Executive Secretary to serve in Mrs. White's absence. The Committee will elect a successor to Mrs. White at its meeting on December 19.

After hearing the Organizing Director's report the Committee voted to readjust organization activities, pushing the work as the resources and opportunities make such efforts practicable and productive.

Great unanimity characterized all the Committee's decisions. The Committee's unity of belief and action was marked indeed in the matter of American Appeal. The Committee is convinced that the American Appeal enterprise is the party's supreme business at this time. The Committee's hope and expectation are that the American Appeal as a means of propa-

ganda and party-building will be the party's chief resource and instrument; that this new organ will mightily serve in the work of rousing our hosts to battle, in preparing for and in carrying on the Congressional political campaign of 1926.

Comrade Eugene V. Debs will be editor-in-chief of the American Appeal; his managing editor will be Comrade Murray King of Minneapolis. A business manager will be selected at once by sub-committees Hillquit and Roemer. Managing editor, Comrade King, is a newspaper man of long and varied experience and training. He is a man of large information, sound judgment and extraordinary industry. He has a forceful, pungent style and a genuine passion for the progress of the movement. Comrade King will enter upon his duties December 1 and proceed to plant and load his guns for the first great attack in January. The new business manager, to be selected at once, will right soon be on his job. He will need, desire and deserve your heartiest cooperation to the end that, beginning with the very first number, the American Appeal may be an extremely unholy terror to the capitalist class, a fighter, a fiery fighter, a steady hot-blast, and at the same time a constructive instrument of inspiration to the workers.

BRITISH LABORITES ARRIVE

(Continued from page 1)

staff of 13 assistants. He still occupies that position.

He was elected Labor member of the House of Commons for the mining constituency of Westhoughton, Lancashire, in 1921, and has held the seat with a substantial majority at the three succeeding General Elections.

When the Labor Government was formed in 1924, he became the Under Secretary of State for Home Affairs, acting as assistant to Arthur Henderson.

Davies has been for ten years a member of the Manchester City Council, president of both the Manchester Labor Party and the Manchester Trades and Labor Council. He has given evidence before Royal Commissions and is at present a member of two Governmental Committees enquiring into the question of (1) The Treatment of Young Offenders, and (2) Legal Aid for Poor Persons. He is also a member of the National Executive of the British Labor Party. He is regarded as an authority on criminology, social and industrial legislation, and a writer of repute on conditions of employment in shops, offices and warehouses.

He has travelled a great deal in Europe and has attended many International Conferences on Peace, Industrial and Political issues. He was the British Government representative at Geneva in 1924 in connection with the Labor organization of the League of Nations.

Davies is a keen musician, possess-

ing a powerful baritone voice. He has been musical director of two Congressional churches covering the last 24 years; and it has been stated in the British press that his singing at Election meetings has helped him to win his seat in the House of Commons. He is in great demand as a speaker on Trade Union, Labor and Temperance platforms and the pulpit, and is capable of addressing his audience both in English and Welsh. Above all things he is a Pacifist, and an ardent Internationalist.

This is his first visit to the American continent.

Navy Yard Workers Ask Raise

WASHINGTON—An average wage increase of 10 cents an hour is asked of the government by the workers in the Washington and other navy yards. When the machinists in the Washington yard last year asked that their scale of 80 cents an hour be raised to 90 cents, they got a compromise of 82 cents. Since that time wages in private employment in similar work have risen beyond that figure. Hearings will be held this month by the wage board representing the navy department.

PAINTERS' UNION

LOCAL 892
Office and Headquarters: 216 E. 59th St.
Tel. Regent 2415
Regular Meetings Every Monday Evening
David Callahan, President
Peter Gold, Vice-President
J. J. Connell, Sec. Secretary
Fin. Secretary

PURCELL MAKES UNITY PLEA

(Continued from page 1)

from one nation concerning the tactics of another. Just as we have cried 'Hands off Russia!' we should say 'Hands off England! Hands off America!' No one country should interfere with the affairs of another.

Dr. Braun's Address

Dr. Braun said: "We want to thank you for the welcome you have given the Social Democratic Party of Germany. We are proud of a place you and the other workers of the world have given Marx, Bebel and Wilhelm Liebknecht."

"We are glad to say that our Party is living down all the horrors of the war and is reunited again. At our Heidelberg Congress, representatives of all Europe's Socialists were there to join with us in our celebration. For do not forget there is no such thing as a National Socialist Movement. The Capitalist class is divided by national boundaries. But the Working Class Socialists of Germany and their comrades all over the world. Those who have known Germany cannot realize the radical changes that have taken place. Germany is no longer a monarchist militarist nation. The German Republic has come to stay. The best proof of this is Field Marshal Hindenburg. He was elected as a monarchist, but when elected he found the Republic so firmly in-

trenched that he did not dare to attack it. He surrendered so to the Republic.

No Illusions About Republic

"While we rejoice in Republican Germany, we have no illusions about it. It is a Republic of exploiters and capitalists. We must transform it into a Socialist Republic."

"Passing through the United States, it seems to me that it might not be becoming to offer my opinion on political conditions after having been here such a short time. For one thing, however, I am struck by the tremendous capitalist development. The Socialist movement is therefore perhaps weaker at this time, but its growth has been delayed only. We know that every capitalist system will bring a Socialist movement. It will come in the United States with greater strength and force."

"I want to close with an appeal to you never to forget the Socialist ideal not to lose courage in the Socialist ideals. We have seen 42 years of ups and downs. Our triumph is inevitable, so don't lose heart. When you vote for Norman Thomas for Mayor, whether he is elected or not, you vote an encouragement to the Socialists of Berlin and Paris and the world over. Your victory is our victory. Every victory of Socialism everywhere is the victory of the great international movement everywhere."

Labor's Dividends

Sacramento, Cal., Oct. 5.—Engineer W. K. Smith of Southern Pacific passenger train No. 5 was killed in a collision tonight.

Clinton, Ind., Oct. 2.—Four miners killed and two badly hurt was the toll in Binkley Coal Company mine No. 3 when a roof of slate fell.

Paterson, N. J.—Lorenzo Patricola, while mixing bread at a baking plant, fell into the machine. He died a few minutes after.

Bessemer, Ala., Oct. 3.—Two

trainmen were killed when a freight train of the Atlanta, Birmingham and Atlantic Railroad was derailed at Parkwood today.

New York—Sam Sheppard, a longshoreman, was killed when a piece of channel iron, being lifted from a lighter, fell among a group of workers about the Ward liner Panucco, moored at Pier 13, East River.

Mamaroneck, N. Y., Oct. 1.—Jack Toomey, 21, was buried alive today in a sand-hopper when he slipped at the top of a chute and was engulfed in tons of sand at the bottom of the pit.

N. Y. JOINT COUNCIL CAP MAKERS

Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union
OFFICE: 210 EAST 5th STREET
Phone: Orchard 0500-1-3
The Council meets every 1st and 3rd Wednesday.

JACOB ROBERTS, Sec'y-Organizer,
S. BERSHKOWITZ, 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.

Structural Iron Workers

UNION, Local 381, Brooklyn
Office: Telephone
671 Pacific Street, Cumberland 0189
Open Daily from 7:30 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.
Meetings Every Wednesday, at 8 P. M.,
at Columbus Hall, 19 St. Mark's Place.
Charles McDannell, State and Court Sec.
Charles McDannell, 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 47th Street, New York City
Frank Walker, President
H. Brown, Sec. Secretary
A. Fazzio, Vice-Pres.
Wm. Deitelbach, Fin. Secretary
H. Vels, August Schrempf, Treasurer
Business Agent

PAINTERS' UNION, No. 51

Headquarters 300 EIGHTH AVENUE
Telephone Longways 5523
Day Room Open Daily, 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.
JOHN W. SMITH, President
FRED GAA, Vice-President
M. McDONALD, Sec. Secretary
Regular Meetings Every Monday, 8 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
345 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn.
Large and small hall suitable for all
occasions and meetings at reasonable
rentals. Stage 5545.

Labor Temple

310-312 EAST 34th ST.
NEW YORK
Workmen's Educational Association.
Free Library open from 1 to 10 P. M.
Halls for Meetings, Entertainments and
Dance. Telephone LEX 1245.

UNION DIRECTORY

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

BRICKLAYERS' UNION

LOCAL 34
Office: 20 EAST 54TH STREET Telephone Lenox 4880
Regular Meetings Every Monday Evening in the Labor Temple
THOMAS CAMILL, President
THOMAS PORTER, Rec. Secretary EDWARD DUNN, Fin. Secretary

BRICKLAYERS' UNION

LOCAL NO. 9
Office & Headquarters, Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 345 Willoughby Ave., Phone 4631 Stage
Office open daily except Mondays from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Regular Meetings every Tuesday Evening
WILLIAM WENGERT, President CHARLES PFLAUM, Fin. Secy.
JOHN TIMMINE, Treasurer
HENRY ARMENDINGER, Rec. Sec'y ANDREW STREIT, Bus. Agent

United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America

LOCAL UNION 488
MEETS EVERY MONDAY EVENING at 405 East 108th Street
OFFICE: 501 EAST 101ST STREET. Telephone Melrose 3874
THOMAS DALTON, President CHAS. H. BAUMER, Bus. Agent
HARRY F. EILERT, Fin. Sec'y JOHN CLARK, Rec. Sec'y

Carpenters and Joiners of America

Local Union 306
4215 Third Avenue, corner Tremont Avenue
Regular meetings every Monday evening
Walter Anderson, President Bert Post, Rec. Secretary James Duignan, Fin. Sec'y
Victor Saul, Vice-President Joseph Vanderpool, Treas. Chas. Noble, Business Agent
Board of Trustees—Jos. Hess, Louis Schmidt, E. Glaw

Carpenters and Joiners of America

LOCAL UNION No. 808
Headquarters in the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 345 Willoughby Avenue
Office: Brooklyn Labor Lyceum. Telephone Stage 5414. Office hours every day
except Thursday. Regular meetings every Monday evening
JOHN HARKETT, President SYDNEY FEARCE, Rec. Secretary
FRANK HOFFMAN, Vice-President JOHN THALER, Fin. Secretary CHARLES FRIEDEL, 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 Gulbrandsen, Charles Johnson, Sr., Ray Clark, Business Agents
Recording Secretary Treasurer

COMPRESSED AIR AND FOUNDATION WORKERS

UNION, Local 63, I. M. C. & C. L. of A.
Office, 12 St. Marks Place 3 A. M. to 4 P. M. Daily except Wednesday, closed all day.
DRY DOCK 6962
Meetings every First and Third Wednesday
JAMES MORAN, President
DANIEL HUNT, Vice-Pres. PETER FINNERMAN, 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, 310 EAST 34TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY.
MICHAEL J. O'CONNELL, President and Business Agent
J. J. O'CONNELL, Vice-Pres. JOHN LEAVY, Business Agent
MICHAEL GALLAGHER, Sec. 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 Flamm—4100-5418. PHILIP ZAUNER, Secretary.

PAINTERS' UNION No. 261

Office: 62 East 100th Street Telephone: LEX 3141
Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday at the Office.
Regular Meetings Every Friday at 310 East 104th Street.
ISADORE SILVERMAN, J. HENNINGFIELD,
Financial Secretary Recording Treasurer

N.Y. TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 6

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

JOURNEYMEN PLUMBERS' UNION, LOCAL 418

Of Queens County, New York. Telephone, Stillwell 8594.
Office and Headquarters, 250 Jackson Avenue, Long Island City.
Regular meetings every Wednesday, at 8 P. M.
BENJAMIN A. DAVIS, President.
WILLIAM PIPOVA, Financial Secretary.
WILLIAM HEINTZEN, Recording Secretary.
CHARLES MADAMS and GEORGE FLANAGAN, Business Agents.

U. A. Plumbers, Gas Fitters and Marine Plumbers

LOCAL UNION No. 463, of NEW YORK CITY
Office 2035 Fifth Avenue. Phone: Harlem 4578.
Regular meetings every Wednesday, at 8 P. M., at 243 East 84th Street
MATTHEW J. MORAN, President. JOHN WALSH, Vice-President.
FRED DEIGAN, General-Secretary. Business Agents: TIMOTHY HOPKINS, Secretary.
GEORGE MEANY, DAVID HOLBORN, JOHN BASSETT, PAT DREW.

U. A. Plumbers, Gas Fitters and Marine Plumbers

LOCAL No. 1, BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.
Office: 19 Fourth Avenue. Phone: Sterling 9735.
Regular meetings every Monday evening, at 193 Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn.
Executive Board meets every Friday evening, at the Office.
Office open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
THOMAS F. OATES, President. CHARLES L. PETERSON, Secretary-Treasurer.

Amalgamated Lithographers

of America, New York Local No. 1
Office: AMALITHONE BLDG., 236 WEST 14th ST. Phone: WAT kin 7166
Regular Meetings Every Second and Fourth Tuesday at
ARLINGTON HALL, 19 ST. MARK'S PLACE
ALBERT E. CASTRO, President
Pat's Hannon, A. J. Kennedy, Frank J. Flynn, Frank Schel, Treas.
Vice-Pres. Fin. Sec'y Rec. Sec'y

German Painters' Union

LOCAL 499, BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS
DECORATORS & PAFFERHANGERS
Regular Meetings Every Wednesday Evg.
at the Labor Temple, 310 East 34th St.
BRUNO WAGNER, President.
CHAS. KOENIG, Rec. Sec'y

HEBREW BUTCHERS UNION

Local 534, A. M. C. & S. W. of H. & A.
175 E. 9th St. Orchard 4339
Meets every 1st & 3rd Tuesday
AL. GRABAL, President
I. KORN, Manager, S. JACOB, Secy.

United Hebrew Trades

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

WAITERS' UNION & Allied CAFETERIA WORKERS

Local 519, N. E. S. & E. L. of A. & C. L. of A.
Office & Headquarters 275 E. 20 St., N.Y.
LENOX 1874
Regular meetings every Tuesday, 8 P. M.
Mayor Schachter, Chas. S. Levy
President Bus. Agent & Sec.

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\$1.25 word music roll with every order of six or more rolls of Revolutionary Hymns and Songs. Produced and distributed by an organization interested in cultivating and promoting radical music among the masses. Liberal discount allowed unions and progressive organizations.
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Agents wanted all over the United States.
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Elegant Ball Rooms for Balls, Weddings, Banquets and Meetings.
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Telephone: Monument 4364
Cathedral 5971

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: \$12,285,261.49

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.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY AT WORK

NATIONAL

A Special Request by Comrade Debs
On his seventieth birthday comrade Debs will be the guest of honor at a banquet in St. Louis. Hundreds of comrades will be moved to send him flowers and other expensive symbols of friendship and love. The total expense involved in all these gifts would be very heavy. This worries comrade Debs. His request is:

"I wish you, through the Bulletin, would make a very brief statement, speaking for me, to the effect that my seventieth birthday is to be celebrated at St. Louis and that I have only one request to make to my comrades and friends in connection with it, and that they send me personally no present of any kind or description, no flowers and no telegrams, but that if they insist on making some expression in recognition of my three score and ten years, that they send their present or its equivalent to the National Office for the benefit of the national party at this time when every dollar and every penny is needed to pull the party through, and that I shall appreciate every gift and every contribution to the party on the occasion of my birthday by each comrade and each member as a thousandfold given to me personally. I need no gifts to attest their love while the party sorely needs every offering that can be made to it."

From far-off Bombay, India, comes an interesting letter written by comrade Minjar, to whom recently the National Office sent samples of our literature. He reports that he and his comrades were greatly pleased with the literature and will present order a supply. He tells also of the malignant persecution of comrade Dange, "now rotting in jail," who edited a Socialist paper "till he was seized and thrown behind the bars." A new paper will be published.

PENNSYLVANIA

Alfred Baker Lewis has completed his tour in the State by three days' active canvassing in York, and a number of members have been added to the branch. Lewis' four weeks' and four days' work in the state have resulted in the addition of a large number of members to the party membership, the sale of nearly one hundred subscriptions to the American Appeal, and increased activity in every town that he has visited. He has also secured valuable lists for the use of future organizers.

Birch Wilson has continued his record-breaking performance during the past two weeks. He reorganized the branch at Lebanon with seven members and at Harrisburg with twelve members and then went to Ephrata, in Lancaster County, where he organized a new branch with eight members, and then to Newmansville, in Lebanon County, with nine members. Wilson is now back in Scranton making final arrangements for the Debs meeting on Oct. 16.

Debs at Scranton

Socialists throughout Eastern Pennsylvania are rejoicing in the opportunity to hear once again American labor's greatest leader, who, together with James H. Maurer, President of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, is to speak at Town Hall, Scranton, on Oct. 16, at 8 o'clock. In view of the coal strike, the Debs meeting is expected to be a record-breaker. Certain hostile groups have been trying to oppose the meeting in the press, but have only succeeded in giving it more publicity.

State Office Notes

The wonderful organizing work done by Comrades Wilson and Lewis has helped the State Office immensely, with the result that our deficit has been considerably reduced during the past month and due stamp sales materially increased.

The State Office has just received a new supply of Fred Henderson's wonderful book, "The Case for Socialism." This book is the clearest explanation of the subject that has appeared for years and no Socialist can consider himself well read or up-to-date unless he has it in his library. Price \$50 per copy; \$4.00 per dozen.

MARYLAND

Local Baltimore will resume its indoor meetings on Sunday, Oct. 18, at Forrester's Hall, Room 1, 744 West Baltimore street, near Fremont. There will be lectures each Sunday evening beginning at 8 o'clock. All friends and sympathizers are invited.

NEW JERSEY

State Committee meets 2 p. m. Sunday, Oct. 18, 256 Central avenue, Jersey City.

Hudson County Committee meets 8 p. m. Monday, October 19, 256 Central avenue, Jersey City.

Indoor Rallies

Wednesday, Oct. 21, Passaic. Speakers, Rhys Davies, M.P., and Leo M. Harkins, candidate for Governor.

Thursday, Oct. 22, Bayonne. Labor Lyceum, 72 West 25th street. Speaker, Morgan Jones, M.P.

Friday, Oct. 23, Paterson. Speakers, Rennie Smith, M.P., and Leo M. Harkins.

Thursday, Oct. 29, Jersey City, 256 Central avenue. Speakers, Rennie Smith, M.P., and Leo M. Harkins.

NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT

The Socialists of Rhode Island have pronounced the Debs Banquet held in Providence, October 6, one of the finest affairs within their recollection. Debs' message that night was eloquent, beautiful, forceful and deeply persuasive. He put new life into those comrades who had been out of the harness for some time. He lined them up once more for action.

Before the banquet, while in his hotel room Debs was greeted by a group of fifty school children. They came to him with flowers, with song, with laughter, with hearts overbubbling with joy. Those children will never forget their meeting with Comrade Debs. Those kind eyes of that dauntless warrior will always remain fresh in their memories when they grow older and take their place in the age-old class struggle.

Seated at the guest table were representatives from the Carpenters' Union; the Bakers' Union; and the Workmen's Circle Branches; J. Pavlow, the Rhode Island representative of the Daily Forward; David Silverman, organizer for the Neckwear Makers' Union; Fred Hurst, an old-timer in the Rhode Island Socialist Movement; Leon Arkin, the Boston manager of the Daily Forward; Warren Edward Fitzgerald, the New England District Secretary of the Socialist Party.

In addition to selections by a three-piece orchestra, the musical program also included songs by Sointu Syrjala and Cosmos T. Hoeck. The speakers preceding Debs were: Fred Hurst, Leon Arkin, George R. Kirkpatrick, Warren Edward Fitzgerald, Joseph Bearak, of Boston, was the toastmaster. A large collection was taken.

NEW YORK STATE

The State Committee and State Executive Committee met in joint session in Finnish Hall, New York City, Saturday, October 10. Those present were Arland, Freigenbaum, Gerber and Riley of the S. E. C.; Battistoni, Hilsdorf, Rich and Newkirk (substituting for Browning) of unofficial State Committee, and Litchfield of the official S. C. Resolutions of respect for the memory of Samuel M. Jones, B. C. Hammond, George J. Spier and George H. Strobel, recently deceased, were adopted.

Among the important actions taken was reference of the application for charter of an Italian Branch to Local Kings County. In addition to Debs' banquets arranged at Yonkers, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Schenectady, Utica and Syracuse, it was decided to secure Debs for banquets in Rochester and Buffalo. Also decided to secure Comrades Hillquit, Panken, Karapetoff, Thomas and DeWitt as additional speakers at banquets. Organizer Stille and Julius Gerber presented estimates for getting out bonds for raising a state organization fund and Gerber was appointed to get out Debs Liberty Bonds. Feigenbaum was appointed to represent the State Committee at the next meeting of the City Campaign Committee. Stille was continued as State Organizer under conditions prevailing before the National Office contributed to his work. It was decided to send an organizer to Buffalo.

The State Secretary's report for the Organizing Fund showed collections to date, \$1,661.50 and that \$1,679.21 had been paid to Organizer Stille.

BUFFALO

In the non-partisan primaries the three Socialist candidates polled a good vote considering the circumstances. Frank C. Perkins, present councilman as a candidate for mayor, polled 13,697 votes; Robert A. Hoffman, for the four-year council term, 4,300; Herman J. Hahn, for the two-year council term, 3,943.

Socialists generally poll about 9,500 votes in elections, but most Socialist voters fail to vote in the primaries because of no contests. They figure that the Socialists can be voted for on Election Day regardless of primary results. This is not correct as primaries eliminate all except the two highest candidates for each council position. This year the Socialists did better

than usual. In 1921 Frank Ehrenfried, as the Socialist nominee for mayor, polled 2,977 votes. In 1923 Patrick L. Quinlan, running for councilman, polled 1,013 votes. Hence the Hoffman vote this year of 4,300 was a good vote.

Four years ago Perkins, as a candidate for mayor, polled 10,985 votes and Ehrenfried 3,977. This year the Socialists did not oppose Perkins for Mayor and Perkins received his vote of four years ago plus the enrolled Socialist vote, giving him 18,697.

The biggest factor in the primary campaign was the injection of the issue of religion. The Ku Klux Klan issued a "Preferred Ticket," endorsing Commissioner Ross Graves for mayor, Frederick Becker for councilman four-year term, and John W. Slacer for two-year councilman. Graves and Becker were nominated but former Assemblyman Slacer was eliminated by Water Commissioner Andrews. These three will contest the election with Mayor Frank X. Schwab, renominated, polling the high vote of 43,000; James P. Moore, and John J. Love, all three Roman Catholics. A bitter religious feud will doubtless result. The injection of the Ku Klux issue submerged all economic and other issues, doubtless accounting for the poor vote received by Perkins, who two years ago polled 72,000 votes for councilman.

The Socialists will continue their campaign in behalf of the regular Socialist ticket, a full ticket having been named for County offices, State Assembly and supervisors.

ROBERT A. HOFFMAN.

LOCAL NEW YORK

Ratification meeting with Norman Thomas, Meyer London, Morgan Jones and Rhys Davies, members of the British Parliament.

Rhys Davies, M. P., formerly of the British Labor Ministry, now a member of the British Executive of the Labor Party.

Morgan Jones, M. P., formerly of MacDonald's ministry.

Norman Thomas, candidate for Mayor.

William Karlin, candidate for district Attorney.

Alexander Schwartz, candidate for Assembly, 17th A. D.

G. August Gerber, candidate for Board of Aldermen, 17th A. D.

Meyer London.

August Claessens.

SUNDAY OCT. 18th at 2 P. M. New Star Casino, 107th st. & Park ave. FREE ADMISSION

Upper West Side Branch.

Saturday, Oct. 17—137th st. and Broadway. Speakers, Samuel Beardsley, W. Karp, E. Haarsen.

Wednesday, Oct. 21—95th st. and Broadway. Speakers, Charles Solomon, A. I. Shipplacoff, Jean Jacques Coroneil.

Saturday, Oct. 24—137th st. and Broadway. Speakers, Esther Friedman and Walter Karp.

22nd and 23rd A. D.

Thursday, Oct. 22—146th st. and Broadway. Speakers, Richard Boyajian and Geo. F. Meyers.

Friday, Oct. 23—157th st. and Broadway. Speakers, Jessie Wallace Hughan, Ernest K. Haarsen and Geo. F. Meyers.

Harlem Ratification Rally

Morgan Jones, M. P., to speak. This is revival week in Harlem. With the arrival of the cold snap the local campaign is beginning to warm up to the high pitch of the classic campaign of 1917. As a climax to this week's intensive outdoor meeting and literature distribution drives a monster ratification rally will be staged in the Star Casino, 107th street and Park avenue, on Sunday, 2:30 p. m., Oct. 18.

The campaign committee congratulates itself for having the good fortune to secure the following top notches to address the rally on Sunday afternoon. They are Morgan Jones, M. P., Norman Thomas, candidate for Mayor; Meyer London, former Socialist Congressman; William Karlin, candidate for District Attorney; August Claessens, and the two local candidates, Alexander Schwartz, for the Assembly in the 17th A. D., G. August Gerber, for Alderman in the 17th A. D.

Harlem Socialists and sympathizers come and celebrate revival week in the Star Casino. Come and listen to the inspiring words of our party leaders. Come and encourage those citizens and workers who are just beginning to see the truth and justice of Socialism. It is both your duty and privilege to attend the ratification meeting on October 18th. Watchers, canvassers, speakers, literature distributors and Jimmie Higginses in general are urged to report at headquarters for assignments.

1st and 2nd A. D.

Wednesday, October 21.—Speakers report at 204 East Broadway. August Claessens, William Karlin, Isidore Korn, Ida Shapiro.

Saturday, October 24.—Same place. Speakers, Isidore Korn, Ida Shapiro, Lester Diamond.

4th A. D.

Friday, October 23.—Public School, corner Rivington and Pitt streets. Speakers, Charles Solomon, William Karlin, Samuel E. Beardsley, Irving Alexander.

SEE THAT YOUR ENGINEER WEARS THIS BUTTON

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

Meets every Friday at 8 P. M. at Brooklyn Labor Lyceum. Telephone 3125

2544. Office hours, 8 to 12 P. M. Room 14.

M. REIS, President.

A. FINE, Vice-President.

E. FREEDMAN, Sec. Sec'y.

H. KAPINOFF, Bus. Agent.

FUR DRESSERS' UNION,

Local 2, International Fur Workers' Union. Office and Headquarters, 940 Wiloughby Ave., Brooklyn. Phone 6793

Regular Meetings, 1st and 3rd Mondays.

6th, 8th and 12th A. D.

Saturday, October 17.—137 Avenue B. Speakers, August Claessens, McAllister Coleman, Rachel Panken, I. Korn, Louis Lieberman, Ed. Levinson, Raphael Goldstein, Lester Diamond.

Monday, October 19.—Speakers report at 137 Avenue B. William Karlin, Rachel Panken, McAllister Coleman, Edward Levinson, M. Porfi, C. Zito, Raphael Goldstein.

Tuesday, October 20.—Same place. Rachel Panken, McAllister Coleman, M. Allah, Edward Levinson, Raphael Goldstein and Louis Lieberman.

Wednesday, October 21.—Same place. Speakers, William Karlin, August Claessens, Abraham Tuvim, McAllister Coleman, Rachel Panken, Isidore Korn, Edward Levinson, Raphael Goldstein, M. Porfi, C. Zito.

Thursday, October 22.—Same place. Speakers, McAllister Coleman, Rachel Panken, Max Werner, Leonard C. Kaye, Louis Lieberman.

Friday, October 23.—Same place. Speakers, A. I. Shipplacoff, Charles Solomon, Samuel E. Beardsley, William Karlin, Rachel Panken, McAllister Coleman, Isidore Korn, Edward Levinson, Raphael Goldstein, M. Porfi, C. Zito.

Saturday, October 24.—Same place. Speakers, A. I. Shipplacoff, Charles Solomon, Abraham Tuvim, Edward Levinson, M. Porfi, C. Zito.

14th, 15th and 16th A. D.

Monday, October 19.—Speakers report at 227 East 84th street. Ernest K. Haarsen, Emmer Steinberger, Geo. McMullen.

Tuesday, October 20. Same place. Speakers, Leonard C. Kaye, Emmer Steinberger, Geo. McMullen.

Saturday, October 24.—Same place. Speakers, Jessie Wallace Hughan, Emmer Steinberger, Geo. McMullen.

17th 18th and 20th A. D.

Saturday, October 17.—62 East 106th street. Speakers, A. I. Shipplacoff, Leonard C. Kaye, Alexander Schwartz.

Monday, October 19.—Speakers report at 62 East 106th street. Jean Jacques Coroneil, Leonard C. Kaye, Louis Lieberman, Alexander Schwartz.

Tuesday, October 20.—Same place. Speakers, William Karlin, Leon Rosser Land, Max Werner, Alexander Schwartz, M. Porfi, C. Zito.

Wednesday, October 21.—Same place. Speakers, Alexander Schwartz, Jessie Wallace Hughan, Mary Goff, Leonard C. Kaye, Ernest K. Haarsen.

Thursday, October 22.—Same place. Speakers, Norman Thomas, William Karlin, Isidore Korn, Esther Friedman, Alexander Schwartz, M. Porfi, C. Zito.

Friday, October 23.—Same place. Speakers, Alexander Schwartz, Richard Boyajian, Mary Goff.

Saturday, October 24.—Same place. RED NIGHT. Speakers, William Karlin, Jessie Wallace Hughan, Jean J. Coroneil, Max Werner, Louis Lieberman, Frank Crosswaith, Leonard C. Kaye, Alexander Schwartz.

BRONX

Street Meetings

Monday, Oct. 19, 133th St. and St. Ann's Ave., also Tremont and Bathgate Ave. Speakers: Norman Thomas, Richard Boyajian, Dr. Leon R. Land, I. G. Dobswage, Ben Horowitz, Samuel Orr, I. Phillips, David Kasson, Max B. Walder, A. Brandon, Hoffman. All speakers report at 1167 Boston Road.

Tuesday, Oct. 20, 167th St. and Prospect Ave. and other meetings. Speakers: Boyajian, Samuel Orr, Max B. Walder, I. G. Dobswage, I. Phillips. All speakers report at 1167 Boston Road.

Wednesday, Oct. 21, Wilkins and So. Blvd.; McKinley Sq., and other meetings. Speakers, Esther Friedman, Samuel Orr, Dobswage, J. P. Friedman, Louis Pankin, D. Kasson, Ben Horowitz. All speakers report at 1167 Boston Road.

Thursday, Oct. 22, 163rd St. and Prospect Ave. and other meetings. Speakers, E. Deutsch, Sam Orr, I. G. Dobswage, J. Turvin, M. Orbach Hoffman, I. Phillips, Hertzberg, D. Kasson, August Claessens. All speakers report at 1167 Boston Road.

Friday, Oct. 23, Washington and Claremont Aves. and other meetings. Speakers: August Claessens.

(Continued on page 11)

Joint Executive Committee

OF THE

VEST MAKERS' UNION,

Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

Office: 175 East Broadway.

Phone: Orchard 6639

Meetings every 1st and 3rd Wednesday evening.

M. GREENBERG, Sec.-Treas.

PETER MONAT, Manager.

FUR FLOOR WORKERS

UNION LOCAL 2, F. I. C. A. S.

Office and Headquarters, 940 Wiloughby Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. Stags 5239.

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

FRANK BARROU, JAMES CARUO, Presidents

NECKWEAR CUTTERS

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

7 E. 16th St. Street 7078

Regular Meetings Second Wednesday of Every Month at 100 East 3rd Street

Fred Wahlberg, President

N. Ullman, Recording Sec'y

Henry L. SOMERS, Vice-Chairman

Vice-Presidents

Chas. Levine, Business Agent

Chas. Basago, Treasurer

FUR FINISHERS' UNION

LOCAL 15

Executive Board meets every Monday at 8:30 P. M. at 32 East 21st St.

A. SOYER, Chairman

L. ELSTER, Vice-Chairman

H. ROBERTS, Secretary

FUR CUTTERS UNION

LOCAL 1

Executive Board meets every Thursday at 8:30 P. M. at 32 East 21st St.

F. STAUB, Chairman

R. WICKLER, Vice-Chairman

H. ROBERTS, Secretary

FUR NAILERS' UNION

LOCAL 10

Executive Board meets every Monday at 8:30 P. M. at 32 East 21st St.

M. KLEGER, Chairman

W. KLEGER, Vice-Chairman

ADOLPH LEWIS, Secretary

FUR OPERATORS' UNION

LOCAL 5

Executive Board meets every Wednesday at 8:30 P. M. at 32 East 21st St.

S. COHEN, Chairman

R. BROWN, Vice-Chairman

H. TALL, Secretary

UNION DIRECTORY

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

The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union

3 West 16th Street, New York City

Telephone Chelsea 5148

MORRIS SIGMAN, President

ABRAHAM BAROFF, Secretary-Treasurer

The Amalgamated Ladies' Garment Cutters' Union

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

Office 221 East 14th Street

Telephone Lexington 6180

EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETS EVERY THURSDAY AT THE OFFICE OF THE UNION

DAVID DUBINSKY, General Manager

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The Council meets every 2nd and 4th Wednesday

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

H. GREENBERG, President

S. LEFKOVITZ, Manager

Italian Cloak, Suit and Skirt Makers

Office, 331 E. 14th Street

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

SECTION MEETINGS

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

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

Manhattan—174 Lexington Ave. 1st & 3rd Saturday 12 P. M.

Bklyn—105 Montrose Ave. Jersey City—78 Montgomery St.

SALVATORE NINIO, 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. 161st St.

Melrose 7490

CARL GRABER, President

M. WEISS, Secretary-Manager

Italian Dressmakers'

Union, Local 39, I. L. G. W. U.

Affiliated with Joint Board Cloak and Dressmakers' Union. Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday at the Office, 8 West 31st Street. Telephone

— D R A M A —

Thomas Hardy on the Stage

By Henry W. Nevins

THE revival of Thomas Hardy's own version of "Tess of the D'Urbervilles" at the Barnes Theatre, London, recalls a time that now seems incredibly distant. It was towards the end of the 'eighties that episodes in the story began to appear in the "Graphic," the "Fortnightly" and other magazines and papers, and attracted attention from their extraordinary beauty and pathos. The book was actually finished then, but it was not allowed to appear. It was too "shocking," too "improper" for the chaste and delicate spirits of that age. When at last (in 1891) it was published as a whole, it was attacked by all manner of prejudices and scruples, of which Thomas Hardy, in his preface to subsequent editions, has given examples. Some of his critics, he tells us, were "professed literary boxers, who put on their convictions for the occasion; modern Hamlets of Heretics, sworn Discouragers, ever on the watch to prevent the tentative half-success from becoming the whole success, later on." But best I like his reference to two other kinds:

"In another case the critics objected to such vulgar articles as the Devil's pitchfork, a lodging-house carving knife, and a shame-bought parasol, appearing in a respectable story."

"In another place he was a gentleman who turned Christian for half-an-hour the better to express his grief that a disrespectful phrase about the Immortals should have been used."

Is it possible that it is only thirty-four years since such criticisms and objections were seriously made? What would those dainty critics have said to some of the novels and plays that now are quietly accepted? Perhaps it is well for them that they are all dead and buried.

For myself, the story from its first appearance has always been too poignant, too overwhelming to be read straight through. In reading it I was like a boy whom I once knew well (my son, in fact) who could never get to the end of the Crucifixion; it was too terrible, too pitiful for endurance. And so I found "Tess" when I tried to read it through again last week. That lovely woman, that exquisite nature, caught in the net of casual desire; of rigid, unimaginative morality; of chance and accident, depending upon a slit under a door; of the unreasonable inequality of standard between man and woman; of a harsh external code surviving in a man when the conviction of religious faith had gone—that exquisite nature trapped and thus entangled till she can find no way out but by the bloody gash of a lodging-house carving knife! And then the appealing end—the capture on Stonehenge, the black flag rising from the tower of Winchester gaol, when "Justice was done, and the President of the Immortals (in Eschylean phrase) had ended his sport with Tess." No; it is all too heartrending, too overwhelming in its pity and sorrow. I cannot stand it—not at all once, not in one draught. As Rossetti said of Jenny, "it makes a goblin of the sun."

And now this most skillful and poignant of English imaginative works may be seen in abstract upon the stage, and I cannot wonder that people flock to the performance. Much of the book's amazing beauty is inevitably lost. We do not see anything of Tess, "the Maiden," nor of the familiar country scenes—the milking, the hoeing, the christening of "Sorrow," and the mercy of Tess in killing off the wounded pheasants which she heard moaning around her in the wood one morning after a "shoot" (an episode which Thomas Hardy once told me cost him the acquaintanceship of the neighboring county families, whatever that was worth). We miss inevitably the atmosphere of the whole setting, and of the writer's own profound and unyielding thought. But the main tragedy abides, and its pity and terror are potent as ever. Indeed, it gains something by the dramatic form; for over the novel the drama has always the advantage of concentration, of brevity.

All the main characters are admirably given—Tess's mother, Jean Durbeyfield (Mrs. Margaret Carter), shrewd, sensible, experienced in the world, and insensitive; John Durbeyfield (Stanley Lathbury), the father, jolly, humorous, beguiled by his supposed high birth; Alec D'Urberville (Austin Trevor), the gay and random conqueror of women. And so we come to Angel Clare (Ion Swinley), to me always the problem of the original story, and its one almost incredible element.

For how could such a thing exist? I grant the blighting atmosphere of his upbringing in a rigid Evangelical family, with its harsh external code of moral behaviour, especially of woman's behaviour. But he had long thrown off his Evangelical faith. He was a man of rather wide education and thought. He had been about the world. On his wedding night he confesses to Tess that he lived for a time with a harlot. Yet, when at last she makes the confession of her one error—the same error, as she pathetically and justly pleads—he rejects her passionate love, he casts her away, he leaves her to her misery, he disregards her piteous entreaties, he goes abroad for months and months, he pays no attention to her heartrending letters, he leaves her to sink into the position of a mistress kept by the man whom she has never loved, and whom soon she hates to the point of murder. No; I cannot imagine a man so destitute of human passion, so enslaved to inhuman morality. I suppose it is that our code of feminine morals has changed, or is slowly changing. It is that the world is beginning to realize at last some sense of the injustice existing between man and woman in the matter of love.

And then there is Tess herself. What praise can be too high for the acting of Miss Gwen Frangcon-Davies? English is very poor in words of praise, though it abounds in words of blame and vituperation. So when I have said that her performance was excellent, was more admirable, was above praise, I can say no more.

SARAH SOTHERN



plays an important role in "Arabesque," a play of the Tunisian Arabs, opening at the National Theatre on Tuesday night.

"Stolen Fruit"

Dario Niccodemi Shows Fine Workmanship in Comprehensive Drama at the Morosco

"Stolen Fruit" is the kind of a play usually dismissed among the all-comprehending as melodrama. There are tense periods, long ones, when it seems that the strain is so great it simply must snap. Ann Harding bears the burden in these scenes. Her restraint in the matter is almost miraculous. Melodrama as it is, Dario Niccodemi has done it so well that we can't but help admire it. Marie Millais, a school-mistress in a small provincial town in France. Her retired manner of living arouses the gossip of the town, among whom none is so adept at passing the nasty crack as the principal of the school.

Count Philippe, the Mayor of the Town (Rollo Peters) is led by the talk to interest himself in the matter. He comes to reprimand her, stays long enough to offer to make her his mistress, but leaves having been converted by a sudden love for her, into a perfect gentleman.

Our brave young Mayor, having heard from Marie the tragedy of her youth, sets out to track down the man who has, "done her wrong." When finally he appears on the scene, his villainy had been so darkly painted that it was impossible for some in the audience to suppress their hisses.

With the punishment of her betrayer, the child of Marie, whom she thought dead, suddenly is discovered, and where, but in her own class. It is at that point, in the second act, that Ann Harding goes through the most tense scene we have ever seen on the stage.

After such a second act, we were a bit afraid to chance what the third would bring forth. But here again, Niccodemi has shown fine workmanship. For a man who used so many emotional tricks so cleverly it was hard to see how he would pass up the temptation to pile more on. We were delightedly surprised. The curtain falls on a scene meant to be a bit touching, but nothing like the heart-wrenching we feared we were in for. A fine example of restraint it would be well for other purveyors of "meller" to copy.

"A Royal Pretender" Comes To the Century Oct. 26

"A Royal Pretender," which the Messrs. Shubert will present at the Century Theatre on October 26, will play the Majestic Theatre, Brooklyn, next week. Harry Welchman plays the dual role of Rudolf Rassendyl and the King in this operetta version of "The Prisoner of Zenda." Mary Melish plays Princess Flavia and William Danforth has the chief comedy role. The music is by Sigmund Romberg.

Jane Cowl to Appear In Noel Coward Play

Jane Cowl, it was announced yesterday, will be seen here next month in a new play by Noel Coward, "Easy Virtue." The production will be made by the Charles Frohman Company in association with Joseph P. Bickerton, Jr., and Basil Dean. Subsequently, it is announced, Miss Cowl will be seen in a repertory of classic plays, the first of which will be "Twelfth Night." Two plays by Mr. Coward, "The Vortex" at the Henry Miller, and "Hay Fever" at the Maxine Elliott, are already running in this city.

VIVIANNE OSBORNE



in Ernest Vajda's comedy, "The Harem," at the Bronx Opera House next week.

— T H E A T R E S —

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

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MATS. THURSDAY & SATURDAY
3:15TH TO 3:30TH TIME

THE STUDENT PRINCE
IN HEIDELBERG

with
HOWARD MARSH
and ILSE MARVENGA

Staged by J. C. HUFFMAN
Symp. Orch. of 40. Singing Chorus of 100
Male Seats (Red.) \$1.10, \$1.65, \$2.20, \$2.75, \$3.30
GOOD SEATS AT BOX OFFICE

CHANNIN'S 46th ST. Theatre Just W. of
B'way. Evs. 8:15

MATS. WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY
10TH MONTH of the Laugh
Sensation

IS
ZAT
SO?

By James Gleason and Richard Taber

A-H WOODS
PRESENTS

SON or LOVER

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By ETENNYSON JESSE and H.M. HARWOOD

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FREDERICK KERR
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THEATRE 42 ST. New Monday
MATS. THUR. & SAT. to Plymouth Th.

A WORLD SUCCESS

The GREEN
HAT

By MICHAEL ARLEN with
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MARGALO GILMORE
LESLIE HOWARD

BROADHURST
44 ST. B'WAY. EVS. 8:30. MATS. THUR. & SAT.

THE FUNNIEST
SHOW IN FORTY
YEARS

The KISS
IN A
TAXI

with ARTHUR BYRON
JANET BEECHER

THEATRE 48 ST. & B'WAY
Evenings, 8:30. Matinees
Wednesday & Sat., 2:30.

RITZ

Vaudeville Theatres

B. S. MOSS' BROADWAY

B. S. Moss' announces that Richard
Barthelmess in his latest screen pro-
duction, "Shore Leave," that has played
the Cameo Theatre for two weeks,
will be the screen presentation at the
Broadway Theatre, beginning Monday.

The vaudeville acts will include:
Count Bernivici, and his American
beauties; Conlin and Glass, Herbert
Clifton with Kirby; Lee and Anger, in
a skit by Jimmy Conlin; Burns and
Brochell and others.

PALACE

Marie Dressler, Weber and Fields in
"Reminiscences," assisted by Armand
Kaliz and Fodie Browne, Marie Cahill
with Billy Griffith at the piano;
Madame Emma Trentini with Eric
Zardo; Cecilia (Cissie) Loftus, with
William Walker; Wells, Virginia and
West; Patterson and Cleggett with
William Reinhart; Jutta Valey and
Company.

Broadway Briefs

"Courtin'g," the comedy by A. Ken-
ward Matthews at the 49th Street The-
atre, is being translated into German
by Edward MacQuaid. The comedy
has been translated into the Swedish.

"The Pelican" will be moved from
the Times Square Theatre to the Ply-
mouth next Monday night.

"Kosher Kitty Kelly," seen recently
at the Times Square Theatre, returns
to town at Daly's Sixty-third Street
Theatre, Monday night.

This is the final week-end of Yiddish
Art Theatre's production of "King
Saul" at the Bayes. "Shakespeare &

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., 2:30.

NATIONAL Th. 41st W. of B'way
Evenings, 8:30.
MATS. WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY
Opening Tuesday, Oct. 20

Norman Bel-Geddes and
Richard Herndon present

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A Sensational Comedy of
Arabian Life of Today
with a cast of 100 players

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GAY PAREE

A SUPER CAST
The World's Most Beautiful Girls
"It fascinated you. You were carried
along with the show."—ALAN DALE.

Maxine Elliott's Theatre, 39th St.
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Evenings, 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30

THE INTERNATIONAL TRIUMPH

"HAY FEVER"

By NOEL COWARD
Author of "THE VORTEX"

"A gay and shining comedy."
—Alexander Woolcott,
"WORLD"

CHANNIN'S 46th ST. Theatre Just W. of
B'way. Evs. 8:15

MATS. WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY
10TH MONTH of the Laugh
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MARGARET LAWRENCE
FREDERICK KERR
HENRY STEPHENSON

TIMES SQUARE
THEATRE 42 ST. New Monday
MATS. THUR. & SAT. to Plymouth Th.

A WORLD SUCCESS

The GREEN
HAT

By MICHAEL ARLEN with
KATHERINE CORNELL
MARGALO GILMORE
LESLIE HOWARD

BROADHURST
44 ST. B'WAY. EVS. 8:30. MATS. THUR. & SAT.

THE FUNNIEST
SHOW IN FORTY
YEARS

The KISS
IN A
TAXI

with ARTHUR BYRON
JANET BEECHER

THEATRE 48 ST. & B'WAY
Evenings, 8:30. Matinees
Wednesday & Sat., 2:30.

RITZ

Vaudeville Theatres

B. S. MOSS' BROADWAY

B. S. Moss' announces that Richard
Barthelmess in his latest screen pro-
duction, "Shore Leave," that has played
the Cameo Theatre for two weeks,
will be the screen presentation at the
Broadway Theatre, beginning Monday.

The vaudeville acts will include:
Count Bernivici, and his American
beauties; Conlin and Glass, Herbert
Clifton with Kirby; Lee and Anger, in
a skit by Jimmy Conlin; Burns and
Brochell and others.

PALACE

Marie Dressler, Weber and Fields in
"Reminiscences," assisted by Armand
Kaliz and Fodie Browne, Marie Cahill
with Billy Griffith at the piano;
Madame Emma Trentini with Eric
Zardo; Cecilia (Cissie) Loftus, with
William Walker; Wells, Virginia and
West; Patterson and Cleggett with
William Reinhart; Jutta Valey and
Company.

Broadway Briefs

"Courtin'g," the comedy by A. Ken-
ward Matthews at the 49th Street The-
atre, is being translated into German
by Edward MacQuaid. The comedy
has been translated into the Swedish.

"The Pelican" will be moved from
the Times Square Theatre to the Ply-
mouth next Monday night.

"Kosher Kitty Kelly," seen recently
at the Times Square Theatre, returns
to town at Daly's Sixty-third Street
Theatre, Monday night.

This is the final week-end of Yiddish
Art Theatre's production of "King
Saul" at the Bayes. "Shakespeare &

Most Powerful Love Story Ever Staged

'STOLEN FRUIT'

With the Best Acting Cast in New York, Including
Ann Harding, Rollo Peters, Harry Beresford, Felix Krembs

W 42 St. Evs. 8:40
Mats. Wed. &
Sat. at 2:40

ELTINGE

GUILL THEA. 52d St. W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30.
Mats. THURS and SAT. 2:30. Col. 8239.

A Comedy by MOLNAR

The GLASS SLIPPER

JUNE WALKER, LEE BAKER,
HELEN WESTLEY, GEORGE BAXTER
AND OTHERS

49TH ST. THEA. W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30.
Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30.

Bernard Shaw's Famous Comedy

ARMS and the MAN

ALFRED LUNT with LYNN FONTAINE
PEDRO de CORDOBA
ERNEST COSSART HENRY TRAVERS
STELLA LARRIMORE JANE WHEATLEY

GARRICK 65 West 35th Street. Evenings, 8:30.
Matinees Thursday & Saturday, 2:30.

NEW FALL EDITION

"GARRICK GAETIES"

SPARKLING MUSICAL REVUE

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

THE PULITZER PRIZE PLAY

THEY Knew What
They Wanted

A COMEDY BY SIDNEY HOWARD
PAULINE LORD WITH LEO CARRILLO

Co., a new comedy opens Wednesday
night.

Mary Nash and Florence Nash in
"A Lady's Virtue," by Rachel Crother,
will not come to the 39th Street
Theatre, until the week of October 26th.
The play is being shown this week in
Baltimore and next week it will go to
Albany and Syracuse.

Leo Carrillo, now playing in "They
Knew What They Wanted," will have
his own theatre at Montauk Point
built for him by Carl G. Fisher. It
is intended to use this theatre for
Broadway try-outs and summer road
shows.

Leo Donnelly of Al Jolson's "Big
Boy" company is assembling a cast to
present four Monday afternoon per-
formances of "Lady Windermere's
Fan," by Oscar Wilde. Rose Stone, of
the same company will have the part
of Lady Windermere.

"When You Smile," will be trans-
ferred from the National to the Cen-
tral Theatre on Monday.

with Raymond Griffith in "A Regular
Fellow," coming to the Cameo screen
Sunday.

TYRONE POWER



in Ernest Vajda's comedy, "The Harem," at the Bronx Opera House next week.

JUNE WALKER



in the latest Molnar opus, "The Glass Slipper," opening at the Guild Theatre Monday night.

Ernest Vajda Here

Ernest Vajda, Hungarian playwright and author of "The Harem," "Fata Morgana" and "Grounds for Divorce," arrived last Friday on the Mauretania to write scenarios for the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation. This is his first visit to America. He brought his family with him.

Vajda brought two new plays with him, "High C," a comedy in three acts, and a comedy drama which he has not yet named.

"New York is now the recognized theatrical center of the world, and that is why I am here to sell my plays," he said. Speaking of Budapest, Vajda declared that the theatrical business there was bad, but that cinemas were turning money away nightly with American films.

THE NEW PLAYS

MONDAY

"THE GLASS SLIPPER," by Franz Molnar, will open at the Guild Theatre on Monday night 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 designed the settings and costumes.

"BAREFOOT," a play of the Virginia mountains by Richard Barry opens at the Princess Theatre Monday night, under the management of Earle Booth. Byron Beasley, Evelyn Martin, Maude Durand, John Kline, James Bowman, Eugene Weber, Joyce Borden and Audree Corday are in the cast.

TUESDAY

"ARABESQUE," a comedy of Arabian life by Cloyd Head and Eunice Tietjens, will open Tuesday night at the National Theatre. This is the initial production of Norman Bel-Geddes and Richard Herndon. The leading players include Sara Sothern, Curtis Cooksey, Bela Lugosi, Anna Duncan, Conrad Cantzen, Hortense Alden, Julia Ralph and Olive West.

"ANTONIA," with Marjorie Rambeau as its star and Philip Merivale in the principal male role, will be presented at the Empire Theatre Tuesday night by Charles Frohman. The play is from the Hungarian of Melchior Lengyel.

"THE ENEMY," a new play by Channing Pollock, will be presented Tuesday evening at the Times Square Theatre by Crosby Gaige, with Fay Bainter as the star. The supporting company includes Russ Whytal, Charles Dalton, Walter Abel, John Wray, Lionel Watts, Harold Vermilye, Olive May, Jane Seymour and Donald Hughes.

"THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL," by Richard Brinsley Sheridan, will be revived by Messrs. Druce and Streett at the Little Theatre Tuesday night. In the cast are Mrs. Insull (Gladys Wallis), Frederick G. Lewis, Hubert Druce and Beatrice Terry.

WEDNESDAY

"LUCKY SAM MCCARVER," a new play by Sidney Howard, opens at the Playhouse Wednesday night. In the cast are Clare Eames, John Cromwell, Hilda Spong, Montague Rutherford, Gerald Hamor and Philip Leigh. William A. Brady, Jr., and Dwight Dore Wiman, in association with John Cromwell, are the producers.

"SHAKESPEARE & COMPANY," a comedy of American Jewish life by M. Charnoff, opens at the Bayes Theatres Wednesday night. Maurice Schwartz heads the cast. Other members of the Yiddish Art Players in the cast include—Miriam Elias, Louis Brandt, Anna Appel, Isidore Cashier, Leonid Siroff, Julius Adler, Lazar Freed, Abraham Teitelbaum and Julius Levy.

THEATRES

BAYES Thes. 44th St. W. of E. V. Inc. To-night, 8:30. Mat. Today and Tomorrow, 2:30. LAST 4 PERFORMANCES
Maurice Schwartz
as
"King Saul"
in Paul Hays's Famous Play
BEG. WED. EVE., OCT. 21, 8:30
MAURICE SCHWARTZ
Shakespeare & Co.
with
Yiddish Art Theatre Players

GEO. COHAN Thes. B'way, 43 St. M. Mat. Wed. and Sat.
JOHN GOLDEN
presents
A HOLY TERROR
with **GEORGE ABBOTT**
Staged by **WINCHELL SMITH**
"Thrilling, Robust Story"—Times

B.S. MOSS' THEATRES

COLONY B'WAY AT 53RD ST. POPULAR PRICES
5th WEEK STARTS SUNDAY

HAROLD LLOYD

IN HIS GREATEST COMEDY-OF FOOTBALL AND COLLEGE LIFE.

"THE FRESHMAN"

on the stage CAMPUS CAPERS (35 people)

PERFORMANCES CONTINUOUS DAILY-10 A.M. to MIDNIGHT SATURDAY NIGHT-MIDNIGHT SHOW STARTS 11:35 P.M.



CAMEO RAYMOND GRIFFITH
42ND ST. & B'WAY BEGINNING SUNDAY
"The Prince of Howls in his newest comedy"
"A REGULAR FELLOW"

B'WAY RICHARD BARTHELMESS
AT 41ST ST. BEGINNING MONDAY
"SHORE LEAVE"
THIS NEWEST AND MOST VALUABLE PRODUCTION
COUNT BRUNSWICK OF AMERICAN SINGERS
CONLIN L. GLASS—HERBERT CLIFTON—Other acts

Bronx Amusements

BRONX OPERA HOUSE
149th St. E. of Third Ave. POP. PRICES MATS. WED. & SAT.
BEGINNING MONDAY NIGHT
DAVID BELASCO Presents
"THE HAREM"
By Ernest Vajda
(The Famous Dramatist of Europe)
Adapted by Avery Hopwood
With
WILLIAM COURTENAY
and a Distinguished Company, including
Vivienne Osborne, Lennox Pawle,
Virginia Hammond
Direct from its Sensational Engagement
in the Belasco Theatre
Week of October 26th
DESIRE UNDER THE ELMS
Direct from Daly's Theatre

MUSIC and CONCERTS

GERHARDT
AEOLIAN HALL, Sun. Ev., Oct. 18, at 8:30
SONG RECITAL—B. L. N. A.
BRAHMS-SCHUBERT PROGRAM
Mgt. George Engles. Steinway Piano

Other members of the Chez Fysher cabaret, which Lee Shubert is bringing to America to appear on the Century Roof, will arrive the early part of next week. Fysher himself will be included in the new arrivals. So far, only Maria Kieva and her husband, Nicolas Katkoff, have arrived.

"Hay Fever," Noel Coward's comedy, at Maxine Elliott's Theatre, will appear in book form, published by Harper & Brothers.

MUSIC

Peoples' Symphony Concerts At Washington Irving High

Under the Anna Louise Raymond endowment, the Peoples' Symphony Concerts announce for 1925-1926, in addition to the usual series of six chamber music concerts for students and workers, a course of artists' recitals, in the Municipal Auditorium, Washington Irving High School. The chamber music series includes the Letz Quartet, December 19th; Flonzaley Quartet, January 2d; the San Francisco Chamber Music Ensemble, strings and woodwind, January 23d; the Lenox String Quartet, February 13th; Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Bloch in Sonata Recital, March 13th; and the New York String Quartet on April 3. The artists appearing in the recital series are Ethel Leginska, pianiste, October 23d; Nina Tassarova, Russian Folk songs in costume, November 18th; Cornelius Van Vliet, 'cellist, December 18th; Josef Saiget, Hungarian violinist, January 8th; Leo Ornstein, pianist composer, February 12th, and the Denishawn dancers on March 12th. Students and workers, teachers, artists, and professional people may secure club subscriptions to each course of six concerts, for one dollar at the office of the Peoples' Symphony Concerts, 32 Union Square, New York.

Music Notes

Francis Macmillen will give his annual violin recital at Carnegie Hall Monday evening.

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

The Old Masters Trio will give their recital at Aeolian Hall this Saturday night.

Alita Alices will give a song recital at Town Hall Thursday evening.

Sasha Jacobson and Harry Kaufman will give a recital of sonatas for violin and piano at Town Hall on Wednesday evening.

Julius Bledsoe, Negro baritone, gives his first recital of the season this Saturday night at Town Hall.

Toscha Seidel will give a violin recital this Saturday afternoon at Carnegie Hall.

Alexander Brailowsky piano recital

"La Gioconda" to Open Metropolitan Season Nov. 2

General Manager Giulio Gatti-Casazza announces that the Metropolitan opera season will open on Monday evening, November 2d, with Ponchielli's "La Gioconda."

During the first week of the season two of the promised novelties will be given in a double bill: "L'Heure Espagnole" by Maurice Ravel, in French, followed by "Der Barber von Bagdad," by Peter Cornelius, in German.

Philharmonic

Next week finds the Philharmonic Orchestra, under the direction of Willem Mengelberg, on a week's tour, beginning Monday evening at Philadelphia. Tuesday, the Philharmonic will play in New London; Wednesday, Boston; Thursday, Northampton; Friday, Holyoke; Saturday, New Haven, and Sunday again in Philadelphia.

On Tuesday evening, October 27, Mr. Mengelberg and a small orchestra of Philharmonic musicians will participate in the opening program of the new Steinway Hall. Mr. Mengelberg will conduct a cantata which he has composed especially for this occasion. The soloist will be Fraser Gange.

The subscription concerts of the Philharmonic Orchestra will be resumed at Carnegie Hall on Thursday evening, October 29, when Alfredo Casella will be soloist, playing a new work of his.

takes place this Sunday afternoon at Carnegie Hall.

The State Symphony Orchestra will give their first concert at Carnegie Hall Wednesday night.

Joan Ruth will give a song recital Friday afternoon at Aeolian Hall.

The first of the Young People's Concerts will be given by Guy Maier at Aeolian Hall Saturday morning, October 24, in joint appearance with Lois Maier, in works for one and two pianos. The latter half of the program will consist of Debussy's "La Boite a Joujoux," a ballet in three parts.

Paderewski will give his first recital of the season in Carnegie Hall Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 25. His tour opens in Princeton, N. J., Nov. 10.

DRAMA

Straightforward Playing

Monckton Hoffe's "The Crooked Friday" Well Acted at the Bijou; Foundling Found Again

If there is any typical difference between English and American acting, it is in a certain casual attitude toward the language, as is made evident in Dennis Neilson-Terry's performance in "The Crooked Friday," by Monckton Hoffe, which the Shuberts are presenting at the Bijou Theatre. The English performer employs the language as though he had known it for a long time and could afford to treat it as a member of the family, even slighting it at times. Indeed, it took a few minutes to grow accustomed to the English slurs and chopped-off phrases before we could recognize that the acting was itself a competent piece of work. Mary Glynn's assumption of the bravado of the half-world we have seen on numerous occasions from other actresses, notably Pauline Lord's Anna Christie of the first act. It was in her first and last acts, as the thief rather than as the lady, that Miss Glynn was most effective.

To keep these and other players busy, Monckton Hoffe strained an idea into the semblance of a motive for a play. Wealthy young Tristan (named for Wagner's gallant hero?) has learned, he declares, that women may feel a certain "appeal" at times, but for genuine love they must first sense that they are helping, protecting, mothering the man. Therefore, he determines to allow the woman he wants to support him. The matter is further complicated by the fact that the woman he wants is a foundling Tristan had discovered under a potato sack twenty-five years before, and whom he is now hunting over the globe. He identifies her by the fact that he had tattooed upon her arm the day of the week upon which the excited lad had made the discovery: "Friday." The fact that she is a thief doesn't bother him in the least; she justifies it by some curious idea about her being "a day" instead of a woman; she has, for a last name, Erewhon (from Butler's novel), which is "nowhere" backwards. Young millionaire Tristan settles on Friday some \$2,000 a month, so that he can sponge upon it; being a thorough gentleman, he carries his plans out thoroughly, and becomes as big a cad as one can imagine. Somehow we are to believe that a gentleman would.

The author himself is evidently

MARGARET LAWRENCE



gives an impressive performance in "The Pelican." The Woods production will be transferred to the Plymouth Theatre Monday.

doubtful of the validity of the trick by which he creates a play, for he has character after character exclaiming how romantic the whole idea is and what a fine fellow Tristan is for behaving just like a scoundrel in order to win a woman. One person, the Bellevue doctor, seems created mainly for the special purpose of congratulating Tristan upon his gentlemanliness. Of course, the device which Mr. Hoffe invents succeeds. Mr. Hoffe tells us, in winning the woman's love; there are enough difficulties, through stupid moments of self-sacrifice, to make the matter carry through an evening. One bit of more interesting psychology, that is not shown in action, but is talked about a bit, is the mental struggle of the girl before she offers herself to Tristan, his response to that, and her returning reaction. That conflict might have made good drama. J. T. S.

LYNN FONTANNE



plays Raina with wholesome charm in Shaw's amusing satire, "Arms and the Man." The Theatre Guild will move the production on Monday to the 49th Street Theatre.

"The Harem" by Ernest Vajda At the Bronx Opera House

David Belasco's production of "The Harem," a comedy by Ernest Vajda, adapted by Avery Hopwood, will open at the Bronx Opera House Monday night. The engagement here of "The Harem" follows its run in the Belasco Theatre.

William Courtenay heads the company, which also embraces Vivienne Osborne, Lennox Pawle and Virginia Hammond, Robert Fischer, Jane Ferrell and Thomas M. Reynolds.

"Desire Under the Elms," direct from Daly's Theatre, will be the following attraction.

Broadway Briefs

"The Hope of the House," by James Forbes, will be produced out of town on Nov. 5 by Dramatists' Theatre, Inc. Another play by Mr. Forbes, "Laurels," will be produced by the same organization in the spring.

The Messrs. Shubert presented their latest musical play, "Mayflowers," with Joseph Santley and Ivy Sawyer, last Monday night at the Majestic Theatre, Brooklyn.

The Abbey Theatre, Dublin, is the first and only State-endowed theatre in any English-speaking country. The Irish Free State recently granted the theatre a subsidy of \$1,750 yearly in recognition of the great work of national importance being done.

The Theatre Guild production of Shaw's "Arms and the Man" moves

"The Vagabond King"

New Villon Operetta at the Casino Spirited and Gay—Frim's Music Delightful

ONCE in a while, there is a great event in the theatrical world, when a new actor blazes across the firmament, a new dancer twinkles into the hearts of the masses, a new singer or a new comedian captures the populace. Or when a song is written that sings its way into the very souls of the people.

That's happened now, and while there is much to say about the fine operetta that has been made out of Justin Huntley McCarthy's robustious play, "If I Were King," "The March of the Vagabonds" is so superb that it is hard to think of anything else for the moment.

Francis Villon was a darling villain, a beggar, thief, murderer, a poet and dreamer. He defied the slurs and taverns of Paris in the 15th century, he caroused with loose women, he wrote beautiful poetry and his end is shrouded in mystery. How Villon boasted "Where the Oriflamme would stand if Villon were the King of France!" In the presence of the disguised King, how he was taken at his word, made Grand Constable of France and led the vagabonds of Paris to victory over the beleaguering Burgundians is the gist of McCarthy's play and of this operetta.

But the stirring notes of the march still ring in my head, days after I saw the play, the march that Villon wrote in prison and that the motley crew of thieves, beggars, murderers and wanton women—French patriots all—roared out in full throated chorus as the King said, "God, if the Burgundians could hear that song!" And when Villon is the Count of Montcorbier, Grand Constable of France, he marshals his cohorts and they march out of the slums and Faubourgs of Paris, great-grand-fathers and mothers of those same people who marched again three centuries later in the thrice glorious revolution roaring the Marseillaise; their pikes and axes tossing above their heads they were the revolution and the spirit of that same proletariat that tore down the Bastille and fought the Commune.

There is more to that march than a mere tune. It is a spirit, an inspiration!

To his credit be it said that Rudolph Frim is the composer of the march. If you see nothing else be sure to go to "The Vagabond King," if only to hear that number!

W. M. F.

to the Forty-ninth Street Theatre on Monday.

The Children's Saturday Morning Theatre, under the direction of Clarence Tree Major, will act "The Golden Apple," by Lady Gregory, at the Princess Theatre late this month. There will be four matinees on successive Saturday mornings, to be followed by five other plays.

SOCIALIST PARTY AT WORK

(Continued from page 9)

Samuel Orr, Fred Paulitsch, P. J. Murphy, M. Orbach, Louis Painkin, Hertzberg, I. Phillips, David Kasson, E. Deutsch, Abe Brandon, Dobwage. All speakers report at 1167 Boston Road.

Saturday, Oct. 24, Wilkins and Intervale and other meetings. Speakers: Norman Thomas, Sam De Witt, August Claessens, Sam Orr, Fred Paulitsch, I. G. Dobwage, David Kasson, M. Golden, I. Phillips, E. Deutsch, Ben Horowitz, Hoffman, Hertzberg, Abe Brandon, A. Fasberg, M. Orbach, M. Walder. All speakers report at 1167 Boston Road.

British M. P.'s in the Bronx
Morgan Jones and Rhys Davis, both members of the British Parliament and former cabinet officers under the recent Labor Government, will speak in the Bronx this Sunday evening, Oct. 18 at 1167 Boston Road, Socialist Party club rooms.

In view of the troubled condition of British economic and political affairs, these prominent Laborites will present an authoritative survey of the actual problems involved and will explain the aims and program of the powerful British Labor Party and Trade Union movements. M. Orbach of London will be chairman. All Bronxites are invited. Meeting begins at 8:30 p. m. Admission 25 cents.

BROOKLYN

Central Committee
Saturday, Oct. 24, a meeting of the Central Committee will be held at the County Headquarters, 167 Tompkins Avenue. All delegates are urged to attend at 8:30 p. m. sharp.

Second Assembly District
Monday, Oct. 19, Sutter Avenue and Hinesdale Street. Speakers—August Claessens and I. M. Chatouff.

Tuesday, Oct. 20, Blake and Georgia Avenues. Speakers—L. M. Chatouff and Jacob Axelrod.

Tuesday, Oct. 22, Stone and Blake Avenues. Speakers—B. J. Riley and I. M. Chatouff.

Saturday, Oct. 24, Blake Avenue and Hinesdale Street. Speakers—F. Rosenfarb and William M. Felgenbaum.

Fourth and Fourteenth Assembly Districts
Monday, Oct. 19, Bedford and Division Avenues. Speakers—J. A. Well and H. Nemser.

Wednesday, Oct. 21, Union Avenue and South Second Street. Speakers—H. Nemser and Richard Boyajin.

Thursday, Oct. 22, branch meeting, at headquarters, 174 Rodney Street.

Friday, Oct. 23, school meeting. Speakers—Samuel Beardsley, Judge Jacob Panken, Hyman Nemser and others.

Saturday, Oct. 24, Speakers—Hyman Nemser and Richard Boyajin.

Fifth Assembly District
Branch meeting Sunday evening, October 18, at 329 Stuyvesant avenue. Samuel Friedman will speak on the Socialist campaign.

Thursday, Oct. 22, Broadway and Monroe Street. Speakers—Samuel Friedman and Rev. Leon R. Land.

Sixth Assembly District
Tuesday, Oct. 20, Tompkins Avenue and Hart Street. Speakers—August Claessens and Morris Wolfman.

Wednesday, Oct. 21, Ellery Street and Throop Avenue. Speakers—J. A. Well and I. M. Chatouff.

Friday, Oct. 23, Floyd Street and

Sumner Avenue. Speakers—J. A. Well and Morris Wolfman.

Thirteenth and Nineteenth Assembly Districts
Tuesday, Oct. 20, Graham Avenue and Debevoise Street. Speakers—B. J. Riley and August Claessens.

Friday, Oct. 23, Graham Avenue and Varet Street. Speakers—Esther Friedman and Gertrude Green.

Thursday, Oct. 22, branch meeting, at headquarters, 41 Debevoise Street.

Twenty-second Assembly District
Thursday, Oct. 22, Sutter and Sheffield Avenues. Speakers—H. Kass and Jacob Axelrod.

Twenty-third Assembly District
Monday, Oct. 19, Saratoga and St. Marks Avenues. Speakers—Sadie Rivkin and August Claessens.

Tuesday, Oct. 20, Pitkin Avenue and Bristol Street. Speakers—Louis Sadoff and Esther Friedman.

Friday, Oct. 23, Pitkin Avenue and Barrett Street. Speakers—Sadie Rivkin and Dominic Luchesse.

YIPSELDOM

Young People's Socialist League, Circle 7, Manhattan, will hold a special meeting Saturday night at 8 o'clock sharp at its headquarters, 8 Attorney street. Elections will be continued. Every Circle 3 member paying three months back dues at the local New York rate and one month Circle 7 dues becomes a member in good standing of Circle 7, Comrade H. Hochberg, Organizer, announces.

Junior Yipsels

The Juniors regretfully note that their invitation several weeks ago to their older comrades to attend Junior meetings has not been taken advantage of. It is again repeated!

The Junior Central Committee will meet Saturday, Oct. 17, at the Rand School, 7 E. 15th street. Important business will be transacted.

Circles 1 and 10 will hold a joint meeting Friday, Oct. 16, at the People's Lyceum, 218 Van Siclen avenue, Brooklyn.

Circle 3 has changed its meeting night to Friday. It meets at 1167 Boston Road, Bronx.

The membership of the Junior Yipsels is steadily growing. It now numbers approximately 200 boys and girls in eight circles.

Senior Yipsels

Circle 8 of the Senior Yipsels of New York City has changed its headquarters from 207 E. 10th street to 137 Avenue B. They meet Saturdays at 8 p. m.

Circle 8, by conducting a class in Socialism, hopes to interest other comrades in the same work. Debates on topics of great interest are constantly being held during their educational programs. Visitors are always welcome. An enjoyable and an educational meeting is always assured.

Thomas to Address Y. M. H. A.

Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for mayor, will address the Young Men's Hebrew Association, 92nd street and Lexington avenue, on Tuesday evening, October 20th, at 8:30 o'clock. Thomas is the last of the speakers in the forum which is conducted by the Old Timers of the Association, having been preceded by Senator Walker and Mr. Waterman. Thomas's subject will be "The Socialist Party and the Municipal Government." Mr. Frank L. Schechter will act as chairman.

George M. Cohan Back on Broadway

His Latest, "American Born," Furnishes a Capital Evening's Entertainment at the Hudson

THAT facile, glib and entertaining comedian, George M. Cohan, is Yankee-Doodling it again at the Hudson Theatre in a serio-farce play in three acts, written, staged and produced by George M. Cohan, with a company of English and American comedians chosen with faithful adherence to type.

Those who remember with relish "So This Is London" will flock to the new Cohan offering, although "American Born" is not as novel and as good a play as the former, but still it provides a capital evening's entertainment and offers opportunity for the continued chuckle.

Briefly, the plot concerns itself with an American-born Englishman who returns to his ancestral seat upon becoming heir, and the complications that ensue when he and his pal endeavor to sell the old Hall and a tobacco concern which has also fallen to his lot. Love interest is provided by the aristocratic daughters of two "Britishers" who are both anxious to buy the Hall and by these same people's own love affair after having been brought together again in connection with the disposal of the property.

The comedy depends almost entirely on the bright patter of its lines to get it across, and, as these are witty and breezy and played at a rapid gait, one does not notice the thinness of the story, but leaves the theatre thoroughly entertained by the dialogue and types represented.

In the cast, of course, George M. himself, stands out and makes the play, while good leading characters are taken by Lawrence D'Orsay as a butler, Aline McDermott as Lady Bertram, of the District; Claire Mersereau as Lydia Bertram, her daughter; Bobby Watson as Stephen Clarke, H. Cooper Cliffe as Sir Arthur Patterling, of the District, and Joan Maclean as Joyceclay Patterling, his daughter. The entire action of the play takes place in the living room of Malbridge Hall.

To sum up, an attraction entirely

different from anything else now on the boards in New York and one well worth while seeing, particularly if the onlooker be a George M. Cohan fan, for first, last and in between "American Born" is George M. Cohan, pure, undiluted and 100 per cent Yankee Doodle.

BROADWAY—Richard Barthelmess and Dorothy Mackall in "Shore Leave."

CAMEO—Raymond Griffith in "A Regular Fellow," with Mary Brian and Tyrone Power.

CAPITOL—"The Midshipman," by Carey Wilson, with Ramon Novarro.

COLONY—Harold Lloyd in "The Freshman."

RIALTO—Tom Mix in "The Everlasting Whisper," by Jackson Gregory.

RIVOLI—"Lovers in Quarantine," with Bebe Daniels and Harrison Ford, from the play "Quarantine."

ALLAN DINEHART



is responsible for the unusual and new laughs in "Applesauce," the new Barry Connors comedy at the Ambassador.

THE NEW LEADER

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

Contributing Editors:

Eugene V. Debs
Victor L. Berger
Abraham Cahan
Harry W. Laidler
Joseph E. Cohen
Clement Wood
John M. Work
Joseph T. Shipley

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One Year.....\$3.00
Six Months.....1.50
Three Months......75

Saturday, October 17, 1925

HOUSING PROBLEM

It was only a few years ago that many people were fearful that the Germans would land on the Atlantic coast and suppress our blessed liberties. In order to guard against that calamity President Wilson and Congress saw to it that there were no liberties to suppress. Probably that is the reason why the Russian armies were never directed against us.

If millions then did not understand that it was not necessary to go abroad to find the "enemy" there are millions now who do not understand it. Consider the New York housing situation, which is similar to the housing situation in many other large cities. We have a few emergency rent laws. They have not solved the housing question, but they have served as a tiny barrier against too much gouging by the rent hogs.

Now come the real estate interests, who propose that even this small barrier shall be removed. They contend that the housing emergency has passed, although the annual report of the Commission on Housing last March stated that housing conditions are growing worse. There appears to be plenty of high-priced apartments, but low-rent buildings adapted to working class incomes are still insufficient to meet the demand. These are the conclusions of a careful survey made by the Housing Commission.

But the real estate interests figure that when bankers, capitalists and others with larger incomes are provided for, the emergency has passed. Rarely have we seen the capitalist point of view so frankly put. The idea appears to be that the few bars erected against the rent hogs should now be let down so that the workers may be thoroughly skinned.

But even if the emergency legislation continues we have made hardly a beginning in the solution of the problem of housing the millions in Greater New York. There are many thousands of tenements that are hardly fit to serve as kennels for dogs. Many are fire traps. They foster disease by their lack of sunlight and air. An intelligent program of housing requires not only the building of new houses, but the tearing down of thousands of old ones. To keep pace with the needs of the masses probably 20,000 to 30,000 new dwellings, some of them to replace old ones, are necessary.

All this requires not only emergency rent laws, but the creation of public credit; the cooperation of trade unions and cooperatives; elimination of private profit in building; a comprehensive zoning of the city, and all this in relation to an intelligent system of transportation. All these factors show that the problem is a social one, not one that can be solved by private capitalist interests. It requires a central social agency, the City Government, and a point of view representing the suffering masses.

That view and that program are presented by the Socialist Party. Waterman and Walker both propose to muddle through in the old slipshod way. The enemy is private capitalism in housing, credit, transportation, power and lighting. Eliminate that enemy and we will make progress in making New York City safe for the toiling masses.

THE GENERAL STRIKE

DISCUSSION of the organization of a non-union society in England to meet any general strike that may be called continues. This society differs from the little circles of Fascists who try to break up Socialist and Communist meetings. It will confine itself to getting men for various forms of labor in case of a general strike and among its sponsors are a number of prominent politicians.

This new situation faced the Labor Party Congress at Liverpool which decided to meet it by proposing that in case of a general strike the Government and the Trade Union executives shall arrange for sufficient services to insure that women, children, hospitals and charitable institutions shall not be neglected. It is said that this arrangement is considered impossible outside of Labor circles.

This recalls that in the Seattle general strike a few years ago the unions arranged for the distribution of milk, the care of hospitals, lighting the city, and a few other essential services. Having made these arrangements the general strike was effective and a splendid demonstration of working class solidarity. The discipline maintained by the unions enabled them to counteract the hysterical propaganda of Mayor Hanson and to block his blundering efforts to transform the strike into a general riot. Considering the high degree of discipline and solidarity of the organized work-

The News of the Week

As The New Leader was going to press last week news arrived from Munich, Bavaria, that George D. Herron had died of heart trouble. Herron was unknown to the younger generation of American Socialists, but twenty years ago he was an influential member of the Socialist Party. Having separated from his first wife and married again, he became a target for the foul abuse of a mercenary press. Had he been a successful scoundrel in business he could have had women outside the marriage relation and the bourgeois press would have shielded him as it has often shielded millionaire libertines. Herron went abroad and took an active interest in the Socialist movement of the world. While in the United States the burden of many of his addresses was the coming of a capitalist catastrophe that would test the Socialist movement of all countries. That catastrophe came with the World War and Herron lost his intellectual balance. He became a supporter of the Allies and wrote a panegyric of Woodrow Wilson. He regarded the Prussian menace as a Frankenstein monster which the Allies were to kill. With the collapse of the German armies the Russian Soviet Power filled him with apprehension. Then came the Versailles peace, which made him cool toward Wilson and the Allies. He seems to have become a cynic in his last days. Herron probably felt that he had been swindled by the Allied statesmen and suffered profound humiliation. He died at the age of 63, having passed through the catastrophe which he had for many years predicted only to die a man disappointed with himself and the world.

Since the failure of his recent efforts to wean the leaders of Italian organized labor away from their Socialist principles and induce them to collaborate with the Fascists in making the unions mere tools of his Government, Dictator Mussolini has taken the desperate step of trying to force all industrial workers into the so-called trade unions, headed by Deputy Rossoni, the ex-Anarchist. Under an agreement reached between the Confederation of Industry and the Rossoni organization, the latter is to be the only body recognized by the great bulk of Italian employers, and the Socialist unions are to be driven to the wall. Joyously trumpeted forth by American newspaper correspondents as the final move in the consolidation of the Fascist regime and the death blow to the real labor unions, this latest Mussolini stunt, credited to Deputy Farinacci, the "savage" Secretary of the

ing class of England it is, practically certain that they could do as well in maintaining a general strike while at the same time seeing that women, children and the sick should not suffer. It is just because the British workers are capable of this that the strikebreaking society is not likely to agree to any such arrangement.

POISON FOR STRIKERS

WE CALL the attention of our readers to the significant story by McAlister Coleman on the first page of this issue. If there are any who think that there is any difference between the old Prussian militarism and the American brand we commend this story to their attention. The sinister aspect of the facts brought out in the article is that high military officers have prepared plans for the use of gas in breaking strikes, thus openly allying the military arm of the Government with the owners of industry.

President Coolidge has been trying to get foreign powers to agree to the elimination of poison gas in war because it is barbarous and inhuman, yet here is one agency of the Government going quietly ahead in preparations for the use of poison gas against strikers. Then there is the hypocritical advice that "if possible," some consideration should be "given to women and children, so as to cause them no undue injury."

The traditional profanity of the Bowery fails us in expressing our contempt for the Junkers who plan this inhuman work in the interest of the ruling Babbitts of industry.

THE SHORTER WORK-DAY

ONE OF the most significant acts of the convention of the American Federation of Labor was the decision to move forward to the demand for the six-hour day, accepting eight hours as the maximum "and lesser hours as the general rule."

Of course, this decision will meet with stubborn opposition from the employing class, but that the organized workers would some day move forward to further conquests in the matter of shortening the workday was certain.

The resolution embodying this decision also cites the enormous increase in production due to inventions and technical improvement in industry. The development of capitalism in the last fifty years has witnessed an enormous increase in the values extracted from the working class. The workers have gained in shorter hours and something in increased income, but their gains have not been in proportion to the tremendous gains of the class that buys and exploits the labor power of the workers.

The new standard will be as bitterly fought as the demand for ten hours was

Fascista Party, merely reveals the inherent weakness of his dictatorship and confirms reports printed in The New Leader during the last few months telling of a great revival of strength among the genuine unions, grouped in the old Confederation of Labor. Of a similar nature is the much-heralded scheme of abolishing all local government and placing cities and communes directly under political bosses named in Rome.

Radek's article in the Moscow *Isvestia* on China, as reported by the New York Times gives a Soviet view of the Chinese muddle that is interesting. The factors which he considers important are the appearance of a Chinese proletariat not yet class conscious but with sufficient solidarity to wage an extensive boycott; the gathering to the proletarian standard of the lesser capitalists and young intellectuals; the creation of a revolutionary army; the refusal of the upper capitalists to take the lead in the movement, and the division of the foreigners because of conflicting interests. This is a good survey of the situation, but Radek also holds out the hope of something like a council system in China and the establishment of some form of State Socialism. Radek believes that foreigners may delay the consummation of this, but that they cannot prevent it in the end. But considering that much of China's economic life is even lower than that of Russia was on the eve of the revolution, that China still has a considerable survival of the guild system, it appears to us that even State Socialism is out of the question. Considering Russia's difficulties growing out of her immature capitalism, State Socialism in China would likely prove impossible as the next social stage.

The 24-hour strike called by French Communists in protest against the war in Morocco, the high cost of living, etc., came off Oct. 12. Foredoomed to failure through the refusal of the Socialists to cooperate at this time, the demonstration was a fizzle, but it afforded the French police another chance to distinguish themselves by shooting and beating up the few strikers and spectators. One striker was killed in Paris and another in the provinces. Scores were arrested in several cities, most of whom were released the next day. A few policemen were slightly injured by missiles. As usual, the Paris authorities pretended to worry about the possibility of the Red Flag being hoisted over some working class quarters. On the same day Marcel Cachin and Jacques Doriot, Communist leaders in the Chamber of Deputies, were found guilty

of inciting the troops in the Riff to revolt and sentenced to thirteen months in jail and fines of 3,000 francs. Ten other Communists were sentenced to lesser terms for the same thing. None of the men thus sentenced was in court. The cases will be appealed and the probabilities of Cachin and Doriot going to jail are slim. In the meantime, the Socialists are keeping up their agitation against the war and are demanding the immediate convening of the Chamber of Deputies. The campaign in the Riff seems to be at a standstill. According to a Paris report, the French Government is about to recall the air squadron composed of American adventurers that has been disgracing the real America by fighting on the side of foreign tyranny in the Riff. This may be due to pressure from Washington, as the sentiment of the country, even as voiced by the capitalist press, is about 100 percent against this enterprise.

Just when correspondents of some New York newspapers in Rome were solemnly announcing that the dismissal by the Italian State Prosecutor of charges against three prominent Fascists and the holding of five underlings in connection with the Matteotti murder case had knocked out the Opposition's assertions that Mussolini himself had ordered the "silencing" of the militant Socialist Deputy on June 10, 1924, came reports to the New York World from Paris supporting the worst that had been said about the Italian dictator. These reports, based on a document secretly circulated in Italy, affirm, on the authority of alleged statements of Aldo Finzi, former Fascist Under Secretary of Internal Affairs, and Cesare Rossi, once Mussolini's chief press agent, when they thought they were going to be sacrificed to save Mussolini, that the latter organized a Cheka in January, 1924, for the purpose of terrorizing the Opposition and committing murder when necessary. These statements, published to some extent in Italy and America several months ago, were said to have been submitted to the Senate Jury formed to indict the assassins. The restoration of Finzi to the favor of the boss caused him to destroy his statement, but not before three men had learned its contents. Rossi, who is one of the men just set free by the Prosecutor, gave out his statement last December, but now he will probably say he dreamed it. The charge that Mussolini was personally responsible, not only for Matteotti's murder, but for all the other high crimes committed by the Cheka since its organization, is being repeated all over Italy, and the whitewash being laid on the Dictator by Italian and American newspaper men is likely to crack badly within a short time.

THINKING VOTERS

WITH a smaller registration of voters in New York City than in 1924, despite the liberal use of busses, telephones and automobiles to get the voters out, we are practically assured of an election by a minority. Of course, we are accustomed to minority rule under our archaic election laws and an old system of representation that has been discarded by most modern nations, but the decreased registration is important in relation to another matter.

Back in the eighties more than 80 percent of the voters went to the polls, but this percentage has declined so that less than one-half of the voters now participate in general elections. Of those who do not vote it is safe to say that the mass know little or nothing about the history or the programs of their respective parties.

In the capitalist parties the party brokers and the ruling cliques who supply the party funds know what their parties represent and what they expect to do. Below these gentlemen are the swarms of voters who act in accord with herd instinct and habit rather than through any intelligent comprehension of politics and party issues. Their habits and instincts are capitalized, transformed into power, and made to serve the ruling cliques who own the two major parties.

It is no boast, but an interesting fact, that what measure of intelligent voting is displayed the Socialists can claim it. They have to shake off old habits, oppose the drift of the herd, and think. Those who think in New York City will vote the Socialist ticket headed by Norman Thomas for Mayor, the candidate of the thinking masses in this campaign.

FASCISM

WHAT we report of events in Italy in another column on this page is of unusual interest. Under the malign dictatorship of Mussolini there is evolving a cruel despotism unlike anything known to modern times. Mussolini announces that the striking changes being worked out constitute the "gangway whereby to reach the new order of things." He takes Julius Caesar for his model, forgetting what happened to that worthy gentleman.

This program is accompanied with the news of nearly twenty Fascist murders and what practically means the justification of the murder of Matteotti by the State Prosecutor. A modified form of Soviet mastery through agricultural, commercial and intellectual corporations pro-

vides local organs of the dictatorship, while the agreement between capitalist organizations and Fascist unions tends to bring the organized working class under the thumb of Fascism. The cooperatives are being conquered and strikes are to be made illegal, while a Paris correspondent of the New York World cables that in Italy it is charged that Mussolini is the head of a secret Cheka.

That this sort of thing can be eternal in Italy is unthinkable. Beneath the structure erected by the paranoic who rules Italy is certain to gather a volcano of hate that will some day burst and overwhelm his organized assassins. Mussolini has a number of times expressed his admiration of what our Communist "friends" urge and that he is following their pattern is certain. Those who think that despots, thought control, Chekas, police hunts, murders, savage reprisals and a nightmare of sadistic cruelties pave the road to a free world should give their blessing to Mussolini and his morons.

With the large number of speakers reported as serving in the New York City campaign each week, the Socialist Party may well be proud of this devoted service rendered by many men and women. The New Leader urges that many who cannot serve as speakers may give as important aid by volunteering as watchers. Help to count the votes made by the speakers.

Cackling of hens, crowing of roosters, barking of dogs, blowing of horns and backfiring of automobiles are to cease, if three ordinances that have passed a second reading at Hammoncton, N. J., are passed. Republicans and Democrats should intervene if they want to preserve their right to carry on a political campaign.

Major General Charles W. Berry of the New York State Coal Commission reports that there is a coal shortage in New York City and that substitutes will have to be used. Some campaign speeches may serve in an emergency.

Hillquit and Thomas, Arch Enemies of Working Class, Oppose Communist Gitlow.—Headline in a Communist publication: "Unite with us in this election, you arch enemies of the working class," comes a cry from the same source.

According to the report filed this week it cost \$135,713.82 to get the Democratic nomination for Walker. It will cost the workers of the city more than that if Walker is elected.

From Atlantic City comes the news that the Bartenders' Union reports a membership of 27,000. Prohibition apparently has not raised any bar to the mercurial and intellectual corporations pro-

THE

Chatter-Box

The Bunkied

This is the greatest nation on earth.
Bunk!
God's own country, the land of my birth.
Bunk!
Cleverest, noblest, in form and face,
Bravest, gifted with every grace,
The American's perfect, the best of the race.
Bunk!
The Captain of Industry, widely renowned.
Bunk!
He keeps the wheels of the world going round.
Bunk!
"Business is business," one well may recall;
The law of the jungle rules large and small,
And a cloud of sweet phrases covers it all.
Bunk!
Behold the honest politician.
Bunk!
To serve the country is his ambition.
Bunk!
Whether the donkey or elephant rules,
Rogues will be rogues, and fools will be fools,
And promises beat all burglars' tools.
Bunk!
Never admit that things are a mess.
Bunk!
Smile, be glad, and you'll be a success.
Bunk!
It permeates the schoolroom, workshop, play;
Sage and simpleton yield to its sway;
It's the keynote of human endeavor today.
Bunk!
George C. Wollman.

SOME UNFAMILIAR THREADS

As we sit here unwinding out of the emptiness of the airshaft, the skein of contemplation, we come upon unfamiliar colored threads. The world is so full with unthought of, unexplained problems, scenes and beings. Question comes, shall we stop to shear the continuity of thought, here and there, and wind each different tint of thread upon a separate spool, for future weaving into pattern and fabric, or shall we just sit and think and keep the kaleidoscopic vision to our self? Then we come upon this reflection—quite in keeping with our metaphorical rambling.

In no business on earth, are the employers less fitted to lead and own the destinies of their workers, than in the women's wear industries. From what we know of both angles, we conjure up a picture of hundreds of thousands of intelligent, upward striving men and women, eagerly thronging the night schools, anxiously taking Regents examinations for professional courses, rearing families seriously; so that their children might reflect in actuality what was always with them, a fond impossible dream. Always seeking and at times finding the sweetest fruits of civilization in music concerts, art galleries, public libraries, lectures and organizations of political and social philosophy—always head and soul above the beastliness of environment that surrounds them—always too courageous and spirit strong to be in the least affected by their enforced surroundings. The salt and substance of all that is immutably decent and upright in a wholly indecent and degrading age—this one—we would dare to say.

The other side of the picture, as we see the bosses of the cloak and suit, dress and underwear establishments, holds a scene and odor of low vulgarity and at times outright obscenity. We will not deny that there always are the exceptional few who do not fully answer to the rules we lay down here, but we will most earnestly assert that the great majority of them are in the main too difficult for our poor power of exorcism to describe.

The filthiest salesmen's stories, the ugliest methods for barter and trade, the lowest schemings for pelf and business advantage find rich loam for fruition in their world. The language they use among themselves, whether in earnest bargaining or jocular banter, might well grace the old Bowery bar-rooms, when Big Tim reigned supreme, and the red lights cast their lurid glow over the slums. Their intellectual pursuits never run higher than a discussion of pugilistic merits and demerits of this Kid Something or other, and that Bat-tling Nix Kum Raus. Sometimes a low musical comedy star is quite brutally dissected with the dull scapels of their duller witticisms. Usually the discussions range between how that confere of theirs stole a new design from another crony and made a "big number" out of it, and how the last "Party" turned out when they entertained the buyer from Gasum's.

This "party" business is one of the most unmentionably low aspects of the garment trade employing classes. Since in it is usually employed the young lady model whose struggles and story are so often romantically smeared upon in the galleys of the metropolitan press.

We know of tales where dozens of these young girls were hired and quite frankly used at one party, in debauch, that might shame an emperor of the Roman decadence, so as to influence a certain buyer of a large store or syndicate to place a substantial order for dresses or cloaks with the house that footed the bills for the orgy.

There is more to be told—perhaps later.
S. A. de Witt.