

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One Year.....\$3.00
Six Months.....1.20
Three Months......75

The New Leader

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

VOL. II. No. 45

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1925

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

Price Five Cents

U. S. Navy Still Molests China

ELECTION
TAMM
N. Y. C.

Socialist Vote Declines Little While Percent- age of Total Goes Up

FOLLOWING the most less campaign ever waged in Greater New York for many years Tammany has won a sweeping victory. Nearly 300,000 less voters went to the polls on Tuesday than last year. Walker is elected Mayor, and the latter frankly announces that it is a Tammany victory and that the "organization" will rule the city.

The result was such a heavy decline of the number of Socialist votes in some of the Socialist strongholds as to make certain that the election thieves helped themselves more liberally than they did in previous years. A striking fact supporting this view is the vote for Norman Thomas in the 15th Assembly District of Manhattan. This was the one district where voting machines were used and an accurate count of the vote was reported. In this district Thomas received 712 votes as compared with 535 which he received last year as the candidate for Governor.

The following tables of the Socialist Party, S. L. P., and Workers Party vote in Greater New York are interesting:

	MAYOR				
	Thomas	Brandon		SP.	SLP.
Manhattan	9,532	515	38,083	1,302	
Bronx	10,571	512			
Brooklyn	16,828	698			
Queens	1,950	146			
Richmond	202	21			

	COMPTROLLER				
	Solomon	W'haw		W'atone	WP.
Manhattan	10,776	472	46,526	2,362	3,388
Bronx	13,656	685			
Brooklyn	19,932	767			
Queens	1,968	262			
Richmond	194	76			

	PRESIDENT BOARD OF ALDERMEN				
	B'ley	K'bein		J'nson	SLP.
Manhattan	9,291	906	41,855	3,496	1,947
Bronx	11,733	1,043			
Brooklyn	18,796	1,263			
Queens	1,848	267			
Richmond	187	17			

The Communist vote also shows a decline which is interesting because of certain claims made by the Communists in recent months. They have claimed important victories for Communism in the needle trade unions. If there were any basis for this claim it would show in an increase in the vote for the few candidates they nominated. The figures of the Communist vote give a final answer to all such claims.

It will be observed that Norman Thomas fell below the vote polled by two other Socialist candidates. This has usually happened in previous elections for Mayor. While the total vote of the Socialist Party declined the percentage of the Socialist vote cast shows a slight increase. Last year the percentage of the total cast by the Socialist Party was 3 1/10 percent. This year it is 3 6/10 percent.

Undaunted for the failure to make any gains this year the Socialist Party will proceed with its work. The City Committee will plan for work, confident that capitalism cannot prevent the rise of a victorious Socialist movement in this country. The Socialist movement is not a steady march from victory to victory, but a movement that ebbs and flows, that laces reverses at times and also gains.

In a statement on the election as soon as the results were known Norman Thomas said:

"Of the size of the Socialist vote we have no definite information," he said. "At no time during the campaign have we had reasons to hope that we might more than hold our last year's vote. The rise of a strong labor party in New York is inevitable, but the conditions under which such a party will show its strength do not now exist.

"I am persuaded that the kind of a campaign we have waged this year is the essential condition for the appearance of such a party. This is the great justification for all Socialist activity. But there is also a justification for our effort in the fact that we alone presented some appeal to the intelligence of New York citizens in a campaign characterized in an unusual degree both by popular spathy and political bunk."

LABOR'S DIVIDENDS

Coal mines accidents in Sept. resulted in 142 deaths, according to the Department of Commerce. All fatalities were at bituminous mines, as work at the anthracite mines was suspended during September.

Accidents at quarries in the United States in the calendar year 1924 resulted in 138 deaths and 14,777 injuries, according to statistics compiled by the Bureau of Mines, Department of Commerce.

Setauket, L. I., Oct. 22—George Armstrong, known to many commuters through his long service as a conductor on the Long Island Railroad, made his last run tonight. Standing on the step of a car as his train passed over a high trestle near the station here, he fell in some unknown manner and, dropping fifty feet, was killed.

Berlin, Nov. 1.—An explosion of fire damp, which rocked the countryside like a huge earthquake, caused the death of seventeen miners in Holland Mine, near Gelsenkirchen, the Ruhr, last night.

MELLON PLAN MENACING

Treasury Department Head Determined to Lift Taxes from the Wealthy

By Norman Thomas

FROM now on until Congress passes some kind of a new tax law you will be bombarded with figures on tax reduction. Unimaginable hundreds of millions will be thrown at your heads. You will be made dizzy with figures. But behind these battles of figures you will find a war between theories of taxation, or better, between the interests of the owners and the workers.

The Mellon-Coolidge theory is that taxation must be made as low as possible upon the rich. Rich men hate taxes. But rich men like tariffs which are taxes that the poor pay in greater proportion than the rich. The tariff on sugar or the present tax on automobile parts by no means falls on rich and poor alike in proportion to their wealth. Mr. Mellon and Mr. Rockefeller have incomes that armies of workers can't earn in a year. But they don't eat as much sugar as those armies of workers. They have incomes that all the farmers in North Dakota can scarcely equal. But they don't use a proportionate number of automobile parts.

The job of these rich men is to keep the people from thinking of these facts, and so they have worked out a lot of reasons for high tariffs and for relieving the rich from heavy supertaxes. These reasons aren't much good except to fool the people.

Against the Mellon-Coolidge conception of taxes is the conception that taxes should be paid by those most able to bear them and that taxation is a legitimate means for partially rectifying some of the existing gross injustices and inequalities. Under this theory the tax on automobile parts should be repealed, the tariff should be reduced, taxes in the lower grades of the income schedule should be reduced and supertaxes maintained. By all means inheritance taxes should be maintained. They are both just and easy to collect. The tax on the inheritance of children not able to work should be lighter than on able bodied adults. This would enable a father to look out for his widow and children with less of a tax burden upon his estate than if it passed into the hands of more distant relatives already earning their own livings. There ought to be an arrangement for dividing inheritance taxes between the Nation and the State. It is now proposed by some thirty-two governors that the Nation abandon inheritance taxes in favor of the States. This would be grossly unfair in the case of a State like Florida where there are no inheritance or income taxes. The better way to settle the matter would be for the United States to levy a heavy inheritance tax against which, however, could be charged off the larger part of a State tax in States which also levy on inheritances.

We don't like to bore you with this discussion of taxation, but if the workers would bore themselves by trying to understand some of these matters they might not be so easily fooled by the propaganda of an owning class.

POISON GAS IS BUILDING AUTO TRUST

General Motors Said to Be Laying Founda- tions for a Huge Monopoly

By Art Shields

WHETHER the labor unions that launch a campaign in the automobile industry will face employers divided into the competing groups of Ford, General Motors and smaller fry or whether they will find themselves pitted against one gigantic monopoly may depend on how soon the campaign is begun. The latest publication of the Chemical Foundation, Inc., an institute composed of the greater chemical industrialists of the country, tends further to confirm the charge made at the tetraethyl lead conference in Washington that General Motors and its allies are aiming at control of the entire automobile industry through the revolutionary changes in engines that would have to follow the general use of tetraethyl lead treated gasoline.

This new motor fuel that takes the "knock" from gasoline—and has also killed 11 workers—is the product of the Ethyl Gasoline Corporation, a concern that was formed for this purpose by the Standard Oil of New Jersey and General Motors. And important in General Motors are the du Ponts who are also leading figures in the Chemical Foundation.

The Foundation's booklet, entitled "What Price Progress," and tells of the revolutionary changes that "chemistry is bringing to many industries." In the automobile industry the revolution is coming, says the Foundation's publication, through the "no knock" fuel of the Ethyl Gasoline Corporation. This discovery is hailed as in some respects "as revolutionary as the development of the combustion engine itself—it means that practically all of the automobile engines now in use will have to be scrapped and that the automobile industry will start at the beginning and sell every present owner of an automobile all over again."

This positive prediction indicates that the Ethyl Gasoline interests expect to resume manufacture—though in a later section of the booklet doubt is entertained as to what the public health authorities will do. At the Washington conference the Ethyl company agreed to suspend manufacture until the surgeon general had made his report.

Dr. Yandell Henderson, Yale scientist and Workers Health Bureau consultant, asserted at the tetraethyl lead conference that the real objective of the tetraethyl gasoline backers was an automobile monopoly. He and other scientists not on the payroll of the company had pointed out that the new fuel was highly dangerous. Eleven laboratory workers had perished already and its general use would certainly lead to lead poisoning not only of garage workers but of vast numbers of people along automobile highways where the air would be laden with lead fumes. The poisoning would come slowly but it would be inescapable. Against this risk to public health, Henderson said, the corporation put its tremendous objective of seizing power in the motor industry by control, not only of the patented fuel, but of the specially designed and patented high compression engines that alone could use the fuel to the best advantage.

Two representatives of the American Federation of Labor, as well as two directors of the Workers Health Bureau worked with the scientists in the fight that brought the temporary stoppage of the production of the new fuel. Their first interest was in the workers' safety but the effect that the new fuel would have towards the consolidation of employer ownership will be keenly watched.

Jones and Davies Speak At Peace Demonstration In the Bronx November 22

The seventh anniversary of the ending of the World War will be marked by a peace demonstration in the Bronx Sunday afternoon, November 22, with Morgan Jones and Rhys John Davies, both Socialist members of Parliament, as the main speakers.

Perhaps the outstanding thing in Jones' life, even surpassing his participation as Parliamentary Secretary for the Education Department in the British Labor Government, was his imprisonment during the war as a conscientious objector. It was with this in mind that the Bronx Socialists, who are arranging the meeting, invited Jones to make one of the two principal addresses.

The meeting will be held at the Hunts Point Palace, 963 Southern Boulevard, at 2 p. m.

Debt Commission Seeks Props For Fascist Regime

By Girolamo Valenti

THE entire civilized world looks upon Italy today with distrust and contempt. The country that once called forth admiration because of its liberal views and attitude is now ridiculed and despised. This is because it tolerates a tyrant who has enthroned himself by substituting apostasy for good faith; cowardice for bravery; despotism for freedom.

This renegade, Benito Mussolini, who boasts of having trampled upon the corpse of liberty, and who assumes a Napoleonic attitude, is rebuffed when he attempts to represent Italy abroad (as was the case at the recent international conference at Lacarno) and his representatives on their arrival in America are met with scorn and hisses. Wherever the agents of the government by murder, violence, arson and castor oil travel, they must be heavily guarded for fear of hostile demonstrations from those whom they have victimized.

Italy today has no government, for a bloody dictatorship three years ago took the place of a constitutional government. Following the smashing of the labor movement and the wanton devastation of thousands of workers' institutions, a so-called revolutionary dictatorship was established. As a result of three years of such a blessed dictatorship, the freedom of press, assembly, voting and thought has been wiped out. Two generations of hard earned achievements have been destroyed. The workers are denied the right to belong to their unions and instead are conscripted into Bosses' unions, called Fascist Corporations. Tens of thousands of liberty loving citizens, men, women and children of all walks of life, of all political parties, have been imprisoned, slaughtered or exiled. The entire country has been thrown back to a barbarian stage such as has never before been witnessed in the history of mankind.

Murderers and Ministers

When you say Italian statesmen today, you mean murderers, ministers, so-called, who are indicted by public opinion for having participated in the murder of the Socialist deputy, Matteotti, and other prominent men in public life.

If you want an idea of how life has been made impossible in Italy by the black shirts, read in the New York Times of Saturday, October 8, 1925, the cable entitled "Fascists in Frenzy in Florence Riots; Freemasons are killed in the streets and their homes and stores looted and fired. One is slain in his bed; Theatre audiences are driven

out and many persons beaten, while police do nothing."

The American republic should not remain deaf to the appalling cry of the martyred Italian people. All progressive, liberal, sane Italians are opposed to this barbarous political brigandage led by Mussolini.

Debt Commission Now Here

The Labor Unions, the Socialist Party (Catholic), the Liberal Party, the Democratic Party, the Republican Party, the Freemasons, all the ex-Premiers, the Communists, the Newspapermen's Association, the Bar Association, the Students, many ex-service men, all Italians in whose hearts beat the love for freedom and democracy, abhor Fascism. Yet Mussolini rules. But he rules only through gag laws, through the suppression of the press, through force, violence and political assassination. He rules by virtue of his private army, called "The National Militia." Millions of lires from the pockets of the Italian tax-payers are being criminally squandered for the upkeep of this Mussolini private army. There are more than 300,000 of them, most of whom come from the dregs of Italy. They are ex-convicts, professional gunmen, strike breakers, idlers.

The Italian Debt Commission has just arrived in this country to plead with the United States Government for easy terms for the payment of the war debt. Were Italy to return to normal conditions under a constitutional government that would do away with Mussolini's private army, she could fulfill her financial obligations in a short period. If the American people are still imbued with the revolutionary spirit of '76, the spirit of justice, of independence, and if the government at Washington truly represents them, the Fascist dictatorship should not find aid and comfort in this country. Any financial help given the murderous Fascist government means a continuation of the martyrdom of the Italian people. It is to be hoped that American public opinion will add the Italian people shake off the yoke of the tyrant Mussolini by refusing to grant any financial concession to the black shirt debt commission.

FIRED!

Company Union Head Joins Real Union and Gets the Boot

THE old, old story of company unions shedding their democracy whenever democracy keeps the company from getting its way is again told with the discharge of Ashley L. Totten, colored porter, from the Pullman service. Totten had made up beds for a meager salary for six years without any troubles with his bosses, but when, as chairman of Local No. 5 of the Pullman Porters' Benefit Association, the company union, and member of the grievance committee, he began fighting for justice for the workers accused of company misdemeanors, the ugly looks began coming. He was finally discharged, on a general "insubordination" charge, on the eve of the Chicago convention of the benefit association. He had gone to Chicago as an elected delegate for the purpose of putting through some measures favorable for the workers.

Totten is the third Pullman porter to lose his job recently for advocacy of the men's cause, say representatives of the new Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, the labor union that is out to replace the company union. The other two were Roy Lancaster and S. M. Grain, now General Secretary-Treasurer and Field Representative, respectively, of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

A. Philip Randolph, General Organizer of the union, back from Chicago, where he conducted a series of membership meetings with Roy Lancaster, says feeling ran high among the porters when Totten was fired, and 50 lined up in the new union four hours after. A majority membership by Christmas is predicted. Randolph says there has been co-operation from representatives of railroad labor brotherhoods and the American Federation of Labor. Workers are resentful at the exhausting runs and the low wages that approximate \$50 a month, and see the force of the union's declaration for a limited workday and \$150 a month.

BOILING

General Charteris Faces Parliamentary Quiz, La- borites Warn

"THAT ISN'T all the boiling there will be, either," Rennie Smith, M. P., declared Monday as he boarded the Mauretania for home after several weeks of lecturing here.

The Labor M. P. had reference to Brig.-Gen. Charteris, of the Intelligence Service of the British Army during the war, and the admission he let slip during a few hours indulgence in American bootleg that he invented the wartime tale of the Germans boiling down their dead soldiers for fertilizer.

"Labor will move for a parliamentary investigation of General Charteris' interesting statement," Smith said. "There is not much doubt of the truth of his admission. We all remember the story of Germany boiling down her dead. Those of us who were not blinded by the dishonest passion stirred against the Entente never believed the story. Too many did."

"Charteris will have to explain his juggling with lying propaganda. He will have to do more than that. His seat in Parliament is none too safe, now. The labor party has always been strong in his constituency and if he dares to run again we will certainly do all in our power to defeat him."

"It wouldn't surprise me if Mr. Charteris is undergoing a bit of internal boiling, himself, at this moment."

Upset Over Evolution

Insurance agents, it appears, are beginning to be upset over evolution. The disturbing idea is that whatever one may think of Mr. Darwin's theory, he still has to admit that "evolution works in business life." And that is to be viewed with alarm, according to an article in The Weekly Underwriter on "How Evolution Hits Insurance." Says the writer earnestly: "Insurance and its salesmen find modern developments threatening them in several directions. State insurance or compulsory indemnity will either eliminate or greatly reduce their functions. We have seen that in workmen's compensation."

OUR SAILORS ARE PATROLLING SHANGHAI

Coolidge Receives Pro- test From American Committee Formed to Aid China

By Laurence Todd

Washington. THAT American naval vessels constituted thirteen out of the fleet of twenty ships of foreign powers that intimidated the Chinese in Shanghai after the massacre of students by British police there last May, and that American naval enlisted men are still on shore serving as police in Shanghai, is set forth in a letter received by President Coolidge from Dr. Harry F. Ward, national chairman of the American Committee for Justice to China. Dr. Ward has recently returned from a year spent in the Orient, during which he lectured under Y. M. C. A. and other religious auspices in the cities of China. He is a member of the faculty of Union Theological Seminary, New York, and secretary of the Methodist Federation for Social Service.

On behalf of his committee, which has been organized by men and women active in educational, religious, labor, journalistic, international relations and other work. Dr. Ward explains that their purpose is the securing for China of a just settlement of her demands for freedom from the domination of the western powers and Japan. This includes not only the surrender of foreign privileges in China, but the withdrawal of American and other foreign armed forces from China and Chinese waters.

"Whereas," he says, "the dumping of British-owned tea into Boston harbor resulted in the independence of the United States, the dumping of British-owned opium into the river at Canton resulted in the subjection of China to western powers, through a series of treaties forced upon her, taking away major portions of her most vital sovereign rights."

"The United States through its merchants, manufacturers, bankers and missionaries, has participated in and profited by the special unequal treaties, upholding them by guns and bayonets."

"In the Shanghai strike, following the shooting of unarmed students by foreign police, May 30, 1925, we supplied 13 out of 20 warships to maintain the policy of control and taxation of Chinese by foreigners without representation. Our marines were quartered in a Chinese university and high school arbitrarily closed by foreign orders, and our naval forces are still on shore leave serving as police at Shanghai."

"In the circumstances, we may at any moment by the work of a consul or the act of a naval officer or a marine be engaged in war with China without any authorization by Congress. Unless this situation is changed the historic friendship that China has for us because of our past policy is bound to be transformed into enmity."

In conclusion, the letter declares that the responsibility of American citizens who love justice, desire freedom and seek friendship calls for action. If other powers will not co-operate then the United States should act alone to give justice to China.

Members of the committee who have endorsed these views include Robert Morse Lovett of the New Republic, Oswald Garrison Villard of the Nation, Paul U. Kellogg of the Survey, Louis D. Froelich of Asia, William Allen White of the Emporia Gazette, Fremont Older of the San Francisco Call, Zona Gale of Wisconsin, Robert Herrick and Witter Bynner.

Organized labor's members of the committee are Miss Fannia Cohn and President Morris Sigman of the Intl. Ladies' Garment Workers, President Sidney Hillman and Secretary Joseph Schlossberg of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, President Timothy Healy of the Stationary Firemen and Oilers, President James Maurer of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, John Brophy of the United Mine Workers and several others.

Dusting to End Accidents

At a meeting of the Illinois Mining Institute, J. E. Jones, in a paper on "What Rock Dusting Has Accomplished in Southern Illinois," declared that coal mines in Illinois employing a total of 15,000 men are now protected by rock dust or are being rock dusted. He said that the proper use of rock dust was the best and, as yet, the only way to prevent mine disasters due to gas.

:- MEXICO'S LAND SOLUTION :-

Mexico City.
SINCE the foreign press and general public opinion is now focused on discussions of the division of land in Mexico, it is interesting to look into some historical and statistical facts on the question.

The agrarian question in Mexico has its roots in the time of the Spanish conquest, and is due to a peculiar agrarian system known only in Mexico. The large land holdings were acquired by Spanish conquerors, but under special concessions the natives were given the common ownership of certain lands around municipalities and settlements.

Thus started the agrarian system called "ejidos," unique in Mexico, under the Spanish laws which wished to protect the native peasant population from too great exploitation at the hands of the big land owners.

Seizure of Land From Peasants

At the end of the Spanish domination, at the beginning of the 19th century, the number of ejidos approximated 7,000. During the troubled years of the War of Independence, and the invasion of Mexico by French troops during Maximilian's time, as well as during the period of the government of Porfirio Diaz, most of these ejidos were taken through illegal proceedings and with the tacit consent of the unscrupulous, neighboring land-owners.

In such manner, the Indian native peasant population was dispossessed of land, and finally, at the beginning of the 19th century, the ejidos disappeared entirely. No system of small Indian holdings of land developed in the meantime. As a matter of fact, small land holdings during the last years of the Porfirio Diaz regime were only found in the vicinities of large industrial centers. The dispossession of the peasants in the Mexican republic was similar to the famous English enclosures of the Middle Ages, which brought about a complete change in English politics and economics. It reminds one of the encroachment of big French

More Than Half Million Families Given Farms

land owners on the property rights of the small holders, which were the principal causes of the French revolution. Here in Mexico, the problem was complicated by the fact, that formerly the Indian population was not admitted to general public life, while under the more or less aristocratic regimes of Mexican independence, the Indian in theory, had also equality of rights, and sometimes succeeded in breaking through social barriers and as a general rule was depending on his agricultural work for his living. Meanwhile, during the nineteenth century, the Indian population was increasing in very big numbers which didn't as in European countries find an outlet, either in any industry or mine or through immigration. An Indian could live only from the soil; and of this he was dispossessed.

At the beginning of the twentieth century, 95% of the rural population was without land—about 11,000,000 out of a population of about 15,000,000 inhabitants. At the same time, 95% of the land was in possession of a comparatively small group of land-owning families.

Such a situation brought not only a social and political, but an economic impasse.

That is the underlying reason of the revolution. But the Mexican revolution, unlike the Russian, French and Hungarian revolution did not confiscate on any large scale, the private, big land holdings.

The various revolutionaries proposed, first of all, to restore whenever possible the illegally taken ejidos to those municipalities which did not have any. From 1905 to the first of June,

1925, the number of municipalities affected by these endowments and restitutions was 33,329. The number of heads of families and men above 18 years affected by endowments totalled 695,566. To this must be added 100,000 more affected by the restitutions, giving an approximate total of 800,000. If we count four members for a family of every male above eighteen years of age, we have 3,200,000 who now have the possibility of earning their living restored. The total area involved in both the restitution and endowments distributed at the end of May, 1925, amount to 7,060,393 hectares, which is 17,446,937.14 acres. Out of this amount restitution accounts for 1,671,975.

The individual endowment for each chief of family and other males above eighteen years of age is 10,434 Hectares. If it is considered that the total area of Mexico is almost one million square miles, neither the proportion of land distributed by families nor the total acreage seems to be too high.—The Mexican News Service.

PEOPLE ARE LIKE THAT

NOW that the excitement of the election has drifted the way of all emotions, leaving us slightly grayer, we can again get down to brass tacks which is the job of building a larger circulation for The New Leader. This is a comparatively easy task providing every reader would do as we wish, but unfortunately, while most of our subscribers intend to help along, practically all leave the sub getting to the other fellow.

It's a safe wager that 99 per cent of those who read this would be tickled to see our circulation at the hundred thousand mark. Some, of course, want to see the increase because it would warrant even a bigger and better New Leader for themselves (a little bit selfish), but the great majority earnestly want our influence broadened and are actuated by their adherence to the cause of Socialism. But here comes the rub, that, while thousands of readers want to see the sub list grow, only a few do the work. The intentions of all are good but the path to oblivion for a great many Socialist periodicals has been paved by "intentions" upon the part of its readers while a little practical work would have spelled success.

Practically all of you INTEND after reading an issue of The New Leader to grab a subscriber or two, but other things intervene or perhaps it's just pure old fashioned lack of energy. Again there are some who view landing new readers as a difficult job when as a matter of fact it's not hard and very interesting to say the least. What we are trying to get at is that our circulation is being built by the cooperation of a few loyal readers while the great bulk are doing absolutely nothing. Two times two is still four and if a comparative handful can cause our continual growth just think for the moment the giant strides your paper would be making could we have the loyal PRACTICAL cooperation of every reader.

So we finally come down to the real issue which is YOU. Not Tom, Mary or Sidney, but YOU. If you are one of those who writes: "Enclosed please find money order covering two subscriptions," Comrade you are close to our hearts for not being content with wishing but realizing that what is worth having must be worked for. But to all the other thousands of you who just wish and hope we say that the salvation of mankind (at least here on earth) is in a bad way if it depends upon your efforts. Shirking means unhappiness and whenever you see a person who evades his or her duties you can place your finger on pessimism, sarcasm and gloom. Necessary work, well done, gives one a feeling that no money can compensate.

Before we drift further, again we want to say that what we are driving at is that YOU WILL FEEL BETTER AND MUCH HAPPIER WHEN YOU DO WHAT YOUR HEART WANTS YOU TO DO and sometimes your heart tells you to get a sub or two.

This paper is not owned by James Oneal, the business manager or the board of directors. It's owned and published by a cooperative association as much for YOUR benefit as theirs. All of them give loyalty of their time and often of their money receiving as their chief remuneration happiness in the thought of a task being performed to which they have set their hearts and minds.

We are using all this space to try and drive home that you should do something practical for YOUR paper. This does not mean that we demand anything, not by any means. We simply want you to follow your natural impulse and the next time Comrade Impulse says in your heart and it's telegraphed to the mind, "You should get a few subscribers for our New Leader," for the love of Mike go to it. And we want to tell you that you will have a nice little thrill when you sit down to write us, "Enclosed please find, etc." It may be said in passing (without disclosing confidence) that the business office as well as the editorial is always very glad to receive such letters and the detail work of placing new names on our subscription list is done with much happiness.

Over in Butler, Pa., there is a subscriber who receives 25 copies each and every week. Yes, that's right, 25, and he has been receiving them for many months. What he does with them we do not know but it must be good. Every month before we can send the bill he sends his check. He asks for no applause, nothing at all from you or us, but we know that he is getting his compensation in the satisfaction of a job well done. Try it yourself.

Rufus Osborne.

:- A Real Armistice Day :-

AS we review the history of nations, we discover with horror the succession of wholesale, merciless human slaughters, by which the progress of the primitive peoples has been achieved. As the hunter traces the vanished, wounded animal by the drops of blood on the earth, so we follow our progenitors, weary and staggering with wounds, through the black forest of the past, which our early ancestors have painted with blood. Did the ravenous conquests of ancient man mark the refined powers of the human mind? Did the bloody victories of the dark ages bespeak that Divine Endowment—human rea-

son—which distinguishes us from the beasts, our inferiors.
No! No! No!
"Thou shalt not kill!" commanded the voice from the heights of Sinai. Illiterate savages content themselves with their native force. The lion, the leopard, and the tiger seek with their talons and their fangs only to satisfy the need of their hunger.

We can see now that all the Western World (some seven odd years ago) was rushing to its ruin in a mad attempt at colossal self-destruction. The futile process of mutual destruction ended just about in time, leaving victors and vanquished in one confused welter, indistinguishable victims of what will seem, a century hence, not so much war as a race suicidal mania.

We—who have lived a quarter in the 20th Century—are completely immune to all savage conflicts, and brutalities of the mediaeval ages. We of today, who are surrounded with giant discoveries in science and medicine, we who are encircled with monstrous achievements in electricity and aeronautics, we cannot afford to degenerate mentally and to follow in the devilish footprints of our misdeeds of yore. We must lose all the savage propensities and pugnacious proclivities of our ancient, long-tailed Patriarchs.

On November 11, 1918, at 11 a. m., we began to see the first streaks of the dawn of a new day, through which man—the race, the individual, will be bigger, finer, more wholesome, more eager to make life count in terms of health, sanity, joy, power, service.

As the surging ocean washes every shore, while on its heaving breast it bears all the products of every clime; so will Universal Peace surround, protect, and uphold all the sacred blessings of mankind. Without Universal Peace, international commerce is in vain, the ardor of industry and inter-change of inventions are restrained, justice is kept in jail, the happiness of the entire human race is jeopardized, virtue fades and dies.

Let us hope that the great Armistice Day which will abolish all international controversies, will come November 11, 1925.

It is almost 2,000 years since it was proclaimed to the world: "Peace on earth and good will to men."

The gloom-saturated eastern horizon is clearing with the dawn of Peace. The obscuring clouds of war, that have curtailed the moonlit heaven of international friendship, are speedily breaking away. Like the pursuing Egyptian armies during the Emancipation of the Israelites from slavery, war sinks in the Red Sea of oblivion. The challenging rays of Education are persistently piercing the far-off oriental sky shrouded with clouds of custom-smoke. The Dove of Peace, perched on the olive tree, has awakened from her slumbering reveries of nearly 5,000 years. The Dove of Peace is ready to wing her flight towards the conscience and the discretion of the human heart.

In the Western World, all the members of the various races are gradually and constantly arriving at a mutual psychological comprehension and respect, devoid of all racial prejudices. All the fallacious and poison-laden teachings concerning the different nations, are rapidly melting away—like snow in the middle of April. Religious intolerance as it was advocated by false prophets—like Balaam—is losing its ascendancy. Instead of the old-fashioned, theological disputations, a new real religion of fraternity is budding forth within the hearts of the children of Adam. Like many other autocratic thrones, the decayed throne of dogmatism is being toppled over. A new divine spirit of Democracy is rising within the soul of mankind.

The day of international and universal Peace is near at hand. We place implicit faith in Isaiah's Prophecy: "And the wolf shall dwell with the lamb, and the leopard shall lie down with the kid; and the calf and the young lion and the fatling together; and a little child shall lead them."

Metaphorically speaking, Isaiah's prophetic prediction symbolizes—that the time is very near, when Turk and Greek, Russian and Pole, German and Frenchman, Irishman and Jew, will commence to live together amicably and peacefully. All the conflicting nations of Europe and Asia, will soon—very soon—leave behind them all their worthless grudges. Tomorrow, the resonant intonation of European bells, will announce the funeral of the ancient international hatreds and the religious discriminations that have formed a giant-stumbling block on the highway of civilization—like a tormenting cancer within the throat of a Caruso.

Let the dead past bury its dead; our business is with the new, the progressive, the living, young generation. May International Peace reign forever and evermore!

Camp Tamiment Reunion To Be Held Next Sunday

Camp Tamiment will hold its annual reunion Sunday afternoon, November 15, in the grand ballroom of the Pennsylvania Hotel, Thirty-third street and Seventh avenue. The reunion has become a hugely successful winter institution of the Rand School's Summer Camp, and is always certain to provide a most enjoyable afternoon. Several new type Philadelphia-New York buses have been chartered for Philadelphians who wish to make the trip to the camp reunion. Reservations should be made immediately with Reuben L. Cohen, 306 Bulletin Building, Philadelphia.

COAL STATISTICS JUSTIFY ILLINOIS MINE LAW

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—There were 81,605 men employed by Illinois coal mines during the year ended June 30, 1925, according to director A. D. Lewis of the state department of mines. This means a decrease of 18,160 from the previous year when there were 99,765 miners on the payrolls. The total output this year was 66,144,361 tons or 811 tons per man employed. In the year ended June 30, 1924, the total was 72,308,665 tons or 725 tons per man.

His report contains figures on the fatality rate in Illinois mines which should silence operator propaganda against the Illinois law permitting only those to be hired as miners who have qualified for state certificates. The operators claim that this keeps the state in the union column by preventing them from hiring non-union strikebreakers when they want to break away from union conditions.

The miners, however, contend that such a law, by keeping inexperienced men from dangerous work for which they are not qualified, renders mining more safe. The figures support this contention. They show 117 fatalities in Illinois mines in the year ended June 30, or less than 2 per million tons of coal mined, while the average for the entire United States is approximately 4 fatalities per million tons. During the year only one Illinois miner was killed by a gas explosion which is a record both for state and nation.

Esperanto to Be Explained at Jersey City Meeting Sunday

A meeting which should be of unusual interest to Socialists as internationalists will be held this Sunday afternoon, November 8, at 187-89 Brunswick street, Jersey City, when several authorities on the subject will explain the meaning and implications of Esperanto, the "international language." The meeting will start at 3 o'clock. Admission will be free.

The greatest burden the workers bear is the very wealth they produce. In the old days men produced for themselves, and what they made they largely consumed. Today a large portion of what men produce is turned into capital for further exploiting men, and the more men labor and toil the bigger capital grows, and the more men struggle the heavier becomes the indebtedness of labor to capital.—Robert Hunter.

The highest point in civilization can only be reached when the Industrial Class, on which the existence of society depends, shall have attained to the principal position in the Commonwealth.—St. Simon.

You Are Cordially Invited to Attend a

FAREWELL DINNER to

ARTHUR HENDERSON, M. P.

TO BE HELD ON

Monday Evening, November 9, at 6:30 P. M.

at PARK PALACE

110th Street and Fifth Ave., N. Y. City

Subject: "TWO ARMS OF BRITISH LABOR"

Under the Joint Auspices of the

League for Industrial Democracy and Socialist Party

Chairman: MORRIS HILLQUIST

TICKETS should be purchased AT ONCE from LEAGUE FOR INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY, 70 FIFTH AVENUE, N. Y. City, and CHELSEA 3677

Smart Clothes

Seldom has there been offered to the public such a Splendid Selection of

SUITS and OVERCOATS

as are now displayed in our Store. All marked down to

\$22.50

All the new Colors and Patterns, made of the finest materials and in all sizes

REMEMBER—

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

THE F. & S. STORE

S. E. Corner 84th Street and Third Avenue

Remember the Address!

Just Off the "L" Station

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

Mention The New Leader When Making Your Purchase

CAMP TAMIMENT REUNION

Sunday, November 15

3:30 P. M.

GRAND BALLROOM

OF THE PENNSYLVANIA HOTEL

33rd St. and 7th Ave.

Tickets, One Dollar Each

Rand School, 7 E. 15th St.

M.J. Roth INC.

Third Ave. at 84th St.

STATIONERY — TOYS

BOOKS & DOLLS — KODAKS

Sporting Goods

Games

We invite you to visit our store and building

LILY KIRALY LENA ROSEN

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS

BUREAU

1440 Broadway

ROOM 1202 NEW YORK

Union Stenographers

Stenography Mimeographing

Typewriting Multigraphing

Convention Reporting

Telephone: PENNSYLVANIA 7130, 4686

D. BARNETT BECKER

OPTOMETRIST — OPTICIAN

A Radical Difference

will be made in the clarity and

strength of your eyesight by

the marvelous new "Punctal

Glasses." Let us prove it to

you by actual demonstration.

All departments under the personal

supervision of Dr. D. B. Becker.

111 East 23rd Street, Near 10th Avenue

131 Second Avenue, Corner 8th Street.

211 East Broadway, Near Clinton St.

100 Leaven Ave., Bet. 115th & 116th Sts.

262 East Fordham Road, Bronx, N. Y.

805 Prospect Avenue, Near 163rd St.

1708 Fulton Avenue, Greenville Bldg.

BRITISH LABOR IN OFFICE

By Morgan Jones, M. P.
(Parliamentary Secretary for Education in MacDonald's Government.)

WHETHER we have gone in Canada and America we have found great interest in the work of the first Labor Government in England. Some speak in terms of great praise—others in terms of contempt. What in any case did your Government do?

Before I attempt to answer to that question let me put before my readers two or three considerations which ought, in fairness to that Government, be kept in mind.

First, remember always the strength of the Party in the House of Commons at that time. There are 615 members in the House. Of those, 191 was the total membership of the Labor Party. That is to say for every Labor member there were three of the others to vote against him, and in the House of Commons like every legislative assembly votes rather than speeches count.

New Hands At Governing

Secondly, remember that nearly all the members of the Government were quite new to their jobs. Not more than four of them had ever been in office before. The rest were entirely new to it. And worse—quite a number of the new Government had only been in Parliament a short time—at most two or three years. Opposing them were men like Lloyd George, Baldwin, Chamberlain, Asquith, Mond and others who had been in Parliament and had themselves been in office for very many years. They knew every Parliamentary trick and were willing and anxious to use their wider experience of the House in order to prove—if they could—how true was their much advertised prophecy that Labor would be unfit to govern.

Thirdly, please remember that the Party was pitchforked into office quite unexpectedly. No one would have dared to prophesy two months before that a Labor Government would have been ensconced in office in Britain. There was little time in which to outline broad programmes of social reconstruction and in any case there was the obvious fact to be borne in mind that our enemies would promptly not perhaps destroy our legislative proposal but emasculate them in such a

Henderson to Deliver Last American Lecture On British Labor This Monday Evening

THE final public meeting to be addressed by Arthur Henderson before leaving the United States will be the farewell dinner under the joint auspices of the League for Industrial Democracy and the Socialist Party on Monday evening, November 9, at 6:30 o'clock at Park Palace, 110th street and Fifth avenue, New York city.

Mr. Henderson will speak on "Two Arms of British Labor—the Industrial and the Political." Morris Hillquit will preside.

Comrade Henderson came to the United States a few weeks ago following his attendance at the Inter-parliamentary Union Conference at Ottawa, and since his masterly address in Cooper Union has been speaking in New England and the Middle Atlantic States. Groups of the type of the National Security League have done their best to prevent his speaking in Hartford and other cities on the ground that he was a "dangerous foreign radical," but their efforts have but increased

the interest in Comrade Henderson's visit.

Henderson is one of the great figures in the Socialist and Labor movement of the world. He is president of the Socialist and Labor International, secretary of the British Labor Party, "the whip" of the British Labor Party's delegation in Parliament, and was Home Secretary under the recent Labor government. To him, more, perhaps, than to any other one individual, is due the unity found in the British movement at the present time.

As a prominent trade unionist and leader in the political movement—he was for some time president of the Molders' Union—it is particularly appropriate that Mr. Henderson should speak on both the trade union and political movements in Great Britain. Large numbers of progressives, Socialists and trade unionists are planning to be represented at this dinner. Tickets at \$2.50 a piece can be secured at the League for Industrial Democracy, 70 Fifth avenue, New York city. Reservations should be made at once.

way as to render them almost useless and leave our Government to accept the blame therefor.

Two main problems forced themselves upon our attention at once. The international situation was so unsatisfactory that something must be done to restore peace to a distracted Europe. We were bound to seek the pacification of Europe not merely for the sake of the peoples of the Continent but for our own people's sake. For five years the other governments—both Lloyd George's Coalition Government and Baldwin's Tory Government—had completely failed to bring about anything like an atmosphere of reconciliation in Europe. Indeed, the exact situation was that Lloyd George, the late Bonar Law, and Baldwin had utterly failed to induce French statesmen to look at the European problem with any eyes other than those of Frenchmen.

Poincare Eliminated

With the coming of MacDonald the whole situation changed. The coming of a Labor Government in Britain stimulated and encouraged the Labor and Socialist movements in France and made it possible for the elimination of Monsieur Poincare, whose vocabulary had been confined to the words "Non Non" to all previous proposals, and to the advent of Herriot to office as Premier of France. The result was a period of cordial cooperation between the MacDonald and Herriot governments culminating in the famous agreement embodied in the protocol at the Geneva meeting in September. That agreement registered for the first time the agreed opinion that Europe's salvation lay along the lines of arbitration, security and disarmament.

A tremendous blow was struck at the method of war as a final arbiter in international disputes and reason began to emerge as the accepted way out of

the morass in which Europe floundered.

The triumph of MacDonald at Geneva thoroughly frightened the Tories. A Labor Premier had succeeded where Tories and Liberals had failed, and at once a hue and cry began in order to distort the work done at Geneva and to stampede the elections by playing upon their fears. The British Navy was said to be in danger of being hawked about Europe, the British Empire was being placed under subjection to intolerable burdens of unmentioned dimensions, all kinds of evil were likely to overtake the country. The megaphone press of Beaverbrook and Rothermere began to howl, and it was obvious that the success of the Labor Premier was unwelcome to our political enemies.

The Recognition Of Russia

Lloyd George began to be exceptionally bitter and was obviously waiting his chance to ally himself with the Tories to oust us. For if the Labor Government succeeded, then the Liberal Party would be doomed forever.

Had MacDonald's work been continued Europe would now be rejoicing in the possibility of the restoration of trade. It was that consideration—the restoration of trade—which made us consider agreement with the Russian Government. There was no sympathy with the form of government practiced there. We held that the forms of government accepted by the Russians for themselves was of no concern of ours, any more than the form of government, say, in Italy required any intervention from us. We were not Bolsheviks, nor had we any sympathy with Bolshevism. But Bolsheviks wear boots; our people could make them. Bolsheviks needed engines; we could build them. They needed commodities which we could supply.

We in our turn needed certain commodities which they could supply. It

was a business consideration which led to the Russian agreement. It was not political except in so far as bringing Russia into the family of nations would remove a possible menace to the peace of Europe.

The wisdom of that policy has been shown by subsequent events. Russia, having been rebuked by the Europeans, has moved her attention toward the Asiatics. Her activity in China has been undoubtedly increased if not caused by the hostility manifested by the present Tory Government of Britain. Russia has been busy creating trouble for Britain in China, India, Afghanistan, Persia and elsewhere. This is her reply to the European bloc which Austen Chamberlain and his kindred are exerting themselves to build up. And the workers of Britain, especially those of the Eastern areas, are suffering as a consequence.

The Dawes Plan

One further word might perhaps be said in regard to the Dawes scheme. The Communists never fail to attack our party in regard to that matter. You hear it repeated by them like parrots, I even heard it at a meeting at Toronto—"What about the Dawes report?" Now, quite frankly the Dawes scheme is not perhaps the sort of thing which the Labor movement of Britain or its leaders would have sponsored if it had remained entirely with them to decide. Undoubtedly the policy of exacting reparations has proved a fatal blow to the economic interests of British workers. But the Dawes scheme did not initiate the reparations payments. They had been coming in some commodities long before the Dawes committee reported. But, bad as the Dawes scheme may have been it did at any rate tend to fix the responsibility of the German government and not leave them indeterminate and fluid. The real objections to the Dawes report arise from a fundamental objection to reparations exacted as a process of penalization. To the rehabilitation of the devastated areas there is no objection anywhere—not even among the Germans.

The exaction of huge indemnities and reparations far in excess of that requirement, however, is entirely another matter. But that objection is an unfair objection not so much to the Dawes scheme as an objection to the principle underlying the clauses of the Versailles Treaty for which no responsibility rests upon the British Labor movement.

Why then did the Labor Government not repudiate the Dawes Report and the whole business of reparations? Well, the answer seems simple, in international affairs you have to carry with you representatives of other countries besides your own. The French and Belgians had to be negotiated with. And French and Belgian Socialists and working class representatives generally were just as keen on the reparations policy as capitalists of those countries. The best therefore had to be made of a pretty bad job and MacDonald should not be blamed for taking the best scheme he could get in order to pave the way to economic stability in Europe. For it is the simple truth, that Britishers and Europeans generally will forget at their peril—that a Europe that cannot settle her economic problems created by the mischievous Versailles Treaty is a Europe that must founder in disaster.

THE A. F. OF L. AND POLITICS

By Joseph E. Cohen

ANOTHER convention of the American Federation of Labor has come and gone. Another chapter of American Labor history has been closed.

Just as no chapter of a book stands by itself, so what was done at the convention in a large measure is a continuation of what went before.

That is why, in great part, the performance reads like what was recorded ten or twenty years ago. To some extent, of course, it is due to the fact that the trades union movement is a matter-of-fact, day-by-day agency, with most days pretty much of a sameness.

What stands out is that next to nothing stands out. There may be claim for originality in the supposition that, with the attainment of further betterment in working conditions, labor will now concern itself with the increase in production.

Reorganizing Industry

This is likely a reaching after the effort of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, who have in this respect, as in so many others, elevated their trade far beyond what it was before the

Some After-Thoughts of the Convention at Atlantic City

union was organized, and far beyond what most unions have accomplished. But in this regard, as in others, the American Federation of Labor will proceed with no revolutionary ardor. No one imagines that President Green's own organization, the United Mine Workers, will hasten to put the coal industry upon a scientific basis, helping to close down the less profitable pits and throwing out of work the tens of thousands of miners who represent the "over-manning" of the industry.

Truth to tell, Labor would have to be in full charge of an industry, such as through government ownership of the mines, to effect such a reform without severe hardship to the workers. As yet the conservative leaders of the miners frown severely upon talk of nationalization.

Tampering with the egregious waste in industry will likely have to wait until Labor has a better grip on work and reward.

The Question Of Labor Politics

That sweet serenade having been

rendered, only two matters remained to be mentioned. One is the utter failure to deal with the grim actualities which are the dire consequences of the war upon Europe and their lesson for America. The other is the shunting away from Labor's entry into politics as organized bodies last year.

It is unbelievable that the intelligent men who, for the most part, stand at the front of Labor leadership here could wholly ignore the new occasions which have sprung into being in every land from Russia to England. But they did so. Except for the deservingly rebuke to the destructionists who call themselves Communists, one searches in vain through the proceedings of the convention for any understanding of what has happened to undermine industrial as well as political autocracy in the old world, and the certainty of Labor's building a new social order in the near future. Thus the single feature which President Green was impressed with in the report of the President of the British Trade Union Congress is that Labor had to accept a reduction of wages. Says he: "And this in a country where a Labor party, an independent political party, has reached its highest state of perfection."

As astonishing as such thinking is, imagine the utterance of another delegate who said: "I am aware of some publications in this country where men attempt the marvelous feat of publishing a Socialist and a trade union paper in one."

Trades Unionist And Socialist

It happens, unnecessary to say, that such editors are the most energetic educators and organizers in the trades union movement. This can hardly be disputed.

But what is entirely beyond dispute, even if miraculously beyond the information of the delegate who, being an editor himself, should have access to such information, is that in every European country it is well-nigh inconceivable how a man can be a good trades unionist without being a Socialist. If this fact slipped the memory of the delegate, then he could readily discover a molehill in a mountain without seeing the mountain.

Small wonder, then, that the nearest approach to a realization of how (Continued on page 6)

This Candy Will Banish Constipation

Make this test:
Before retiring take two tablets of

EX-LAX

The Sweet Chocolate Laxative

This will cleanse your system and evacuate your bowels in a most natural, pleasing and painless manner. In the morning you will miss that worn-out feeling—your head will be clear and your eyes will sparkle.

Ex-Lax is good for every member of the family—from baby to grandmother.

All druggists sell it in 10, 25 and 50c boxes.



Superior to Pastes and Powders!

Because it is liquid, free of grit and solid substances AMEGIN, the dread enemy of PYORRHEA, penetrates the gum issues, soaks into the deep places, destroys germs, cleans up pus.

AMEGIN, a SAFE dentifrice, is the oral prophylactic medication recommended by leading dentists. It will keep your teeth white, your breath sweet and make sensitive, bleeding gums firm and healthy. It also keeps your tooth brush sanitary. AMEGIN is pleasant to use, refreshing, exhilarating. No solid matter to get under gums. Get the AMEGIN habit and know the joy of a healthy mouth and a germ free tooth brush.

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



AMEGIN

PROMOUNCED: IT AMMA-JIN

PYORRHEA LIQUID

It Heals as It Cleanses!

Ask Your Druggist About Amegin!

The Election Is Over

Now is the Time to Consider the Proposition of the

MAJESTIC TAILORING CO.

You Get at Their Eight Stores, Suits to Order from the

Finest Materials, Best Tailoring, Latest Styles, at

Twenty-two Fifty

Twenty-five

Thirty and Thirty-five Dollars

Overcoats to Order from

Twenty-five to Fifty-two Dollars

and Fifty Cents

Including

WORUMBOS AT FIFTY-TWO FIFTY

Every Garment is Made to Your Absolute Satisfaction

Don't Delay—Come Today!

MAJESTIC TAILORING CO.

106 E. 14th St.
bet. 2d and 4th Aves.
112 W. 116th St.
bet. Lenox and 7th Aves.
138 W. 14th St.
bet. 6th and 7th Aves.

83 Delancey St.
Corner Orchard St.
2391 Seventh Ave.
bet. 120th and 140th Sts.

38 E. 12th St.
bet. 2nd and 3rd Aves.
98 Second Ave.
Near 10th St.
953 South Blvd.
Near 165th St.

Ask to See the "MICHIGAN"
3 ROOM HOME
OUTFIT AT \$147

\$1.50 WEEKLY DELIVERS \$100 WORTH

Michigan Furniture Co.

HARLEM:
2174 Third Avenue

BRONX:
3251 Third Avenue

LABOR TEMPLE

Corner 14th Street and Second Avenue
Entrance 244 East 14th Street

Dedication Service in the
New Building

SUNDAY EVENING,
Nov. 8th, 8:15 P. M.

Addressed by
WILLIAM ADAMS BROWN
JONATHAN C. DAY
EDWARD C. RYBICKI
SPECIAL MUSIC

The Bronx Free Fellowship

1301 Boston Road, near 109th St.,
Bronx

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 8th

(Armistice Sunday)

3 p. m., Fellowship Service

7:30 p. m., Open Forum

Vocal Solos.....Mrs. Harry W. Laidler

Peace Poems.....Bertha S. Papoulin

Addressed by:

"The Spiritual Value of Non-Conformity,"

Rev. Leon Rosser Land

"The Futility of War,"

Jessie W. Hughes, Ph.D.

Admission Free

Esperanto Mass Meeting

Sunday, Nov. 8, at 3 P. M.

187 and 189 Brunswick St.
Jersey City

Esperanto, the international language, which is doing much to promote understanding and friendship among people of all lands, will be explained by interesting speakers.

ADMISSION FREE

Come and bring your friends

Dentists

Dr. Theodora Kutyn

Surgeon Dentist

Telephone: TRAFALGAR 3050

247 West 72d Street

MODERATE PRICES

Over 15 Years of Practice

DR. E. LONDON

SURGEON DENTIST

240 W. 102d St. New York City

Phone Riverside 3540

Dr. L. SADOFF,

DENTIST

1 Union Square, Cor. 14th St.

Room 502, 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Dr. Philip Lewin

Begs to announce that he has resumed the general practice of

DENTISTRY

at the

A-RE-CO BLDG.

391 East 149th Street

at 3rd Ave.

Melrose 1757 Suite 620

THE PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE

AT COOPER UNION

at 8 o'clock

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6th

EVERETT DEAN MARTIN

"What is Worth Knowing"

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 8th

DR. HENRY NOBLE MacCRACKEN

(President of Vinagar College)

"The Aim of Education"

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10th

DR. ALEXANDER GOLDENWEISER

(Prof. of Anthropology at the

New School of Social Research)

"SCIENCE AND HUMANITY"

Admission Free

Open Forum Discussion

AT MANHATTAN TRADE SCHOOL

at 8 o'clock

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 9th

DR. E. G. SPAULDING

(Prof. of Philosophy at Princeton University)

Logic—"How We Think: How We

Ought to Think"

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11th

PROF. JOHN M. CLAPP

(of New York University)

Public Speaking—"The Way of Com-

ing to an Understanding"

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12th

PROF. WOLFGANG KOEHLER

(Special Lecturer at Clark and

Harvard Universities)

Psychology—"The Origin and De-

velopment of Human Intelligence"

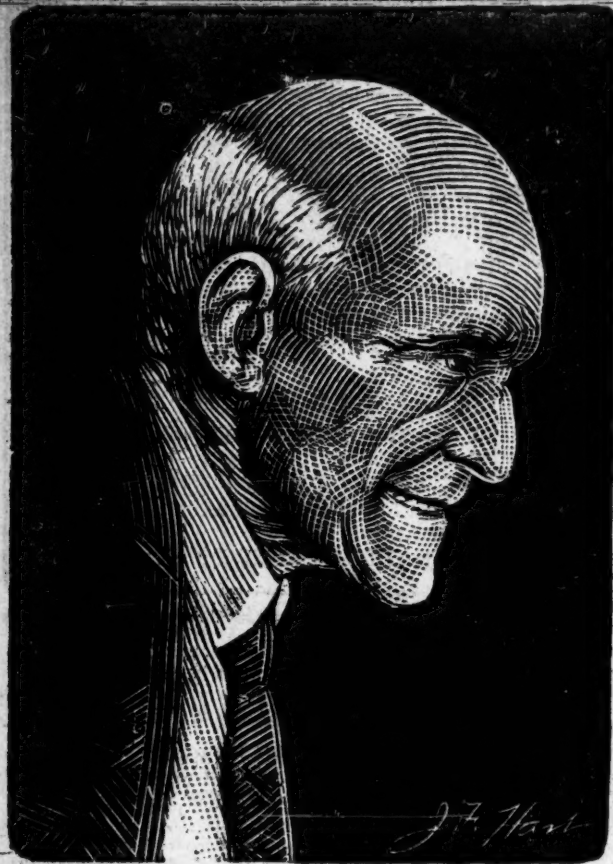
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14th

DR. W. L. WESTERMANN

(Prof. of History at Columbia University)

History—"The Byzantine Civilization"

Admission Twenty-five Cents



EUGENE V. DEBS, from a Woodcut by Joseph F. Hart.

By James Oneal

NOVEMBER 5 is the birthday of Eugene V. Debs who is now seventy years old. Debs bears the same relation to the Socialist movement in this country that Bebel did to the German movement and Hardie to the British movement. He has been the most conspicuous Socialist in the United States since 1900, its most powerful orator and influential leader.

Debs would be the first to repudiate the idea of his leadership. In fact, he has objected to his being considered as a leader, but leadership is not a matter of personal choice. A man's ability and activity in a movement may be such as to bring to him the prestige that goes with leadership whether he desires it or not. This is the case with Debs. He has been unable to avoid being accepted as a leader precisely because his conspicuous activities have won the respect and affection of all Socialists in this country and abroad.

What manner of man is this who has spent two terms in prison, who has five times been nominated for President, who was born a citizen of the United States, and at the age of seventy is no longer a citizen of the nation in which he was born?

Born in Terre Haute

Debs was born in a small frame house on North Fourth street, Terre Haute, in 1855. This historic dwelling was still standing a few years ago, but it has since disappeared. Terre Haute was a struggling village when Debs was born. Something of the frontier democracy still survived. Handicraft and household industry was still general in Indiana and five years before he was born only one short railroad had been built in the State.

In southern Indiana the aristocracy of slave owning was pronounced because of the migration of slave owners across the Ohio River, but central and northern Indiana were regions where aristocratic manners and social pretensions based on wealth were not tolerated. There were no large accumulations of wealth, while merchants and proprietors of small industries accepted the democratic traditions and customs of the period without question. Even in the late eighties some-

thing of the democratic atmosphere survived. I remember as a boy the wealthiest mill owner in the city talking on intimate terms with his workmen in the mill and during chance meetings with them in the street.

It was in this democratic society of comparative social equals that Debs grew to manhood. It must have made some lasting impressions upon him, for when, in the last decade of the nineteenth century, some of the sinister phases of a growing capitalism became apparent, Debs gradually became a social rebel. Debs did not change. It was the old mid-century democratic era that was changing into the first stages of modern capitalism, with its upstart industrial masters, their vulgar pretensions to social eminence, their gathering into aristocratic cliques, and their increasing control of the opportunities of living.

Matured in the Nineties

The new stage of capitalism became pronounced in the nineties and it was in this decade that Debs became a national figure. The old order was dead, but Debs did not die with it as many others did. The democracy of the old order was associated with the farmers' revolt in politics and organization of wage workers into trade unions. Debs was active in both movements. The trade unions came as an unconscious movement of the urban workers to protect themselves against the rising class of capitalist masters. The political movement was largely expressive of the rural and frontier democracy that was rapidly being crushed by the railroad and industrial magnates.

That Debs was a Populist and a trade unionist in this period was natural. He had already recognized the intimate relation between politics and economics and he affiliated with the only political form of dissent that was active and that gave some promise of challenging the dominion of capitalism. The organization of the American Railway Union also belongs to this period, an organization intended to take in all railroad workers so that the consolidation of railroad interests might be met with a consolidation of all railroad workers in a general organization. Although not a Socialist at this time, this attempt at industrial organization shows that Debs was thinking and acting in accord with the unfolding character of capitalism.

Then followed the dramatic but short struggle of the A. R. U. with the Great

Northern Railway in the spring of 1894. The strikers had won and Debs returned home to get one of the greatest ovations in his career. A few months later the A. R. U. took up the cause of the Pullman workers and found itself confronting provocateurs of the railway managers, servile courts, Federal troops, President Cleveland and the Attorney General of the United States. The ill-disguised relations between the railroad masters and the powers of the Government in crushing the strike was not lost on Debs. He was soon in Woodstock jail serving a sentence of one year, while his associates on the Executive Board kept him company for a shorter period. The new capitalism had for the moment triumphed, but it was also educating Debs.

Home From Woodstock

After his release Debs again returned home. The writer of this article was just beginning to awaken to the call of the working class movement, and he was one of the 10,000 who gathered at the Union Depot to greet Debs. It was a memorable night. A sea of faces and a roaring mob greeted this returned jailbird. Hats were tossed in the air, Debs was carried on the shoulders of the mob to his home three blocks away, and later spoke to the greatest audience that ever filled the old Naylor Opera House. There was no apology, no retreat, in that address. It was a defiant rebel who spoke, a rebel against the rising bourgeois class which within the memory of the speaker had wiped out the old democratic order and was building an empire of money, stocks, bonds, capital and government as it spawned the new brood of Babbitts.

The following year, 1896, Debs stumped for William Jennings Bryan. Thanks to Victor L. Berger, he had read Marx the year before at Woodstock. Other Socialist literature also came to him while in jail. He was convinced that a co-operative organization of capitalism was to be the next stage in social evolution but this Populist-Democratic revolt won his support as it did the writer's. Even in his campaign speeches that year Debs referred to the co-operative commonwealth as his ideal. The Bryan campaign had attracted all the forces of economic and political dissent. The Bryan wing of the Democratic Party had also overthrown the Cleveland-capitalist wing and had made a formal alliance with the frontier democracy of the West. To those in the first stages of Socialist education it was impossible to resist the appeal of this political rebellion. Bryan probably won that election for there is reason for believing that he was defrauded. If so, it is fortunate because with Bryan as President it is probable that the organization of the Socialist forces would have been delayed.

The following year, 1897, the A. R. U. disbanded at Chicago. Its members were blacklisted by the railroad managers all over the country for many years while the members of the old railroad brotherhoods remained with their respective organizations. What was left of the A. R. U. joined with Socialist groups that could not agree with the Socialist Labor Party and organized the Social Democracy of America. A sprinkling of Anarchists were at this convention and as a concession to them the Social Democracy formed a co-operative department, the intention being to colonize some Western State with Socialists, capture it, and transform it into a tiny co-operative commonwealth!

The Colonization Idea Comes and Goes

Debs often afterward had a good laugh over this co-operative program. A special sub-committee was appointed to work out some practical program. I believe that Colonel Richard T. Hinton, an old Internationalist and Abolitionist, was a member of this committee. The committee designed a small, square, paper box like the small toy banks that are given to children, with a slit at the top through which party members were to drop what coins they could spare each week for colonization purposes. The committee itself scoured the Western States for some months in the hope of coming across a gold mine which would provide the funds for the Socialist pilgrims who were to build the model commonwealth! I had my coin

Trusses



When your doctor sends you to a truss maker for a truss bandage or stocking, go there and see what you can buy for your money. Then go to P. WOLF & Co., Inc. COMPARE GOODS AND PRICES 1499 Third Ave. 70 Avenue A. Tel. 5th & 6th Sts. 1st floor. 4th and 5th Sts. (1st floor) Open Even. 7:30 p.m. Open Even. 9 p.m. SUNDAYS CLOSED Special Ladies' Attendant

Undertakers

ENGEL FRED'K W. F. 313 East 83rd Street TELEPHONE LENOX 4051

Funeral Home

Undertaker for Cremation Society, Branch 1, 3 and 27 Member of the Workers' Sick Benefit Society. Undertaker for all Progressive Organizations. FUNERAL, INCLUDING CREMATION, \$45.00 UP

DEBS TURNS SEVENTY

RECOLLECTIONS OF THE EARLY YEARS OF THE GREAT LEADER OF AMERICAN SOCIALISM

HIS SEVENTIETH YEAR

To EUGENE VICTOR DEBS. On adding to his record. A SEVENTIETH YEAR. A SHEAF of HEART-GROWN GREETINGS. From his ADMIRERS, EVERYWHERE. At DAY-BREAK, Nov. 5th, 1925.

Dear Comrade Debs:— In measured bars On GOLDEN bells. UNFOLDING time RECORDS your age. And MANY friends Around the WORLD Are GLADLY listening today As TIME rings out A ROUNDED week Of SHORT decades.

And we TAKE UP The SINGING echo Of those HAPPY bells And WAFT the music back To FILL your life

With messages of LOVE Which FLOW eternally And warmly BIND YOUR heart with ours.

A LIFE devoted To the LOFTY SUPER-HUMAN task Of BRINGING to the world THE GOLDEN AGE— A human BROTHERHOOD To UNIVERSALLY prevail— IS NOT a life of YEARS, OR MONTHS or DAYS, But one of USEFULNESS Which MAY NOT pause To KISS The KINDLY hand of TIME. Nor COUNT the passing days Until your NOBLE, SELF-SELECTED, task IS DONE, And crowning LOVE Enthroned in EVERY heart, ENFOLDS you in her robes.

Glengarry.

box and I presume that Debs had his.

However, this ridiculous venture was liquidated in 1898 at another convention in Chicago. The Anarchists and Utopians left us, taking the plan and the name with them, while the Socialists organized the Social Democratic Party which merged in the Socialist Party in the Unity Convention in Indianapolis in 1901. From that period to the present the work of Debs is well known but there are incidents that are not so well known.

Debs gave much of his counsel and advice to the building of the trade unions in Terre Haute and the organization of the Central Labor Union. Like many other cities, the central body has never been free of men who ally themselves with one of the capitalist party rings always as "Labor candidates" on the Republican or Democratic tickets. Several times in the past twenty years one of these creatures has sent out a story that Debs had repaid done upon his home by scab labor. Once a committee called upon him at his home to remonstrate with Debs on this score but when its members emerged they were the most crestfallen men that ever served capitalism in politics. Of course, these rumors never had any foundation outside the malicious minds of those who gave them currency.

Some twenty years ago a city election was approaching and the president of the Central Labor Union had obtained the nomination for Sheriff of Vigo County on the Republican ticket. He was a portly gentleman by the name of Stevens and was eager for public office. But the street car men were dissatisfied and being unable to get satisfactory terms with the company the lines were tied up. For days not a car moved. Eventually a few scabs were employed but hardly a dozen cars were in operation.

Debs Called To the Fight

Stevens found that he occupied a strategic position in the strike. His Republican backers insisted that he must get the strike settled. He could not possibly be elected if the struggle continued to the day of the election as the Republican leaders would send the order down the line to the ward heelers to knife him. Stevens began to hold secret conferences with company officials. A Methodist minister was called upon to address the strikers and in a subtle way he endeavored to undermine their solidarity. Stevens himself began to hint that the men should go back to work, suggesting that if they did so their grievances would be arbitrated.

The solidarity of the strikers was crumbling and the sabotage continued. Debs returned to the city and was urged by loyal fighters in the union to come and save the day. Debs came. I was fortunate to be in that meeting. The hall was packed when it was known that he was to speak to the men. I have heard Debs often but I think that was the greatest speech he ever delivered. He did not mince words although he did not mention any names. It was a Niagara of burning words that swept in a torrent over the audience. The portly Stevens stood at the end of the speaker's platform perspiring like a Turk, his ruddy features becoming livid red as he saw the broken lines repaired, the solidarity of the men restored, and covert sabotage denounced as treason to the strikers. Yells of approval greeted the speaker and the strikers voted unanimously to accept no settlement of the kind suggested by Stevens.

However, Debs could not give his entire time to the strike. It continued and Stevens also continued his underhand work. The men eventually lost and the union was destroyed. There was at least one consolation. Stevens

never became sheriff of Vigo County.

A less tragic incident of the career of Debs must be told here, an incident which I am sure my readers will enjoy. In 1898 Local Terre Haute for the first time nominated a city and county ticket. We had about twelve members of the Local and it required nearly the entire membership to fill the places on the ballot. Debs was in the city and presided at the "nominating convention." We made nominations for every office but one, that of Prosecuting Attorney of Vigo County. We were puzzled. We had no lawyer in the Local and but one other member in the "convention" who had not been nominated for office. This was a half-breed Cherokee Indian by the name of Mock Turtle.

Debs called for nominations. There was no response, he called again with the same result. He then arose, observed that there was one member who had not been nominated and, although not a lawyer, was a loyal member of the working class, he nominated Mock Turtle as our candidate for prosecuting attorney. All other ambitious office seekers had been provided for. With each of us in possession of a nomination how could any one of us object to Mock Turtle carrying off this prize? Mock Turtle was nominated and we adjourned.

Now for the sequel. Within a week or two after our ticket was published in the press the papers carried the story that our Red candidate had been picked up drunk and was in jail! We had been apprehensive of Mock Turtle, but he had been sober for a long time. Now he was in the "jug." But still other blows awaited us. Mock Turtle's wife began suit for divorce and he obtained more publicity. The sentence of our candidate soon expired and he was free to call the proletariat to the colors. He did, but it wasn't our colors. He got drunk again, became maudlin, joined a Salvation Army street meeting, and was again locked up!

It is useless to dwell upon this sad incident. We obtained less than a hundred votes for our ticket and loyal Socialists that we were, although Mock Turtle did not head the poll, he at least got the straight Socialist vote. We were much chagrined at the time, but in after years we had a good laugh as we saw this comedy in perspective. I am repaying Comrade Debs now for his counter-revolutionary generalship by publishing this story to the world!

A Few Weeks Before Canton

His speech at Canton during the war which brought him a sentence of ten years in the Federal prison is now a matter of history, but I remember meeting him in Terre Haute a few weeks before he went to Canton. He said then what he proposed to do. It was his intention to deliberately violate the Espionage Act and take the consequences. Nothing could have persuaded him from his purpose. He was filled with resentment over the hypocritical and terrorist policies of Woodrow Wilson. Debs believed that he had no business being out of jail while others were inside for saying what he also believed.

The next time I saw him was in the penitentiary at Atlanta. Seymour Steadman, Julius Gerber and myself had been elected a committee to notify him of his nomination by the Socialist Party for President in 1920. At Washington a man boarded the train who was a candidate for the nomination, General Leonard Wood. A few weeks ago some of the details of the fund raised to buy Wood's nomination were revealed. Wood was the candidate of Ivory Soap. Procter, the soap king, wanted a President in his business and here was the soap candidate on the same train with

us, dispensing his drivel at certain towns en route to Atlanta.

Debs was the coolest man in the prison. Never in all history was there anything like this. A man dressed in the garb of a convict, caged behind prison bars, being notified that he was the choice of a political party to occupy the office of the man who was largely responsible for him being in jail. The atmosphere, especially during the period when we were waiting for Debs to be conducted into the office of Warden Zerkow, was painful. The suppressed emotions could be almost felt. It is impossible to describe the emotional tension which we labored under as the minutes dragged while we waited.

But Debs himself relieved the tension as he appeared down the corridor talking earnestly to the guard who accompanied him into the warden's office. So far as Debs was concerned we were meeting him in his own home. With difficulty his friends—there were others present beside the committee—reigned their composure after the first greetings, and we proceeded with the formalities of the notification and acceptance. After photographers had filmed the party twice, Debs accompanied his friends outside the entrance to the prison. The parting was not as painful as the meeting solely because of the poise and good humor of Debs himself.

Wants No Birthday Gifts

And now Debs enters the seventh decade of his life, giving his time to rebuilding the Socialist Party which the folly of "friends" and the terror of the "new freedom" have tried to destroy. Since he left Atlanta to be spoken in every section of the country except the South, giving his time and risking his health to inspire the working class with the ideals of a Socialist world. Seventy years old and fifty years given to the struggle for the emancipation of his class! Certainly one may envy this tireless crusader of the class struggle, the embodiment of Socialist faith and fellowship, the fighter against capitalism, the advance courier of working class liberation.

Anticipating the messages and gifts that have always come to him, Debs has made a special appeal to his comrades and friends this year. He wants them to spend no money on telegrams and gifts. He has urged that those who want to remember November 5 because he was ushered into the world on that date to do so by sending a contribution to the National Office of the Socialist Party. He will appreciate this more than anything else in the world. I suggest that every reader of this do so. The unattached Socialist can also join a branch of the Socialist Party and then write the National Office that he or she has done so. Write the Temporary National Secretary, George R. Kirkpatrick, 2653 Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. I certainly will celebrate by sending my contribution.

Greetings to Eugene V. Debs, crusader of the Socialist cause, lover of mankind, hater of shams, fearless in the class struggle, fighter for working class liberation and herald of the more human world that is to be!

LOTS FOR SALE Lakewood, N. J.

For sale, very reasonable to quick buyer, 3 corner lots, 60 x 100, in a fast growing community near Lakewood, N. J. Terms either cash or in small payments. For particulars write to J. J. New York.

THE Workmen's Circle

The Largest Radical Workingmen's Fraternal Order in Existence

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

750 Branches All Over the United States and Canada

Insurance from \$100. to \$1,000
Sick benefit, 15 weeks per year, at \$1 per week. Many branches pay additional benefit from \$2 to \$5 per week. Consumption benefit, \$200. or nine months in our new Sanatorium, located in the most beautiful region of the Catskill Mountains—besides the regular weekly benefit.

For information apply to
THE WORKMEN'S CIRCLE
175 East Broadway, N. Y. City
Telephone Orchard 4016-4017

Workmen's Furniture Fire Insurance Society

INCORPORATED

New York and vicinity and 49 Branches in the United States. Established 1872. Membership 44,000. Main office for New York and vicinity at 241 East 84th St. Phone Lenox 3559. Office Hours, 9 a. m.-6 p. m. Sat., 9 a. m.-1 p. m. Closed on Sundays and Holidays. Brooklyn Office open only Mondays and Thursdays, from 6:30 to 8:30 p. m. Labor Lyceum, 949-957 Willoughby Ave. For addresses of Branch Secretaries write to our main office.

DR. EUGENIA INGERMAN
ANNOUNCES
the removal of her office to
27 Washington Sq. North
Telephone Spring 3725

DEUTSCH BROS.

510 FURNITURE STORES
OPEN UNTIL 9 P. M. DAILY; MONDAY AND SATURDAY UNTIL 10 P. M.

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

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

West Side
6th Ave. Cor. 20th St.

Brooklyn
Broadway, cor. Saratoga Ave.

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

Downtown
Avenue A, cor. Fourth St.

NEW YORK'S MOST POPULAR FURNITURE HOUSE

CASH OR CREDIT

SEND FOR DEUTSCH BROS. FREE CATALOG

WOMEN

JOIN RAND SCHOOL GYM

7 East 15th Street

HEALTHFUL, CORRECTIVE and JOYFUL EXERCISES, BASKETBALL, RUNNING, BOXING, RECREATION, Etc. Three Nights Weekly, \$7 for Season, Including Locker, Shower and Examination. Register in RAND SCHOOL OFFICE

FOR 'GENE DEBS

On His 70th
Birthday

By JOSEPH T. SHIPLEY

"The Prisoner of Atlanta"

THERE were thirteen. And one for thirty silver
Pieces betrayed the Master whom they loved;
And one was weak in faith; and one for clammy
Fear denied. And none was so intent
Upon the Master's way he sloughed the thick
Integument of personality
To follow Christ, but wove around His words
Concerns and attitudes of eager earth—
Wherewith succeeding generations urge
The justice of their vast iniquities,
And in His name find devious ways of death
For all who thwart desires He expelled.
The fiends cast forth by love, in new embrace
They suckle on love's bounty, and His gift
Is oily in the mouths of those He loves
Who daily crucify Him on a hill
As warning to all who trespass on their Will.

HIS love's a gift we do not earn,
That seeks no thanks and no return.
Out of an endless light it wells
Where patience plods and sorrow dwells,
For it must gather to its breast
Those whose black ulcers never rest;
Whose laughter high above their feast
Shows their great need that know it least;
Whose rage of personal desire
Sheds broken death—above the fire
The tocsin of their triumph rings;
These hate Him for the love He brings.

HOW shall ye love your enemies, and know
There is no grasp of horny-skinned, rude,
groping, ignorance,
But shrewd resolve that in the wilderness of life
they shall advance
Heedless of who be trodden low?
How shall hatred sear not in your heart
A livid scar of shame, till ye have risen when a
fiery sun
Broods sinister upon the world where those deeds
are yet undone
That now in righteous vengeance ye shall start?

LOVE, being older than the suns of time,
With primordial patience brims the surge of
youth:
Mine is the goal, for in the ultimate rime
That ordered the world, stirs a whisper: Love is
truth.
Speedier ways I cannot know nor seek,
Response too often dares the summoning wrath;
Nor shall a buffet on the other cheek
Turn me from trudging on the lonely path.
Hate is the mask men flaunt when they must
hide
From their own selves knowledge that they are
wrong;
But hate and its pretense shall not abide
The hour a man withholds from the baying throng.
That questioning hour when a man shall come
To beg his very soul for peaceful ruth,
A quiet song shall clothe him, and the sum
Of earth's lore be unfolded: Love is truth.

THINK not that arms and banners mark the
man
Whose feet set sturdily upon the way
His head and heart direct; what lout but can
In high approval tramp across the day
Of cheers and loyal urgings to the fray?
His task is heavier who must withstand
The glamor and the glory of the land.
Do not believe that in the rack of hell
Only the damned are set; that every snare
Clicks on a sinner's hand, a wretch who well
Deserves the pain he must forever bear:
If wretches burn in hellfire, Christ is there.

THE army of love is a host unseen,
It comes not with pennons and lances;
The soldiers are footsore and hungry; they
lean



*"While there is a lower class, I am in it.
While there is a criminal element, I am of it.
While there is a soul in jail, I am not free."*

—Eugene V. Debs.

For support. Their weapons are glances
Of unspoken words understood as they meet—
And they know they shall triumph, even in defeat.
The army of love is a scattered host,
It comes not in shining battalions;
The footmen are lone and bewildered; they boast
No display. Beneath the tall stallions
Of pride they are trampled and ground in the
dust.
To outlast the dried leaves and spent whirlings
of lust.
The army of love is a patient host,

It comes when the hour has beckoned.
The soldiers are meek and forgiving; they most
Shall forget. Their doom-books have reckoned
The moments of grace that their foes thought
not of:
Their reward is to deepen the course of their love.
The army of love is a host unseen,
It comes not with pennons and lances;
The soldiers are footsore and hungry; they lean
For support. At times it advances,
But tenderly, holding its happiness furled
Till the army of love shall have conquered the
world.

IS there another dawn
Beyond this night?
Shall weary eyes again
Behold the light?
The darkness throbs and pulses like a being
That is endowed with suffering and with fears,
That has worn blind through emptiness of seeing
Only the darkness of unending years.
Like monstrous fins that ply subterranean streams
Unguided, and without a destiny beyond their
pitchy cave,
We are borne on desolate waters that we know—
yet know not—lave,
Fair shores, and we watch the sunrise in our
dreams.

FAITH is a sparkling gem, the demon laughed.
Toss it to man, that he may watch it gleam
and polish it, and set it in a dream
Where pride may make the wearer gaily daft.
So shall we give man all the days to be—
And the present never know his mastery.
Hope is a pretty doll, the demon said.
Give it to man, that he may spend his hours
Assailing heights, and lavishing his powers
That he may lightly tread
The streets of fashion with his doll bedecked—
Nor see how soon his ship of life be wrecked.
Charity is men's sword, the demon cried.
They are armed to serve their fellows, and to heal
Their mutual wounds, but by their deeds belied—
In one another they have plunged the steel . . .
Cruder tribes raise piles of human bones
Where their grim glory thrones.

THERE is a time for patience, and a time
For eager swordblades bursting from the
sheath
For all the heavy-handed hosts of war;
There is an hour when the dragon's teeth
Shall spring to harvest hatred in its prime.
Shall pity wreathe the mighty, to entangle
The stalk of resolution as it grows?
Let all the gods of destiny cry war!
Blood is the great appeaser; while it flows
Joy springs. . . .
In many forms the dark fiends dangle
The lures that have betrayed the world so long:
"Dulce et decorum est . . ." "My country, right or
wrong . . ."
"The war to end all war"—yet ever vain,
For hatred can but kindle hate again.

DAUGHTER of pain and of wisdom,
Son of stark fortitude:
Your child has roundly taken
The trinal attitude
Where your blent powers waken
Love's deepest mood.

WALK forth among the stars.
Stir with the light they send, and over
glimmering waters
Watch their unseen flight.
Down the dark prairies they course, like a great
herd
Following a leader passed beyond our sight
Before we raised our eyes.
The stars gleam, and for ages wearying to number
Their fire speeds through the trackless plains
Bending with ordered, silent flux of myriad
powers,
Until we intercept it in its flight.
Yet, puny as we are, a speck unseen
Save in the cast-back fervence of the sun,
So constant in its course, so distant—far
Through untold gulfs of swift ethereal dark,
But, should we somehow, some day, be no more,
Would incline from its course to learn our fate,
And yield a moment's home at our passing.
There is one concord surging to the goal
Of the universal brotherhood of stars.

Jane Addams to Debate
Preparedness Nov. 11 in N. Y.
With Rear-Admiral Rodgers

Jane Addams, perhaps the best known woman pacifist in America, and Rear-Admiral William I. Rodgers of the United States Navy, will present the case for and against preparedness in New York City on Armistice Day, November 11, at the Stuyvesant High School Auditorium, First avenue and Fifteenth street. Miss Addams, of course, will argue against preparedness. Other speakers will be Sherwood Eddy of the National Council of the Y. M. C. A.; Thomas G. Harrison, an ex-service man, and Robert Morris Lovett, who will preside. The meeting has been arranged by a group of eight liberal organizations, among them the League for Industrial Democracy and the Women's International League. Admission will be free. The meeting will start at 8:15 p. m.

Complete Plans for
Purcell Meeting

Representatives of 100,000 trade unionists meeting at Beethoven Hall Sunday afternoon laid the final plans for the reception being planned for A. A. Purcell, official representative of the British trade unions in this country. Mr. Purcell is to address a mass meeting in New York on Tuesday, November 17, at the New Star Casino, under the auspices of the Trade Union Committee for Organizing the Purcell Meeting.

BIRTH CONTROL

and
Republican Prosperity

A Brilliant Satire on Capitalism
PRICE 10 CENTS PER COPY
Chas. Smith, 404 East 15th St.
New York City

"THE MARXIST"

October Issue—Now Out

CONTENTS

"In Memoriam"—J. H. Mursie.

"An Aid to the Study of Capital"—

Harry Watson.

"Introduction to Universal History"—

Harry Watson.

"The Scopes Case"—Harry Watson.

PRICE 50 CENTS

Few copies of May issue left—Contains

"An Introduction and an Aid to the

Study of Capital."

Address:

Workers' Educational Institute

P. O. Box 24, Sta. E, Brooklyn, N. Y.

S. HERZOG Patent Attorney
Evenings and Sundays, 1438 Glover Street,
Bronx. Take Lexington Avenue Subway Pel-
ham Bay Extension, to Zerega Avenue Sta.

CELEBRATION

8TH ANNIVERSARY

RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

Tonight—Nov. 7th

8 P. M. Sharp—at the

Church of All Nations

No. 9 Second Ave., New York City

HARRY WATON

will deliver the address on the

RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

CONCERT

by Professional Artists

TICKETS, 50 CENTS

For sale at: Rand Book Store, 7 East

15th St.; Jimmy Higgins' Book Store, 127

University Place; Mitchell's Book Store,

124 Grand St.; Volkseigen, 15 Spruce St.

Under the Auspices of

Workers' Educational Institute

New Courses in the Rand School

NO less than fifteen new courses
are being started in the Rand
School during the month of No-
vember. The list is as follows:

Labor's Struggle in Europe Today—
three lectures by Nathan Fine, who has
lately returned from a tour of Europe,
devoted exclusively to study of the Social-
ist and Labor movement—Thurs-
days, 7 p. m. Nov. 5, 12, and 19.

Fundamentals of Socialism—a 12-
session course, Tuesdays, 7 p. m., be-
ginning Nov. 17, with August Claessens
as instructor—a course which, while
planned for new recruits and sympath-
izers, may be followed with profit by
anyone who has not made a really in-
tensive study of the subject.

Trade-Union Organization and Man-
agement—a 12-session course, Mondays,

8:30 p. m., beginning Nov. 9, with
Julius Hochman as instructor, intended
especially for those who wish to be
usefully active in trade-union work.

Labor and the Law—six lectures by
Morris Hillquit, explaining in a non-
technical manner the broad principles
of law as it applies to the struggles of
labor—Fridays, 8:30 p. m., Nov. 13 to
Dec. 18.

Elements of Social Progress—six lec-
tures by August Claessens, dealing with
such topics as the evolution of society,
man's wants, desires and passions, the
influence of environment, and the
psychic and cultural factors in progress
—Thursdays, 8:30 p. m., Nov. 5 to
Dec. 17.

Sex and Society—six lectures by Au-
gust Claessens, treating of woman and

industry, prostitution, marriage and
economics, the home, and elements of
marital incompatibility—Saturdays,
1:30 p. m., Nov. 14 to Dec. 19.

Philosophy and Social Change—a 16-
session course, with Mordcaj Gross-
man as instructor, devoted to the study
of philosophic thought from Socrates
to the moderns and its relation to
social conflicts—Wednesdays, 8:30 p.
m., beginning Nov. 18.

Man's Life on Earth—four lectures
by Samuel C. Schucker, dealing with
the origin and biological evolution of
the human race, near-man and primi-
tive humanity, and the spread of man-
kind over the earth—Saturdays, 3:15
p. m., Nov. 7 to 28.

Our Expanding Universe—six lec-
tures by Clement Wood, treating of re-
cent achievements of science and its
promise and menace for the future—
Tuesdays, 8:30 p. m., Nov. 10 to Dec. 15.

The Ring of the Nibelungen—six
lectures, illustrated at the piano, by
Herman Epstein, dealing with the
musical form of Wagner's great series
of operas, their poetic content, and the
social philosophy which they express—
Tuesdays, 8:30 p. m., Nov. 10 to Dec.
15.

Main Tendencies in Modern Litera-
ture—a study course, with Leo E.
Saidla as instructor, covering the work
of Butler, Conrad, France, Galsworthy,
Hardy, Hauptmann, Howells, Hudson,
James, Kipling, Meredith, Shaw, Stev-
enson, Wells, Whitman and Zola—Fri-
days, 8:30 p. m., beginning Nov. 13.

Two Courses in Public Speaking,
under the direction of August Claessens—
one on Tuesdays at 8:30 p. m.,
beginning Nov. 17; the other, exclu-
sively for trade-unionists, on Mondays
at 7 p. m., beginning Nov. 23.

Two parallel courses in Correction of
Accent, with Beatrice Becker as in-
structor, two sessions a week in each,
Mondays and Thursdays, one class
meeting at 7 p. m., the other at 8:30.

Registrations are still being taken
for the four graded classes in English,

LATEST FALL BOOKS

Tolerance, \$3.00

Man's Struggle for Freedom of

Thought.

By Hendrik W. Van Loon

Faber, \$2.50

Or The Lost World

By Jacob Wassermann

Story of the World's Litera-
ture, \$5.00

By John Macy

Chains, 2 vol., \$4.00

By Henri Barbusse

History of Materialism, \$5.00

By Frederick A. Lange

With New Introduction by Bertrand Russell

RAND BOOK STORE

7 East 15th Street

NEW YORK CITY

Write to be put on our mailing list!

The Phantom Public, \$2.00

Can the Majority Rule?

By Walter Lippmann

Christina Alberta's Father, \$2.50

By H. G. Wells

Dark Laughter, \$2.50

By Sherwood Anderson

Confessions of a Fool, \$2.50

By August Strindberg

Buy Direct From Manufacturer

O.W. WUERTZ & CO.

PLAYER-REPRODUCING

PIANOS

Standard of Quality Since 1895

RADIO-GRAMMOPHON-RECORDS

ON EASY TERMS

TWO 3 AVE. COR 152-51

STORES

BOOKS IN BRIEF

THE "GOOD" OLD DAYS

ANCIENT Athens had what historians call the nearest approach to a real democracy the world has ever seen. This in spite of the fact that less than one-third of the inhabitants of the city were given a voice in its affairs; slaves and non-citizens, however long resident, were not counted. This aristocracy of birth and breeding, within its own limits, conducted its transactions on democratic lines.

A recent selection of essays, poems, passages from plays and other writings of the contemporary Athenians, especially of the fifth and fourth centuries B. C., has just been compiled. From this group, which is so chosen as to illustrate the social life of the Greeks, we find that fundamentally the world has changed but little. The world was on, but by dint of moving so swiftly it gives the effect of standing still, and by cycling the sun it spins forever in a single course. Winters in the country are still as severe as when Hesiod wrote, though it is in personal comforts alone that we have genuinely progressed; the tongues of women are still as vigorous and as sharp; the pretenses of men are still as vainglorious and high; the shame and deceits of society are still as evident. The industrial revolution may have intensified some of the characteristics; it created none—we see them all in ancient Greece. Solon wisely remarks: "Many a knave is rich and many an honest man is poor. But never will we better virtue for gold. Virtue lasts forever; money flies from hand to hand." And the sins against which the law-giver directed this saying continue to keep the money flying. With less circumspection, Theognis advises: "Speak soft words to your enemy. But when you have him under your hand, take vengeance and admit no excuse." What business man of today could wish for better advice—or frame it more succinctly—or practice it more readily than Greeks of old and the world at large today?

William Lea

"Greek Social Life," by F. A. Wright. Dutton, New York, \$2.

ANOTHER REVIVAL

SEVENTY years ago the literary lion of New York City was Fitz-James O'Brien. Today he is known only to the antiquarian, or rather we should say that this had been true until yesterday, for some of his tales have just been reprinted under the title "Collected Stories," edited by our short story expert, Edward J. O'Brien. Fitz-James was a young Irishman who had come over in the early fifties and devoted himself to free-lance writing with much success. As very often happens in such cases, the prominence that he had enjoyed during his lifetime was turned into oblivion after his death—he was killed in battle during the Civil War. The editors of the American Library, in which the volume under discussion appears, have tried to resurrect him. It is difficult to understand why Fitz-James O'Brien should not have been permitted to remain in his state of literary decay. Even his present editor must admit that a good deal of his writing was shockingly bad. Only "the best of his short stories call for no apologies, except our own for neglecting them so long." And what

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

WHITE LILAC TEA

At All Grocers. 10c a Package

YALE ROSE
PLUMBING & HEATING CONTRACTOR
35 Hallock Street, New Haven, Conn.

Opticians

Phone UN1 variety 2623

Polen-Miller Optical Co.
Manufacturing and Dispensing Opticians
DR. I. I. GOLDIN
OPTOMETRIST
1690 Lexington Avenue
(Corner 108th Street)

MAX WOLFF
OPTOMETRIST and OPTICIAN
225 W. 125 St., Bet 8th and St. Nicholas Aves.

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

SANTAL MIDY
GUARD YOUR HEALTH
SANTAL MIDY
PROPHYLACTIC for MEN
World's Greatest Preparation
Largest Tube Size. Box 500
An Absolute Cure
30 Boulevard des Capucines
Paris, France

Short Reviews of Books—New Volumes of More Than Passing Interest

kind of stories are these? Their chief theme is the supernatural and mysterious clothed in a pseudo-scientific garb. No doubt his contemporaries found them exciting. They were the fashion, but not for a moment can they be compared with the best that has been done in this field of literature. They do not terrify; they do not mystify. Sometimes, indeed, they amuse by their naivete. Alongside Poe's tales, O'Brien's are both in content and in style but flat failures. If the editors had produced this volume merely for its historical interest there would be no complaint to make. However, to claim literary excellence for Fitz-James O'Brien's "Collected Stories" and to place the title on the list of the American Library smacks too much of nationalistic esthetics. And, anyway, O'Brien was an Irishman.

Louise Silverstein

"Collected Stories," by Fitz-James O'Brien. Edited by Edward J. O'Brien. No. 17 in the American Library. Albert & Charles Bonk, \$2.

CONFUCIAN FORMALITY

PADRAIC Colum's quaintly formal style is as astounding a garment for the Irish peasant as an Elizabethan costume would be for a Broadway flapper. Picturesque, to be sure, but we fear that the young lady would encounter difficulties in the subway. Mr. Colum certainly encounters great difficulties with the present day literary mind. His characters, thus bedecked, simply are not convincing.

He offers us three plays of the modern Irish peasant, dealing with the utterly commonplace problems of today, garbed in phraseology not far removed from the feudal times. He has real problems to deal with, a convincing race to celebrate, but somehow, under his arabesque pen, people and troubles alike assume a fairylike quality that is highly diverting, but strangely unqualified to instill belief into the reader.

The first play, *The Fiddler's House*, deals with the vagrancy of the itinerant musician, and the subsequent misfortunes he brings upon his family. But the happy ending has an artificial sound. By far the best of the three is, *The Land*. Here is Ireland's real problem; the desire of her young people to migrate to America. The old power of the land is weakened by the lure of the new country. It is a powerful subject, rendered unpalatable by the stilted conversation. One can almost see Venetian glass and French

china on the tea table in the thatched farmhouse. Thomas Musker is a study of human nature lost in formal verbiage.

They are readable, these plays. But somehow we feel that Mr. Colum is a far better poet than playwright. We cannot feel convinced that Irish farmers' sons, and their hard-working sisters, speak a language whose precision would shame even an Oxford graduate.

Gloria Goddard

"THREE PLAYS," by Padraic Colum. New York: The Macmillan Company, \$2.50.

DELL RUNNING AWAY?

HAD Mr. Dell written "Runaway" with his tongue in his cheek, there might have been some reason to let it pass as a playful sally of a serious writer. When Mr. John Barrymore does comedies in the moving pictures, the story goes that he uses the cinema frivolities as a let-out for his otherwise tense acting. But Mr. Dell takes his foolishness seriously, and the foolishness is poor amusement, at that.

If Mr. Dell was attempting to write a best seller, we fear he has not been successful. He has some of the ingredients: love, a hero, a villain, a man rescuing a child from beneath an automobile, indifference that is really passion in disguise, the Ku Klux Klan and murder by a paranoiac. "Runaway" begins with a character study of the main male role. He is a dreaming youth, who talks of a book on China which he will never write, and feels that he is being drowned by the small town whose beautiful daughter he marries. After their baby, Amber, is born, "Runaway" embarks for China, leaving his family to shift for themselves. Amber's mother dies, and Amber is brought up by a maiden aunt.

But one day Michael Shenstone returns, to find his daughter twenty-two, beautiful, and about to elope with a Hungarian musician or a married man. At first Amber and Michael are strangers; later they grow closer, only to separate when Amber marries the only respectable and honest man in the town, George, whom Amber has always loved since the day he kissed her as she was sitting in the garden.

Of such stuff is the story made: a happy ending of two reunited lovers, the villain's downfall, the reinstatement of piratical Michael in the eyes of Beaumont. Here and there glimmers a passage that shows that Floyd Dell does have some understanding of human nature, but these glimmers can not excuse a poor, weak piece of worthless fiction.

Madelin Loef

"RUNAWAY," by Floyd Dell. New York: George H. Doran Co., \$2.

ROYALIST AND REBEL

By James Oneal

THAT biography offers good opportunities for a survey of the social, political and cultural history of a particular period is admirably demonstrated in "The Life of William Cobbett," by Mr. G. D. H. Cole (Harcourt, Brace & Co., \$3.50). The life of the great English pamphleteer of the rural England of the first three decades of the nineteenth century and the last quarter of the seventeenth reveals a man whose sensitive nature reflected the profound changes which the industrial revolution brought to his country.

William Cobbett was twenty-six years old when the Bastille fell and fifty-two when Napoleon was defeated at Waterloo. He lived through the earlier stages of the industrial revolution, but was not conscious of all its implications. His first prominence was as a leading pamphleteer of the anti-Jacobins, defending the old order against republicans and levellers, yet a vigorous opponent of Pitt's economic policy which tended to create the race of stock-jobbers and new rich of the period. He saw his beloved rural England ruthlessly undermined by the mighty forces of the new industrial epoch, fought a losing fight against the inevitable, and became partially reconciled to the new order but never satisfied with it.

In his reactions to this revolution Cobbett bore some striking resemblances to Jefferson. If the latter could only see the factory towns recruiting a degraded population of artisans, servile and the "source of corruption," Cobbett could also write that "jails, barracks, factories do not corrupt by their walls, but by their condensed numbers." Agriculture alone, he believed, "would not have made such a place as Manchester."

The "cultural lag" of the psychologists, that is, the tendency of views adapted to a previous order to survive in a period no longer adapted to them, had an apt illustration in the life of Cobbett. He saw the approach of the railways and rebelled. "They are unnatural effects," he wrote, in 1835, of the urban centers, "arising out of the resources of the country and have been drawn unnaturally together in great heaps." Ten years before this the substitution of gas for oil in lighting streets appalled him. Why should Newbury, "well paved and lighted with oil," be "curse" with this new innovation? Greater London, draining the countryside of its rustics, provoked his resentment. "I hate London, and neither can, nor will, live in it," he wrote, and "besides, I have a very fine

The Life of William Cobbett Related in a New Biography by G. D. H. Cole

farm to attend to, and have there a brick floor to sit on and write legacies to posterity."

Elected to Parliament in 1832, the habits of the countryman came into conflict with this venerable institution. "Early to bed and early to rise" was a rural maxim that broke down in a body that was accustomed to debate and vote after midnight. In the Register and in Parliament he strove against this custom. Why should members of Parliament begin the day when honest folk had done their work and bring up vital matters after good people had gone to bed? Confronted in his habits, he would not abandon early rising, and this undermined his health and no doubt contributed to his death a few years later.

With the ideals of the old but rapidly passing rural England ever present as a lure, Cobbett was tossed between conflicting emotions like a frail bark on a rough sea. He could protest against the idea of general public education on the ground that it indoctrinated the poor with the ethics of submission to authority, yet he remained to his death an admirer of the monarchy, probably because its traditions were associated with a glorious rural England. Anti-Jacobin when the French Revolution brought its ex-

cesses, in 1830 he could write that he was pleased with the revolution, "particularly on this account, that it makes the working classes see their real importance, and those who despise them see it, too."

The rise of trade unions, signaling the assertion of claims by the new class of workmen, at first invoked his apprehensions. This new class was first thrust upon his attention during the hunger riots of the Luddites while he was serving a sentence in Newgate for sedition. His solution was the absorption of the workless by agriculture, an absurdity, considering that the economic changes had been for some time shifting population from the country to the towns. He never really understood the factory and its problems, which is not surprising in an agrarian leader living at a time when agriculture was being dethroned by the factory and the machine.

A man of great physical energy, a powerful propagandist who has been rarely equalled in popular appeals to the masses, there is something pathetic in the last days of this robust tribune of the people. It was a peaceful end of a stormy life. Hating the smoke of London, its crowds, its noise, he turned longing eyes to his beloved village. The day before he died he must be carried outside his cottage, around the farm, giving orders, breathing the free air, and then passed away before another sunrise. With his death there passed the lone sentinel of a former age who pointed to a road that mankind could not take, a road already strewn with the wreckage of his ideals.

THE A. F. OF L. AND POLITICS

(Continued from page 3)

Labor parties come into being is to be found in this paragraph of President Green's remark, among those of the opposition to Labor's going forward politically: "There may be a time when we in America can organize an independent political party, when our nation becomes an industrial nation, as Great Britain now is. . . . We will have to change in America from an agricultural nation to a semi-industrial country before we can make a success along that line, and with our form of government, with the constitutional instrumentalities at our command with our form of government, the voters of America can make out of this government what they wish it to be."

Following that there was no indication that Labor has a historic mission of any kind, any distinct contribution to make to civilization, any certainty that the rise and progress of the Labor movement portends the transformation of society into a humane economic order.

Mention of the "agricultural" nature

of America sounds humorous when it is recalled that the farmers here have led in the political drive for change from the control of the plutocracy.

What is true is that America has progressed more than enough along the road of industrialism to warrant democratic operation. But there is sadly wanting the consciousness of Labor to seek this goal.

Labor's further entry into Labor politics does not have to attend the time when America becomes "semi-industrial." It is far past that point already. What is sorely needed is the dissemination of the news of Labor's progress in European politics, together with even such slight smattering of economic information as to be able to tell that England's miserable conditions are the result of its being played out, and that the rise of its Labor Party springs as a consequence of this.

There will be no party of genuine social progress and good unless Labor in the main brings it into being.

ON THE INTERNATIONAL FRONT

THE INTERNATIONAL

Joint Meeting in Amsterdam

In line with the wish expressed by the Marseilles Congress of the Socialist and Labor International for the planning of joint action by the S. L. I. and the International Federation of Trade Unions in the interest of the eight-hour day and the solving of the problem of unemployment, the Joint Committee of the two Internationals, reinforced by several members of the Executive bodies of these organizations, met in the headquarters of the I. F. T. U. in Amsterdam on October 6.

As the result of a thorough discussion of the situation, it was decided that a special campaign for the ratification of the Washington Eight-Hour Day Convention by such countries as had not yet done so should be carried on from November 15 to December 15, and that the leaders of the trade union and Socialist movements in all those countries should at once get in touch with each other and map out a program for putting pressure upon their governments. The problem of applying an international boycott to recalcitrant countries is to be carefully studied before definite action is taken. A committee of six is to prepare for the holding of a general conference on the closely related problems of unemployment and the migration of workers which will probably be held next spring. The meeting adopted a resolution condemning the latest attempt of the Mussolini government to smash the regular Italian unions by giving the Fascist labor organizations a monopoly in dealing with the organized employers, and voicing both Internationals' solidarity with the oppressed Italian workers.

The Amsterdam meeting was attended by Secretary Frederick Adler, Tom Shaw and Louis de Brouckere, of the S. L. I., and by Secretaries Brown, Oudegeest and Sassenbach and Theodore Lepart, Leon Jouhaux, C. Mertens, G. T. Cramp and Fred Bramley, of the I. F. T. U. The sudden death of Comrade Bramley on October 10 added a touch of tragedy to the meeting of the two Internationals, of the interests of which the British labor leader had devoted so much effort.

LATVIA

Thirty-two Socialists Elected
In the face of a desperate campaign by the Latvian bourgeois parties, in which violence by would-be Fascist played quite a role, the Latvian Social Democratic Party rolled up a big popular vote in the elections to the National Parliament held the first Sunday of October, and won thirty-two seats, a gain of one. The Agrarians won sixteen seats, and Democratic Centrists five. The rest of the 100 members of the new Diet is made up of representatives of fourteen different bourgeois parties and racial

groups, among whom are five Jews, four Germans and five Russians. A feature of the election was the practical disappearance of the "Right Wing" Socialists (those still favoring collaboration with the bourgeois government) as a party.

It is presumed that the present bourgeois-agrarian government will continue in power, but may possibly modify its anti-labor attitude in view of the Socialist gains and the determination of the workers to defend themselves against the militant reactionaries at all costs. According to a Rome cablegram of October 13, a group of Latvian Fascists has arrived in Italy to study Fascism in action and has been cordially welcomed by Roberto Farinacci, the "savage" Secretary of the Fascist Party, and initiated into the secrets of the Mussolini organization. It is presumed that detailed explanations were given as to the use of castor oil, clubs, daggers and guns, but the husky young workers making up the Labor Sport Society in Latvia have shown in the past that they know how to fight fire with fire, and are not likely to be intimidated by anything their enemies may learn in Rome.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Pilsen Victory a Good Sign
That the various Socialist parties in the Czechoslovak Republic are likely to make a good showing in the Parliamentary elections to be held November 15, despite the damage done since the elections of April, 1920, by the Communist splits and the failure of the Socialist Deputies to accomplish as much as their more enthusiastic constituents expected, is indicated by the result of the municipal election in Greater Pilsen (Pilsen) on September 20. Of the total vote of 63,021, the Czechoslovak Social Democrats polled 22,683, winning 22 of the 60 seats in the city council. Their vote was only a couple of hundred less than in 1919, while the Communists, who had boasted that they had "captured" the Pilsen Socialists, cast but 3,334 votes and got three seats. The Czechoslovak Nationalist Socialists cast 13,259 votes, winning 13 seats. On October 10 the new Board of Aldermen re-elected Ludek Plik, a Socialist Democratic Deputy, Mayor by 40 of the 45 votes cast. As the Social Democrats and the Nationalist Socialists work together on practical lines in the municipality, a continuance of the Socialist administration is assured, especially as the bourgeois opposition is divided into seven groups, the National Democrats, with 12 Aldermen, being the strongest. The German Social Democrats are waging as hot a fight in the national campaign as their Czechoslovak comrades and expect to hold the balance against the German Nationalists and the Communists. At a national convention of the Hungarian Socialists in

Czechoslovakia, held September 6 in Komorn, it was decided to combine with the German Socialist Democrats for campaign purposes and to name joint candidates with them. The hope was voiced at the convention that before long all the Socialist parties in the republic would be working harmoniously for their common ends. Deputy Esterzgalys of Budapest told the delegates of the oppression prevailing in their home land under the White Terror of Regent Horthy.

To slightly compensate the Communist Party for its heavy losses since the split of last Spring which cost it about one-quarter of its representation in the Chamber of Deputies, the small body of Independent Socialists, generally called the Barbenky Group, held a convention September 27 and voted to leave the Socialist and Labor International and to join the Communist International. When the Communists, who were holding a convention at the same time, were informed of the Independent's decision by Dr. Vrbensky, they welcomed the new recruits heartily, although some delegates were not over-enthusiastic.

DENMARK

Minister and Private Agree
At a recent anniversary celebration by the Social Democratic Youth Society of Denmark, a live organization with 132 local units and more than 10,000 members, the President of the Society, at present doing military service as a private soldier, was on the job in uniform. In his address of welcome to L. Rasmussen, the Socialist Minister

of Defense, he observed that now the Minister and the soldier were united in the campaign to abolish militarism and bring about disarmament. Comrade Rasmussen agreed with these remarks and said it was an encouraging sign of the new times that a private soldier should welcome the head of the army at a meeting of an organization actually working for the abolition of the army. Then he added, "Now let the Minister and the soldier shake hands and vow to work together against militarism, for peace and international understanding!" This was done, amid volleys of applause.

See That Your Milk Man Wears the Emblem of
The Milk Drivers' Union
Local 584, L. I. of T.

Office: 255 Hudson St., City
Local 584 meets on 3rd Thursday of the month at ANTORIA HALL, 62 East 4th St.
Executive Board meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays at the FORWARD BUILDING, 178 East Broadway, Room 3.
F. J. STERBINSKY, Pres. & Bus. Agent.
NATHAN LAUT, Sec'y-Treas.

Schools

The Language-Power English School

STATE BANK BUILDING
Fifth Avenue at 113th Street
The largest and most successful school in New York devoted exclusively to the teaching of English
Day and Evening Classes
PRIVATE LESSONS

THE UNIVERSITY
Preparatory School
STATE BANK BUILDING—FIFTH AVENUE AT 113th STREET

Commercial College Entrance

Day and Evening Classes
Preparatory
Lectures
Upon Request

Workingmen, When Buying Your HATS Look for THIS LABEL



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

WORKERS!

Eat Only in Restaurants that Employ Union Workers!

Always Look WAITERS & For This LABEL Waitresses' Union

LOCAL 1
162 East 23rd St.
Tel. Gramercy 0818
J. LASHKE, President.
WM. LEHMAN, Sec'y-Treasurer.

EAT YOUR BREAD WITH A CLEAR CONSCIENCE

Insist On This Label



When You Buy Bread

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

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

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

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

A PAGE OF EXCLUSIVE FEATURES

How to Have Fun Though a Prince

WE are now so well fed up on municipal politics that we are going on a diet for several months and sit around and think about poetry and quiet things like herds of cows and country dells. Furthermore we are going to catch up on a lot of reading that our whirlwind, in a manner of speaking, campaign has severely cut into.

There is Sherwood Anderson's "Dark Laughter," for example, that we have started to read three or four times when someone has called up and told us we were due to make a speech in ten minutes. What we have read of it strikes us as grand. Particularly the part where the hero walks right out of his house and leaves everything and everybody flat. He was a newspaperman at that and he was sick to death of hearing a lot of folks blating around about nothing at all and he was tired of the old familiar faces in the old familiar places and he seemed to agree with Vachel Lindsay's sentiments,

"Factory windows are always broken,
Something or other is always wrong,
Something is rotten, I think, in Denmark,
That is the end of the factory song."

In another book that we started and haven't finished yet, "Christina Alberta's Father," by H. G. Wells, another hero walks out from everything. The only thing that worries us about him is that he gets stuck in an insane asylum after he has been on his own for a few days.

From all that we've read about insane asylums they aren't the jolliest places in the world to be cooped up in but after having run for Assembly since we can't remember when, it's our idea that some secluded asylum might not be such a rotten place to spend a few months—say from now to Christmas.

Anderson's newspaperman finds his pleasure in rolling up and down the Mississippi. We have frequently gazed upon the tawney floods of the Mother of Waters and it isn't our idea of much of a place to run away to. On the other hand Wells's character suddenly decides that he is a king—the king of ancient Sumeria—a lost civilization.

Now that is something to be. Being a modern king is pretty poor sport these days. But just go around and sell the idea that you are an ancient king returned to rule your one-time happy subjects, and believe us boys and girls, you got a swell line of goods there. And you needn't show any samples either.

So we have about decided that we will be the reincarnation of the King of Kazam and if you suddenly see us going around with a chest stuck way out, high-hatting everybody, you will know that that is our regal posture, ours by Divine Right and that we aren't really so stuck on ourselves as appearances might indicate.

On second thought, though, it might be better to be a prince. A prince hasn't any regular job as far as we can discover, except being nice to the ladies and riding around the world on a battleship and having his picture taken every half hour in all sorts of trick costumes. We are a pretty good sailor and the first part of the assignment doesn't sound onerous to say the least, and we might be able to put up with the picture-taking after long practice.

From the latest pictures of the Prince of Wales, the ones where he is taken all dressed up like a lady and not such a lady at that, we assume that he is out after the laurels won by Syd Chaplin in "Charlie's Aunt."

All the pictures of Queen Mary that we have seen, opening hospitals, laying cornerstones for homes for Retired Brass-hats and the like have struck us that there was a woman with a mind very much her own. Pictures of the meek look beneath the royal beard of the King have only served to confirm this impression. If the prince will take our advice he will beat it as soon as possible to that wild, rough ranch of his in Canada where they wear red coats to break bronchos and rope their tea with lariats.

But a prince without a family—there's your ideal combination.

We like to lie in bed and think of the fun we would have ordering up our pet battleship in the morning, inviting along a select crew of newspaper boys and starting out to shoot some old tiger somewhere. The blinder the tiger, the better, if you get what we mean.

We would also have aboard this battleship a number of our pet abominations. When we got way out to sea beyond sight of any passing photographers we would throw the whole bunch overboard.

There would be the guy who regularly assesses us for \$50,000 city taxes, and makes us go down to the Municipal Building and stand in line for hours and be barked at by a lot of old crabs.

We would give him an extra hard heave. And right behind him would come Nicholas Murray Butler and Andrew Mellon and all the Supreme Court except Holmes and Brandeis and most all the Senate and the entire editorial staff of the Chicago Tribune.

Our creditors would follow in rapid succession and after them would come the pests who call us up just when we are sitting down to a good day's work and ask us if we can't run a little publicity campaign for nothing for a worthy cause. These are the folks who seem to think they are doing us a favor by letting us write our heads off for them and go around among our friends when the campaign is over saying we are a nice man but it's too bad we drink.

Often in our dreams we hear the most satisfactory screams from all these abominations as they hit the briny for keeps.

If any of you little boys and girls would like to send in additions to this crew of those whom you most dreadfully want drowned on the high seas, we would be glad to print your selections.

McAlister Coleman.



Wisdom of the Poor Fish

The Poor Fish Says:

He doesn't know what he won, but He's glad he "Won With Walker."

❖ The Communist Program ❖ THE HISTORY OF SOCIALIST THOUGHT

By HARRY W. LAIDLER, Ph. D.

THE Manifesto then turns to the Communist program. It maintains that "the first step in the revolution by the working class is to raise the proletariat to the position of ruling class, to win the battles of democracy."

"The proletariat will use its political supremacy to wrest, by degrees all capital from the bourgeoisie, to centralize all instruments of production in the hands of the state, i. e., of the proletariat organized by the ruling class; and to increase the total productive forces as rapidly as possible."

In the beginning this cannot be accomplished except by measures "which appear economically insufficient and untenable, but which, in the course of the movement outstrip themselves, necessitate further inroads upon the old social order, and are unavoidable as a means of revolutionizing the mode of production."

Immediate Demands

The Manifesto thereupon enumerates some of these immediate measures: the abolition of property in land and application of all rents of land to public purposes; a heavy progressive or graduated income tax; abolition of all right of inheritance; confiscation of the property of all emigrants and rebels; centralization of credit in the hands of the State by means of a national bank with State capital and an exclusive monopoly; centralization of the means of communication and transport in the hands of the State; extension of factories and instruments of production owned by the State; the bringing into cultivation of waste lands, and the improvement of soil generally in accordance with a common plan; equal liability of all to labor. Establishment of industrial armies, especially for agriculture; combination of agriculture with manufacturing industries; gradual abolition of the distinction between town and country by a more equitable distribution of the population over the country; free education of all children in public schools; abolition of children's factory labor in its present form; combination of education with industrial production, etc. A number of these immediate demands have since been secured by the workers. Other demands labor is still striving to achieve.

Working Class Abolishes Own Supremacy

"When, in the course of development," the second section concludes, "class distinctions have disappeared and all production has been concentrated in the hands of a vast association of the whole nation, the political power will lose its political character. Political power, properly so called, is merely the organized power of one class for oppressing another. If the proletariat during its contest with the bourgeoisie is compelled, by the force of circumstances, to organize itself as a class, if, by means of a revolution, it makes itself the ruling class, and, as such, sweeps away by force the old conditions of production, then it

will, along with these conditions, have swept away the conditions for the existence of class antagonisms, and of classes generally, and will therefore have abolished its own supremacy as a class.

"In the place of the old bourgeois society, with its classes and class antagonisms, we shall have an association in which the free development of each is the condition for the free development of all."

Criticism of Utopian Socialism

A terse criticism of various forms of so-called socialism follows in Section III. The authors particularly analyzed utopian socialism. "The attacks of the utopian socialists on every principle of existing society," they declared, "were full of the most valuable material for the enlightenment of the working class." On the other hand, the proletariat, yet in its infancy, offered to the utopians "a spectacle of a class without any historical initiative or any independent political movement. Historical action is to yield to their personal inventive action, historically created conditions of emancipation to phantastic ones, and the gradual, spontaneous class organization of the proletariat, to an organization of society especially contrived by these inventors. Future society resolves itself, in their eyes, into the propaganda of the practical carrying out of their social plans. They habitually appeal to society at large, without distinction of class; nay, by preference, to the ruling class. For how can people, when once they understand their system, fail to see in it the best possible plan of the best possible state of society?"

"Hence they reject all political, and especially all revolutionary action; they wish to attain their ends by peaceful means, and endeavor, by small experiments, necessarily doomed to failure, and by the force of example to pave the way for the new social gospel."

Cooperate With Other Democratic Forces

The Communists fight, we are told in the final section, "for the attainment of the immediate aims, for the enforcement of the momentary interests of the working class, but in the movement of the present they also represent and take care of the future of that movement." In France they ally themselves with one party, the Social Democracy; in Switzerland, Poland and Germany with others.

"In Germany, they fight with the bourgeois whenever it acts in a revolutionary way against the absolute monarchy, the feudal squirearchy, and the petty bourgeois," at the same time showing the masses the antagonism that exists between the bourgeois and the proletariat. They turn their attention chiefly to Germany, "because that country is on the eve of a bourgeois revolution, 'that is bound to be carried out under more advanced conditions than in England or France, and that will be 'but the prelude to an immediately following proletarian revolution. In short, the communists everywhere support every revolutionary movement against the

existing social and political order of things. Finally, they labor everywhere for the union and agreement of the democratic parties of all countries."

For Forcible Overthrow

"The communists disdain to conceal their views and aims. They openly declare that their ends can be attained only by a forcible overthrow of all existing social conditions. Let the ruling classes tremble at a communistic revolution. The proletarians have nothing to lose but their chains. They have a world to gain."

"Working men of all countries, unite!"

An Estimate Of the Manifesto

The manifesto, as Harold Laski has pointed out (Harold Laski, "Karl Marx: An Essay," pp. 14-16), "gave direction and a philosophy to what had been before little more than an inchoate protest against injustice. It began the long process of welding together the scattered groups of the disinherited into an organized and influential party. It freed socialism from its earlier situation of a doctrine cherished by conspirators, in defiance of government and gave to it at once a purpose and an historic background. It almost created a proletarian consciousness by giving, and for the first time, to the workers at once a high sense of their historic mission and a realization of the dignity implicit in their task. It destroyed at a stroke both the belief that Socialism could triumph without long preparation and the hope that any form of economic organization was possible save that which was implicit in the facts of the time. It insisted upon no natural rights. It did not lay down any metaphysics. It was, on the contrary, a careful and critical historical survey of the institutional process regarded as a whole. It is a book of men who have viewed the whole process of history from an eminence and discovered therein an inescapable lesson. It is at once an epilogue and a prophecy—an epilogue to the deception from which the workers suffered in the Revolution in 1789, and a prophecy of the land of promise they may still hope to enter."

To the Miners

Editor, The New Leader:

I see from your issue for Oct. 17 that the miners are getting just what they voted for in 1924, POISON GAS. When men will NOT try to learn what is good for their own economic (financial) benefit, and the economic benefit of their class, they deserve nothing better than SLAVERY. I would wager my life the striking miners do NOT understand THE VALUE OF THE POWER OF GOVERNMENT. If they did, they would organize for the express purpose of capturing that power at the ballot box, and then use that POWER to better their condition in the economic field. THE ONLY way to better their economic condition, successfully, is to do it through THE POWER OF GOVERNMENT. Workers and farmers, unite at the ballot box; you have nothing to lose, except your servitude; you have your emancipation to gain.

Yours fraternally,

CHAS. A. BYRD.
Williamsville, Va.

Some of Buddy's Bull

MY Buddy owns a farm (excuse me for laughter) in Northern Wisconsin. I was up there last year at the time when he ran over himself in his own car which was some stunt, believe me, so I know all about that farm. It started on its career a few million years ago when the first ice period pushed the loose ends of the Canadian Rockies to the spot where Buddy's farm is located now. And if the rocks were potatoes, Buddy wouldn't be Potato King, he'd be Emperor Tuber the First.

Some of these rocks are bigger than others but none are smaller and there are so many of them that my side kicker had to add eighty acres to his original twenty on which to put the rocks he took off the twenty. They say there is some good soil sprinkled among the boulders of Buddy's farm, which may be true, for I've seen pine stumps growing in the cracks. In fact, about the only soft thing about that farm is the moss on the rocks. Another redeeming feature is the lake in front of it and the fish in the lake which bite on almost anything—just like Buddy. In every respect, the farm missed its calling. It should have been a stone quarry.

Knowing all about Buddy's museum of geology and also that he doesn't know any more about farming than a lamp post, I was rather surprised the other day when he came strutting into the office like a turkey gobbler and informed me that he had copped a flock of first and second prizes at the county fair. Of course, I called him a liar as the only fit answer, but he yanks out a paper and right there under his monicker I reads:

White Leghorn, pullet and cockerel. First Prize Brown Leghorn, hen and rooster. Second Prize White Wyandotte, rooster. First Prize Chester White, boar and sow. Second Prize Bull. First Prize.

My first hunch was that Buddy had bribed the editor of that Wisconsin paper to print one number containing Buddy's victory and then deleted that part in the regular issue. So I wrote for five papers of the same issue, but to my great surprise they all contained the same story. Next I wrote to the fair board and inquired as to the reputation for truth and veracity of the above said editor. It gave him a clean bill of health.

By that time the whole office gang became excited over Buddy's agricultural exploits. It wasn't so much that the boys wanted to prove him a liar—they needed no further evidence on that score. What worried the gang was that he might have told the truth for once, and that having fallen from grace he might acquire the habit which would ruin him as a newspaper man and unsurpassed narrator of personal anecdotes of the "now-what-I'm-telling-you-is-God's-honest-truth," order.

Well, to cut a long story short, the boys went sleuthing. The first victim they roped in was a reputable citizen of Springfield, Illinois, who confessed that he had sold Buddy a pair of white leghorn prize winners (Cut out the Leghorns). Pete Zink on the sixth floor owned up that he sold Buddy fifty baby chicks of Brown Leghorn persuasion (Mark out the Brownies). A letter in Buddy's desk revealed that he had bought thirty White Wyandottes from a person named Bently (Strike out the Wyandottes). A receipt in the same desk showed that he paid for two Chester White, lady swine with gentleman escort (Mark out the prize swines).

Talk about gall—if that fellow had the money he'd buy the Panama Canal and take it to the County fair as an example of the kind of ditching he does. Every prize winner in the list was bought. Every one but the Bull. Leastways, try as we would, we couldn't find out where he got it from. Some of the boys allowed he stole it.

When we finally cornered Buddy and confronted him with the evidence he fessed up in regards to fowls and swine. But he said this was a free country and whatever a man bought and paid for was his, and he could do with it as he darned pleased and it was nobody's business but his own, and all that sort of thing.

"And now in regards to that bull," he went on in his customary grandstand style, "I did neither steal, buy nor find him. I caught him." (Long and prolonged jeers). "You seem to be under the impression," he continued, cool as a cucumber, "that there is only one specie of bull, when as a matter of fact, there are many different kinds of bull."

"Yea!" piped up Red Maher "the stuff you're writing for instance."

"Ignoring the irrelevant remark of my friend Red," continued Buddy, "may I ask you gentlemen what would you designate the animal which carries a horse head on its shoulders?"

"A horse," replied Guy who learned all about horses shaking dice in Herrin.

"Correct," said Buddy condescendingly. "And now, what would you call the animal with a cow head for a head?"

"A cow," shouted Strain, who was raised on the bottle.

"Just so," answered Buddy. "And now, pray inform me what animal is it that carries a bull-head at his front end?"

"A bull," yelled Mack, leading the pack.

"You are wrong, gentlemen, as usual," replied Buddy loftily. "The animal with a bull-head as its frontal elevation is a bullhead, a well known fish belonging to the cat family. The bull under discussion is the paternal sire of the bullhead tribe. I caught him with a steel cable fastened to a telegraph pole using a six-foot black snake for a worm. He was so big that when I finally got him above water the surface of the lake sunk so low that the fish found itself stranded on the bottom and we had to pull him ashore with a caterpillar tractor employing sewer pipes for rollers."

"It was the biggest Bullhead bull ever caught. He measured—"

"Oh, never mind what he measured," snapped Strain. "You win. The drinks are on the gang. Let's adjourn."

"Pray do," replied Buddy, "and if there are enough drinks, perhaps I can show you the snake I used for a bait." Adam Coalidigger.

The Rand School of Social Science

7 EAST 15TH STREET

TEL. STUYVESANT 3094

MAN'S LIFE ON EARTH.....Samuel C. Schmucker

FOUR LECTURES ON THE EVOLUTION OF MANKIND, SATURDAYS,

3:15 P. M., NOV. 7 TO 28

Trade Union Organization
and Management

Julius Hochman

Mondays, 8:30 p. m.

Our Expanding Universe

Clement Wood

Tuesdays, 8:30 p. m.

Labor and the Law

Morris Hillquit

Fridays, 8:30 p. m.

Main Tendencies in Modern
Literature

Leo E. Saidla

Fridays, 8:30 p. m.

Elements of Social Progress

August Claessens

Thursdays, 8:30 p. m.

The Ring of the Nibelungen

Herman Epstein

Tuesdays, 8:30 p. m.

TWO COURSES IN CORRECTION OF ACCENT—One at 7 p. m., one at 8:30, Mondays and Thursdays.—Beatrice Becker, Instructor

TAMMANY GRIP ON LABOR

Thomas Shows Labor Council Committee Is Appendage of Machine

Charging that the Non-Partisan Political Committee of the N. Y. Central Trades and Labor Council is an "annex to Tammany Hall," Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for Mayor, declared the committee's endorsement "are neither non-partisan nor in the true interests of labor."

Though the New York City elections, out of which Thomas' statement arose, are over, the statement is nevertheless timely and important as indicative of labor's "non-partisan" political policy in action.

The endorsement of Senator Walker, Democrat, for Mayor, was made a particular object of criticism by Thomas, who stated the Democratic candidate is president of a mineral water company which refuses to deal with organized labor and pays very low wages. The failure of the labor council to make a fight on Justice James C. Van Sicele, the endorsement of Julius Miller, Democrat, for Manhattan Borough President, in preference to Edward F. Cassidy, Socialist, a leading member of the Typographical Union the failure to endorse Samuel E. Beardsley, head of the Jewelry Workers' Union, running for Aldermanic President; Meyer London and William Karlin, prominent labor attorneys, also on the Socialist slate, who likewise cited as indications of the subservience of the committee to Tammany Hall and its candidates.

"I ask what your policy of subservience to Tammany Hall has done for labor?" Thomas said. "It has, I know, got for some individuals good jobs. But of constructive labor legislation it has got very little."

Thomas made his statement in the following letter sent to the Non-Partisan Committee:—

"Non-Partisan Committee, Central Trades and Labor Council of New York City and Vicinity, 287 Broadway, New York City.

"Gentlemen: I have before me your alleged non-partisan endorsements. I challenge them on the ground that they are neither non-partisan nor made in the true interests of labor. I cite a few out of many particular cases:

1. Walker for Mayor. When you made this endorsement had you examined the specific and detailed charge that Senator Walker is president of the Silver King Mineral Water Company, which company sells goods produced in Wisconsin by non-union labor at a wage scale of 25 cents per hour for new girls and 50 cents per hour for experienced workers? Had you examined the editorial suggestion made by the New York "World," his chief editorial supporter, that in his advocacy of New York transportation lines Senator Walker is only "gunning for the Hyman vote?"
2. No fight on Justice James C. Van Sicele, who is running for reelection in Kings county. This is the judge who on March 30, 1921, issued an injunction preventing peaceful picketing, in which these extraordinary words were found: "The courts must stand at all times as the representatives of capital, of captains of industry, devoted to the principles of individual initiative." In the whole history of injunctions there is probably no worse statement. And yet you, who are opposed to injunctions, are too indifferent or too ill informed to fight this judge.
3. The Borough President of Manhattan. You endorse Julius Miller, member of the administration responsible for not paying the prevailing rate of wages to building trades workers on city jobs, and pass over August Claessens, and expressly state that the Socialist is or has been a member of your own body.
4. Some Assembly endorsements. In the Fourth Assembly District in the Bronx you endorse an unknown young Democratic lawyer and pass over August Claessens, who has what is, on labor's own showing, a perfect record of votes on labor bills. In three Assembly Districts where you do endorse Socialists you couple it with an endorsement of a Democrat, and expressly state that the Socialist is or has been a member of your own body.
5. Some Aldermanic endorsements.

(Continued on page 11)

:- Sparks and Flashes :-

THE Socialist Party, its platform and philosophy, never obtained such prominence nor commanded such attention and respect in New York City as it did during this recent campaign. The press gave us abundant publicity, interviews and friendly comment. Civic organizations of every description invited our candidates and gave them warm and courteous receptions. We attained the commanding position of a genuine, honest-to-goodness, promising third party and we got there altogether out of proportion to our real strength and merit.

Many faithful and efficient comrades were responsible for this extraordinary accomplishment. None of them will quarrel with us, however, when we place the crown of laurels where it justly belongs. We mean Norman Thomas. He emerges out of this campaign the biggest man in the Socialist Party east of Indiana. In nobility of character, charm of personality and sacrifice of health, energy and ability for our cause and as an untiring, aggressive, persuasive and eloquent propagandist, Norman Thomas is second to none in the world-wide Socialist and Labor movement.

His earnestness, sincerity and kindly manner captured admiration from friend and foe. His argument always soared on a dignified plane. When he clenched his fists and raised his voice he shot flashes of thought, logic and passion which invariably found their target. To our comrades he was THE Jimmy of the whole Higgins' tribe. No crowd was too small for him to address, no street corner too noisy and every kind of weather was fair to his opportunity. A human dynamo, this Norman Thomas! Besides making six or seven speeches a day in widely separate parts of the city, he issued a stack of statements for the press daily; answered a mountain of letters and wrote a number of cheery, effective leaflets. In his spare (?) moments we suppose he attended to his manifold tasks and offices.

Tall, lanky in stature, pleasant and lovable in disposition; bright, sharp, witty and epigrammatic in delivery; passionate in denunciation and sensitive to every human woe; a large dynamic human organism throbbing with eagerness "to grasp this sorry scheme of things entire . . . shatter it to bits—and then re-mold it nearer to the heart's desire"—that's Norman Thomas. Say, you comrades, in various parts of the country, are you thinking about an ideal Presidential candidate? Well, . . .

Meanwhile wages stay up with employers asserting that they must not at present be reduced but that foreign competition must be met with efficiency and still more efficiency. As efficiency means among other things reduction in wage costs through getting production with

fewer employees, a return to anything like boom employment is remote. The danger is that a slowing up of the overdone building boom will bring another period of serious unemployment and wage deflation.

—Federated Press.

"It will be easier to keep cold with Coolidge than to keep cool with Coolidge—this winter."

"Comrade Claessens asks us plain and simple folks to come to his rescue. 'Tis not so easy to get sparks and flashes out of wood (without the phosphorus matter)."

"Coaldigger, De Witt, Coleman, Claessens, Osborne—zu viel des Guten, if you know what I mean."

"The Editor of 'Sparks and Flashes' says he believes he needs a new hat. I know he does—I saw his hat (and I know his head)." Anna Rapport.

Pity us, dear readers, a Single Taxer is trying to plug our sparks and get in on our flashes. George Lloyd sent us the letter he smuggled into the columns of the Lip Stick Artists' Gazette—"The Daily Snooze. George says, 'I think it is a wonderful letter.' We would like to think so, but our thinker is tanked with other thoughts. Wrote George: 'Why blame landlord for the high rent?' That's right, George, blame the whole damn system of which the landlord is only part. 'The basic causes of high rents, unemployment, lack of business, slums, vice, crime and disease is speculation in land.' George, please add speculation in coal, grub, clothing, money and the private ownership of jobs. Why are you so sweet on the money-lords and the employers of labor? Don't you see capitalism as one unholy trinity or are you cock-eyed?"

"Fifty per cent of the land in Greater New York is unused." Wow! You must have included Central, Bronx, Van Cortland and Prospect Parks. Quitcherkidden, George. The Daily News readers may be shy on brains but some of them have eyes.

"The remedy is to abolish all taxes and collect the entire rent of the land

(produced by the population) for all public expenses." If you get the power to do that, George, you can put the whole capitalist outfit on the blink. Land, finance and machinery are triplets—Siamese triplets—and you can't seduce one unless the others consent.

"Why penalize men for building homes and encourage men to keep land out of use?" You're right, George, but there isn't so much land out of use in this city and few of us want to or care to build homes. Come out of the hay loft, George. We live in tenements, apartment or multiple family houses. That's our style around here. Sensible people want the municipality to own these public utilities or else they want them on the cooperative plan. The problem of taxes is the least of their worries. Try your idea on the folks in Hackensack. Maybe they will get you. In New York City the only Single Tax that has a ghost of a chance for a hearing is \$500,000 a year on BATCHELORS—males or females. The Daily News caters to the crowd that yearns for that.

A "Critical Friend" sends a question. It is about an article by James Oneal wherein he quotes from Karl Kautsky. The question is—"what's 'historical forces'?" We started to write an answer, but the Big Chief called our attention to the fact that this paper has only twelve pages and he would like to have a little space for the advertisements. So we quit cold. However, if our "Critical Friend" will send us an addressed (and stamped) envelope, we will send him or her our pamphlet "Is Socialism Inevitable?" and that contains the answer at length.

"The character of a monopoly is the union of political and economic power enabling its beneficiaries to exact tribute. Is our socialist state then only an heir to evil? If monopoly tribute makes industry 'ripe' for socialism, must the continuation to exact tribute be a condition to that industry's success under socialism. If socialism eliminates the tribute, will that make such industry 'unripe' for socialism and 'ripe' for a return to private ownership and operation—re N. E. P. of Russia?"

"Critical Friend."

Our plain answer is—NO!

Our department has become the cat's whiskers on this paper. Two new letter stilettoes, one clerk and an additional elevator have been engaged to handle the mail addressed to EDITOR of "Sparks and Flashes."

Yes, that's us.

August Claessens.

LESSONS FROM THE N. Y. ELECTIONS

By A. I. Shiplacoff

THE returns of Tuesday's election should have convinced those in the party that needed any further conviction that our task in this country for the present is chiefly "to keep the campfires burning." Let those who believe in political miracles and overnight catastrophic social upheavals continue to indulge in their exciting pastime.

We who gain hope and inspiration from the success of the Socialist and Labor Movement in other countries are certain of two things: First, that the inexorable law of human progress and social evolution will not leave the United States lag behind the other countries of the world very much longer, and second, that it is our misfortune to have to be the political educators of a class of workers who, for very obvious reasons, are not yet mature to join the advanced forces of the working class in most of the European countries. Under these circumstances, our task is the building of a preparatory school for political action in which every class-conscious man and woman, now a sympathizer, will be recruited into a dependable member of the Party, with a definite part to play in the slow and important work of educating the American workers. All other activities in which our ultra-practical comrades would involve us must be submerged for the sake of this greatest of our immediate tasks.

Comrades of New York in particular must remember that the eyes of the country are turned toward us and that our success or failure in accomplishing this all important piece of work will have its influence upon other sections of the country where the Socialist Party has at all been functioning.

We must, therefore, take our position seriously, and everything that tends to keep the Party membership from growing must be eliminated regardless of time-honored custom or any other conservative plea in favor of it.

It doesn't require a very profound conception of up-to-date business and organization methods to realize that under the present circumstances the county unit for administrative and organizing purposes is not only futile but is sadly detrimental. One of the measures the Socialist assemblymen introduced into the State legislature is the consolidation of the five boroughs of New York for administrative purposes into one central office, thus eliminating unnecessary duplication and waste. That argument of our assemblymen is a thousand times more effective when applied to our own situation in the City of New York. Geographically, the lower east side of Manhattan is much nearer to the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn than it is to the Yorkville section of Manhattan. The same is true of certain upper sections of Manhattan and lower sections of the Bronx, and yet we persist in sticking to the old boundary lines laid out for us by the politi-

cal machines of the old parties.

Our only chance of building up an effective organization is on the one hand by centralizing the responsibility and on the other hand by a sensible and proper subdivision of the city membership for practical working purposes and not along the arbitrary lines of political subdivisions.

Looking at the building up process from this point of view, there are two kinds of territory, one in which we have strong nuclei and one in which nuclei have to be established. The method of procedure in each of these is different from the other.

There are also other lines of division such as work among housewives, work in industrial centres, work among sympathetic elements outside of the strictly proletarian class, etc.

All of these subdivisions are logical and should be considered in connection with the work of reorganizing the party along sound principles.

What the future may teach us we are ready to learn. Today the county unit for the purpose of organizing the workers politically and maintaining their standing in the organization is obsolete and against the best interests of the party.

N. Y. JOINT COUNCIL CAP MAKERS

Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union.

OFFICE: 210 EAST 5th STREET

Phone: Orchard 9640-1-3

The Council meets every 1st and 3rd Wednesday.

JACOB ROBERTS, Sec'y-Organizer.

S. HERSHKOWITZ, M. GELLER, Organizers.

OPERATORS, LOCAL 1

Regular Meetings every 1st and 3rd Saturday.

Executive Board meets every Monday.

CUTTERS, LOCAL 2

Meetings every 1st and 3rd Thursday.

Executive Board meets every Monday.

All Meetings are held in the

Headgear Workers' Lyceum

(Beethoven Hall)

210 East 5th Street.

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.

UNION DIRECTORY

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

BRICKLAYERS' UNION

LOCAL 34

Office: 25 EAST 84TH STREET Telephone Lenox 4359

Regular Meetings Every Monday Evening in the Labor Temple

THOMAS CABILL, President

THOMAS PORTER, Rec. Secretary

EDWARD DUNN, Fin. Secretary

BRICKLAYERS' UNION

LOCAL NO. 9

Office & Headquarters, Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby Ave. Phone 4621 Stage

Office open daily except Mondays from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Regular meetings every Tuesday Evening

WILLIAM WENGERT, President

VALENTINE BUMB, Vice-President

HENRY ARMENDINGER, Rec. Sec'y

CHARLES PFLAUM, Fin. Sec'y

JOHN TIMMONS, Treasurer

ANDREW STREIT, Bus. Agent

United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America

LOCAL UNION 485

MEETS EVERY MONDAY EVENING at 495 East 166th Street

OFFICE: 361 EAST 161ST STREET. Telephone Melrose 5674

THOMAS DALTON, President

HARRY F. EILERT, Fin. Sec'y

CHAS. H. BAUSHER, Bus. Agent

JOHN CLARK, Rec. Sec'y

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF

Carpenters and Joiners of America

Local Union 366

Regular meetings every Monday evening

Walter Anderson, President

Bert Post, Rec. Secretary

James Duggan, Fin. Sec'y

Victor Sault, Vice-President

Joseph Vanderpool, Treas.

Chas. Nobis, Business Agent

Board of Trustees—Jos. Hess, Louis Schmidt, E. Giev

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF

Carpenters and Joiners of America

LOCAL UNION NO. 808

Headquarters in the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby Avenue

Office: Telephone Stage 5414. Office hours every day

except Thursday. Regular meetings every Monday evening

JOHN HALKEIT, President

SYDNEY PEACE, Rec. Secretary

HENRY COOK, Treasurer

FRANK HOFFMAN, Vice-President

JOHN TRALER, Fin. Secretary

CHARLES FRIEDEL, Business Agent

DOCK AND PIER CARPENTERS

LOCAL UNION 1456, UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS

OF AMERICA

67-69 Lexington Avenue

Regular meetings every second and fourth Monday

CHARLES JOHNSON, Jr., President

Ed. M. Olsen, Fin. Sec'y

Ludwig Benson, Recording Secretary

Charles Johnson, Jr., Treasurer

Ray Clark, Business Agents

COMPRESSED AIR AND FOUNDATION WORKERS

UNION, Local 63, I. H. C. & C. L. of A.

Office, 12 St. Marks Place 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Daily except Wednesday, closed all day.

DRY DOCK 6062

Meetings every First and Third Wednesday

JAMES MORAN, President

PETER FINNERMAN, Rec. Secretary

JOHN MORAN, Fin. Secretary

DANIEL HUNT, Vice-Pres.

JOSEPH MORAN, 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, 245 EAST 84TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

MICHAEL J. MOLEMAN, President and Business Agent.

J. J. O'CONNELL, Vice-Pres.

THOMAS SHERIDAN, Fin. Sec'y

MICHAEL GALLAGHER, Rec. Sec'y

JOHN LEAVY, JOHN DOOLEY, JOSEPH LEMONTE

Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators of America,

District Council No. 9, New York City.

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and

National Building Trades Council

MEETS EVERY THURSDAY EVENING

Office, 166 East 56th Street.

Telephone Plaza—4100-5418. PHILIP ZAUSNER, Secretary.

PAINTERS' UNION No. 261

Office: 62 East 100th Street

Telephone: Lehigh 2141

Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday at the Office.

Regular Meetings Every Friday at 210 East 104th Street.

ISADORE SILVERMAN, J. HENNINGFIELD,

Financial Secretary Recording Treasurer

N. Y. TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 6

Offices and Headquarters, 24 W. 16 St., N. Y.

Meetings Every 3rd Sunday of Every Month at

SHIELD'S HALL, 57 SMITH ST., BROOKLYN.

Phone Watkins 9188

LEON E. BOUNE, President

John Sullivan, Vice-President

John S. O'Connell, Secretary-Treas.

Theodore F. Douglas, Organizer

JOURNEYMEN PLUMBERS' UNION, LOCAL 418

Of Queens County, New York. Telephone, Stillwell 6394.

Office and Headquarters, 250 Jackson Avenue, Long Island City.

Regular meetings every Wednesday, at 8 P. M.

BENJAMIN A. DAVIS, President.

WILLIAM PIPER, Finance Secretary.

WILLIAM MEHTRENS, Recording Secretary.

CHARLES MCADAMS and GEORGE FLANAGAN Business Agents.

U. A. Plumbers, Gas Fitters and Marine Plumbers

LOCAL UNION No. 463, of NEW YORK CITY

Office 2033 Fifth Avenue. Phone: Harlem 4878.

Regular meetings every Wednesday, at 8 P. M., at 245 East 84th Street

MATTHEW J. MORAN, President.

FRED DEIGAN, General Secretary.

Business Agents: GEORGE MEANY, DAVID HOLBORN, JOHN HASSETT, PAT DREW.

U. A. Plumbers, Gas Fitters and Marine Plumbers

LOCAL NO. 1, BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

Office: 19 Fourth Avenue. Phone: Sterling 9733.

Regular Meeting every Monday evening, at 182 Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn.

Executive Board meets every Friday evening, at the Office.

THOMAS F. OATES, President.

Office open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.</

THE SOCIALIST PARTY AT WORK

NATIONAL

One Job Well Done

Recently the National Office published a pamphlet written by James O'Neal, entitled "Labor in England and America—a Significant Contrast." In this pamphlet the high spots in the history of Labor in England and in America are set in parallel columns, with important dates at the left margin of each column. This pamphlet rapidly summarizes important history from the opening of the American Revolution down to 1925. This is history boiled down to the amount you would remember if you read many hundreds of pages on the subject. This pamphlet is a sincere service of great value. The price is ten cents, \$6 per 100. Address the National Office, 2653 Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois.

Debs at Home

Down in Terre Haute is Debs just home from a three weeks' trip east, a trip in which he offered his best in the service of the Socialist movement. Now he is at home, knee-deep in his work of correspondence, in planning things for the American appeal, in repairing his energy losses in his recent work on the road—getting ready (while he is hard at work!) to go again on the road in November in Illinois. Match that loyalty; that eagerness to help—if you can.

A Soldier First

Fred W. Hilgen, of the National Soldiers' Home, California, was the first man to the bat with a dollar and fifty cents to be used for the American Appeal as a token of affection for Comrade Debs on his seventieth birthday. This is the sort of "Shake, old scout. Clear-track-ahead for seventy more" that will please the old railway fighter. Gene Debs, most of all. Through the American Appeal Debs should, right from the start, have an audience of many times ten thousand. The old soldier's practical signal of birthday good cheer should be immediately multiplied by ten thousand.

THE FINNISH FEDERATION

Here is a heart-warming letter to the National Office: "Dear Comrades, For the enclosed check, \$37.50, please send me dues stamps as follows. . . . This letter is signed by W. N. Reivo of the Finnish Federation, with headquarters at Fitchburg, Massachusetts. If you are a member of the Socialist party then this letter is in a manner addressed to you. Of course you enjoy the letter. It is the loyal co-operative letter that is most enjoyed in the National Office.

THE ITALIAN FEDERATION

The Italian Federation is at it again and yet again. Only recently the Italian Socialists, mainly inspired through the federation, have organized two more new branches, one at Niagara Falls, New York, with 10 members, and the other at Cleveland, Ohio, with 11 members. The more malignant and imperious the mighty Mussolini becomes the harder the Italian Socialists buckle down to the work of industrial freedom. The federation is diligently at work on its Labor and Socialist Annual Almanac for 1926.

THE SOUTHWEST

Way down in Phoenix, Arizona, is a young man of vision, nobility, and loyalty to ideals, Comrade McKwen. He has written a beautiful letter to Secretary Kennedy of Utah, explaining his fight for an education which eats up his time and energy and funds, but at the same time urging that he be given opportunity and a bit of help in promoting the movement in his part of Arizona. He has set out on the job of organizing a local in Phoenix. Kennedy is asking for a lecturer and organizer to be sent through the southwest.

MONTANA

James D. Graham is in again with an account of his plans for further activity in this State. He will presently be on the road devoting his entire time to organization. On his latest trip his time was in part devoted to labor organization work and only partly to Socialist organization work. It never seems to occur to Graham to stop and rest a bit.

CALIFORNIA

From Los Angeles comes a stirring call, asking that speakers be routed via that city. That sounds like old times. It is hoped that the many signs of revival will multiply. Emil Herman's latest work is a local at Eureka and another at Fortuna. State Secretary Lena Morrow Lewis is encouraged by Herman's work. She

will presently make a trip down state visiting the new locals and promoting the organization of others.

From Herman comes the following news note: "Labor conditions here are rotten. Many women are employed in the lumber mills at 35 cents an hour, and men at 40 cents and up per hour." The Republican party is still working with the special co-operation of the Lord in spreading prosperity over all the land just as we are about to sit down to Thanksgiving turkey.

INDIANA

William H. Henry is concluding his work as District Organizer. Recently he has devoted special attention to Indianapolis and environs. Henry carries the belt for the greatest number of Locals organized. He can be counted upon to do all within reason to keep these Locals going and growing. He wants a series of lectures by Comrade Debs. And he is very likely to get them.

ILLINOIS

William R. Snow, State Secretary, is down State burning up the rubber in his systematic work in arranging his series of Debs' meetings. Snow has a new car for this work for the Debs' meeting. He is determined that the party in Illinois shall be very much stronger as a result of the Debs' meetings. These meetings will be arranged so as to get out a maximum of literature and do a great work for the American Appeal.

PENNSYLVANIA

To Pennsylvania Readers

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

Birch Wilson, closing his engagement in Pennsylvania, has abundantly justified himself by his works in that State. In recent weeks he has organized Locals at Harrisburg, Lebanon, Hamburg, Ephrata and Newmansport. He is determined on two more Locals before this month's work is ended. He will then devote his attention to an enterprise that has for many months been in his mind. Wilson has everlastingly urged and promoted the American Appeal as the party's supreme resource in again getting upon its feet for the fight and the onward march.

Philadelphia Meeting a Success
The meeting which Local Philadelphia staged in place of one to be addressed by Arthur Henderson proved a great success. B. Charney Viadeck, of New York, gave a fine talk, and Morgan Jones and Rhys Davies, of England, gave the audience a very clear picture of what the British Labor Party is doing and is planning to do in the future. Any Socialist who has the chance to hear either of these English Comrades should not miss the opportunity for they leave every audience filled with hope for the future.

Local Philadelphia has been on the job with the result that 500 Socialist watchers were busy at the polls on Tuesday.

Birch Wilson Still Going

Birch Wilson, who has been doing organizing work in the State for the past three months, has in addition to directing the Debs' meeting at Scranton against the bitterest kind of opposition, succeeded in organizing twelve locals, the last of which was at Hamburg, Berks County. He is planning to organize the branches in West Reading, East Greenville and Quakertown.

Wilson's work has proved conclusively that there are large numbers of localities throughout the State who will join the Party if they are only properly approached. They believe in the principles of Socialism and as soon as they are reached with the message will again come into the organization and help carry the good word to others. The State Office is anxious to get in touch with any Comrade anywhere in Pennsylvania who wants to get in touch with the movement again. All that is necessary is to drop a line to the address given at the head of this column.

The Case for Socialism

Let us again call your attention to Fred Henderson's excellent book on the Case for Socialism. We know of no Comrade who has read this book and been disappointed. Most of them want to buy more to give to their friends. We still have a good supply at hand at 50c. per copy or \$4.00 per dozen. Let us have your order right away and you will be able to say you have

read this splendid explanation of Socialism.

CONNECTICUT

The State Executive Committee met at Machinists Hall, 99 Temple street, Sunday, Nov. 1. A meeting of "The Commonwealth" publishing committee was also held in conjunction with the executive meeting. Delegates were present from Meriden, Wallingford, New London, Hamden and New Haven. The committee went on record as favoring the repeal of the anti-free speech ordinance of the city of Waterbury.

A communication was read from Alfred Baker Lewis saying that he could spend the month of December doing organizing work in Connecticut if the State Committee could finance the work. It was voted to ask Lewis to work in the New London district.

Karl R. Jursek, circulation manager of "The Commonwealth," resigned and Walter E. Davis of Hamden, was elected in his place. Comrade Jursek has accepted a position in Greenwich and is unable to act further as circulation manager.

Louis O. Kral of Meriden was elected treasurer of "The Commonwealth."

New Haven

Morris Rice, Socialist candidate for Mayor, spoke before the League of Women Voters at which the candidates of the two old parties also spoke. Mr. Rice said, "The program of the Socialist Party includes the municipal ownership of all public utilities." He asked where the city ice plant is that the Democratic Party had promised and had voted for but had not put into effect. Rice suggested that it might be up at the north pole. Mr. Rice urged the women to vote the Socialist ticket even though we do not carry the election as the size of our vote will be our only effective club over the old parties.

Hamden

Karl R. Jursek, a member of local Hamden, also a member of the State Executive Committee has secured a position as manager of a squab farm at Greenwich, Conn. He will leave Hamden this week.

NEW YORK STATE

The debate between Locals Schenectady and Albany last Monday evening proved very interesting to all those present. Albany was represented by James C. Sheahan and Milo C. Myers, and Schenectady by James Folan and Herbert M. Merrill. While the attendance was not all that could be desired, it was demonstrated that the holding of such debates would create an interest in those who are reluctant to attend purely business meetings under any circumstances.

Organizer Stille recently made a trip to Cortland and Ithaca in the interest of the Utica and Syracuse Debs' ban-

NEW YORK STATE'S MODEL LOCAL

By S. H. Stille

OVER a year ago I blew into Utica in a severe snow storm, found a few Socialists discouraged with the outlook. Two or three members would meet now and again and fight over religion, etc. One of the comrades told me about Ray Newkirk. I met him in his home and found him to be a real, true and loyal class-conscious Socialist and deeply interested in the Socialist Party. It was and is his religion. Whatever the local is in Oneida County is due to the continuous and devoted efforts of Newkirk. He has denied himself many things to devote his time to the local.

Soon after meeting Comrade Ray, as he is known by those who know him best, we decided that it would be necessary to get a new charter and start the thing all over, which we did with the opposition of two or three of the old pessimists in the old local. We met the opposition and in spite of it obtained sufficient applications to get the charter. In a few weeks we had a membership of 130. We held street meetings in Utica nearly every night, also meetings at Clinton, Oneida and Forest Port, and combed the hills of the county even to the mountains for members.

They were found everywhere. We have the finest class of comrades in Utica of any local in the state. We have college graduates, draftsmen, musicians, teachers, artists, sign painters, editors, painters, carpenters, masons. Take them all in all, they are a fine bunch of fellows. There are Jews, Greeks, Italians, Frenchmen, Germans, Poles, Dutchmen and some real good Americans, too.

Soon after organizing the new local we held a picnic and in spite of a very hard storm, it turned out to be some success. Today, after having gone over the list of members, I find that a hundred of them still pay dues and most of them up to date and some paid to the end of the year. Due to

the efforts of Comrade Ray, we had a full ticket in the field.

How are the dues collected? Comrade Ray collects them. Why does he do it? He loves the cause. He knows it must be done. All other locals can do it, too, if they so desire. I know it can be done if the desire is there to do it. We can have a local like Utica in every city if we had two or three Newkirks to push the thing along.

Nothing runs itself but water, and that runs down hill. We must have local leadership in every local. Without it we have no local. The great need of the Socialist Party now is local leadership. Give us more Newkirks and we will have more active locals.

The time is here. The hour strikes. The harvest is white. The reapers are few. Let us make more local leaders.

Joint Executive Committee of the VEST MAKERS' UNION, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

Office: 175 East Broadway. Phone: Orchard 6589

Meetings every 1st and 3rd Wednesday evening.

M. GREENBERG, Sec.-Treas. PETER MONAT, Manager.

FUR FLOOR WORKERS' UNION LOCAL 3, F. I. U. A. S.

Office and Headquarters, 245 Willowby Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. Stugs 5120

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

FRANK BARROTT, JAMES CARSON, President Secretary

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

2 E. 15th St. New York 1618

Regular Meetings Second Wednesday of Every Month at 163 East 23rd Street

Fred Engelbrecht, N. Ullman, Recording Sec'y

Henry Letz, J. Rosenzweig, Financial Sec'y

Vice-President Recording Sec'y

Gen. Levins Business Agent

Chas. Krasno, Treasurer

FUR FINISHERS' UNION LOCAL 15

Executive Board Meets every Monday at 8:30 P. M., at 33 East 22nd St.

A. SOFFER, Chairman

E. FLETCHER, Vice-Chairman

H. ROBERTS, Secretary

FUR DRESSERS' UNION, Local 2, International Fur Workers' Union.

Office and Headquarters, 415 Willowby Ave., Brooklyn, Tel. Stugs 5120

Regular Meetings, 1st and 3rd Mondays

M. RINE, President

E. FLETCHER, Vice-President

E. FLETCHER, Vice-President

E. FLETCHER, Vice-President

E. FLETCHER, Vice-President

E. FLETCHER, Vice-President

E. FLETCHER, Vice-President

E. FLETCHER, Vice-President

E. FLETCHER, Vice-President

E. FLETCHER, Vice-President

E. FLETCHER, Vice-President

E. FLETCHER, Vice-President

E. FLETCHER, Vice-President

E. FLETCHER, Vice-President

E. FLETCHER, Vice-President

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 2148

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 4199

EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETS EVERY THURSDAY AT THE OFFICE OF THE UNION

DAVID DOBINSKY, General Manager

DISTRICT COUNCIL MISCELLANEOUS TRADES OF GREATER NEW YORK

INTERNATIONAL LADIES GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

Office: 3 WEST 16TH STREET Telephone Chelsea 2148

The Council meets every 2nd and 4th Wednesday.

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

E. GREENBERG, President. S. LEFPOVITS, Manager.

Italian Cloak, Suit and Skirt Makers

Union Local 46, I. L. G. W. U. Lexington 4149

Office, 231 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—1470 St. & 8th Avenue 1st & 3rd Thurs. 8 P. M.

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

B'klyn—105 Montrose Ave. Jersey City—14 Lexington 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.

Manhattan 1499

CARL GRABHER, President.

M. WEISS, Secretary-Manager.

Italian Dressmakers' Union, Local 59, I. L. G. W. U.

Affiliated with Joint Board Cloak and Dressmakers' Union. Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday at the Office, 8 West 21st Street. Telephone 7744—Watkins.

LUIGI ANTONINI, Secretary.

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

130 East 73rd St. Madison Square 1824

Executive Board meets every Monday at 7 P. M.

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

AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA

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

Telephone: Stuyvesant 4100-1-2-3-4-5

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

NEW YORK JOINT BOARD

AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA

611-621 Broadway, New York, N. Y. Telephone: Spring 1000-1-2-3-4-5

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

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING WORKERS' JOINT BOARD

AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA

100 Broadway, New York City. Telephone: Stuyvesant 4130, 9918, 9911

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

New York Clothing Cutters' Union

A. C. W. of A. Local "Els Town."

Office: 44 East 12th Street. Stuyvesant 9908.

Regular meetings every Friday night at 210 East Fifth Street.

Executive Board meets every Monday at 7 P. M. in the office.

PHILIP ORLOFSKY, Manager. MARTIN SICKEL, Sec'y-Treas.

PANTS MAKERS' TRADE BOARD

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

OFFICE: 175 EAST BROADWAY. ORCHARD 1197

Board Meets Every Tuesday Evening at the Office. All Locals Meet Every Wednesday.

MORRIS BLUMENRICH, Manager. HYMAN NOVODVOR, Sec'y-Treasurer

Children's Jacket Makers

OF GR. N. Y. Loc. 16, Sec. A. C. W. A.

Office: 2 Stuyvesant St. Drydock 3287

Executive Board meets every Friday at 8 P. M.

MAX B. ROYAKOFF, Chairman

WM. PESKOFF, MORRIS WEINBERG, Recording Sec'y

BERNARD F. WARD, Secretary

ANTHONY V. FROISE, Bus. Agent

Children's Jacket Makers

OF GREATER NEW YORK LOCAL 19

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

Office: 335 Bushwick Ave., Bushwick 3120

Exec. Bd. meets every Friday at 8 P. M.

Reg. meetings every Wednesday, 8 P. M.

J. Beronoff, Sec'y

Chairman

J. Portner, Bus. Agent

Sec'y

Lapel Makers & Pairers

Local 161, A. C. W. A.

Office: 2 Delancey St. Drydock 3208

Exec. Bd. meets every Friday at 8 P. M.

MR. SCHNEIDER, Chairman

KENNETH F. WARD, Secretary

ANTHONY V. FROISE, Bus. Agent

Pressers' Union

Local 3, A. C. W. A.

Executive Bd. Meets every Thursday at the Amalgamated Temple

11-27 Arden Pl., Bklyn, N. Y.

LOUIS CANTON, Chairman

H. TAYLOR, Rec. Sec'y

LEON BECK, Fin. Sec'y

NEW YORK JOINT BOARD INTERNATIONAL POCKETBOOK WORKERS' UNION

GENERAL OFFICE:

11 WEST 18th STREET, N. Y. Phone Chelsea 3084

JOHN REICHNER, Chairman. CHARLES KLEINMAN, Secretary-Treasurer.

PAPER BOX MAKERS' UNION

OF GREATER NEW YORK Phone Orchard 1999

Office and Headquarters, 3 St. Mark's Place.

Executive Board Meets Every Wednesday at 8 P. M.

THOMAS DINONNO, FRED CA

❖ ❖ DRAMA ❖ ❖

George Bernard Shaw

By C. Henry Warren

TO CALL this book "Table-Talk of G. B. S.", by Archibald Henderson, (Chapman and Hall, London), was misleading. It is divided into five dialogues; and each is quite naturally a studied interview. The book is none the less interesting, of course, for that. Only Dr. Henderson too often succumbs to what must surely be the inevitable temptation of all who seek to interview Mr. Shaw; he sets up a series of intellectual Aunt Sallies which it is plainly expected will be bowled down, smart and sudden. Real table-talk would have had more chance to reveal the essential Mr. Shaw that is so often lost in the dazzle of his wit.

Once at least, however, G. B. S. is highly illuminating about himself. Unconsciously so, one suspects. He was asked to throw some light upon his method of creating his characters:

"My procedure is to imagine characters and let them rip, as you suggest; but I must warn you that the real process is very obscure; for the result always shows that there has been something behind all the time, of which I was not conscious, though it turns out to be the real motive of the whole creation."

Before "Saint Joan" that would have been difficult altogether to understand; one expects to find Mr. Shaw the most conscious of creators; it is good to find that he bears affinity, however remote, with Blake.

One of the most devastating things he says in all the book concerns the war:

"After a speech of mine at Stourbridge . . . a soldier said to me, 'If I had known all that in 1914, they would never have got khaki on my back.' My reply was, 'That is precisely why I did not tell you in 1914.'"

A hard saying indeed; and one that comes incredibly from the lips of the author of "Heartbreak House"—until one also finds him saying, "When once a war breaks out there is nothing to do but fight."

It is natural that, in the hands of Dr. Henderson, the talk should come round more than once to America; and America is beautifully calculated to call forth Mr. Shaw's highest jinks. The boasted industriousness of the Americans, he says, is very like the industriousness of a mouse running

round in a jar of oxygen. Then again: "Americans have the most elaborate filing systems in the world, but no American can ever find a letter. And every American believes that the postage to every spot on the globe is two cents, thereby levying an enormous tax on the rest of the world in double charges for deficient stamps."

That is spoken with feeling. For does he not also say that, for the last twenty years, he has been invited to America about twice every week; and the invitation

"is always accompanied by an announcement in the American Press that I am coming; and the next mail brings me a few million requests for lectures and offers of hospitality."

But still he refuses. His reasons, it is true, are slender; but one would not have America mopping up the energy that ought to go to the making of plays. But there is no need for such fear. "Will you write any more plays?" Dr. Henderson ingeniously asks. "Will a duck swim?" facetiously replies Mr. Shaw.

About his own "Saint Joan," too, he is interesting. In her he found a first-class dramatic subject ready made. "You have," he says,

"a heroic character, caught between the fell incensed points of the Catholic Church and the Holy Roman Empire, between Protestantism and Ecclesiasticism, between Feudalism and Nationalism, and driven by her virtues and her innocence of the world to a tragic death which has secured her immortality. . . . I felt personally called on by Joan to do her dramatic justice; and I don't think I have botched the job."

Personally called. More mysticism? Or facetiousness? You never can tell now, after that other confession. Partly, of course, he wanted to have a tilt at Anatole France's characterization. Anatole France, he says, "was disabled by his Anti-Feminism; he could not credit Joan with mental superiority to the Statesmen and Churchmen and Captains of her time; and as her superiority is the simple explanation of the whole affair, he makes very good shooting at the church, but misses the bull's eye."

Dr. Henderson certainly has the right perseverance for "getting the goods."

PHYLLIS JOYCE



who gives an interesting performance of Myra Arundel, in Noel Coward's play, "Hay Fever," at the Maxine Elliott Theatre.

The World Would Call Him Lucky

Clare Eames at Her Best in "Lucky Sam McCarver," at the Playhouse

THE cryptic quotation on the program of Sidney Howard's piece, "Lucky Sam McCarver," produced by Brady and John Cromwell at the Playhouse, informs us that "the lonesome traveler derives a sort of comfort and society from the presence of vegetable life." The explanation of this remark lies in the personality of Carlotta Ashe, the sophisticated decadent daughter of an old family, poignantly played by Clare Eames. For Lotta has been bred in ways that make Lucky Sam as quaint to her as certain curious flora—no less curious for that they may have the habit of closing upon and absorbing too careless or inquisitive fauna. Sam's career is pressed into Lotta's in a way that leads her—noblesse oblige—to marry him; but on this occasion she has made the mistake of judging him by her canons instead of by the queer laws of his own being; she has married out of a sense of obligation a man who, instead of loving her (though indeed he knows no other love) is employing her and her family name as rungs in the ladder Lucky Sam has to climb. So well is the balance held by the author that to many minds Sam must, despite Lotta's cousin's tirade, seem the ill-used member of the couple, and Lotta a decadent if not degenerate good-for-naught adulteress. That she is decadent no one will doubt, but orchids have their place; and indeed she is less an orchidaceous growth than a frantic starved woman, fighting to find nourishment in genuine values for life, left without any moral support other than the tradition of her name and the honorable way of playing the game of life. But Sam, the successful, lucky Sam, the carver of his own career, is in her eyes—and through her eyes, in ours—the shallow, self-confident blind man who has, of course, the security of purpose and aim that Lotta lacks, but whose ideals and goal are external, material, more soul-destroying than Lotta's barrenness and yearning.

This contrasted and dual quest Sidney Howard has set with astute dramatic power in an environment where money has brought the Grand Street bar boy to mix with the first families of the land. Humor flickers over the surface of the play, in scenes where the relatives of Lotta enjoy the spectacle of her husband trying to be a born gentleman, or where Venetian waters are a background of the perverted pleasures of the devitalized and debauched members of Lotta's class . . . whence her first husband, more aware of their mood than oblivious Sam, tries to draw the bored and anguished woman.

As this woman Clare Eames plays with a restrained sophistication, with a suggestion of mirth over anguish that often implies the verge of hysteria, in what is a pinnacle of her consummate art. She thus towers above the remainder of a competent cast, where Hilda Spong and John Cromwell lead the supporting group in a well-wrought study of two strong personalities. J. T. S.

Equity Annual Ball Next Saturday Night

The Equity Annual Ball, to be held at the Hotel Astor, Saturday evening, November 14, promises to excel even the famous entertainments of previous years. The announcement of stars who will appear in the gorgeous and novel Midnight Jollies that precedes the dancing have been sparing so far, but in the big entertainment devised and directed by Hassart Short will be Marilyn Miller, Al Jolson, Louise Groody, Marguerite Namara, Jack Donohue and Walter Woolf. Ethel Barrymore will represent Equity. Other players who will entertain include Clifton Webb and Mary Hay, Cliff Edwards (Ukulele Ike), Brennan and Rogers of "Artists and Models," and Moss and Fontana.

"My Girl" Comes to the Bronx Opera House Monday

The musical comedy, "My Girl," recently seen at the Vanderbilt Theatre, is coming to the Bronx Opera House, Monday night. Harlan Thompson and Harry Archer are the joint authors of the book and music. "What Price Glory," the sensational play of last season, will be at the Bronx opera the week of November 15.

❖ ❖ THEATRES ❖ ❖

WINTER GARDEN

EVENINGS, 8:30
MATS. TUES., THUR. & SAT.
NOW, AS ALWAYS, THE
WORLD'S MOST FAMOUS REVUE



GREAT CAST
18 GERTRUDE HOFFMANN GIRLS

WINTER GARDEN

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

JOLSON'S

Thea., 59 St. & 7th Ave.
Evenings 8:30
Matinee Thursday and Saturday, 2:30
400th TIME TUESDAY
MOST GLORIOUS MUSICAL PLAY OF OUR TIME

STUDENT PRINCE

IN HEIDELBERG
with HOWARD MARSH
and ILSE MARVENGA
Staged by J. C. HUFFMAN
Symph. Orch. of 160 Singing Chorus of 100.
Bal. Seats (Res.): \$1.10 \$1.50 \$2.25 \$3.50.
GOOD SEATS AT BOX OFFICE
Anniversary Performance, Dec. 2nd

When you are blue,
Don't know what to do,
Take this little tip,
Make a little trip
To
APPLESAUCE
Dispensed by
ALLAN DINEHART
Endorsed by Everybody
AMBASSADOR THEA.,
19th, W. of B'way, Eva. 8:30
Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:30

AHWOODS presents THE CHOICE OF ALL THE PEOPLE

The
GREEN HAT
BY MICHAEL ARLEN
THE DRAMATIC
SENSATION OF THE CENTURY
with
KATHARINE CORNELL
MARGALO GILLMORE
LESLIE HOWARD
Broadhurst
THEA. 44 ST. W. B'WAY.
MATINEES
Thurs. and Sat.

The PELICAN

IN FETTERSON JESSE
& H. M. HAWWOOD
with
MARGARET LAWRENCE
FREDERICK LEESE
HENRY STEPHENSON
Plymouth
THEA. 45 ST. W. B'WAY.
MATINEES
THURS. & SAT.
2nd MONTH in
NEW YORK

The KISS IN A TAXI

with
ARTHUR BYRON
JANET BEECHER
Bijou
THEA. 45 ST. W. B'WAY.
MATINEES
Wed. and Sat.
3rd MONTH in
NEW YORK

Bernard Shaw's "Candida" Returns to the Comedy Theatre Monday

Monday night the Actors' Theatre will offer a limited return engagement of Bernard Shaw's "Candida" at the Comedy Theatre. The cast will be entirely different, with the exception of Peggy Wood in the title role, from the company seen here last season. In addition to Miss Wood the cast includes Morgan Farley, Harry C. Browne, Richie Ling, Helen Tilden and Frank Henderson. This company has been playing in Chicago, Pittsburgh, Milwaukee, Cleveland and Toronto.

Another European troupe of Gertrude Hoffmann girls sailed from London to be prepared by the Messrs. Shubert in a forthcoming production. The present group of Hoffmann girls is making quite a hit in "Artists and Models" at the Winter Garden.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST ENTERTAINER

AL

JOLSON

IN HIS GREATEST SUCCESS
BIG BOY

44th ST. Theatre, W. of Broadway
Evenings 8:30
Matinee Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30

Maxine Elliott's Theatre, 59th St. E. of Broadway.

Evenings 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:30
LAST WEEK

THE INTERNATIONAL TRIUMPH

"HAY FEVER"

By NOEL COWARD
Author of "THE VORTEX"
"A gay and shining comedy."
—Alexander Woolcott,
"WORLD"

CENTURY Thea., 62d St. and Central

Park West. Evenings 8:25
MATS. WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY
THE "PERFECT" OPERETTA

PRINCESS FLAVIA

Musical Version of
THE PRISONER OF ZENDA
"MOST SUMPTUOUS AND CAPTIVATING OF OPERETTAS. BEAUTIFUL, TUNEFUL, MAJESTIC AND SPLENDID IN ALL ITS APPOINTMENTS. THE HUGE STAGE OF THE CENTURY WAS OVERCROWDED WITH THE GREAT NUMBER OF SINGERS, MALE AND FEMALE, THAT POURED ONTO IT, AND THE STIRRING CHORUSES EVOKED PROLONGED OVATIONS."
—H. J. MANKIEWICZ in N. Y. Times.

"STOLEN FRUIT"

With the Best Acting Cast in New York, Including
Ann Harding, Rollo Peters, Harry Beresford, Felix Kremba
Good Balcony Seats Always at Box Office

ELTINGE

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

ROSALIE STEWART

PRESENTS

The DRAMATIC HIT

"CRAIG'S WIFE"

By GEORGE KELLY
author of "The Snow-Off"

with
CHRISTAL HERNE
MOROSCO THEA. W. 45 ST.
EVS. 8:30
MATINEES WED. & SAT. 2:30

LUCKY SAM McCARVER

"MOST FASCINATING PLAY IN TOWN."—Anderson, Post.

PLAYHOUSE 48th St. E. of B'way
Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

THEATRE GUILD PRODUCTIONS

GUILD

THEA., 52d St. W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30.
Mats. THURS. & SAT. 2:30. Col. 8229.

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.
Matinee Wed. and Sat., 2:30.

Bernard Shaw's Famous Comedy

ARMS and the MAN

ALFRED LUNT with LYNN FONTANNE
PEDRO DE CORDOBA

65 West 35th Street. Evenings, 8:30.
Matinee Thurs. and Sat., 2:30.

NEW FALL EDITION

"GARRICK GAITIES"

SPARKLING MUSICAL REVUE

45th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:40
Matinee Wed. and Sat.

LAST WEEK

THEY Knew What They Wanted

A COMEDY BY SIDNEY HOWARD
PAULINE LORD WITH LEO CARRILLO

"A Man's Man"

The Stagers Present a Large-Size Portrait of Working-Class Family Life

IN THE STAGERS' first production of the new theatrical year, "A Man's Man," at the Fifty-Second Street Theatre, we have a large size portrait of working-class family life in New York. The family Patrick Kearney has built his play about is that of two youngsters but recently wed.

This comedy "of life under the L" offers one of the most vivid pictures we have seen of the humdrum and boredom of life that is pressed in between the walls of economic and intellectual poverty.

Eddie and Melville Tuttle start on their matrimonial journey with a generous portion of love for each other. Both aspire for "better things." Melville's dream, by day and night, is that some day he may attain the heights of an Elk. His young wife feels the pressure of poverty even stronger than her husband. When a friend of Melville's tells her she could be a "wow" in the movies, she believes and weaves a silky dream of glory and money.

Both dreams are harshly shattered. Melville's friend, who was going to get him in the Elks and his wife in the movies, turns out to be a blatant scoundrel. Melville pours his money into Charlie's hands in the hope that he is buying his way into the Elks; Eddie pays even more fully for her ticket to stardom. In the end they are left poorer, but not so much wiser.

"Melville's father had been a manual worker. It seems; Melville had ad-

MARY ASTOR



in a new film "The Pace That Thrills," coming to Moss' Broadway Monday.

vanced to the heights of a white-collar slave from which he could almost glimpse into the paradise of Elkindom; in his sorrow over his apparently defeated ambition, Melville vows that his son will do better. "He ain't gonna be no ordinary Elk. He's going to be a past grand master," he promises.

Josephine Hutchinson and Dwight Frye have lent real spirit to their interpretations of Eddie and Melville, and the surrounding players, particularly Robert Gleckler, are quite up to their standard. The play is a realistic picture of the grim, seamy life among young working-class Americans.

Norman Bel-Geddes and Richard Herndon will begin immediately to cast "The Gull Killer," a play by Hope Bastonett.

THE NEW PLAYS

MONDAY

SHAKESPEARE'S "HAMLET" in modern dress, will be produced by Horace Liveright, at the Booth Theatre Monday night, with Basil Sydney playing the melancholy Dane. The supporting cast includes: Ernest Lawford, Charles Waldron, Helen Chandler, Adrienne Morrison, Percy Warran, Stafford Dickens, Walter Kingsford, Herbert Ranson and Gordon Standing. The production was staged by James Light.

THE LAST NIGHT OF DON JUAN, by Edmond Rostand, translated by Sidney Howard, will open at the Greenwich Village Theatre Monday night, under the management of Kenneth Macgowan, Robert Edmond Jones and Eugene O'Neill. The cast includes Augustin Duncan, Stanley Logan, Violet Kemble Cooper, Edgar Stehl, Henry O'Neill, Ralph Benzie and Helenka Adamowska.

NAUGHTY CINDERELLA, with Irene Bordoni, will come into the Lyceum Theatre on Monday evening. The play, a romantic farce with songs adapted by Avery Hopwood from the French of Rene Peter and Henri Falk, is produced under the management of Charles Frohman, Inc., in association with E. Ray Goetz.

THE LAST OF MRS. CHEYNEY, a new comedy by Frederick Lonsdale, will open at the Fulton Theatre Monday night under the management of Charles Dillingham. The cast is headed by Ina Claire and includes Roland Young and A. E. Matthews.

TUESDAY

THE MASTER BUILDER, by Henrik Ibsen, will be presented for special matinee beginning Tuesday afternoon at Maxine Elliott's theatre. Eva Le Gallienne will play Hilda Wangel. Other players include Egon Brecher, Alice John, Ruth Wilton, Sidney Machet, William Raymond and J. Warren Sterling.

THE CHARLOTTE REVUE, will open at the Selwyn theatre Tuesday night presented by Arch Selwyn. The cast is headed by Beatrice Lillie, Gertrude Lawrence, Jack Buchanan and Herbert Mundin. Others include Hugh Sinclair, Jill Williams, Eric Fawcett, Betty Stockfeld, Penner Irving.

MORGAN FARLEY



will play Marchbanks in Shaw's "Candida," which opens a limited return engagement at the Comedy Monday night.

THEATRES

D R A M A

HILDA SPONG

B.S. MOSS' THEATRES
COLONY
 B'WAY & 53rd ST. • POPULAR PRICES

8TH SENSATIONAL WEEK STARTS SUNDAY

HAROLD LLOYD
IN "THE FRESHMAN"

Laugh, shout—cry a little while you cheer!

350 on the stage
 CAMPUS CAPERS (35 PEOPLE)

PERFORMANCES CONTINUOUS DAILY—10 A.M. to MIDNIGHT

THE SHUBERTS DO IT AGAIN

"Princess Flavia" Has Melodious Score and Lifting Songs—
 Harry Welchman Makes Hit at the Century Theatre

THE Shuberts have done it again. In "Princess Flavia," an opera made from Anthony Hope's robust novel, "The Prisoner of Zenda," which opened Monday night at the Century, they have continued the line of essentially musical productions on a vast scale in the manner of "The Student Prince" and "The Love Song—opera, you understand, not musical comedy, with emphasis upon music as an essential part of the plot and upon roaring male choruses that tingle the blood and set the feet to tapping.

"Princess Flavia" was made into a libretto by the indefatigable Harry B. Smith, and the music was composed by Mr. Sigmund Romberg. It is a fine, melodious score that we have here, with lifting songs, melting love duets and soldiers' choruses.

Mr. Smith adheres pretty closely to the romantic story of "The Prisoner of Zenda." There is a weakling crown prince, Rudolph, more in love with his wine and women and what passes for song when he is pickled than in ruling his mythical Black Forest kingdom of Ruritania. There is also a wandering Englishman, Rudolph Rassendyll, who happens to be descended from an indiscretion of the grandfather of Prince Rudolph, and by a set of curious chances he is wandering in the Forest of Zenda in Ruritania just when Prince Rudolph is in his cups in the hunting lodge there. Likewise he is a perfect image of his fifth cousin, whom he has never seen.

Prince "Black" Michael, a cousin of the Prince, seeks to overturn Rudolph. But on the day before his coronation the Prince is soured and doesn't care to be crowned; that is, with a cirelet of gold, at least. Michael thinks it's a great chance to arouse the people against Rudolph and get himself crowned. Incidentally to grab off the beautiful Princess Flavia for himself. One of Rudolph's supporters sees Mr. Rassendyll, coaxes him to masquerade as the Prince, get himself crowned and then resume his British status. He hesitates for a while, but when he sees Flavia in the personable presence of Evelyn Herbert he chances it. Even

HARRY WELCHMAN



The young Englishman created quite a sensation by his splendid work in "Princess Flavia," the new opera at the Century.

she, his cousin, can't tell the Englishman from the Ruritania—and who could, since both parts were taken by the same Harry Welchman? The upstanding, manly bearing and courage of the Englishman win the Princess, who thinks he is the Prince reformed. He goes through the coronation with her at his side; he breaks up a conspiracy of Michael and leaves him dead, and he turns over the kingdom and princess to his pickled alter ego.

The soldiers' choruses were the feature of the opera, and some of the love duets were excellent. It is a pity that an attempt should be made to inject humor into a play that is altogether humorless; it is a greater pity that the humor should be so feeble that it curled up and died even in the hands of so capable a man as William Danforth. But taking it all in all it is a pleasure to see the piece and to congratulate ourselves that we seem at last to have made a permanent place on the stage for real opera, and that there is a permanent audience for this form of entertainment.

WARSAW THEATRES
QUITE ACTIVE

THE POLISH THEATRE in Warsaw, writes a correspondent to the Christian Science Monitor, opened with a comedy translated from the French of De Lorde and Chaine, "Le Cure chez les riches," founded on the novel of Clement Vautel. The part of the Cure is admirably acted by Mr. Samborski and the whole performance ranks among the best of the Polish Theatre.

Director Szyfman promises many novelties this season, among them plays by Pirandello, Crommelynck and other modern native and foreign authors. The National Theatre, which has just begun the new season by a representation of a comedy, "Ladies and Hussars," by Fedro, intends to produce during the coming season Goethe's "Faust" and some Shakespearean plays. The Boguslawski Theatre, whose special function is to provide artistic entertainment for the working classes at prices within their means, has begun with a performance of Shakespeare's "As You Like It," interpreted in ultra-modern fashion, which has brought a storm of criticism on the management.

Added to this, a small theatre, the Komedja, is giving, under the actor-manager, Mr. Adwentowicz, "Night and Day," a play by the Jewish author of "Dybuk."

The Little Theatre, also under the direction of Mr. Szyfman, has brought as a premiere a three-act comedy, "Fair Tale," the first effort of a young student of the Warsaw University, Alexander Czaplicki.

Broadway Briefs

The Theatre Guild has cast Tom Powers for the young Napoleon in "The Man of Destiny," which, with "Androcles and the Lion," will form the double bill opening on November 23 at the Klaw Theatre. Henry Travers will have the role of "Androcles" in "Androcles and the Lion."

A. L. Erlanger has completed arrangements for the erection of a new theatre in Atlanta, Ga. The cost when completed will be upward of half a million dollars.

Ben Franklin and George Stone have been engaged for important roles in the forthcoming musical version of "Seventeen."

Vivienne Tobin will undertake the leading feminine role (on Monday) in "Applesauce," in which Allan Dinehart is starring at the Ambassador Theatre.

Beginning this Saturday morning and

HILDA SPONG



is impressive as ever in the role of the light-hearted Princess Sira in "Lucky Sam McCarver," at the Playhouse.

Vaudeville Theatres

Moss' Broadway

The program at Moss' Broadway Theatre beginning Monday will consist of the first New York showing of "The Pace That Thrills" and a special vaudeville program headed by Ruby Norton, O'Neill and Plunkett, and Keno and Green. Miss Ruby Norton, after a tour of the world, returns to the Broadway in a program of songs, with Clarence Sanna at the piano.

"The Pace That Thrills" is the story of a movie hero who has acquired much undesirable publicity because he refuses to take chances. Ben Lyon plays a movie hero, with Mary Astor as the sweetheart of Ben. Tully Marshall, Fritz Brunette, Thomas Hold, Warner Richmond and Evelyn Walsh Hall are also in the cast.

Palace

An all-British bill is the novelty at the Palace this coming week. London headliners have been imported for the program. The stellar line-up will be Ada Reeves, comedienne; Bransby Williams in Dickens' greatest character creations; Bert Errol, female impersonator; Nervo and Knox, Albert Whelan, Ethel Hook, Reba, and Jackson's Twelve Royal English Dancers from the Alhambra, London.

for succeeding Saturday mornings the Triangle Theatre on Seventh Avenue between 10th and 11th streets will give for children, puppet shows, dances, music and short plays. Charles Winters, children's entertainer, will be associated with Kathleen Kirkwood, Triangle director, in this venture.

TAMMANY'S GRIP ON LABOR

(Continued from page 8)

In the 18th Aldermanic District in Manhattan you ignore Isadore Silverman, for years an official in the Painters' Union. In a still more flagrant case, you ignore A. I. Shiplacoff of the 56th Aldermanic District in Brooklyn with his perfect record on labor legislation in the Assembly and in the Board of Aldermen in favor of an ex-barkeeper, who, when he was a member of the Assembly, deliberately absented himself from all sessions until forced to go by a mass meeting of protest in his district.

These are only a few of the illustrations I might give. You ignore Samuel A. Beardsley, Socialist candidate for President of the Board of Aldermen, who is head of the Jewelry Workers District Council; Meyer London, candidate for the Supreme Court, whom Samuel Compers personally endorsed when he was running for Congress. You ignore William Karlin, candidate for District Attorney in New York, in spite of his long and successful record as a labor attorney. I might give other illustrations, but these will suffice.

"In these cases I have applied the test of a candidate's labor record. With the same results I might apply the test of a man's devotion to progressive legislation in general.

"The plain truth is that you have scarcely camouflaged by the occasional mention of a Republican or Socialist the fact that you are a political annex to Tammany Hall. In its service you have gone beyond not only your revered national leader, Samuel Compers, but even the State Federation which at least has examined men's records and endorsed by letter such candidates as Shiplacoff.

"You may reply that you ignore Socialists because Socialists cannot be elected. In many cases that is not true or would not be true if your support were honestly given to the best man. In other cases I ask what your policy of subservience to Tammany Hall has done for labor. It has, I know, got for some individuals good jobs. For others it has got the kind of favors in the courts and elsewhere which cannot be acknowledged openly. But of constructive labor legislation it has got very little.

"Take two issues, supposedly dear to your hearts: The Federal Child Labor Amendment and the end of the injunction evil. You endorsed Governor Smith at the last election. But he no less than the Republicans broke his party's promises on the ratification of the Child Labor Amendment, and so betrayed your confidence in this important matter. You have never got any favorable action from any old party candidate, whom you have endorsed, on the injunction evil. And yet you go on with your endorsements. "History is full of illustrations, in Europe, in America, yes, and here in New York, that you can scare old party

politicians into doing for fear what they will not do for favor. Your support of Socialist candidates pledged absolutely to labor's interest even, if not immediately successful in electing those candidates would put the fear of God and the workers into the heart of the political machine. You never will do it by giving a blank check to Tammany Hall. For its own honor and in its own interest it is time for the Central Trades and Labor Council of New York to be something else than Tammany Hall's little brother dressed up in non-partisan clothes.

"Very truly yours,
 "NORMAN THOMAS."

HOLLAND

Dutch Workers in Congress

The effective cooperation of the Dutch Socialists and trade unionists was well demonstrated in The Hague on September 19 and 20 at a great joint congress held by their national organizations for the purpose of rejoicing over the gains in the recent Parliamentary elections, which increased the Socialist members from 29 to 24, of planning joint action in the interest of the workers of Holland and of showing their love for a retiring Socialist leader. Some 1,100 delegates attended the congress and tens of thousands of workers took part in a street parade.

The festive opening session on the afternoon of Sept. 19 was made accessible throughout the whole of Holland by wireless. In every place where workers live simultaneous meetings were held and The Hague speeches were heard through loud speakers. While the opening session was still going on a message was received by telegram from North Friesland: "We are hearing everything."

The opening session was attended by Frederick Adler, secretary of the Socialist and Labour International, and Jan Oudegeet, secretary of the International Federation of Trade Unions. The real purpose of this session, which was held with J. H. A. Schapers in the chair, was to honor the veteran leader of the Dutch working-class, P. J. Troelstra, who was compelled on health considerations to resign from political life a short time ago. His health, however, has happily improved considerably of late. In the speeches made by P. Vliegenhart for the Dutch Party, by Adler for the International and by R. Stenhuys for the Dutch trade unions, the picture of Troelstra's life work was impressively drawn. The veteran leader then delivered a speech of thanks, full of his old strength and passion. Behind him the Youth Troops had taken up their stand, and thus was symbolized at this farewell demonstration the continuance of the work to which Troelstra has devoted his life. In the evening the workers of The Hague and of the neighboring towns organized a torchlight procession in honor of Troelstra.

Bronx Amusements

BRONX OPERA HOUSE

149th ST., E. of THIRD AVE.

POP. PRICES 1 MATS. WED. & SAT.

BEGINNING MONDAY NIGHT

LYLE D. ANDREWS Presents

The Snappiest Musical Play in the U.S.A.

"MY GIRL"

Direct from the Vanderbilt Theatre
 With a Cast of Musical Comedy Favorites
 Chorus of Wonderful Dancers
 And Harry Archer's Superb Orchestra

Week of November 10th
 "WHAT PRICE GLORY?"
 The Sensational Play of the Season

MUSIC AND CONCERTS

AEOLIAN HALL, Sat., Nov. 7, at 10:45 A.M.
 2nd Piano Recital for Young People
LOIS MAIER
 and
GUY
 Concert Mgt. Daniel Mayer, Inc. Steinway Piano

AEOLIAN HALL, Thur. Ev., Nov. 12, 8:30
 PIANO RECITAL
ELLEN BALLON
 Concert Mgt. Daniel Mayer, Inc. Steinway Piano

PHILHARMONIC

WILHELM MENDELBERG, Conductor

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE

SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3:00

All Tchaikovsky Program

Cornelius Van Vliet, soloist

"PATHEQUE" Symphony

Carnegie Hall, Thurs. Eve., Fri. Aft., Nov. 12, 13

Heinrich Gebhard, soloist

SCHUBERT: "UNFINISHED" Symphony

Loeffler: Pagan Poem, Gebhard: Fantasy, Wagner

Carnegie Hall, Sat. Eve., Nov. 14, at 8:30

THIRD STUDENTS' CONCERT

Arthur Judson, Mgr. (Steinway Piano)

CARNEGIE HALL, This Sun. Eve., 8:15

VIOLIN RECITAL by MISCHA

ELMAN

Tickets \$2.75 to \$12.00, at Box Of. Mail Orders

Mischa Elman, 1001 Aeolian Hall, N.Y. Steinway

MUSIC

Stony Point Ensemble to Make
Debut Tuesday at Metropolitan

New music will feature the program of the Stony Point Ensemble debut Tuesday night in the Metropolitan Opera House.

Joseph Achron, the Russian modernist composer, will bring out a new composition in "Dances Fantastic." It is based on ancient Hebraic airs, and serves as a vehicle for the mimetic dancing of Maud Allan, who has returned to America to tour with this organization.

Another new composition, interpreted by Miss Allen, is an American Indian Allegory composed by the young American poet and composer, Reginald Pole, whose accompanying poem will introduce the dancer. She will also revive her conception of Chopin's "Marche Funebre," arranged for the vocal-orchestral presentation by Alexander Koshetz, conductor of the ensemble. All three of these novelties will be accompanied by the "Clavilux," played by its inventor, Thomas Willfred.

The A Capella singing of the ensemble will include a suite of Christmas and New Year songs by Lyssenko, "The Day of Judgment," by Arkhangelsky and a group of folk songs.

Cecile D'Andrea, classic dancer, will appear in several divertissements; Benno Rabinoff will make his debut in a group of violin numbers; and Oda Tallya, dramatic soprano, and Clara Brookhurst, contralto, will be heard in operatic arias.

Music Notes

This Saturday evening a performance of "Aida" will be given at the Manhattan Opera House in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the death of the composer, Giuseppe Verdi. The principal roles will be sung by Clara Jacobo, Bernardo De Muro and Riccardo Stracciari.

Mischa Elman will give the following program at his recital this Sunday night at Carnegie Hall: Sonata, E major, Handel; Partita, B minor, Bach; Concerto (Concertstück), A major, Saint-Saens; Berceuse, Eugen Ysaey; Scherzo Capriccioso, Edwin Grasse; I Palpit, Paganini.

Reinold Werrenrath's program at Carnegie Hall this Sunday afternoon will consist of a group of songs by Hugo Wolf, the Ojibway Indian Melodies, a group of English Ballads and five recent American songs.

Mischa-Leon will give a program of songs at Aeolian Hall this Sunday afternoon.

John Carroll, baritone, will give a

Spontini's "La Vestale" at the
Metropolitan Thursday Night

Gaspare Spontini's classic opera with its story of ancient Rome, "La Vestale," first seen and heard in Paris in 1805 and never yet heard here, will be the first "novelty" to be presented this season at the Metropolitan Opera House, and will be given Thursday evening with the following cast: Edward Johnson, Rosa Ponselle, DeLuca, Mardones, and Matzenauer. Tullio Serafin will conduct.

Other operas next week: "Tannhauser," Monday evening, with Jeritza, Matzenauer, Delaunoi, Taucher, Whitehill. "Aida," Wednesday, with Rethberg, Telva, Wells, and Martinelli, Basola (debut), Rothier.

"Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci," as a special matinee on Friday, the former with Jeritza, Wakefield and Chamlee and Picco; the latter with Mario and Martinelli, Danise, Tibbett.

"Madama Butterfly," Friday evening, with Rethberg, Bourskaya, and Gigli, Basola. "Falstaff," Saturday matinee, with Alda, Borl, Telva, Howard and Tokatyan, Scotti, Didur, Tibbett.

"Lohengrin," Saturday night, with Roessler, Claussen, and Taucher, Whitehill.

This Sunday night's opera concert will be Italian night.

song recital at Town Hall, Thursday night.

Fraser Gange, the Scotch baritone, will be heard in recital at Aeolian Hall next Saturday afternoon.

Hildegard Donaldson, violinist, makes her debut at Aeolian Hall on Tuesday afternoon.

Ellen Ballon gives her first piano recital of the season at Aeolian Hall on Thursday evening.

Jean Macdonald will give her song recital at Aeolian Hall Thursday afternoon.

Percy Grainger will give his only New York recital at Carnegie Hall on Monday evening, November 16.

Jacques Joles, pianist, will give a recital at Town Hall next Friday evening.

Grace Leslie will give a program of songs at Town Hall on Tuesday evening.

Richard Crooks will give his first recital at Aeolian Hall on Sunday afternoon, November 15.

JAYNE AUBURN
and
ROGER GRAY

in a scene from "My Girl" the musical comedy coming to the Bronx Opera House Monday.

With the Orchestras

PHILHARMONIC

A series of five Sunday afternoon concerts at the Metropolitan Opera House by the Philharmonic Orchestra will begin this Sunday afternoon, when Mr. Mengelberg leads a Tchaikovsky program. The symphony will be the "Pathetic." Cornelius Van Vliet is soloist. "Romeo and Juliet" completes the program.

Heinrich Gebhard appears on the programs of Thursday evening and Friday afternoon in Carnegie Hall both as composer and soloist. He will play the piano part in Loeffler's "Pagan Poem," and will be heard in his own Fantasy for piano and orchestra. Schubert's "Unfinished" Symphony and the "Flying Dutchman"

MISCHA ELMAN



Copyright, Mishkin, N. Y.

will give his first local concert this Sunday night at Carnegie Hall.

NEW YORK SYMPHONY

Tchaikowski's "Pathetic" Symphony and Yolanda Merg, who will play Liszt's Hungarian Fantasy for piano with orchestra, are the two outstanding features at this Sunday afternoon's concert of the New York Symphony Society in the Mecca Auditorium. The program will also include the Andantino and Scherzo by Debussy.

The orchestra will devote next week to Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia. The second Symphony Concert for Children will take place next Saturday morning in Carnegie Hall. The program: Scherzo from "Midsummer Night's Dream," Mendelssohn; Excerpt from "Le Roi d'Ys," Lalo; Trio for two oboes and English horn, Beethoven; The Dragoons of Alsace, from "Carmen," Liszt.

STATE SYMPHONY

Ernst von Dohnanyi will conduct the State Symphony Orchestra Tuesday night at Carnegie Hall in the All Russian program: Tchaikowsky, Symphony No. 2; Rachmaninoff, "Isle of Death"; Prokofiev, Violin Concerto; Rimsky-Korsakoff, "Russian Easter"; Lea Lubochutz, violinist, will be the soloist.

THE NEW LEADER

A Weekly Newspaper Devoted to the Interests of the Socialist and Labor Movement
Published Every Saturday by the New Leader Association
PEOPLE'S HOUSE, 7 EAST 15TH STREET
New York City
Telephone Stuyvesant 6885

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
Morris Hillquit
Aigerson Lee
Norman Thomas
Lena Morrow Lewis
Wm. M. Feigenbaum
G. A. Hoehn
Cameron H. King

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

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

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1925

THE ELECTION

FLUSHED with its victory, Tammany has a free hand for four years and the very prospect gives the New York World some apprehension. It supported the Tammany ticket and then attempts to ask the question whether Tammany will be "good." Walker frankly states that the "organization" will rule, which means that the World and other organs which in the past had scourged Tammany will get their answer in good measure before the end of four years.

As for the Socialist vote we may frankly admit that it is far from satisfactory to us. It is no consolation to say that with the heavy decrease in the total vote cast we must expect a decline in the Socialist vote. This does not follow at all. The apathy of the voters herded by the parties of capitalism should be no measure of our own expectations or determine our activities. The Socialist Party is a fighting party of the masses and when it fails to fight as it should it cannot expect the working class to rally to its banner.

Nor is it any consolation to say that we polled a larger percentage of the total vote cast this year than we did last year. The fact remains that we lost several thousand voters for our standard bearer. We all know the reason for it. Many of our party workers appeared to be on a vacation this year. They did not serve. To hold our trenches, to say nothing of gains, we must fight and, aside from a handful of devoted men and women, we did not fight. Therefore, we reaped the consequences.

One of these consequences was undoubtedly the loss of thousands of Socialist votes that were actually cast. We call the attention of our readers to what is said on another page of the vote in the 15th Assembly District of Manhattan where voting machines were used. The machines were our watchers. In all other districts we had to rely on human agents and they did not respond. Tammany counted the vote and it is utterly absurd to believe that, given a free hand, Tammany did not perpetrate gross steals.

It is a lesson for us and probably a needed one to stir the party to the service which is essential to a growing, active and hopeful movement of the working class.

PROGRESS IN EGYPT

MR. RAMESES CHAFFEY, his Egyptian Majesty's first Consul in New York, states that Egypt is rapidly turning from agriculture to industry. A land of antiquities, it is becoming modern in its economic life, and he looks forward to a progressive development of the country.

The Egyptian Consul points out that Egypt has a population of 14,000,000 upon a territory of 400,000 square miles, of which 13,000 are under cultivation. Owing to a rapid increase of population, Egypt is compelled to turn to modern manufacturing methods. "Green fields are being interspersed with tall smokestacks and a new epoch is dawning for Egypt," he says. Then "there is an abundance of cheap and intelligent labor" to draw upon.

One other item is significant. "Our most important products now are textiles," he observes. It is a striking fact that the early factory phase of capitalism in England and the United States developed around the textile industry. China is going through the same stage in some industrial areas and now Egypt has entered it. Both China and Egypt now see in England and the United States images of their own future.

But textile capitalism feeding on cheap wage labor means something more for Egypt. It means the creation of a modern working class, the organization of that class, a struggle with the new industrial masters for economic improvement and political rights, and, eventually, the formulation of a program for the abolition of Egyptian capitalism itself. The Egyptian Consul does not anticipate this, but neither did the representatives of capitalism in any nation. We hope that in a few years the Egyptian workers will demonstrate that something more than capitalism has come to Egypt.

PRESIDENT GREEN'S LOGIC

SINCE the press service of the A. F. of L. selects the remarks of President Green at Atlantic City on the British Labor Party for special display it is worth while giving them attention. He was impressed by the wage reductions in England reported by the British delegates to the A. F. of L. convention, and this in a country where a Labor Party has reached its highest state of perfection. What has the Labor Party done "that is in advance of what the American workers have done?" he asked.

Preceding this statement and question President Green said that we who favor a Labor Party "overlook vast differences between the two countries." He, himself, overlooked certain present differences and came to an erroneous conclusion. There have been wage reductions in England because Great Britain came out of the war with a different economic situation. If the United States now faced the same economic situation, our trade

unions would not save us from wage reductions. So much for that. President Green overlooked this important factor.

Now, then, what has the Labor Party done that is in advance of what American trade unions have done? Two fundamental things, Mr. Green. The British Labor Party many years ago erected a barrier against the employing classes seizing trade union funds. It also has seen to it that the trade unions shall not suffer from the despotic abuse of injunctions in Labor struggles. In these two important respects alone we are where the British unions were twenty-five years ago. Mr. Gompers himself reluctantly admitted this in 1913 when he testified in the Mulhall investigation. Mr. Green cannot deny it.

Mr. Green was wrong in another statement when he asserted that we "will have to change America from an agricultural nation to a semi-industrial country" before we can have a Labor Party. Mr. Green should know that the census of 1920 showed that in the United States more than half the population now live in urban areas, while it is a notorious fact that we are more industrially advanced than any other nation in the world.

Analyzing his remarks, we find that one premise he laid down, the difference between the two countries, was immediately overlooked; that a conclusion drawn because of overlooking it is erroneous, and that an alleged fact he cited is not borne out by the census. Better logic will have to be employed if he is to convince us that a Labor Party is not the supreme need of the workers of this country.

DEAD VOTERS

WITNESSES at a special hearing in Long Beach this week swore that a man dead two years, a woman in an insane asylum two and a half years, and a sixteen-year-old girl were registered as voters last month. No doubt the party brokers who managed this registration believe that the dead and the insane measure up to the intelligence required for the parties of capitalism.

Yet there are millions who volunteer to vote who represent those who have been dead for many years. This group represents those who inherited their politics from their ancestors. The dead man at Long Beach cannot himself vote, but it is likely that he has descendants who vote his views and who will continue to do so until they go to the grave and some of their children will vote the views of the dead.

In this way the ghosts of dead ideas and dead men still rule the living. The result would be just the same if on election day, risibly corpses should crawl from their graves, go to the polls and vote, while their descendants stay at home. Those who are placed in office also represent the dead. If we could conceive of judges, mayors, governors and legislators crawling from their tombs, performing their civic duties and then shambling back to the cemetery, we would have a good picture of what takes place too often in modern society.

The Socialist job is to bury the dead and awaken the living. Capitalist politics can use the dead and cannot survive without the support of the dead so there is nothing unusual in a corpse voting at Long Beach last Tuesday.

TREND OF RURAL LIFE

IN a recent address Benjamin C. Marsh of the Farmers' National Council predicted that within the next decade unions of agricultural laborers will be the rural trend. He believes that within this coming decade we will have "65 per cent. or more farmers' tenants or hired men, many of them working on large farms. Many of them will have lost any equity they may have had in their small holdings and probably will secure the best returns for their work if organized, not as competing producers, but as hired men at American wages. Such mergers as the Armour-Morris, bakery and milk combines, render the work of farmers' cooperatives much more difficult."

Mr. Marsh is a close observer of agricultural development which makes his forecast of more than ordinary interest. If his prediction is borne out it means a large installment of modern capitalism in agriculture. Capitalist industry has already reached into agriculture and taken over many things once done on the farm and made them urban industries, but this prediction foresees a fundamental change in the property relations of rural life as well as a higher technical organization of agriculture.

Exploitation of rural industry in this country has not taken the form of the development of great estates and reduction of petty farm owners to farm laborers. It has tended to produce the tenant farmer who always lived in the hope that he would own a patch of land. Marsh foresees a greater agriculture with more use of machinery that will create a class of wage laborers by the side of the tenant farmers. If this proves true, a rural working class will play a role in economic and political history. To the extent that this new class develops a consciousness of its own it will serve as a foil to the farm owner who becomes radical or conservative according to the rainfall and the prices of farm products. This new class will liquidate the unstable Populism of farmer politics and as such we will welcome it as a more reliable ally of the urban working class.

Nine fast automobiles are added to the New York police equipment for dealing with banditry. These machines will carry skilled marksmen equipped with rifles, sawed-off shotguns, tear gas bombs, pistols of large caliber and other tokens of "civilization." A machine gun firing 100 shots every seven seconds will be mounted by the side of the driver. What a picture of the real capital of the United States!

New York Prize Steer Chosen for Demonstration Herd.—Press dispatch on election day. Good forecast of the result.

The News of the Week

Koolidge Is Keeping Cool

Not until those without coal begin to freeze will the agents of capitalism in power consider interference with that holy of holies, Private Property. The Interstate Commerce Commission has issued two orders to facilitate the transportation of anthracite substitutes to Atlantic Coast States where the coal shortage is being felt. Meantime, bituminous coal prices are beginning to go up, which means that the mine owners must get a little extra loot if their coal—their coal!—finds its way to eastern homes. Our Lord Calvin pays daily homage to the holy of holies and there is no more devout worshipper than he. From Washington comes the news that he sees no reason for taking any action yet. On the other hand, if he does act, we feel certain that he will be tender to other mine owners to whom God gave the coal, as the lamented George F. Baer observed in 1902. Lord Calvin is reported as getting anxious about the needs of the underlying population and first if the suffering becomes acute the "Public" will probably support some drastic action, "even though it be beyond the letter of the law." That phrase has a sinister significance, and we are wondering what the next week or two will bring forth.

Elections in Canada

The Canadian elections have gone against the Liberals, and Premier Mackenzie is not certain whether he will resign. The Conservatives have 117 seats and the Liberals 101, but this does not give the former an absolute majority. The balance of power is in the hands of 21 Progressives and two Laborites. Should there be a Liberal-Progressive agreement it is possible that Premier Mackenzie may be able to carry on. If there is no such agreement and the Conservatives organize the Government the latter will be at the mercy of a majority in Parliament unless the Conservatives can manage so as to keep the members of other parties divided. In sending two men to Parliament, Canadian Labor merely retained the number of representatives it had in the previous House. By the time this appears in print it is probable that the problem of a Cabinet will be solved.

Pardon Denied Miss Whitney

Governor Richardson of California has denied the plea for a pardon made in behalf of Miss Charlotte Whitney who was convicted six years ago under the notorious anti-syndicalist law of that state. It is reported that the governor had received appeals for a pardon from all sections of the country. His refusal is based on the ground that Miss Whitney had not signed the appeal for a pardon, and that he is sworn to enforce all the laws of the state, at the same time asserting that others of less prominence and influence are serving terms in prison under this act. At the same time he suggests that those "who object to the Criminal Syndicalism Law should appeal to the Legislature or

take the matter direct to the people by initiative." The governor's position is a coldly legalistic one, especially in his complaint that Miss Whitney had not signed the application for a pardon. Presidents Harding and Coolidge and Governor Smith waived this consideration in a number of cases. Prominent educators, college presidents and publicists, including some of the leading colleges and universities, have sent an appeal to the governor to exercise his pardoning power. It is to be hoped that this Whitney case will focus the attention of the whole country upon the infamous law that keeps men in California prisons and which is a menace to the freedom of others still out of jail.

Labor Party Gains in England

American press correspondents will have considerable difficulty in reconciling the city election returns in England this week with their reports of a few weeks ago that British labor was being captured by Communism. Socialist and Labor candidates have done well while Communist candidates have gone down in defeat, Saklatvala even polling a smaller vote than a Municipal Reform opponent, who died a few days before the election. In the industrial areas outside of London the Labor Party made gains as in London, and in Plymouth, the constituency of Lady Astor, Labor won six seats. In London the Labor Party retained control of six boroughs and won two more. The total number of seats gained by the Labor Party number 135, of which 88 are in London and 17 in the provinces. There was a general apathy among the voters and it is probable that the total vote cast was smaller than in the preceding election, but the Labor Party was less affected by this apathy than the Liberal and Conservative parties. This forward advance of the Labor Party recovers considerable of some losses suffered a few years ago. In New York we have a setback so far as the total Socialist vote is concerned, but that we will recover the losses and make new gains later is certain.

Socialists Stand Pat in France

Refusing to be lured into supporting the Painleve Government on the subject of the capital levy and the conclusion of speedy peace in Morocco and Syria, the National Council of the Socialist Party of France on November 3 adopted a motion by Paul Faure, Secretary General of the Party, declaring that the Parliamentary Group must withhold confidence in Painleve, but leaving it to the Deputies to decide whether they should vote against the Premier or abstain. The vote for Faure's motion was 1,431, against 1,228 for a motion by Pierre Renaudel favoring temporary support of the Government. Consequently, when Painleve presented his re-made Cabinet, minus M. Callaux, who as Minister of Finance had fought the Socialist and Radical proposals for a capital levy and who had made a fiasco of the attempt to settle the French war debt to the United States, the Premier's program was approved by only 221 out of a total of

584 Deputies, while 189 voted against it and 100 Socialists and 74 other Deputies refrained from voting. Painleve declared that he would demand "an immediate sacrifice from all forms of wealth" to take care of maturing Government bonds and also vaguely promised steps for peace in the Rift and Syria. If he seriously tries to make the French war and post-war profiteers turn over some of their ill-gotten gains, Painleve will doubtless get temporary support from the Socialists and most of the Radicals, but will be fought to the limit by the Right Bloc, which at present is not opposing him very vigorously.

The Socialists, with a dues-paying membership of more than 100,000 and a record of big gains in local elections, would welcome the dissolution of the Chamber and new elections. In Syria the revolt of the Druses and other native tribes against French high-handedness continues and the League of Nations is reported to have asked France for an account of her mandate.

Fascisti Rage as Volpi Dies

Count Volpi, head of the Italian Debt Commission, leaving his ship at Quarantine to avoid "demonstrations" by some 2,000 of his countrymen and guarded by seventy-two armed men, is now in the capital dicker with Secretary of the Treasury Mellon over terms of settlement of the sum of \$2,138,000,000 owed to the United States by Italy. His bosses at home are doing their best to show the world how little they care for domestic or foreign public opinion. Speaking in Milan at a celebration of the third anniversary of the Fascista march on Rome, Mussolini declared that "This regime cannot be overthrown except by force," and that Fascismo would "vanquish international plutocracy and demagogism warring against Italy's interests, as it crushed its internal enemies." In Rome Farinacci, Secretary General of the Fascista Party, boasted of what he called the redemption of Italy by Fascismo, declared that it would be more intransigent than ever and asserted that its triumphs had helped "Fascistize" other nations. And coincidentally with what the Associated Press correspondent called the giving of "solemn advice" by Mussolini to the delegates to the Rome convention of Fascista organizations abroad to obey the laws of the countries where they live, came a cablegram from Geneva quoting from a new "Fascista Catechism," said to have been approved by the Dictator, declarations in favor of winning alleged Italian territory from Great Britain, France, Switzerland and Yugoslavia. Another report from Switzerland says that the extremists among Mussolini's followers are up in arms over the recent expulsion of some of their Florence comrades guilty of murdering several leading Free Masons there and are even planning to assassinate Farinacci himself. These simple souls apparently do not understand that they are being temporarily disciplined in the interest of Italian big business men who hope for American loans and are also childish enough to think that American capitalists care anything about political or industrial liberty at home or abroad.

THE CHATTER BOX

Ghetto Idyll

The streets still lie
As they have lain since I
First took my root in one.

Constrictors cut of stone
Coil round in loops
Doors and walls and stoops,
Each tenement compressed
Against the other, back to breast;

Windows,—eyes too torture-blind to see,
Have a shrill eloquence of agony.

The streets still lie like boas heven in stone.
As they have lain,
Since I took root in one.

If there be any change, Kid Twist,
Then you may tell,
(If there are words in hell
And bullet splintered breath
Can twang clear speech
From the stiff strings of death.)

Suppose we meet
Tonight again on Ludlow Street,
At the same corner, where you gripped my arm
And twisted it in glee at my alarm
And pain, while all the time you hissed.
"Wot's me name," until I shrieked — "Kid Twist!"

At the same corner where with broomstick bat
And tip, we toyed at "pussy-cat,"
The while we poked and bantered vulgar names—
Until you left me for your grimmer games.

You knew it all so well;
These clattering carts, the smell
Of mingling wares and sweat
On summer nights;
The scattering lights,
The hawking cries,
The glint in hawkish eyes,
The shuffling swish of feet
Upon the walk,—the crunching street;
The stores all primed and curled
Vending gay favors to a sad world—
Like the doll'd ladies, Kid—
Who brought you gold;
I wondered then,
Not knowing what they sold.

Even out of hell,
You might discern and tell
Whether your old scenes of death and shame
And high romance, are still the same

The carts still pay their pence of peace
To your successors, with the due increase
This age demands; the "gat"

Still spits command as yours once spat;
And there are ladies; need I dwell
On a too tedious tale,
We knowing what they sell?

To me, they have not altered much;
These walls and ways have borne
A stout immutability
And a low scorn
For time's necromantic touch.

Constrictors turned of stone—
The streets still lie
As they have lain since I
First took my root in one.

Double-Crossed!

Again, the enslaved hordes have double-crossed us. Again, after we were sure that we had convinced the workers of the Bronx and environs, that the Co-operative Commonwealth had Tammany Hall democracy knocked into a tam o'shanter, they just right abouted and gave us the merry giggle. Again we have pulled our waist strap a bit tighter and resolved that the battle is only to the strong, and we refuse to weaken. We're a bit dizzy yet, but not out, not by a prolonged volley.

But seriously speaking, fellow citizens, this last campaign for all of its heart-distressing results, leaves us enthused with the fact that we have had the pleasure of being led by none other than Dr. Norman Thomas. He sure did conduct one Georgia Peach of a campaign with a threadbare organization behind him. He stands out as the "Red Grange" of this tussle, towering like a beacon, and as inspiring as a mountain dawn. With a man like him, this campaign can not have any sense of dull finality. Rather, we see a glorious beginning. Norman Thomas, we hail you, with our sincerest sense of love, praise and gratitude. As long as men like you can stand holding forth the light of our aims, we will consider it a privilege to join and carry on.

1917 is a dim memory to us. 1925 is the augury of a red dawn. Onward Labor Soldiers!

England

I still see you Britania—
Not with your glorified pomp and pinions
flung
Over seven seas;
But with the blood and surfet wrung
From the centuries;
Not with your unsullied show of frigs and peers
Empty as wind;
But in the scalding flood of tears
From Erin to Ind.

S. A. De Witt